

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1866,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

VOL. V.

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1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.
SESSION 1866.

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(Arranged as the Papers should be bound.)

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1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

RESERVE, LAVENDER BAY;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
23 October, 1866.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1866.

1866.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 5. TUESDAY, 31 JULY, 1866.

12. Reserve, Lavender Bay (*"Formal" Motion*):—Mr. Tunks moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That it be referred to a Select Committee to consider whether the piece of land known as the "Reserve," at the head of Lavender Bay, North Shore, should be permanently reserved as a place of public recreation, and as a site for public baths.
 - (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Cowper, Mr. Eagar, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Driver, Mr. Neale, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Lucas, and the Mover.
 - (3.) That the Progress Report from the Select Committee on the "Reserve, Lavender Bay," laid on the Table of this House last Session, be referred to this Committee.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES, No. 10. WEDNESDAY, 8 AUGUST, 1866.

3. Reserve, Lavender Bay :—Mr. Cowper presented a Petition from James Milson, the elder, of Sydney, Esquire, praying for leave to appear before the Select Committee now sitting on the "Reserve, Lavender Bay," either in person or by Counsel or Attorney; and to produce and give evidence before such Committee, with reference to the matters in the said Petition referred to.
- Petition received.
- Mr. Cowper then, *with the concurrence of the House*, moved, without notice, that the said Petition be referred to the Select Committee now sitting on the "Reserve, Lavender Bay."
- Question put and passed.
- * * * * *
12. Reserve, Lavender Bay (*"Formal" Motion*):—Mr. Tunks moved, pursuant to notice, That the Select Committee on the Reserve, Lavender Bay, have power to report upon the subject referred to them, and also to send for persons and papers.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES, No. 52. TUESDAY, 23 OCTOBER, 1866.

4. Reserve, Lavender Bay :—Mr. Tunks, as Chairman, brought up the 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 31 July, 1866,—together with Appendix.
- Ordered to be printed.

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1866.

RESERVE, LAVENDER BAY.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 31st July last, "*to consider whether the piece of land known as the 'Reserve,' at the head of Lavender Bay, North Shore, should be permanently reserved as a place of public recreation, and as a site for public baths,*"—to whom, on the same day, was referred "*the Progress Report from the Select Committee on the 'Reserve, Lavender Bay,' laid on the Table of this House last Session,*"—and to whom, on the 8th August last, was referred "*a Petition from James Milson, the elder, of Sydney, Esquire, praying for leave to appear before the Select Committee now sitting on the 'Reserve, Lavender Bay,' either in person, or by counsel or attorney; and to produce and give evidence before such Committee, with reference to the matters in the said Petition referred to*"—"with power to report upon the subject referred to them, and also to send for persons and papers,"—have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee have examined the witnesses named in the margin,* and have also heard the Petitioner—James Milson, senr., Esq., by his Attorney,† and have given a careful consideration to the subject referred to them for their inquiry and report.

Your Committee are of opinion that, in this climate, facilities should be afforded for public recreation and cleanliness, especially among the working classes; and that places for sea-water bathing are desirable, as affording an invigorating and healthful recreation, and calculated to administer to the comfort, as well as to develop the physical powers and courage of the people.

It has been proved to the satisfaction of your Committee, that the "Reserve" at the head of Lavender Bay, is centrically and conveniently situated as a place for public recreation and public baths, not only to the inhabitants of the North Shore, but to many of the citizens of Sydney, being easy of access from the latter place, and the only land with water frontage to the Harbour in the neighbourhood of St. Leonards at the disposal of the Government.

By the map of the Harbour, furnished by the Surveyor General, and from the evidence of that officer, it appears that between North Head and Parramatta, on the north side of the Harbour, there are

* Surveyor General.
Engineer-in-Chief for
Harbours.
Mr. W. E. Davey.
Mr. R. W. Moore.
Mr. J. Carr.
Mr. M. Bayley.
Mr. J. Milson, Junr.
Mr. C. Frith.
Mr. B. Mountcastle.
Mr. A. Eaton.
† G. P. Slade, Esq.

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161 are ninety-five miles of water frontage, and that in all that distance
580 the Reserves are "exceedingly few," and none whatever for public recreation, and only one for a public wharf, viz., Ryde.

124 Neither at Balmain nor Pyrmont are there any Reserves of
water frontage for recreation or for public baths, nor have the
inhabitants of St. Leonards been provided with even access to the
waters of Port Jackson through public land, except by one precipitous
125 street a chain wide. And it further appears that, if any person residing
in Sydney, or its suburbs, be desirous of sea-water bathing, the only
place legally entitled to be used for that purpose, provided by the
830 Government, is "The Baths," Woolloomooloo Bay.

Your Committee, after much consideration, and having by private personal inspection satisfied themselves more fully on the question submitted to them,—and having regard to the present, and more particularly to the future requirements of the Public in this matter,—recommend that the Reserve, Lavender Bay, North Shore, be permanently reserved as a place of public recreation and as a site for public baths.

WILLIAM TUNKS,
Chairman.

*No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 23 October, 1866.*

Room cleared.
 Committee deliberated.
 Parties called in, and informed that the Committee have decided the question objected to shall not be put.
 And the examination having been resumed and concluded,—
 Witness withdrew.
Ordered,—That the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours, &c., and Mr. R. W. Moore, be summoned as witnesses for the next meeting.
 [Adjourned to Thursday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 30 AUGUST, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Tunks in the Chair.

Mr. Farnell, | Mr. Cowper.

Present :—G. P. Slade, Esq., *Solicitor for Petitioner*.

Mr. Robert White Moore called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Resolved,—That the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours not having been in attendance as a witness this day, after having been duly summoned, nor given any explanation for his absence, the Chairman be requested to communicate to Mr. Moriarty the surprise of the Committee at their not having received any explanation of his non-attendance.

[Adjourned to Thursday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Tunks in the Chair.

Mr. Farnell, | Mr. Cowper.

Present :—G. P. Slade, Esq., *Solicitor for Petitioner*.

Edward Orpen Moriarty, Esq., *Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers*, examined.

Witness withdrew.

Room cleared.

Chairman stated that he had communicated to Mr. Moriarty, Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, the resolution of the Committee agreed to at the last meeting, and had received a letter from him in reply, expressive of his regret at having inadvertently overlooked the summons of the Committee.

[Adjourned to Thursday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Tunks in the Chair.

Mr. Farnell, | Mr. Cowper,

Mr. Neale.

Present :—G. P. Slade, Esq., *Solicitor for Petitioner*.

Mr. John Carr called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Marshall Bayley examined.

Witness withdrew, and—

[Committee adjourned to Wednesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 19 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Tunks in the Chair.

Mr. Farnell,

Mr. Cowper,

Mr. Neale.

Present:—G. P. Slade, Esq., *Solicitor for Petitioner*.

Mr. James Milson, junr., and Mr. Charles Frith, severally examined.

And the last witness, in the course of examination, refusing to answer a certain question put by Chairman, on the ground of its imputing motives to him,—

Room cleared, and Committee deliberated.

Resolved,—That it is not expedient that the question be asked in its present shape.

Question struck through by Short-hand Writer.

Parties called in.

Examination resumed and concluded.

Room again cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Mr. Thomas Dangar and Mr. Benjamin Mountcastle be summoned for the next meeting.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at Eleven o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 26 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Tunks in the Chair.

Mr. Farnell,

Mr. Neale,

Mr. Cowper.

Present:—G. P. Slade, Esq., *Solicitor for Petitioner*.

Mr. Benjamin Mountcastle examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Andrew Eaton examined.

Witness withdrew.

G. P. Slade, Esq., *Solicitor*, here addressed the Committee on the case of Petitioner.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That printed copies of evidence be distributed prior to next meeting.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY, 17 OCTOBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

None.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

FRIDAY, 19 OCTOBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Tunks in the Chair.

Mr. Farnell,

Mr. Neale,

Mr. Sutherland.

Committee met, pursuant to summons.

The Chairman stated that, since their last meeting, he and several Members of the Committee had, in their private capacity, visited the head of Lavender Bay, and personally inspected the Reserve.

Draft Report then submitted by Chairman.

Draft Report read 1^o, and considered.

The same read 2^o, paragraph by paragraph.

Paragraph 1 read.

Several amendments made.

Paragraph, as amended, agreed to.

Paragraphs 2 and 3 severally read and agreed to.

Paragraph 4 read, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraphs 5 and 6 severally read and agreed to.

Question,—That this Report, as amended, be the Report of the Committee,—

agreed to.

Chairman to report.

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1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

RESERVE, LAVENDER BAY.

THURSDAY, 16 AUGUST, 1866.

Present:—

MR. COWPER,

MR. FARNELL,

MR. TUNKS.

WILLIAM TUNKS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. G. P. Slade appeared as Solicitor for Petitioner, Mr. James Milson.

Walker Rannie Davidson, Esq., Surveyor General, examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] As Surveyor General you would be the custodian of the papers connected with the application to purchase the Reserve at Lavender Bay? The papers were in the Lands Office until I got intimation that they were required by this Committee.
2. You produce the papers in reference to the matter? Yes, the papers are here. (*Produced.*)
3. Will you furnish the Committee with copies of these documents? I will. (*Vide Appendix A.*)
4. Will you state to the Committee the nature of the transaction as it appears by this official correspondence? There are two applications by Mr. Milson, one for the rescission of a reserve of 100 feet above highwater-mark, and the other for permission to reclaim in front of that. Mr. Moriarty, Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours, and myself, had to make a joint report on these applications—
5. *Mr. Cowper.*] Mr. Milson has a grant in the neighbourhood of Lavender Bay? Yes, fifty acres.
6. And he applies in the usual way for permission to reclaim the water frontage? Yes, that was the first application. There was a second application, dated 14th December, 1864, for the rescission of a reservation of 100 feet above highwater-mark at Hulk or Lavender Bay. They were both reported upon, by the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours, and myself, as unobjectionable. After that report, the usual notice to the public was advertised in the *Gazette* of the 3rd February, 1865—that is, as to the reclamation—and upon that an objection was made by Mr. Tunks, dated 20th March, 1865.
7. Is it signed by Mr. Tunks? Yes.
8. Does he speak on behalf of himself or on behalf of other persons? He encloses a representation signed by twelve inhabitants of the North Shore and St. Leonards.
9. What do they state as the grounds of their objection? (*Letter read:—Inhabitants of St. Leonards to the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, dated 16th March, 1865.*) I may mention that there is a letter, from one of the parties signing this letter, withdrawing his name. This letter and Mr. Tunks' letter (*also read*) were referred to Mr. Moriarty and myself, and we reported that, having read Mr. Tunks' objections, we saw no reason to alter our former report. After that, there were petitions from the inhabitants of the North Shore, both for and against this application, and there are also some letters here written upon Minutes of the Secretary for Lands, but not sent—not signed. (*Letter from Mr. James Milson to the Under Secretary for Lands, dated 31st May, 1865, with enclosure signed by 23 inhabitants of St. Leonards, read.*)

W. R.
Davidson,
Esq., S.G.

16 Aug., 1866.

W. R.
Davidson,
Esq., S.G.
16 Aug., 1866.

10. *Chairman.*] Do you recognize any of these as owners of water frontages? I am not prepared to answer that question.
11. You do not know them? I know some of them. (*Petition from 165 inhabitants of St. Leonards to His Excellency the Governor, against the rescission of the reserve, read.*)
12. That was presented by a deputation? Yes, by Mr. Tunks, M.P., Mr. Dangar, J.P., Mr. Carr, and others. Then there was a petition signed by 153 residents and landholders of St. Leonards, in favour of Mr. Milson's application. (*Read.*) With this I find a communication from five inhabitants of St. Leonards, to His Excellency the Governor, stating that they were induced to sign the petition in favour of the land being dedicated for public baths and recreation, by misrepresentation as to the facts of the case. (*Read.*) Then there is a petition, presented by Mr. Tunks to the Minister for Lands, from 92 inhabitants, supplementing the petition presented by Messrs. Malcolm, Carr, Dangar, and Tunks. (*Read.*) These are all the documents, except some letters which were not dated and were not sent, but which indicate the action the Secretary for Lands intended to take in the matter.
13. *Mr. Cowper.*] Were they drafted under Minutes from the Secretary for Lands? Yes. There is also a Memorandum in Mr. Cowper's handwriting.
14. *Chairman.*] This is the whole correspondence in the matter? Yes, these are all the papers connected with it.
15. The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, and yourself, constitute a Board for the examination of these claims? Yes.
16. What was the nature of the instructions you received from the Government in this matter? The letter is merely addressed to us for our joint report.
17. Your duty is simply to see that there is not an undue encroachment on the waters of the bay? Yes.
18. And to adjudicate disputes between neighbouring proprietors? It is also to guard against that.
19. It would not in any way be implied that you would deal with a matter of this description, where it has been opposed by large numbers of people? We had dealt with it before the opposition. We reported to the Secretary for Lands favourably to the application.
20. That it does not interfere with neighbouring proprietors, and is not objectionable as encroaching on the bay? Yes; that is, with regard to the reclamation.
21. Do you produce a plan of the harbour? I do. (*Plan produced.*) Here is a plan of St. Leonards on a larger scale, which will shew it much better. (*Produced.*) I also produce the plan sent in by Mr. Milson. (*Produced.*) The red line shewn here is the line to which Mr. Moriarty limited him.
22. *Mr. Farnell.*] Are there any other reserves here besides this? Almost all the grants issued have the reservation of 100 feet above highwater-mark.
23. *Chairman.*] Taking the line from the North Head along the shores of the harbour, including all the inlets up to Parramatta, what is the length of shore? A hundred miles probably.
24. Is any, and if any what, portion reserved for public purposes? I have not looked into that particularly. There are some of the heads reserved.
25. They are for forts? Yes.
26. Will you supply a plan or map giving that information? I will.
27. On the North Shore is there any portion of land reserved for public recreation? There is some land about the town of St. Leonards.
28. Water reserves, I mean? I am not acquainted with any reserves at the water-side at present.
29. Are you acquainted with the property known as Blue's grant? Blue has a grant there of 80 acres.
30. Does that contain the usual reservation? That I cannot say at present. If granted after 1828 it would have the reservation.
31. You know Ryan's grant? Ryan's grant has no reservation; it was granted before the notice came out.
32. These three grants—Blue's, Ryan's, and Milson's—hedge in the township on the southern side, except Walker-street? They embrace the whole of these bays,—Careening Cove, Hulk Bay, and what they call Berry's Bay.
33. And the points? Yes.
34. The whole water frontage from Careening Cove to Berry's Bay is occupied by these three grants? Yes.
35. Have any of the proprietors of land on Blue's grant applied for permission to reclaim? There was an application for a small portion from Mr. Joseph Dole.
36. Does your memory enable you to say whether he claimed 100 feet above high-water-mark? I do not think he applied for that; we only reported on the application for permission to reclaim.
37. Of necessity he would have applied for the purchase of the hundred feet if the reservation existed? Yes. When an application of that kind is made, we always make reference to the deeds, to ascertain if there is a reservation.
38. It is stated in one of these petitions that, in all cases, similar applications to Mr. Milson's have been acceded to—Is that true? I think so.
39. Was any application made to purchase a reserve at Kissing Point, and refused? I do not recollect the nature of the reserve.
40. You cannot say it was not so? I cannot.
41. If the granting of one application should be a reason why another should be acceded to, the granting of one originally would thereby confer a right on all subsequent applications? That would depend upon the view the Secretary for Lands took about it.

42. In that case it would be competent for the Executive to decide in this matter with reference to the public requirements, or not? Decidedly so.

43. Have you any personal knowledge of Lavender Bay? Yes; I visited the bay, to examine this land, on one occasion.

44. How many residents are there at the head of the bay? I have not the slightest idea.

45. On Mr. Milson's land, how many are there? I do not suppose there are many on Mr. Milson's land.

46. Are there more than one? I cannot answer that question.

47. Is there any other house than Brisbane House at the head of that bay? Not in that part of the bay.

48. Can any person at Brisbane House see a person on the beach alluded to? I cannot answer that question.

49. You have examined the place? I have not examined it from Brisbane House. I examined it before the letter came as to appropriating it for a public bathing-place.

50. You have stated that that appropriation was referred to you, and you reported that you saw no cause to alter your opinion? Yes.

51. Did you examine the bay, on that occasion, to see if there were any grounds for the statements of the petitioners? No, we did not visit the ground again.

52. It is said in one of Mr. Milson's petitions that this land will be needed for a public wharf. By what process will it become a public wharf, if it is sold to Mr. Milson? I understood that to refer to the termination of Walker-street.

53. Was it not stated, in a previous paper, that that was precipitous, and that it would be impossible to make a wharf there? I do not recollect that.

54. Will you refer to the first statement? (*Witness reading*), "The objections state firstly 'that the land is wanted for a public wharf, and then, with strange inconsistency, that it is 'the only place suitable for a public bathing-place.' Is that what you allude to?"

55. Yes, that is it, I think, but it does not bear that construction—the public wharf alluded to would be the end of Walker-street? That is the only place where a public wharf could be made.

56. What is the width of Walker-street? 66 feet.

57. Would that be such a public wharf as would be suitable for the town and neighbourhood of St. Leonards? I am not exactly prepared to answer that question.

58. Is that a sufficient quantity of frontage, in your opinion, for a public wharf for so large a district? It would not be a large wharf certainly, but I cannot say whether it would be sufficient. I do not know anything about the traffic.

59. Have you any idea of the extent of country behind? Yes, I know there is a large extent of country. There are a great many other wharves besides that.

60. Public wharves? Yes.

61. Will you state them? There is the wharf at Blue's Point.

62. What is the size of that wharf? There are about 4 chains frontage to the bay, I think.

63. What is the date of the plan you are referring to? About 1860.

64. How much of that wharf has silted in since that plan was taken? I cannot say.

65. Is it notorious that it is silting in? I never heard it before.

66. Is not the harbour silting in? Yes.

67. Is any provision made in that street leading from Blue's Point to catch the sand from going in? Not that I am aware of.

68. If the occupier of the land at the point reclaims from the water eastward, and the purchasers of land in the neighbourhood reclaim to the southward, what wharf accommodation would there be—If Captain Norrie reclaims eastward, and the purchasers of allotments in Blue's estate reclaim southward, or thereabouts, to deep water, what accommodation will there be as a public wharf? It would depend upon how far the parties were allowed to come out with their reclamation; that would be limited.

69. Is that a public wharf? I do not know whether it is a public wharf; it is used by the steamers publicly.

70. *Mr. Couper.*] As being at the end of a public street? I am not aware whether it has been proclaimed.

71. *Chairman.*] Will you point out the other public wharves? The wharf at Milson's Point Ferry. That is at the end of a street also. It is a proclaimed street.

72. Has not Mr. Milson purchased the point? That is a different point altogether; he has not purchased this point.

73. Can you state that that street is dedicated in any way to the public? It is a proclaimed street; it has been surveyed.

74. What is the frontage of that street to the water? The same as the other, I think—a chain.

75. Would the mere mapping of an estate for sale be a dedication to the public? I think it is so, if it is sold by a particular plan.

76. Can these be fairly designated public wharves? I think so, if the public have access to them.

77. *Mr. Couper.*] They are certainly not private—nobody could stop them? No.

78. *Chairman.*] These are the places you allude to, when you say there are other public wharves in the neighbourhood—Have these been originally reserved by the Crown, or by the owners of land? By the owners of land, I think.

79. Is it within your memory that a dispute arose as to the course the Milson's Point Road should take? Yes.

80. Is that (*referring to the plan previously produced*) a correct plan of the township furnished from your department? Yes.

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81. The reserve of 100 feet, at the head of Lavender Bay, originally extended west of Walker-street, did it not. East of Walker-street.
82. Did it never extend west of Walker-street? I do not think any of that property belonged to Mr. Milson.
83. I am not talking about Mr. Milson's property—I am talking about the reserve? The next grant is Blue's, and I think there is no reservation there.
84. I ask did the reserve of 100 feet, along the frontage at the head of Lavender Bay, extend westward beyond Walker-street originally? No, there is no reserve of 100 feet there.
85. And never was, anywhere in the Bay? Nowhere in the Bay, except Mr. Milson's land.
86. Then what did Mr. Charlton purchase very recently? A reclamation.
87. A reclamation only? Yes.
88. Was Mr. John Carr the purchaser of a reservation there? I was told the property belonged to Mr. Carr before Mr. Charlton purchased it.
89. I thought you would be a better authority than the people who tell you? I am not supposed to know all the changes of property that take place. I was looking at the maps this morning, and Matthew Charlton's name was written on this portion of land.
90. It would have been your duty, as Surveyor General, in conjunction with the Engineer for Harbours, to have reported on that case before he was allowed to purchase? We did so.
91. And there was no reserve of 100 feet there? It is a reclamation. I am not speaking of the reserve.
92. I think you have answered my question that there was no reserve west of Lavender Bay? Yes.
93. And Mr. Carr has not been the purchaser of any reserve? Permission was granted to him to reclaim.*
94. Do you recollect any application respecting Lavender Bay, from a Mr. Marshall Bailey? I do not.
95. What quantity of land does Mr. Milson hold? There are 50 acres in the grant.
96. Has he got his quantity of land, independently of the reserve? I believe the measurement includes the reserve.
97. What is the superficial area of the reserve alluded to? 1 acre and 3 roods.
98. *Mr. Couper.*] Of sandy beach? No, above highwater-mark. Here is the plan as applied for, and the plan as decided upon by Mr. Moriarty and myself.
99. *Chairman.*] Walker-street is the only public land originally laid out down to the water, on the North Shore? On that part of the North Shore.
100. Where else on the North Shore does any street, dedicated by the Government originally, run down to the water? Except those we have been already referring to, I do not know of any other.
101. Is it within your knowledge that any of these streets, except Walker-street, led down to the water originally? I do not understand exactly how you apply the word originally.
102. Was the street you speak of at Milson's Point provided for when the grant was sold? There is a general reservation of roads in deeds of grant. That road has been much longer in use than Walker-street. Walker-street is not even used now.
103. How long has that street been in use? I cannot say.
104. Is it not within your knowledge that a surveyor came over lately and settled the matter? Yes, it was surveyed and proclaimed at the time you speak of.
105. How long is that ago? Two or three years ago.
106. It was not a proclaimed street before that? No.
107. What was about the date of John Ryan's grant? It is a very old grant; I am not prepared to state the date exactly.
108. Were there any reservations for roads in that grant? I think most likely there are; I cannot say.
109. When were the clauses for reserving roads first introduced into grants in the Colony generally? I think in the earliest grants there were no reservations whatever. I cannot tell you the time these reservations were first made.
110. This locality is likely, at any rate, to be a populous neighbourhood? No doubt of that.
111. Would it be necessary, in your opinion, for the sake of the public health, that some reserves of this character should be made? No doubt it is very desirable.
112. Can you point out any other place that can be got on the North Shore for public purposes? None, except where such reservations are existing.
113. Will you state any grant that has a reservation besides this one? I do not know of any others at this moment.
114. You are unable, at present, to state whether any other public land is available for this purpose? I am.
115. Would sea-bathing, in any neighbourhood, of necessity be an offence against public decency? Not if there were proper bathing-houses.
116. Are you conversant with the mode of procedure on the continent of Europe as to public bathing-places? No.
117. It would not of necessity be an offence against public decency, if proper provision were made? No.
118. Is it possible to make a road, of such an incline as can usually be got on the North Shore, by commencing on the eastern side of this reserve, and approaching by way of Walker-street to the township? I see no difficulty at all about it—it is a mere matter of expense.
119. There is no engineering difficulty but what could be overcome at a reasonable expense? I think not.

120.

* NOTE (on revision):—This is an error; it should be Matthew Charlton, not Carr. I know of no application from Carr.

120. What is the extent, in yards, of the frontage to the waters of Lavender Bay of the reserve sought to be purchased? It would be about 7 or 8 chains to the water, following the shore of the bay.

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121. Wharf accommodation, and the bathing-houses alluded to, could be constructed in that 8 chains, without necessarily crowding the place? No doubt.

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122. If you lived at the North Shore, and were desirous of sea-bathing, what is the nearest public place in the harbour where you could get to the water without rendering yourself liable to prosecution? I cannot say.

123. Is there any place nearer than the Fig-tree? I do not know of any other bathing-place except that.

124. Are there any other provisions of this kind made at Balmain or Pyrmont? Not that I am aware of.

125. Or anywhere else in the neighbourhood of Sydney? I do not know of any.

126. Is it, in your opinion, desirable that the youth of this Colony should be shut out from the salt water entirely—from sea-bathing? Certainly not.

127. Have you known any regattas to take place the nucleus of which has been in Lavender Bay? Yes.

128. Would there be any mode of access to these, otherwise than by trespassing on private property, if this reserve were disposed of? There is Walker-street.

129. Only? Only.

130. If you are disposed to knock off a few oysters now, you are a trespasser, where there has been permission to reclaim? Where the permission has been granted.

131. You would not have any right of landing there even in a storm? No.

132. Picnic parties would not be allowed to land anywhere? Being freehold property, I suppose they could be prevented.

133. Will you state why this land was reserved originally, if it is within your power? This is the first notice I can find; it is a Government Order, dated 21st August, 1828, taken from an old Government Order Book, containing notices issued from 1825 to 1831—there was no *Gazette* at that time. Amongst other reservations, it states that the Government will reserve to itself all lands within 100 feet of highwater-mark on the sea-coast, creeks, harbours, and inlets.

134. Has not the Crown claimed that as a right from immemorial usage? I cannot say.

135. You will not say it is not so—that the Crown have always claimed 100 feet from highwater-mark? I am not aware of it.

136. Has it come to your knowledge that the Governors, in early times, exceeded their authority, in granting land without the usual reservations? I do not know what authority was lodged in the hands of the Governors then.

137. Are you aware that an Act was passed for legalizing certain Governors' acts in that respect? I am not aware of that.

138. Do you know why this bay is called Hulk Bay? Because the hulk containing the prisoners used to be moored there, I suppose.

139. Was it usual to copper vessels at the time the hulk was there? I am not aware.

140. Would that bay be a convenience to the hulk people in cleaning her bottom, or anything of that description? I suppose it would.

141. How long have you been acquainted with the North Shore? I have never been much acquainted with the North Shore; I have visited it occasionally. I have been in the Colony since 1830, but I never resided at the North Shore.

142. Was there a public landing-place in Hulk Bay at that time? I do not recollect.

143. Will you undertake to say it was not so? No.

144. Will you say Hulk Bay was not the only landing-place for many years, at the North Shore? I am not aware.

145. *Mr. Farnell.*] You said something in reference to Mr. Moriarty and yourself forming a Board—Is it not your duty, as Surveyor General, when an application is made for the rescission of a reservation, to report upon it? Yes, in conjunction with Mr. Moriarty.

146. Is Mr. Moriarty called upon to interfere when it is only an application in reference to a reservation? Yes, in all these cases the matter is referred by the Secretary for Lands, for our joint report.

147. Is Hulk Bay the same as Lavender Bay? Yes.

148. I understood you to say there was no reservation in Blue's grant or Ryan's grant? Yes, I said so.

149. You have seen this reserve yourself? Yes.

150. Do you think it is a place suitable for a bathing-place? It is very rocky. It could be made into a bathing-place, by going to the necessary expense.

151. You are not aware of reservations of water frontage having been made previous to 1828? No, the notice I have referred to is the first I can find on the subject.

152. *Chairman.*] What would be the value to the public, of the amount assessed for the purchase of this reserve? I will reply to your question by giving you the appraisement on some other reclamations:—

A.	R.	P.		£	s.	d.	
8	2	30	... Wm. Wright	104	5	0	... Parramatta River.
0	2	35	... Bank of New South Wales	28	15	0	... Hunter's Hill.
0	0	21	... do.	7	7	0	... do.
1	0	28	... do.	14	2	6	... do.
1	3	9	... W. Roberts	7	4	0	... Hunter's Bay, Middle Harbour.
0	0	37	... G. De Milhau	5	11	0	... Hunter's Hill.
1	1	17	... Poupinel and Joly	21	14	0	... do.
1	3	17	... do.	29	14	0	... do.
2	1	0	... J. Milson, senior	112	10	0	... Careening Cove.

- W. R. Davidson, Esq., S.G.
16 Aug., 1866.
153. Do you estimate the cost to the public of the survey and other charges? £2 10s. for the appraisement, and, I suppose, the survey would be three guineas, and the plan two guineas. The parties applying furnish a plan themselves.
154. If this land at Careening Cove, which was sold to Mr. Milson at about £50 an acre, were necessary for public purposes, and it had to be purchased, what would be its probable value, to purchase it from private people? About the value it is appraised at, I presume; that is the price put upon it by the appraiser who has to make a declaration, and I think that is about as near as it can be. The party who appraised it is a very good judge of the value of property there.
155. Is it not within your knowledge that land there is fetching £500 an acre? No, I do not know what it is fetching.
156. *Mr. Farnell.* Is St. Leonards a Government township? Yes.

THURSDAY, 23 AUGUST, 1866.

Present:—

Mr. COWPER,

Mr. FARNELL,

Mr. NEALE.

WILLIAM TUNKS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Slade appeared as Solicitor for the Petitioner, Mr. James Milson.

Walker Rannie Davidson, Esq., Surveyor General, further examined:—

- W. R. Davidson, Esq., S.G.
23 Aug., 1866.
157. *Chairman.* Do you produce the plan or map referred to at our last meeting? I produce the map that you directed to be made, shewing the Reserves along the North Shore of the Harbour, from North Head to Parramatta. (*Map handed in.*) The plots edged green are reserves.
158. For what purpose are they reserved? Some for fortifications, and others for access to the water.
159. There are some reserves on the South Head, are there not? Yes, but they are not shewn here. I understood your question to apply only to reserves on the north side of the harbour.
160. They are for fortifications or some such purposes, are they not? Yes, batteries are about to be erected there, I believe.
161. Are there any reserves for any other objects than those you have named? I do not know of any reserves for any other objects, except for fortifications and access to water.
162. You stated before, that the frontage to Lavender Bay was some 6 chains to the water? Seven, I think I said.
163. Have you examined that question since you were here before? No, I have not.
164. The quantity applied for for purchase is 1 acre 3 roods? Yes. The quantity as allowed, is 35 perches. Mr. Milson applied for more than he was allowed to reclaim.
165. I am talking of the reservation—1 acre 3 roods? That is the area.
166. At 100 feet depth, and 1 foot frontage, the length of the beach would be approximately indicated by the quantity of land; that is to say, 76,230 square feet in area would give 762 feet of frontage—that is, 100 square feet to each foot of frontage? I suppose it may be about that.
167. That would give eleven chains and a half? I only said approximately seven chains; I have not sealed it.
168. Have you any reason to doubt but what it contains eleven chains and a half? It may do so, by going according to the indentations of the bay.
169. That frontage would afford sufficient wharf accommodation, as well as for some other purposes, for the North Shore, would it not? No doubt.
170. A bathing-place there would not of necessity be nearer to the traffic than the bathing-place at Wollomoolloo is, would it? No, I think not.
171. I think you said, at the last examination, that you examined this place twice? No, I did not.
172. Only once? Only once.
173. Will you favour the Committee with your instructions as to your duty in this particular? These are all the instructions I received from the Minister: "Refer for joint report of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and the Surveyor General." This is the Minister's minute upon Mr. Milson's application.
174. *Mr. Cowper.* Have you any general instructions that would apply to this matter? No.
175. *Chairman.* If such an application were made for a distant part of the territory, you could not examine it yourself? I have made an examination in the only case that came before us, on the Hunter, with Mr. Moriarty.
176. I think you stated before that your duties seemed to be implied in seeing that no encroachments were made so as to interfere with the navigation of the harbour, and that there was no encroaching by one individual upon others, but that you have nothing whatever to do with the public policy of these reserves? No, we make no report of that kind.
177. Then it is upon the recommendation of yourself and the Engineer for Harbours, that these applications are acceded to or not? Yes.

178.

178. It, in fact, never goes before the Executive Council? It requires the authority of the Governor and Executive Council.

179. *Mr. Cowper.*] When it is finally approved? Yes, when it is finally approved.

180. The reserve cannot be rescinded without the authority of the Governor and Executive Council? No, only on the authority of the Governor and Executive Council.

181. *Chairman.*] In this case, the applicant would receive official intimation that his claim was acceded to, pay his money, and afterwards the case would go before the Executive Council? I am not sure about that. It is managed by the Ministerial Branch.

182. Has this case been before the Executive Council? It has never been carried so far as that—it has never been authorized.

183. Will you look at this map of the parish of Willoughby—You see the roadway marked on the other side of Neutral Bay leading to the water? Between Careening Cove and Neutral Bay—yes.

184. Where does that lead to? It leads to the point.

185. And from the point where else? Back towards St. Leonards to Mr. Milson's ground.

186. It ends there? Yes.

187. There is no access to the road from the township? From this map it appears not.

188. Do I understand you to say that, before an application of this description is completed, it has to receive the sanction of the Executive Council? Yes. I said, in answer to a former question, that it required the authority of the Governor and Executive Council.

189. That is the requirement of the law, at any rate? No doubt it is.

190. In this particular case, the granting of the application was arrested simply by a motion before the House of Assembly? I believe so.

191. Everything was prepared to complete this transaction, until it was arrested by a motion before the Assembly? No, I think it was your letter enclosing the petition that stopped it.

192. *Mr. Farnell.*] The petition against the alienation of the reserve? Yes.

193. *Chairman.*] Does that map of the parish of Willoughby shew a public road from Milson's Point to the township? The road is not shewn on this map—partially only.

194. Have you any doubt about the correctness of that map? It may be correct.

195. It is compiled from data obtained from your office? It seems so.

196. Recently? I cannot say that; I do not know when it was compiled. It seems to be a copy of the map of the parish of Willoughby.

197. A road was exhibited the other day as a public road to a public wharf at Milson's Point—is that road marked on that plan? It is not.

198. Is that an old plan or a new one, in your opinion? I cannot say. It seems to have all the information we have of the parish of Willoughby.

199. *Mr. Cowper.*] By whom is it compiled? By J. W. Waugh & Co.

200. *Chairman.*] It would be by permission? I cannot say. There is no date upon it.

201. Will you look at this map (*handing a map to witness*)—Is that a tracing from the one you exhibited the other day? Yes, this looks like the same.

202. Is any road to a public wharf marked on that to Milson's Point? That road is not shewn here.

203. At the township end is there any proclaimed road shewn towards the township? There is no road here shewn; there is no proper survey of a road shewn here. There is a proclaimed road from Milson's Point up to St. Leonards.

204. What is the date of that proclamation? The road from Milson's Point to St. Leonards was confirmed under the Act of Council 4 Will. IV, No. 11, in the *Gazette* of the 15th July, 1863.

205. That was at the desire of the owner of the land? I am not aware.

206. Is it marked down on the original plan as being a public road or a public wharf? It only became a public road at the time it was gazetted.

207. It was not provided for in the original grant? Yes, I think in this way, that the Government reserved a right of making roads through all grants.

208. They could make it in any other direction as well as that? Yes, if it was found advisable to do so.

209. A continuation may be made to St. Leonards on the road indicated on the other point, if applied for by the inhabitants? Yes, I suppose it could.

210. You stated before, that it needed the reserve in Lavender Bay to make up Mr. Milson's quantity of 50 acres? Yes.

211. Have we anything before us shewing the bearings and chainage of these 50 acres? I did not bring anything to shew that; I could produce the original plan from the department, if necessary.

212. Will you look along the line of Walker-street (on the map of St. Leonard's)—Are there any figures there? 38 chains—the distance from the water to Berry-street.

213. And it needs this acre to make the 50 acres—you are positive of that? I believe the whole of the water frontage is calculated into the area—that is the practice.

214. I am asking now of this particular case, whether or not Mr. Milson has 50 acres independent of the reserve, or not? I cannot answer the question without reference.

215. *Mr. Slade.*] Have you surveyed it? No.

216. *Mr. Farnell.*] Have you any doubt as to the correctness of the map of St. Leonards which is now before you? No.

217. This is a tracing of the map produced before the Committee on a previous occasion? Yes.

218. If this western line of Mr. Milson's is 38 chains, the northern line 11 chains, the eastern line about 9 chains, and the northern line again 7 chains, the eastern line again 17 chains, and then by the boundary of the creek to a point in Careening Cove

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Cove—if you calculate them up, that would give the area? I could not pretend to give the area in that way. I should have to traverse the shore here before I could tell you the area.

219. What will 38 chains by 11 give you? 41 acres. You will not be able to arrive at it in that way. I can have the original plan got and carefully calculated.

220. 31 chains by 7 would be how much? 21 acres and some decimals.

221. Then this triangle—14 chains by 15.50? That will be about 13 acres.

222. Now if you will add the whole of these amounts together? 75 acres.

223. Now if you deduct 2 acres 1 rood for this reserve in Careening Cove, and 1 acre 3 roods for the one in Lavender Bay? That leaves 71 acres.

224. Consequently, Mr. Milson has 71 acres, or thereabouts, in his 50-acre grant, independent of the reserve? It seems so from this calculation.

225. *Chairman.*] Have you any reason to doubt that that is correct approximately? Well, I should like to go over it again.

226. I think you said to the Committee before, that there was no engineering difficulty in making a passage from this reserve to the principal streets of the township? There would be no difficulty if there were money; there would be considerable expense.

227. The incline would not be generally greater than it is at present on the common road—the highway? What particular road do you allude to?

228. Either Milson's Point or Blue's Point—the incline from the reserve to the Lane Cove Road by Lavender-street? I cannot answer the question.

229. *Mr. Cowper.*] What do you mean by the reserve—do you mean the piece of land we are inquiring about? Yes.

230. It is a reserve then, is it? It is a reserve of 100 feet above highwater-mark.

231. *Mr. Farnell.*] I see you have not marked it as a reserve on the map you have produced this morning? No, the 100 feet reservations are not marked on any of the charts—they are only mentioned in the grants.

232. *Mr. Cowper.*] Does the reservation of 100-feet apply all round the harbour? To all grants, I think, since 1828.

233. *The Chairman.*] Does it apply to Blue's grant or Ryan's grant? No.

234. *Mr. Farnell.*] Is not this land in Lavender Bay as much a reserve as this land you have marked at Ryde as a reserve? No, it is not the same character of reserve at all.

235. Why not? Because the reserves of 100 feet are not marked on the maps; this, at Ryde, is a reserve for a particular purpose.

236. For what particular purpose? It may be for a wharf—I do not know for what particular purpose; it is not the same class of reserve. The reserves of 100 feet above highwater-mark have been made on all water frontages since 1828; they have been reserved to the Government itself, not for any particular public purpose; and they are not shewn on the map. The reserves are made at the time of issuing the deeds.

237. But they are not shewn on the maps? No.

238. *Chairman.*] What frontage to the water in Careening Cove is there in Mr. Milson's grant? There are about $20\frac{1}{2}$ chains altogether—not to Careening Cove exactly; the frontage to Careening Cove will be about $8\frac{1}{2}$ chains, the rest to the creek.

239. Does the reserve of 100 feet extend up the creek also? I suppose it does.

240. Can you remember the amount paid by Mr. Milson for that? I gave it in my last evidence—£112 10s.

241. *Mr. Cowper.*] When you reported upon the application when it was sent to you by the Minister, did you mean to certify that this piece of land in Lavender Bay was not a suitable place to be permanently reserved for public recreation or as a site for public baths? No, we did not look at it in that light; we only looked if there was any objection in regard to the navigation of the harbour.

242. Is that all you consider when such matters are referred to you? Yes, that is all—whether it interferes in any way with public rights, private rights, or the navigation of the harbour. We never consider that these reserves could be taken by any one but the Government themselves.

243. How do you mean the Government themselves? Because the Order says, "the Government will reserve to itself"; that is, I imagine, for any Government purpose.

244. Is it the practice of the Government to retain all these hundred feet reserves as distinct from all others, or do they ever give them up to private individuals? I have not known any case where they have been given up for public purposes, but there is a clause in the Act authorizing the purchase of the hundred feet reserves by private individuals.

245. *Chairman.*] That is discretionary with the Government? Yes.

246. *Mr. Cowper.*] What is the clause you are referring to? The ninth clause of the Alienation Act.

247. Have the Government ever refused any applications of a similar character to this? I am not aware of any such refusal.

248. Do you consider this is a proper place for public recreation, or a site for public baths? It would require a very large amount of expense to make it available for the purpose.

249. What do you mean by a large amount of expense? Probably one or two thousand pounds.

250. Is it in a central position for the population? Yes.

251. If Walker-street is cut down, there will be a wharf at the end of the street? Most likely.

252. That will be the only object of taking the street down there? Yes.

253. Can the street be extended without any further action on the part of the Government? The street is dedicated already.

254. Right down to the water's edge? Yes.

255.

255. *Mr. Farnell.*] When these cases come before you as Surveyor General, you have nothing whatever to do with the policy or impolicy of selling these reserves? Nothing whatever.

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256. Are you aware that at Ryde the Government refused to sell to highwater-mark? Yes, they refused to sell the portion of land shewn on this map, adjoining the drift-way.

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257. But they sold some portion which has since been fenced in and improved upon? Yes.

258. *Chairman.*] Does any portion of this reserve at Lavender Bay extend beyond Walker-street in a westerly direction? No.

259. *Mr. Farnell.*] Would this reserve be of any advantage to the inhabitants of St. Leonards as a public landing-place? No doubt it would.

260. *Mr. Slade.*] I observe the reference in this question is as follows: "That it be referred to a Select Committee, to consider whether the piece of land known as the 'Reserve' at the head of Lavender Bay, North Shore, should be permanently reserved as a place of public recreation, and as a site for public baths"—Will you be good enough to state whether there is any map in the Government Offices, to your knowledge, which discloses this to be a reserve? No.

261. I understand, from the evidence you have already given, that when a reserve is absolutely made, it is not granted to any individual at all, but is excepted out of the portion to be granted? Yes, just so.

262. But that the peculiar position of this land is, that the Government have reserved the right to reserve it for certain purposes? That is as I understand it.

263. These portions, then, that are coloured green on the map you have handed in, are reserves under a totally different character to this piece of land? Yes.

264. And have never, in fact, been granted at all to a subject? No.

265. Then, so far as you, as a custodian of the public documents of this kind, are aware, this place or this piece of land is not known as a reserve? It is not known as a reserve.

266. Have you stated that the application in this case was twofold; first, under the ninth, and secondly, under the twelfth section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act? Yes.

267. Then, was it your duty, on the reference of this question to your Board, to ascertain whether a compliance with that application, under the ninth and under the twelfth sections, was consonant with those particular clauses—was it your duty to see whether the application could properly be complied with under those two clauses? Yes.

268. And that having regard to the provisos which they contain? Yes.

269. Did you, on that occasion, satisfy yourself that the application was in order? We did.

270. Having regard to the additional light which may have been thrown upon this case, in consequence of this or any other inquiry, are you still of that opinion? I am.

271. Do you happen to know what was the area of the original promise to Mr. James Milson? No, I do not at present.

272. You cannot tell, then, whether the original promise was of a much larger quantity than these 50 acres or not? No, I cannot.

273. But, as a matter of fact, do you or do you not know that most of the original grants were not very accurate as to the area specified? Yes, I am aware of that.

274. You say you visited this place once? Yes, once for this purpose.

275. Does your recollection serve you sufficiently to describe the nature of the ground? It is very rough, rocky ground.

276. Have you any recollection, for instance, of the height of these rocks? Yes, I recollect particularly two near the boundary—there are some very high rocks just at that point.

277. Confining your attention, if you please, first to the reclamation portion, which of course has reference to the sandy beach, and then to the reserve, will you be good enough to state what is the nature of the land at the boundary of the highwater-mark? There is some sandy ground at the head of the bay.

278. Is the land there level, or is it precipitous? It is precipitous.

279. Is it continuously precipitous throughout the whole line? I cannot recollect particularly; I know it is rocky.

280. You have been asked some questions with reference to the feasibility of extending a road from Walker-street to the east end of this reserve. Do you recollect anything at all about this land, so as to be able to speak professionally on this matter? No.

281. To arrive at even a rough estimate of such a matter, it is necessary to visit the land for the purpose, is it not? Yes.

282. Do you happen to know, at the present moment, whether Walker-street is metalled? No, I do not.

283. This bay infringes upon the harbour, does it not? Yes.

284. I see you have marked a reserve at the head of Neutral Harbour—Are you able to state the extent of that reserve? About 3 roods, I think.

285. Looking at your own plan, which would you say was the most retired place of the two—the land in question, which you state infringes upon the harbour, or the land at the head of Neutral Bay, which you have pointed out as a reserve? They appear to be much the same.

286. You think a piece of land in Lavender Bay, which faces the general harbour, is as retired as a piece of land in Neutral Bay? For parties in Neutral Bay this would be just as open; there is not much difference in that respect.

287. Are you able to speak, from your knowledge of the localities, as to whether Neutral Bay and Lavender Bay are about equi-distant from the mid-township of St. Leonards? They appear to be nearly so; Lavender Bay is rather further away.

288. Have you stated whether Billy Blue's Road is dedicated or not? I have not been asked that.

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289. Is Billy Blue's Road dedicated? The road from Blue's Point to Lavender-street was preliminarily notified under the Act of Council 4 William IV, No. 11, by *Gazette* of the 25th July, 1839.

290. *Mr. Cowper.*] What do you understand by preliminarily notified? Notified for objections. It is very likely that road will have to be proclaimed again.

291. *Mr. Slade.*] You have stated that the Milson's Point Road has been dedicated? Yes.

292. Have you been in the habit of visiting the North Shore? I have done so occasionally.

293. How long, to your knowledge, has Billy Blue's Road been used as a public road? I cannot say. For many years I have seldom visited that part of the North Shore.

294. Then you are equally ignorant about Milson's Point Road? Yes, as to when it was first used.

295. You were somewhat interrupted in your remarks in reference to the reclamation at Ryde? It is not a reclamation, but a reserve.

296. What is the nature of it? I do not know what the nature of the reserve was. It was a reserve, I have no doubt, for wharf purposes. There was a great deal of the reserve encroached upon and improved, and the parties were allowed to purchase.

297. Was this matter referred to you the same as the present case? No.

298. Was it not referred to you? No, not in the same way; it was not referred for the report of Mr. Moriarty and myself, but simply dealt with as ordinary Crown land.

299. Was it an application under the Alienation Act? Not under the same clauses.

300. Are you aware of any instance in which an application under the ninth and twelfth clauses has been refused by the Government? As I have already stated, I do not remember any instance.

301. Do you know of any applications, under the ninth or twelfth clauses, on the western side of Walker-street, in Hulk Bay? I mentioned, in answer to Mr. Tunks, that Mr. Joseph Dole applied for a reclamation there.

302. Did any other person apply? Mr. Matthew Charlton, also for reclamation.

303. Do you know of any application under the ninth section—the reclamation section—to the east of the piece of land now in dispute in Hulk Bay? There was an application by Mr. Glaister on the front of Ryan's grant.

304. *Chairman.*] Mr. George A. Lloyd and Mr. Dibbs, also on the same grant? Yes, but in the other bay.

305. *Mr. Slade.*] Have Dole's, Charlton's, and Glaister's applications been complied with? Yes.

306. Then, in Lavender or Hulk Bay, reclamations have been assented to on either side of Mr. Milson's land? Yes.

307. You have been asked as to whether upon certain plans the road to Milson's Point appears? It does not appear here (*the map of St. Leonards*).

308. I mean, even the direction or indication of the road does not appear? There is a track shewn there.

309. There is a road now there? Yes, a proclaimed road.

310. Then, to the extent to which it does not shew the road, the plan is deficient? Yes.

311. Is this an authorized plan of yours? No, this is Mr. Tunks' plan.

312. You were asked whether it was correct? I said it appeared to be a tracing from a plan I had here on the previous occasion.

313. I suppose, as an experienced surveyor, you could not speak of this map as being correct on so short an inspection of it? No; and I could not speak of the other as being correct without a closer examination of it.

314. Have you not stated already that there is a proclaimed street called Walker-street to Lavender Bay? Yes.

315. And have you not stated that that street is 66 feet wide? Yes.

316. You were asked, just now, whether the land in question would not be desirable for a landing-place—Did you make your answer without reference, or with reference to the fact that there is already a proclaimed street there? I said that, of course, if the land could be got, the landing-place would be very desirable.

317. That is not quite an answer to my question. You know there is a proclaimed street to the head of Hulk Bay? Yes.

318. And that is 66 feet wide? Yes.

319. Was your answer made without reference to that fact—Do you not think that the landing-place at that street, which is already public and proclaimed, would be quite sufficient for public purposes? I say I think it would.

320. *Chairman.*] Sufficient for the district? Yes. I said, of course the other would be desirable also.

321. The additional width would be desirable also, to rise that elevation? Yes, more landing room would be very desirable.

322. *Mr. Slade.*] You are totally unacquainted with the wants of the district, I think—you do not know the North Shore at all? Not particularly.

323. When you say very desirable, do you speak from special knowledge? I answer in this way,—that if they can get more land, the people will be very glad of it, I dare say.

324. *Chairman.*] The character of the North Shore, as a whole, is rocky and precipitous? Yes.

325. You spoke of a reserve at the head of Neutral Bay as eligible for a bathing-place, or for such purposes? I did not say so.

326. Neutral Bay is very considerably silted up, is it not? I suppose it is, like all other bays; I do not speak from my own knowledge.

327. You would not undertake to say there is any water frontage whatever at this reserve at Neutral Bay? I have not examined it.

328. You do not know that there is any water frontage whatever to it? I do not.
329. Is it within your knowledge that the road to Billy Blue's Point is now under survey, with a view to proclamation? Yes, there is some action taken about it.
330. Therefore that is an unsettled matter? Yes.
331. Does your memory furnish you with the reasons why the road to Milson's Point was proclaimed in 1863? I do not know the particular reason for it; I am not aware why it was proclaimed.
332. Are you aware that the Government granted the sum of £500, to supplement the subscriptions of the inhabitants, for the purpose of making the road? I know some Government money was granted for the purpose.
333. Are you aware there was a dispute among the trustees as to the particular road they would take? I am aware there was.
334. It was proclaimed then at the instance of the proprietor, in 1863? I do not know that—I did not state so.
335. It would not be legal for the Government to expend money on an unproclaimed road, in a municipality too? No.
336. Is it within your knowledge that Hulk Bay has been used as a public landing-place for many years? No, it is not within my knowledge.
337. You spoke of the reserves indicated on the map at Middle Head as being public reserves? I do not think I spoke of them as public reserves.
338. What else? As Government reserves.
339. Have any grants of that land issued to trustees or any person? No.
340. They are held as other Crown Lands? Yes.
341. Have any grants issued to the water frontage in the Domain—the Fig-tree bathing-place? No.
342. It is held as other Crown Lands, as well as the whole of the Domain—it is not customary to issue deeds in such cases? No.
343. *Mr. Farnell.*] I understood you to answer Mr. Slade, that it was not usual to mark these hundred feet reserves upon the maps—that is, that the maps do not disclose these hundred feet reserves? Yes.
344. Does the grant itself disclose that there is a reserve of 100 feet? Yes.
345. In reference to the reserve at Ryde, I understood you to say that it was not applied for under the same clauses of the Act as the application for the present reserve? I did say so.
346. Will you point out what clause it was applied for under? Under the eighth clause, on account of improvements being on the land.
347. Is it not the fact that the Government decided to sell this reserve at Ryde as far as highwater-mark? It is very possible.
348. Do you know the reason why it was not so sold—why they made an alteration? I will just read a paper I have here—it will inform you about it.
349. The whole of that reserve was not improved? The part not improved was retained. I find there was a protest by several of the inhabitants against the reserve being sold, setting forth that the sale as applied for would be injurious to parties residing to the eastward of this land, by shutting up their right of way to the public wharf recently erected by the Government.
350. *Chairman.*] That was a refusal under the Act? It is not under the same clause. There have been many refusals under the eighth clause. Some parties had made improvements on this land. One was allowed to purchase 3a. 0r. 27p., and the other 1a. 3r. 23p. There are other reasons set forth here, if you wish to hear them.
351. *Mr. Slade.*] Was the application under the eight section? Yes.
352. *Chairman.*] What would you call the middle of the township of St. Leonards? The middle of the recreation ground, I should say.
353. How many inhabitants are located thereabouts? I cannot say.
354. Are you aware that the principal part of the population is near the water, on the harbour side? I am not.
355. *Mr. Farnell.*] Are you aware that the original intention of the reserve at Ryde was for the benefit of the inhabitants as a landing-place? I am not aware of that.
356. *Chairman.*] How many miles did you make the water frontage? I understood you to ask me the distance from the North Head, up Middle Harbour, up Lane Cove, and to Parramatta, on the north side. I said about 100 miles—it measures about ninety-five.

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Mr. William Edward Davey examined:—

357. *Chairman.*] You are a resident at St. Leonards? Yes.
358. And have been for some years? Yes, eleven or twelve years.
359. You know Lavender Bay? Yes.
360. You know the land called the reserve there? Yes.
361. It is centrally situated? Yes; I do not think it could possibly be more so.
362. It would be desirable as a place for recreation, and as a site for public baths for the inhabitants of St. Leonards? In my opinion it would.
363. Is there any other place within your knowledge available for such a purpose? No, I never heard of any other place on public land being even suited for it; all that is, is in the hands of private individuals.
364. Do you deem it practicable to make a road from the water up Walker-street by way of Lavender-street to the town? I believe the best road into the town could be made that way, because it leads right into the centre, and avoids each of the long points; in fact, some of the traffic goes that way now; I have gone that way on many occasions.

Mr. W. E.
Davey.

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Mr. W. E.
Davey.

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365. It is known as a public landing-place? Yes; many times I have taken a boat, when I have been in a hurry to get home, and have avoided a quarter of an hour's walk by landing there instead of at the point.

366. *Mr. Cowper.*] The area comprised in the piece of land in question you think would be suitable for public recreation and public baths? I think so. I have been in the habit, some four or five years ago, of bathing there.

367. Do you mean at the end of the street? No, the end of the street is a rather perpendicular place; the land beyond, said to be a reserve, is much easier of access—you could get down there; formerly, you could not get down to the street, but they have made a passage now on the street.

368. You say you reside at the North Shore. Are you aware of the sentiments or wishes of the inhabitants of that locality, with reference to this particular piece of ground—whether they desire it to be appropriated for this purpose? I believe the whole of the inhabitants of St. Leonards proper—that is, the township—would like to have it so; the opposition to it comes mostly from Milson's Point, and the people beyond Milson's Point, away towards Neutral Bay.

369. East of Lavender Bay? Yes.

370. *Mr. Slade.*] You say you are in the habit of taking your boat there, and have been so for many years? I have been in the habit of taking a waterman's boat there.

371. Will you point out where you generally land? At Walker-street. There are two or three private boats there now.

372. Where do you generally land? About one-half of Walker-street has been cut down to make a pathway.

373. That is where you land? Yes.

374. Do people in the neighbourhood generally do the same as you do in this respect? No, I do not say so.

375. Do they land at Hulk Bay in any numbers? Not in large numbers. There are two or three private boats there. Parties who want to get home quickly, land there; but the waterman's fare is more than the fare by the steamer. It is more a consideration of money than anything else, or I should always go there; they charge a shilling to go there; whereas, by the punt it is sixpence. There is a proclaimed ferry to the various landing-places.

376. You say you have not bathed there for the last five years? No.

377. Do you know whether it is much frequented as a bathing-place now? No, I do not think so; you may see young boys there of a morning, perhaps; I have not been much there lately, so that I cannot say.

378. *Mr. Cowper.*] Is there any other place where people bathe over at the North Shore? I believe Mr. Blue allows them to go on to his private ground sometimes.

379. *Mr. Slade.*] Do they go to Berry's Bay at all? No, the whole of the shore there is fenced up.

380. Do you remember Mr. Berry offering a site for a bathing-place on his property at the North Shore? No; but if he did, they would have to climb to it, unless somebody gave a road to it.

381. There are several houses all round the heights here? Yes, but none of them are within sight of that part of the bay.

382. There is a large house here with a verandah? Yes.

383. Is it not in sight of the bottom of Walker-street? No.

384. Are you sure of that? Yes.

385. Do you think, standing at the bottom of Walker-street, you cannot see that large house? Not down at the water.

386. Have you looked at it with that view? Yes, within the last fortnight. At the water's edge of Walker-street, you are not seen from any house on this side; I believe there is one small house at the other side of the bay, from which, with a good glass, you might see the water's edge.

387. Are you quite sure that, standing at the water's edge, you cannot see seven or eight houses? Quite sure.

388. You mean by getting in quite under the edge of the rocks? I mean either at high water or low water, or to get into six feet of water.

389. At low water mark you cannot see any house? No, except at Milson's Point, some distance off.

390. *Chairman.*] Bathing at the end of Walker-street would be an offence against decency, punishable by law? It is not suitable.

391. If it were, it is a proclaimed street, is it not? Yes.

392. *Mr. Slade.*] Were you present at a large meeting at the School of Arts, in reference to this matter? I believe I was.

393. Who was the chairman on that occasion—I mean the opposition meeting to this grant? I cannot speak very positively. I do not know whether Mr. Tunks was chairman or not.

394. Was Mr. Dangar chairman? I cannot say; he took a part.

395. Have there been two meetings? No, I believe not—only one.

396. Was the Chairman of this Committee there? Yes.

397. Did he address the meeting? I believe he did.

398. You were present during his speech? I think I was.

399. *Chairman.*] At the head of this bay, does the water extend northwards very considerably beyond the end of Walker-street? Yes, it forms a half-circle.

400. In that position, it would be impossible for almost any house to be seen there? It would be impossible. There are steep rocks, 25 or 30 feet high, and it forms a half-moon.

THURSDAY, 30 AUGUST, 1866.

Present:—

Mr. COWPER,

| Mr. FARNELL.

WILLIAM TUNKS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Slade appeared as Solicitor on behalf of the Petitioners.

Mr. Robert White Moore called in and examined:—

401. *Chairman.*] You are aware of the nature of the present inquiry? I am.*(The Chairman read the resolution appointing the Committee.)*

402. You have resided at the North Shore for many years? For these last nine years permanently.

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403. You had some acquaintance with the North Shore previously to that? I had, in 1837 or 1838.

404. Twenty-eight or twenty-nine years ago? Yes.

405. There were but few inhabitants on the North Shore at that time? Very few indeed.

406. There is a very considerable population there now? Yes.

407. Is it likely to increase? There is every probability of it.

408. You know, from your own knowledge, the situation of the land referred to? I do.

409. Is it centrally situated? It is; it is a quarter of a mile nearer to the township of St. Leonards than the other two roads, because you could go right up to the head of the bay.

410. It would be a desirable reserve for the purposes stated? It is the only place I know of, belonging to the Government.

411. Have you continued to know the North Shore from the year 1837 or 1838? I have.

412. Has this land been used during that time for a public landing-place? When I used to come across with Mr. Lavender, it was the road I always came on horseback. The land adjoining now belongs to Mr. Charlton, but it did belong to Mr. Lavender, who married Miss Blue, the daughter of Billy Blue, the original owner.

413. A street has been cut through since that time? It was only a track then, but this street goes right up to the place I live at; it is a straight line—Walker-street.

414. Can you call to mind the number of years that Blue's Point, and Milson's Point so called, have been used as public places or common landing-places? It must have been some years, but the road has been made only of late years—four or five years. Up from Milson's Point there was a trackway, but a cart and horse could not go across the creek. For the last twelve years, I should say, this has been used as a landing-place.

415. These have become landing-places by reason of the selling of land in the neighbourhood? Yes, for the purpose of selling the land, I presume.

416. *Mr. Cowper.*] Does your answer, in reference to the public having used this as a landing-place, apply only to the frontage to Walker-street, or to the whole? I am speaking of a place for a reserve; and it would be a very nice place for the inhabitants of the North Shore for recreation and as a bathing-place, and is the only place in the hands of the Government.

417. For recreation and as a bathing-place? It has been used for a bathing-place.

418. Is it used now? I do not know.

419. Where do the people bathe now? In Sydney, I suppose; there is no place on the North Shore. I have gone to Berry's Bay and bathed there.

420. *Chairman.*] If you desired to bathe now, where could you lawfully bathe on the North Shore? I know of no other place but Lavender Bay; it is a nice sandy beach there.421. *Mr. Slade.*] What are you? I keep a licensed house in Sydney, and reside at the North Shore.

422. What house do you keep? The "Fortune of War," for the last twenty-six years.

423. Where do you reside? I reside at the corner of Berry and Walker Streets, North Shore.

424. Then, in fact, you reside very near this place, do you not? I reside within one mile of either one of the points, and by going to this bay, it takes off nearly half the distance by landing there.

425. For you it is much more convenient to land in Lavender Bay? Yes. The steamer runs now to the other point, and as I come across in my gig, I generally come over by the steamer; but when I go across in a boat, I land at this bay.

426. How often have you landed there within the last six months? Six or seven times.

427. As a rule, you come to Sydney every day? Yes, and bring my horse and gig over.

428. As a rule, you come across at Milson's Point? Yes.

429. I suppose you know the habits of the neighbouring residents? Yes.

430. From living there, do you know whether they are in the habit of coming across from Lavender Bay or from Milson's Point? I believe they generally come down to the steamer, because they charge extra for taking passengers over in a boat.

431. You know this neighbourhood well, I think? Yes.

432. I suppose Walker-street is not very much used? Yes, a good distance of it is.

433. Which portion of it—I mean the portion near Lavender Bay? In a direct line from Walker-street, if I go down there.

434. I want to know what is Walker-street like—is it a much-used road, or is it a disused road? I do not think they can use Walker-street very well in its present state, because the Municipality is not being worked.

435.

- Mr. R. W. Moore. 435. Am I right in gathering from what you say that Walker-street is a disused road? Not disused.
- 30 Aug., 1866. 436. Not used much? Not used over much.
437. It is chiefly grown over with herbage? Some portion of it; some portion is good solid rock.
438. Very solid rock? Yes. I employed some of my men to make a path.
439. Even for yourself? Yes, in front of my own house.
440. Within a short time? Some six or eight months.
441. You had to send pioneers to form a road? No, I had to get some boulders broken, so that the public could get past.
442. It is very precipitous, is it not? No, not so very precipitous.
443. Do you know the gradient? No.
444. Did you ever walk up there? Yes.
445. It makes you blow, I suppose? No.
446. Have you walked up lately? Yes.
447. It has been cold weather lately, has it not? It was very warm last week.
448. Do you not think Walker-street is rather steep? It is rather steep in plenty of places.
449. Is it not very steep? No; I can walk up it at any time, and Mrs. Moore frequently walks it, too; and every morning the children go to school along a good portion of Walker-street.
450. When you landed at Lavender Bay on these six or seven times during the last seven months you have spoken of, where did you land? At the end of Walker-street.
451. There is a sort of wharf there—a sort of landing-place? There is a kind of landing-place. It is a nice place to go down to bathe; there is a nice sandy beach there.
452. Which you are in the habit of using? No, I have not been in the habit of bathing there.
453. Do you know whether people are in the habit of bathing there? I have not seen any. I saw some children on the beach the other day.
454. I dare say you have seen children on many beaches? Indeed I have.
455. You say, when you used to come across with Mr. Lavender—that is, many years ago—you used to come down the line of Walker-street, which was not then made? The track road came down there.
456. You came down upon the place belonging to Charlton? Yes.
457. You say you are familiar with this piece of land now being discussed—Do you know on which side of Walker-street it lies? To the westward.
458. The piece of land we are talking about—I do not mean Charlton's? No, the other would be to the eastward.
459. Charlton's was to the westward? Yes.
460. The old landing-place used not to be in Walker-street, but on the west of Walker-street? Yes, it used to be on the landing-place; I walked down with Mr. Lavender, and was taken across in a boat.
461. Do I understand that your acquaintance with the North Shore, from 1837 until nine years ago, was of an intimate kind? I was frequently over there—I had a farm at Lane Cove.
462. Did you go to Lane Cove that way? No, I used to go round by Parramatta.
463. How often do you suppose you used to go to the North Shore? I used to go round with a horse to Lane Cove through Parramatta.
464. Then your Lane Cove farm did not increase your knowledge of the North Shore? Yes, it did, because I used to come down.
465. Did you happen to know that there was a reserve in Lavender Bay at that time? I did not.
466. Do you know whether that piece of land which Charlton bought was a reserve or not? I do not.
467. Then the first occasion of your hearing this piece of land called a reserve was, when this question arose? Yes, that was the first time I heard of it.
468. You say you have yourself sometimes bathed in Berry's Bay? Yes.
469. Do you know that Mr. Berry offered the residents of St. Leonards a portion of his land in Berry's Bay for the purpose of bathing? I heard you say so the other day—that was the first time I heard of it.
470. You know Mr. Carr's house, do you not? Yes.
471. There is a large house at the top of the hill, with a verandah—do you know that? Yes.
472. Do not both of those houses overlook the bay? Yes.
473. Do not they overlook this particular sandy beach? No, they do not; I have been on the sandy beach, and you cannot see them from it.
474. Have you ever been on Mr. Carr's verandah? No.
475. Have you been in Brisbane House? No; but I know well if I cannot see them, they cannot see me.
476. You say that, standing on the sandy beach, you cannot see either Carr's or the big house? Yes.
477. You have tried that? Yes.
478. With an express view to this examination? Yes.
479. Who did you go with? Myself.
480. Alone? Yes.
481. Who asked you to go? I went of my own accord.
482. Was that one of the six or seven times that you have landed here within the last six or seven months? I have been only once on the sandy beach.
- 483.

483. Then, as a place of public recreation it has not been much used by you? It has not; but for a place of public recreation it is a most delightful spot, commanding a splendid view down the harbour.

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484. There is a splendid view of it all over the harbour? Yes.

485. Quite a public view of it? There is a public view from the hill over the harbour, but any one on the hill could not see another in the bay.

486. The Parramatta steamers look straight into the bay? Yes.*

487. You can see them all pass? Yes, but then they are some distance off.

488. I think you told us that Billy Blue's Point and Milson's Point have been public landing-places many years? Yes, for some years.

489. You say you have known the North Shore ever since 1837. Where was the first landing-place? The first landing-place was in Hulk Bay, now called Lavender Bay.

490. At that time you think the traffic to Hulk Bay was considerable? All the people who wanted to come across came across there. There was no great number at the North Shore at that time.

491. In process of time that landing-place became less used? In process of time the number of inhabitants increased, and there was more accommodation made for the public.

492. Was the stream of public traffic then diverted to Milson's Point? Milson's Point has only been open of late; the other point was used.

493. With respect to your knowledge, has not Milson's Point been a public wharf for the nine years of your residence? I am speaking of a horse and cart coming over.

494. Did a horse and cart ever come from Hulk Bay? No, but they came from the other point—Blue's Point.

495. You say that Milson's Point has only been open of late years? I am speaking of horse and cart traffic—are you speaking of passengers?

496. Of passengers? I bought some land thirteen years ago, and there was a track up that way; there was a track cut through the bush up to Walker-street, but there was no road then.

497. Was there a ferry there? A waterman's ferry.

498. How long has there been a steam ferry? The "Fairy Queen" ran some time before that.

499. Fourteen years ago? I do not think the "Fairy Queen" ran there then.

500. Was it a public ferry thirteen years ago? Anybody could land there.

501. I want to know what was the habit—I am speaking of your great experience? I did not go by that ferry—I went by the other.

502. You prefer talking of Billy Blue's Point—How long has that been a public ferry? There has been a horse ferry there about sixteen or seventeen years.

503. There has never been a horse ferry from Hulk Bay, I believe? No.

504. It would be rather a difficulty to get a horse and cart down there? It would not be so difficult to make a road there as it was at Blue's Point.

505. You mean to say that a road could be made there? Not the slightest doubt of that.

506. I suppose you are aware that there is nothing in an engineering point of view that cannot be accomplished now-a-days? Not a doubt of that.

507. Do you know that there is a reserve in Neutral Bay? I do not.

508. Do you know Neutral Bay? Yes, well.

509. You do not know whether there is a reserve there? I do not.

510. *Mr. Farnell.*] You say you know this reserve? Yes.

511. From highwater-mark inland, that is what is called the reserve—are the rocks precipitous there? Just as you get to the top where the road is; you could walk up there very well; when you get to the top where the reserve is, the rocks go perpendicularly down.

512. What is the distance from highwater-mark to these precipitous rocks? Not much. I think at highwater the tide would flow up to these rocks as you go to the bathing-place.

513. How high are the rocks thereabouts—30 feet? About 30 feet; I do not think quite so much. I know there is a good place where you can get down round by the sandy beach.

514. There is no flat between highwater-mark and the rocks? No.

515. The reserve is on the top of these rocks? Yes.

516. You have given it as your opinion that it would be a very good spot for public recreation and as a bathing-place? I do not know any other—it is beautifully situated—I do not know any other that I am aware of equal to it in the harbour.

517. *Mr. Slade.*] Have you ever been in Mr. Mort's grounds at Darling Point? No.

518. There are other very beautiful places in the harbour that are private property? Yes, when you can get to see them.

519. *Mr. Farnell.*] Do you think it possible for people in the Parramatta steamers to see persons bathing in Lavender Bay? I think it is impossible, unless a person had a strong eye-glass and took great pains to look, as the steamers pass at a great distance.

520. *Chairman.*] Are you acquainted generally with the people of the North Shore? I am.

521. Have they attained a notoriety for disagreement on public matters? When elections take place, the difference of opinion is strong.

522. You have attended some public meetings on this matter? I have.

523. Were you present when the Messrs. Milson were the only dissentients? It was carried by a large majority, but I could not say whether the Messrs. Milson were the only ones who dissented, I did not take that particular notice; at the second meeting the people were quite unanimous.

524. *Mr. Cowper.*] What number were present at that meeting? I should say upwards of 200 at the last meeting—the place was pretty well crowded; 250 there might have been.

525.

Mr. R. W.
Moore.
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525. *Chairman.*] Do you desire to say anything further to the Committee? I have only this to state, on behalf of the inhabitants of St. Leonards,—that, in course of time, the whole of the land fronting the harbour will be all sold, and there will not be a landing-place or a place left for the purpose of public recreation, or where the people can bathe. At Billy Blue's Point a fence is put across, so that at low water, if a steamer were running there, people could not land—that point is shut up.

526. *Mr. Slade.*] A question has been asked you as to the distance of time at which Blue's Point and Milson's Point were opened as public ferries—Do you define exactly what you mean, by a public ferry? I thought it was all a public road there, but I see now that a fence goes across there.

527. Do you remember that the improvements in the road-making from Milson's Point were stopped, by reason of some disagreement as to the expenditure of money, some three or four years ago? Not to my knowledge; I know I gave some money for the making of this road, and I did hear of some disagreement, but I only know that from what people say.

528. *Chairman.*] Will you look at that plan—(*handing witness a plan, shewing four lines of road or tracks from Milson's Point*)—Can you point out any of these as proclaimed roads? I do not know of any.

529. *Mr. Slade.*] In answer to the question of the Chairman, as to whether you wished to make any statement to the Committee, you say "I have only to state that the land must be sold"—that is, you mean the North Shore generally? Yes.

530. The result would be that there would be no landing-place? There will be no place for public recreation—no baths; there may be a landing-place, but that would be liable to be shut up.

531. Do you think then, that it would be desirable that this application to rescind the reserve and to reclaim the water frontage, should not be granted, because it is necessary to keep that open as a public wharf? As a place of public recreation and bathing-place.

532. You do not want it as a wharf? I say if it is sold to any party, I do not know any place which could be had for public recreation and as a bathing-place.

533. For which reason, do you think it most desirable that this should be refused, because of its being needed as a wharf, or as a place of public recreation? Because a place should be kept while the land is in the hands of the Government, for the inhabitants, as a place of recreation.

534. Do you mean as a place of public recreation, or as a wharf? It could be used as a bathing-place and as a wharf too, because the bathing-place could be fenced in.

535. *Mr. Farnell.*] Do I understand you that the place we are now speaking of should be reserved as a wharf? As a place of public recreation and a bathing-place. There will always be a public landing-place at the end of Walker-street, because it is a proclaimed street.

536. *Mr. Slade.*] Did not I understand you just now to state that your reason for opposing Mr. Milson's application was, that at Billy Blue's Point there was too little room for a wharf? No, I say that should make us more firm in our endeavour to secure a piece of land while it is in the hands of the Government.

537. You gave us some evidence that Billy Blue's Point was closed for a wharf—that portion of Blue's Point where you used to land in carts—the public had no access to it—Did you not mention that as a reason why frontage to the harbour should not be granted? Yes.

538. Then, what must have been working in your mind must have been the importance to the public to have access to the water frontage for the purposes of wharfage accommodation? For the purpose of public recreation and of bathing.

539. Then why did you make that remark—why did you complain that, at Billy Blue's Point, a portion of that wharf which was formerly open for carriage-way was fenced in? As shewing the necessity of reserving this piece, to prevent its being fenced in at any future time.

540. In making that observation, were you or were you not influenced by a consideration of the importance of wharfage accommodation? It is on the other side that I land, so that it does not make any difference to me.

541. That is not the point. I want to know whether you were influenced in making that remark by any regard for wharfage accommodation. You complained of there being less room at Billy Blue's Point than formerly, and I want to know whether it was not with reference to wharfage accommodation that you made that observation? No.

542. Do you, or do you not think this landing we are speaking of would be desirable for wharfage purposes? It is desirable for wharfage purposes, no doubt. There is a wharf there for people to land at (I do not say for horses and carts) at present.

543. There is a wharf there for people to land at? Yes, at the end of the street.

544. Do I understand you that there is more land wanted than there is at present? We want that for the reserve.

545. I want to know whether you want to increase the wharfage accommodation at the end of Walker-street? I do not think it is requisite at present at the end of Walker-street to increase the accommodation.

546. Were you present at this monster meeting at the North Shore? Yes.

547. Was your sole object on that occasion to obtain this as a place for public recreation? Yes.

548. Were you one of the people who held up your hand? No, I spoke upon the subject.

549. Did you speak entirely with a view to the reservation of this land as a place of public recreation? Yes, as a reserve for the public.

550. For the purpose of a public wharf—did you vote for that? As a place of public recreation and bathing-place.

551. And voted in a different way—Did you not vote for a wharf? No, as a place of public recreation. Mr. R. W. Moore.
552. You did not vote on that occasion that it should be reserved as a wharf? No. It is a wharf. 30 Aug., 1866.
553. On that occasion, was not the resolution that was arrived at that it was desirable that this land should be reserved for a wharf? As a place of recreation, a wharf, and bathing-place. There is a wharf there.
554. The wharf is not on this land? No, it is at the end of the street.
555. I want to know whether the resolution, on that occasion, contemplated the wharf as well as anything else? Yes.
556. Then your opinion is different now from what it was then? Not a bit of it.
557. Will you be kind enough to explain that? If once this land got into private hands, there would be no opportunity of making a wharf or anything else.
558. You say you do not want it for a wharf now? Not at present.
559. Not at all? We may ultimately—some portion of it.
560. We shall have to try back. You have just stated that, in your opinion, you will not want it for a wharf? Not at present.
561. Why then was it you held up your hand with a view to having the reserve for a public wharf? For a place of recreation as well. I do not see any necessity for it at present as a wharf, on account of having the end of the street I have spoken of.
562. Then do you think it should be reserved for the double purposes of a wharf and public recreation, or for public recreation alone? For recreation alone, though it may be most desirable to have a wharf, for it will follow as a sequence, after the road has been made, that room may be required to allow a steamer to go there, and the road will not be sufficiently wide.
563. You think it is probable that additional wharfage will be required at Walker-street for a horse-steamer? Very likely it will be.
564. Having told us that, in 1837, Hulk Bay was used as a landing-place, that since that time the stream of population has gone in a different direction, you think it is likely to flow back to Lavender Bay? Yes, because the land will be sold that is now in private hands.
565. *Chairman.*] Will you look at that paper—(*The Chairman handed the following paper to the witness*)—"Moved by Mr. Tunks, seconded by Mr. Carr: That a Petition to the Government be prepared for signature by the inhabitants of St. Leonards, praying that the application of Mr. James Milson, senior, for the recession of the reservation of certain Crown land at the head of Lavender Bay be refused, and that the said land be formally dedicated as a place of public recreation, and as a site for public baths." That is the resolution.
566. Will you look at that (*handing the following paper to the witness*)—"That the Honorable Minister for Lands be requested to grant the permission sought for by James Milson, senior, for the recession of the reserve or grant of his land at Lavender Bay." Do you recollect that that amendment was moved? I recollect that an amendment was moved, but I cannot charge my memory with it.

THURSDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

Present:—

Mr. COWPER,

Mr. FARNELL.

WILLIAM TUNKS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

E. O. Moriarty, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation, called in and examined:—

567. *Chairman*] Are you aware of the object of this inquiry? I am.
568. You are aware that Mr. Milson, senior, has made an application to purchase the land in front of his property in Lavender Bay? Yes. E. O. Moriarty, Esq.
569. Both the recession of the reservation and the right to reclaim? Yes. The application was referred to the Surveyor General and myself to report upon, and we reported in favour of it partially. 6 Sept., 1866.
570. Will you explain to the Committee the nature of your appointment in that respect—What would be your duty in such cases? I do not know that there is any general appointment. All cases of the kind are referred to the Surveyor General and myself to report upon, but I do not know that there has been any specific appointment of us as a permanent Board, or whether each individual case is sent to us to report upon. I think it is the latter.
571. Are you aware of any provision to that end in the present law? No, I am not.
572. In this particular case you had been requested by authority to examine into it? Yes, we were directed by the Minister for Works, at the instance of the Minister for Lands.
573. What would be your specific duty in this matter? Our duty would be to report upon the application, as to whether, in our opinion, it should be granted or not.
574. With regard to the land as well as to the water? Yes, the application generally, as it stands, we report upon.
575. Would it be part of your business to inquire as to whether Mr. Milson was the owner or not of the land alluded to? No. What we do, generally, is this: We make the recommendation that the person who has the right in fee of the land shall be allowed to reclaim and purchase, leaving it afterwards for the Crown Solicitor to be satisfied as to whether the person who makes the application has the right to reclaim.

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576. In this particular case has Mr. Milson the right in fee? I do not know. We do not consider ourselves competent (at least, I do not feel myself to be so) to ascertain what a man's rights are by looking at his title-deeds. I think that is better left to the Crown Solicitor; indeed, I believe, in most, if not in all cases, it is so.

577. Has this case been submitted a second time? I would not like to say positively; I fancy it has.

578. Do you keep any record of the proceedings? No, we keep no record. We make our recommendation on the paper itself, and return it with the recommendation on it. The whole thing is thus on one paper. The application, the recommendation in favour or against, or whatever it may be, can all be seen at a glance.

579. Your duty would necessarily imply that you were familiar with the harbour generally? Yes, I think the reason I have been selected to report with the Surveyor General, is more as regards the effect of these applications on the navigation of the harbour.

580. Can you state to the Committee what reserves for public purposes there are in the harbour? No, I cannot. I think they are exceedingly few.

581. You, of your own knowledge, are not aware of any reserves? As far as my own knowledge goes, I am not, but I have heard of some reserves for fortifications. I cannot say, of my own knowledge, I know anything about them.

582. Do you think it necessary that there should be reserves in the harbour for public purposes, for access to the water? I think it very desirable. It is found in many places now that the public have to purchase water-side property at almost fabulous prices to get to the water; the Thames embankment, for instance.

583. In that view of the matter, would this reserve at Lavender Bay be centrally situated, and suitable generally for public purposes? I do not know that it would be of very much use for the purpose of navigation, or as a wharf, because the ground at the back is so precipitous that I do not see how, without difficulty, you could get up to the town from it.

584. Have you examined that? I know the place.

585. From the corner of Lane Cove Road is it a continuous decline to Lavender-street at the head of Walker-street? I cannot say that I know the names of the streets of St. Leonards. I merely refer to the point immediately above the bay, where the ground is very steep. (*The Chairman handed plan of St. Leonards to the witness.*) I think at the end of Walker-street is exceedingly steep.

586. At any rate, that would be a question of engineering? Yes.

587. You have not examined it with that object in view? No, not specifically. When I did examine it, I merely did so with a view to see how far it might be possible to allow Mr. Milson to extend his water frontage without encroaching too much on the harbour.

588. Have you any idea of the size of these blocks of land (*referring to plan*)? I suppose they are half acre allotments.

589. From the junction of Lane Cove Road, by way of Lavender-street and Walker-street, to the point, supposing the distance to be 20 chains, and the point 150 feet above water, what would the incline be? About 1 in 8.

(*The Chairman handed witness a section of four lines of proposed roads from Milson's Point to the Red House, St. Leonards.*)

590. Will you state what are the various inclines according to that plan? 1 in $9\frac{1}{2}$, 1 in 13, a little bit level, and 1 in 15.

591. Who is the engineer who prepared that plan? It is signed by F. H. Grundy.

592. The engineering difficulties on that road would be nearly equal to those on the other? Which other?

593. Walker-street? Yes.

594. What I wish to ascertain from you is, that the North Shore is a very rough place, and that there is no easy access to the water? It is so; there are only two good roads, one from Milson's Point Ferry, and the other from Blue's Point.

595. And one of these, if this plan gives a fair representation, has an incline of 1 in $9\frac{1}{2}$? 1 in $9\frac{1}{2}$.

596. In your opinion, would the head of Lavender Bay be such a place as should be reserved as a place of public recreation, a site for public baths? I do not know that it is very suitable for public baths, unless it were enclosed in. The bay is so contracted, and the ground is so high around, that people residing in the houses above would be within sight of the baths.

597. Can you point out any of these houses? I cannot give particular instances, but I believe from several of the houses in that locality the bathing-place could be seen. I should not like to take a house there in immediate proximity to the baths.

598. Would bathing itself necessarily imply an offence against decency? It generally implies standing naked in the open air.

599. Is it anything like so open as Woolloomooloo Bay? In the one case the bath is enclosed by a fence, in the other the place would be visible from the high ground.

600. Have you been to Lavender Bay? Yes, I went with the Surveyor General.

601. Could any one see you on the beach from any house in the neighbourhood at the head of the bay? Speaking from memory, I fancy so, but I would not like to assert it positively. I think the late residence of Captain Browne looks right into the head of the bay, and some more of the houses round there.

602. Did you take notice of the sandy beach that goes far into the bay? I remember there is a small beach there.

603. Could any one see that beach from the house formerly occupied by Captain Browne? I would not as a matter of knowledge undertake to say whether he could or not, but I fancy he could.

604. Do you not think it necessary for the public health, that some place should be provided? I think it very necessary that there should be some bathing-place.

605.

605. Is there any other place in the neighbourhood you can suggest? I almost think the head of Neutral Bay would be better.
606. Is there any public land there? There is a long extent of sandy flat running out a considerable distance, which might be enclosed and made a nice bathing-place.
607. Does that belong to the public? I fancy it does. All below highwater-mark does of course.
608. Are you aware whether there is any reserve in the grants about there? I cannot tell you that.
609. Could access to this place be had? I think so; I think there are roads coming down; I know there is one road, in fact. (*The witness referred to the plan.*) I see there is a road which comes down to the head of the bay.
610. That runs east and west—Does that give a right to any of the water to which you allude? It comes down to the water.
611. That is a mere rock there? Yes, but there is a large sandy flat extending a considerable distance.
612. Is there any reserve to that? I cannot tell you.
613. Is there any reserve on the other side? I do not know whether there is any reserve.
614. A large quantity of land in these bays might be reclaimed by dykes? Yes, and I think something of the sort will have to be done, because it is a question as to whether the public should do it or allow the owners of the adjoining property to do it.
615. To fill up this bay and reclaim this land, would imply some action on the part of the Government to enable it to be done? Yes.
616. It is not held as a reserve now? No, I am not aware that it is. I suppose if Government reclaimed the head of the bay, they would have to compensate persons for taking away their water frontage, as in the case of Woolloomooloo Bay.
617. There is no provision of that kind at present? No.
618. It is filling in very rapidly? Yes.
619. There is a village about the head of that bay? There are some houses there in a very dilapidated state, fast falling to decay; it is a deserted village.
620. *Mr. Slade.*] That is in Neutral Bay? Yes, in — Harbour, as it is called.
621. *Mr. Cowper.*] You have reported, I believe, in favour of Mr. Milson's claim for the reclaiming of this land? Partially so. We did not report in favour of it fully, because we did not think it ought to be allowed to go out so far as he applied for permission to carry it. We authorized the extension of only a portion of what he asked, about or under one-half.
622. Did your report extend to the making it a reserve for public recreation? No, that question never arose at all; we did not know about any reserve being there. I looked upon it merely as being Mr. Milson's land which he applied for permission to utilize in the same way as may be done by any other person holding water-side property, and the rule we have laid down for our guidance is this,—that any person having water-side property shall be allowed to reclaim it to such an extent as will enable him to utilize it; beyond that, we do not report in favour of any application.
623. Do you know any case where Government have urged this reservation of 100 feet within highwater-mark, for the purpose of a reserve for public recreation? No, I am not aware of any; I have not heard of it being done.
624. Would there be sufficient area in that reservation, if appropriated to the public, irrespective of Mr. Milson's grant, for making a place of public recreation? It would depend upon what the recreation was. The extent of it is very limited, as far as I remember, it only embraces not 100 feet frontage at the head of the bay.
625. *Mr. Farnell.*] The reserved land is one acre and three-quarters.
626. *Chairman.*] (*Handing a Government Gazette to witness.*) Will you look at that—How much are those quantities? 1 acre 3 roods recession of reservation of water frontage.
627. *Mr. Cowper.*] How much would there be for this purpose of public recreation? I suppose 1 acre and 3 roods.
628. What is the character of the place—is it rocky or sandy? It is very abrupt and precipitous all around, as well as I remember—very steep. There is a very narrow margin between high and low water-mark, but there is a little sandy beach on the eastern side of the road; all round to the eastward is very precipitous and broken.
629. When you report upon these applications made to you, what do you take into consideration? The point, as far as I am concerned, that we take into consideration, is principally how far is this likely to interfere with the utilization of the harbour for the purposes of navigation and commerce. I consider that all persons having land on the harbour, abutting upon the water, should be allowed to utilize it, so long as they do not extend out so far as to interfere with the navigation of the harbour; and if a rocky ledge extends beyond highwater-mark, in front of a man's property, I consider that he should be allowed to go to the edge of it to form a wharf, but if it were a sandy flat that might be deepened by dredging, in all cases we have curtailed the right of extension, because we have thought it better to get deep water by dredging than to extend the wharves to deep water. In the case of Mr. Milson, we did curtail him, as the application will shew.
630. *Chairman.*] Have you any idea of the number of feet of water frontage in this application? It is a long time since I reported upon it.
631. There is an acre and three-quarters in this piece 100 feet wide—that will give you the frontage? Yes, about 762 feet.
632. You examined simultaneously a place in Careening Cove of a like nature? We did examine into an application with reference to some land at Careening Cove; I do not remember whether it was at the same time.

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633. It was connected with the same grant? It was an application of Mr. Milson; that was all I know about it.

634. There was a very considerable frontage to that? Yes, there is a considerable frontage there.

635. There is a much larger frontage there than at Hulk Bay? Yes. I do not remember the relative dimensions—the whole thing is long ago.

636. These several hundred feet of frontage were necessary for wharves? He applied for them for that purpose.

637. This frontage would be necessary to that property as wharf property? I do not know that it would be necessary.

638. You having no other object in view in dealing with these matters than to prevent encroachments upon the harbour, it necessarily follows that this privilege will be granted to every person who applies, whether right or wrong, and that the whole of the water frontage to the harbour must be ultimately granted? I think any person having land adjoining the harbour ought to be allowed to utilize and improve it, in the same way as has been done in the case of Campbell's Wharf, Moore's Wharf, and others, for all purposes of commerce and trade.

639. If every owner of land were to have such an application as that acceded to, the whole of the waters of the harbour would be occupied? The whole margin of the harbour.

640. The approval of the Government then, according to that view, is a work of supererogation—the matter would be decided? I consider that all subordinate officers have to report to the Government for its consideration.

641. But the acceding to one application implies that the whole of the waters of the harbour should be occupied? I think a right conceded to one person should not be withheld from another.

642. Would it be desirable, then, to reserve anything for the public? Unless it has already been reserved, I do not see how it can be done now. If land is wanted for general purposes, I think it will have to be taken and paid for. These people who now apply for permission to construct and purchase a wharf, consider that they have as much right to do so as Mr. Campbell or Mr. Moore had, and would think it hard if they should be prevented doing what others have done.

643. *Mr. Farnell.*] Do you not think that it would be a wise policy on the part of Government to reserve here and there pieces for public landing-places, where there is access by a road, as in the case of Walker-street? That I believe is already done. Where the foot of a road is reserved, no private person can cross it.

644. *Chairman.*] Can you name any street besides Walker-street leading to the water, as shown by the Government surveys? No, I cannot, except Milson's Point Road and Blue's Point.

645. Are these originally laid down as roads? That I cannot tell; I never looked to the original grants or deeds of the North Shore.

646. *Mr. Cowper.*] You live at the North Shore? Yes.

647. Have you heard any discussion upon this matter—Can you say whether the public would consider themselves aggrieved if Government were to admit Mr. Milson's application? No. I am not much there—only late of an evening.

648. After all you have heard, and after this examination, would you send in the same recommendation for granting the application? Yes, I would. I think Mr. Milson has a right to reclaim his frontage in the same way as other persons, and that if the public want his water frontage they ought to pay for it.

649. *Chairman.*] Is it his water frontage? I understand he has the fee simple of the land abutting on the water; in that way I consider it to be his water frontage.

650. What could be the object in asking for permission if he has the right? A man may want to extend his wharf into the water, and this he cannot do without permission. The application, therefore, is referred to us, to ascertain whether the extension could be carried out without interfering with the general navigation of the harbour. In Darling Harbour, people frequently apply to be allowed to go out to a most unreasonable extent, and in such cases we report that the application is improper or inexpedient.

651. *Mr. Cowper.*] Is this the only application of the kind you have had referred to you with reference to recession? No, there are a number of them.

652. *Chairman.*] Can you state them? I never reported against any of them.

653. Do you know any other places on the North Shore having this reservation? As well as I remember, the reservation is in all the old grants subsequent to 1828.

654. Do you remember when Mr. Milson's grant was issued? I infer it must be subsequent to that, because there is the reservation in it.

655. You have reported upon a reservation of a like character at Milson's Point? I think not.

656. Are there any reservations of 100 feet on that grant? I do not think there are.*

657. There are reservations of 100 feet on the other point—Blue's grant? I do not know whether we reported upon them. I think the application was for the right to construct a wharf, as many persons have applied for the right to reclaim and purchase, and then have applied for the right to construct wharfs.†

658. Was Thrupp's grant since 1828? I do not know.

659. Berry's? I do not know the dates of those grants.

660.

* NOTE (on revision):—I do not think I said this, for I really do not know whether there are any such reservations.

† NOTE (on revision):—I intended my answer to apply to Kirribilli Point.

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660. Then, supposing sea-bathing to be necessary for the health of the inhabitants of the North Shore, can you point out any place there where the people could bathe as a right? No.
661. Is there any place nearer than the Fig-tree, in Sydney? I presume persons would not be allowed to bathe in public places unless they were specially reserved.
662. The ends of streets would then be public places? Yes, the whole of them.
663. *Mr. Cowper.*] I judge, from your evidence, that you do not consider the area of this reserve a proper place for public recreation, without a considerable sum of money being spent upon it? It would depend altogether upon what the purpose to which it was to be devoted might be.
664. Is it a suitable spot for public recreation in that locality? Ornamental gardens could not be made there certainly.
665. *Chairman.*] You could get to the water there? Yes, you might, at the chance of breaking your neck in getting down.
666. *Mr. Slade.*] Referring to Walker-street, the Chairman asked you whether, if the reserve in question, or rather the right to reserve, were rescinded, or rather, if the recession were refused, the public would not be able to get to the water by means of it—Cannot the public get to the water at present by a public place? There is a road coming down to the head of Hulk Bay.
667. Do you know the name of that road? No, I do not.
668. I think you said that you were familiar with the gradient of Walker-street—at least, you have walked up and down it? I have walked up it, but not with a view to the examination of its gradient.
669. I think you state that it was exceedingly precipitous? Yes, I said I thought it was rather steep.
670. Is it not more steep than Billy Blue's Point Road—Would there not be more engineering difficulties in making a road to Hulk Bay, than there would be in making a road to Blue's Point? I think so, because the distance is much greater, and therefore the proportion is diminished in the ratio of that distance.
671. Do I understand you to say that the whole of the precipitous portion of the work of making a road from Hulk Bay would have to be contended with at an early stage on this side—that it is more precipitous within a less distance? Yes.
672. Would that increase or diminish the engineering difficulties in making this road? It would increase them, of course.
673. You reside on the North Shore? Yes.
674. Are you in the habit of coming to Milson's Point by Milson's Point Road? Yes.
675. Are you able to state, from your knowledge, that, as a rule, the public use either that or Blue's Point Road? The public do use them both.
676. Do they use them principally, or almost entirely, as opposed to Walker Street or Road? I think they use Milson's Road and the other because there are steam ferries there.
677. Then, if I understand you, that portion of the land which was comprised in the application to rescind the reserve, or the right to reserve, is of a very precipitous nature? Yes, I think it is. The ground rises abruptly from about highwater. The reservation commences at highwater, and extends for 100 feet.
678. So that, in fact, the land comprised in the application to reclaim is of much lower altitude than that comprised in the application to rescind the reservation? Yes.
679. As a matter of opinion, do you think that a piece of land immediately contiguous to a public street is a desirable place for bathing? If proper appliances were put up. If it were enclosed as the bathing-place in Woolloomooloo Bay, I do not see any objection to it, except the expenditure that would be necessary.
680. You think it would be suitable, close to a public street? I can refer to the ladies' baths in Woolloomooloo Bay, which is near the road.
681. How far are the ladies' baths in Woolloomooloo Bay to the Circular Quay there? About 400 feet.
682. *Chairman.*] Is it not the intention to carry on the work to the Corporation Baths? Yes.
683. Would it not be a greater convenience for the people of the North Shore to go to baths at Lavender Bay, than to go to Woolloomooloo Bay? Yes, no doubt.
684. Are you aware whether there are any reservations for the purpose of bathing or recreation at Balmain? No, I think the reservations are very meagre for public purposes.
685. Would not baths at the North Shore be convenient for citizens at the north end of Sydney? Yes, more so than the baths at Woolloomooloo Bay, if there were a good bathing establishment there.
686. Assuming there to be 762 feet frontage to the harbour, there would be room to have baths without coming too near to the street, supposing this were a public street? Yes.
687. Do not the engineering difficulties you have referred to, imply that this street is not likely to be opened? I do not think the street is likely to be of much use for the general purposes of trade—it may be useful for persons who land from boats.
688. Do you know any other place where people could keep boats, except that on the North Shore? It is very convenient; but I suppose they could keep boats in any of the bays, if proper moorings were put down.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

Present :—

MR. COWPER,

MR. FARNELL,

MR. NEALE.

WILLIAM TUNKS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. G. P. Slade appeared as Solicitor on behalf of the Petitioner.

Mr. John Carr called in and examined :—

Mr. J. Carr.
13 Sept., 1866.

689. *Mr. Slade.*] You reside at the North Shore? Yes.
690. Where is your residence? At the head of Hulk Bay, or Lavender Bay as it is generally called.
691. How many years have you been resident at Hulk Bay? About fourteen years I think, but I have had property there for twenty years.
692. You have property in Lavender Bay now? Yes.
693. Does such property abut upon the water? Yes.
694. On which side of Walker-street is it? On the west side.
695. Is there any property between your property and Walker-street? Yes.
696. Whose? Mr. Charlton's.
697. From whom did he purchase his land? He has purchased part from Government, and part from George Lavender—at least he lent money on mortgage on the property, and he has foreclosed, and thus become possessed of the property. Part of it he has purchased from Government lately.
698. Have the Government land on the side of Walker-street? Yes, the Government had a reserve there, and that they sold to him.
699. Did you ever make an application for that reserve yourself? No.
700. Do you know any one who did? Yes, Mr. Bayley made an application for it—Mr. Marshall Bayley.
701. Did he get it? No.
702. Do you know what was the answer to his application? He told me the answer was that it was reserved, and could not be sold.
703. It was ultimately sold, was it not? Yes, it was sold to Mr. Charlton.
704. *Mr. Cowper.*] By auction? No, it was sold under the Alienation Act. It was appraised by the Government Appraiser, and taken at his valuation.
705. How far is that from this ground respecting which this Committee is inquiring? There is only a street between—Walker-street. This is on the west side.
706. The land you are now speaking of as sold to Mr. Charlton adjoins Walker-street on the west? Yes.
707. *Mr. Slade.*] Do you know whether Mr. Charlton has reclaimed his land under the Alienation Act? Whether he has reclaimed his water frontage?
708. Yes? No, but he has got permission to do so under the Act.
709. Have you reclaimed any land there? I have built a sea wall there. I do not think the grant is issued, but I had a notice that it was going to be given to him if I had no objection to make; and the Government Appraiser, Mr. Gorman, was over.
710. Was that lately? Yes, about three weeks ago he shewed me a sketch of where they were going to reclaim.
711. *Mr. Farnell.*] Do you understand the difference between reclamation and reservation? Yes; I think Mr. Slade was asking me about the reclaiming. Mr. Charlton has purchased the right to reclaim so many feet out into the water, but the land he purchased six or eight months ago.
712. *Mr. Slade.*] You are speaking now about the reclamation in progress? Yes. The land in question on the west side of Walker-street has been purchased and paid for eight or nine months. I had a small portion purchased about the same time. I had about seventeen or eighteen feet fronting the water, to square my land, which the Government sold to me. He allowed me to purchase the land up to Lavender-street to align the street. The Government did not put this up to auction, but sent an appraiser to value it.
713. I suppose, from your long residence in that bay, you are familiar with the incidents of the inlet? Yes, I know every corner of it.
714. Both on land and water? Yes.
715. Does the water recede at low tide considerably from highwater-mark? A good distance up into the corner, there is a creek.
716. Is the beach a shelving beach? It is a rocky beach principally; in fact, there is only one portion of a sandy beach, in the corner where there is a creek. The portion next to Walker-street, and on the eastern side is a rocky beach; it is rock to very low-water.
717. At low-water—standing at the edge of very low-water—would you be a considerable distance out in the bay, or would you be well into the shore—Does the water recede there very considerably? There is not a great curve in the head of the bay; it is almost central.
718. Standing at low-water-mark, could an object be seen from any of the adjoining houses? Yes; I can see to the edge of low-water from my jetty house.
719. You would be able to see an object standing at low-water-mark from these surrounding houses? Not from my house, but when I come to the water-side down to my jetty, I could see right into the corner.

720. Would an object at that point be visible from the house of Captain Farquhar? I Mr. J. Carr. should say from his grounds you could see right into this corner.

721. If a bathing-place were erected in Lavender Bay, on this portion of land which is 13 Sept., 1866. now in question, would it, having regard to the nature of the bay, the shoals and soundings, in your opinion, be necessary to carry it out some considerable distance into the bay? They could not make a bathing-place on the rocky portion, but would have to extend it beyond that, and they would have to fill in the intermediate portions.

722. If an object at the edge of low-water is visible from your jetty, and from the grounds and house of Captain Farquhar, I suppose if a bathing-place were extended beyond that, it would be still more visible? Yes; I do not see how they could make a bathing-place there, unless it were a floating hulk, or something of that sort.

723. Supposing a bathing-place were erected there, would it be a great or a comparatively small distance from the bathing-place to the opposite shore; for instance, to Captain Farquhar's house? He is further up the bay again. I am at the head of the bay, at one corner, and this land is at the other corner.

724. Is the bay itself a wide bay? No, it is not very wide at the head, perhaps 400 feet.

725. Supposing there was an unusual noise attending upon the bathing-place, would the sounds be easily heard in the houses around? I could hear them on my grounds very plainly; the great frontage of my property looks into this very place.

726. From the position of the neighbouring shore, if a bathing-place were erected here, would decency require that it should be entirely covered in. Yes, the bathers could be seen from all the surrounding land otherwise.

727. The land all round is very precipitous? Very precipitous.

728. Walker-street itself is precipitous? Yes. In fact, I applied to have a road laid out from that very place, and the Government would not allow me to make it. I have spent about £10,000 on my property there, and when I applied for leave to form a road across this land which has since been sold to Mr. Charlton, it was refused, and the reason given was that the surveyors said it was so precipitous it would be impossible to make a road there. I said if they would only grant me permission I would make a road there. They replied that my road was always into Lavender-street, which was not the case; for when I purchased this land from George Lavender, he gave me the right of way across this land, and when Lavender-street is made I shall be shut out from getting into that street, as there is a rock 40 feet high through which I have had to cut a narrow path to get to my premises.

729. Is the land just in the rear of highwater-mark, at the part in question, very precipitous? It is all very precipitous all round there.

730. Is it skirted by rocks? Yes, it is all rock; mine is the only piece that has any soil upon it down in the bottom.

731. You say you have been resident in Hulk Bay for fourteen years? Yes.

732. Have you ever heard this land called a reserve till this application was made? No, I never knew it was a reserve; in fact, I attended a sale to purchase a portion of that water frontage.

733. Was it fenced in? Yes, it had been fenced in, but the fence had been down a certain time. It was fenced down a portion of Walker-street.

734. How long ago do you remember seeing that fence? I do not know whether there is not a portion there now; but not two years since, I saw a part of the fence up. I had no idea that this was a reserve, but I knew the other was a reserve on the other side of Walker-street.

735. Something has been said about this place being frequented for regatta purposes—There is a regatta held there once a year, is there not? Not regularly.

736. How many years has it been held there? When Mr. Robert Campbell was living there, he gave a boat to be rowed for every year; but since his death, there has been no regular regatta there.

737. How often were these regattas held there in the course of the year? Only once; but the regatta did not come up to that bay, it was more towards Milson's Point they generally moored the starting boat or flag boat. They came round the head of this bay, but they did not come near this land.

738. Supposing baths were erected in that bay, and were frequented by the population of the North Shore, would that have any effect upon your property? I should say it would depreciate the value of that property. I should not like to see a large hulk moored off there as a bathing-place, and I do not see how a bathing-house can be erected unless it is extended to the sandy bottom.

739. Do you apprehend it would have any effect upon the value of the property held by Capt. Farquhar? It would not affect him so much as myself and the neighbours around. If any one were on Capt. Farquhar's grounds, he could not help seeing the baths; but otherwise I do not see that it would affect that property so much.

740. Does the surrounding land belong to private individuals? Yes; I believe it belongs to the Campbell family; the back land belongs to Mr. Milson.

741. Does any belong to Capt. Pockley? On one side—beyond me, and nearer to Blue's Point. I own about half one side of the bay, and then comes William Robert Blue's portion of the estate. Capt. Pockley's portion is on the further end, near the point.

742. Would it, in your opinion, seriously prejudice the surrounding portions, with reference to the erection of residences? It would be a nuisance to the property on the other side of the bay more than to mine. From Mr. Milson's property you could not help seeing right into the baths, and it would be the same from Mr. Campbell's property. Any persons landing at my jetty—ladies, for instance—could not help seeing; but my house is more in the sight of the bay, and I have a garden in front.

743. Then, in fact, there are private residences close to this site? Yes.

744.

- Mr. J. Carr. 744. *Chairman.*] Is Mr. Charlton, the owner of the land you speak of, the possessor of an original grant there? Yes, through a mortgage from Lavender, a piece of 4 chains long and 1 chain wide, bounded by Lavender-street at the top corner.
- 13 Sept., 1866. 745. Look at the plan of the township of St. Leonards? (*The witness referred to the plan.*) This (*pointing to the plan*) is the portion that is granted—a long narrow strip, marked G. Lavender.
746. What is the distance from Lavender-street to the water? It might be about 120 feet—something of that sort.
747. Not more? I do not think so.
748. There is only that 4 chains between Lavender-street and the water? Yes. There (*pointing to plan*) is Lavender's old hut, and then from that is my property.
749. That is a portion of Blue's estate? Yes. That 4 chains was originally sold to George Lavender, and he mortgaged it to Charlton with this cottage; in fact, he mortgaged a portion of this land which did not belong to him.
750. Were you living at the North Shore when the township of St. Leonards was planned? Not when it was planned.
751. You see the adjoining land there is all divided into allotments (*referring to the plan*)? Yes.
752. At that time Walker-street was continued to the water? Yes.
753. Then that division of Mr. Lavender into half acres would of necessity have been a separate transaction, and in connection with the sale of town property? Yes, it was measured after the township was formed, and they could only give him a chain wide. He applied after the township was formed.
754. It is a half-acre lot? It is nearly half an acre, I believe.
755. Look at that (*handing Government Gazette, 28th November, 1865, to the witness*)? Yes, that is the piece referred to in that.
756. Is there anything said about a reserve of land in that advertisement? No, there is nothing said in this about a reserve; but he has had to apply a second time to go out into the water. This is from highwater. This alludes to that portion that I said was a reserve.
757. Then the land you allude to has been purchased under the terms of that advertisement? Yes.
758. Will you look at that (*handing to the witness Government Gazette of 30th January, 1865*)—Is that the subject of this inquiry? I believe that is what Mr. Milson is applying for.
759. Will you say that it is not more than 100 feet from Lavender's—from the fence to the water? From the top of Lavender's fence?
760. From the southern side of Lavender's half acre to the water? I do not profess to know exactly the length—I merely go by sight; I should say about 130 feet.
761. According to the plan exhibited, there are other allotments to square up these streets, of which you became the purchaser of one to have access to one of these streets? Yes.
762. You said Mr. Marshall Bayley applied to purchase this land? Yes.
763. Are you aware of the claim that Mr. Bayley had to purchase this land or the adjoining land? I do not know that he had any claim.
764. He merely applied to purchase Crown land? Yes.
765. He had no land with water frontage, according to the original intention, on Blue's grant? No, he lived in a cottage of Mr. Lavender; and he was aware that there was this piece of land adjoining it.
766. He made an application in the usual way to purchase Crown land? Yes, that was what I understood from himself.
767. Are you aware that Charlton signed a paper against Mr. Milson becoming the purchaser of this land? Yes.
768. And that he subsequently signed a paper on the other side? Yes, for it.
769. Subsequently he became an applicant for the purchase of this land? Yes, under the Alienation Act.
770. Then his interest seemed to have taken another direction in this matter? He was led astray, by what I have heard, in signing that first document.
771. It was not to his interest to do so? It was not his intention, he said, to do so; he found he had done wrong in signing that.
772. He subsequently became a purchaser himself? Yes, and when he found the Government gave notice about this reserve, he thought it unneighbourly to go and object.
773. You are beneficially interested in this matter, are you not? I am not.
774. Are you not encroaching upon the waters of the bay? I am building a wall there, and I have my jetty.
775. Are you not reclaiming land there of which you have made no purchase? I cannot deny that.
776. You may want a neighbourly action done for yourself? I think it right to object to the public having this land, because I believe it would have an injurious effect upon the value of property in the neighbourhood.
777. Have you purchased that land? No.
778. You called it your jetty? Yes, I built it.
779. Have you any legal right to it? Perhaps not, if we come to legal right.
780. Have you a permissive occupancy? No.
781. Do you intend to purchase that land? Yes.
782. How far does this jetty run into the waters at present? About 160 feet.
783. Then, in fact, you encroach upon this bay 160 feet? Yes.
784. You said that the bay has about 400 feet frontage to the water? I could not say the size—that is not to be taken as evidence.

785. Have you said so or not? I said it looked to me about 400 feet, but I could not say *Mr. J. Carr.* for a certainty; I never measured it.
786. How many feet frontage have you got? Perhaps 600 or 700 to the head of the bay. *13 Sept., 1866.*
787. Will you describe what you mean by the head of the bay? I have about 16 acres altogether, that would give about 800 feet.
788. *Mr. Farnell.* Will you point out where your land is there (*referring to the plan*)? [*The Witness pointed it out.*]
789. *Chairman.* Is that wedge-shaped piece you see there a part of the reserve? It was part of it; when the township was originally set out, the whole of this angle was left out.
790. For a mile further on to the north? No; this (*referring to the plan*) is the township. Lavender-street divides Blue's grant from the township.
791. Is not Walker-street in the town leading to the water? Yes, that was made; but still the other allotments came only to Lavender-street, they did not come down to Blue's grant.
792. Blue's grant is in the township now? I do not think it is.
793. Is it not proclaimed a Government township, including Blue's grant? I think not, I am under that impression.
794. *Mr. Farnell.* Did you purchase from Blue? No, I purchased from Lavender; this portion in the corner I purchased from Capt. Browne.
795. *Chairman.* We have ascertained that where your ground is, you have 800 feet, or more? I should say there is.
796. How much frontage to the water would there be in the land applied for by Mr. Milson, and alluded to in this inquiry? I should say about 600 feet to my sight.
797. Would you say there is not 762 feet? I would not; I never measured it.
798. The beach you allude to is near the extremity of Mr. Milson's land? Yes.
799. On the eastern side? Yes.
800. How far towards the Lane Cove Road? About — feet.
801. How far is the house occupied by Capt. Farquhar from the nearest water on your land? Perhaps 300 feet—between 200 and 300 feet. He is on the very top of the ridge.
802. Then supposing this house to be 1,800 feet from the beach —? I did not say anything about 1,800 feet.
803. I am only supposing? I said it was between three and four hundred feet from the water—I never measured it; it might be only 200 feet if I came to measure it.
804. Is the Circular Quay at Woolloomooloo Bay, as far off the ladies bathing-house as the cove we speak of from your house or Capt. Farquhar's? I do not know where the ladies bathing-house is, I was never round to see it.
805. To tell a man from a woman at that distance would need a spy-glass, would it not? I should say not.
806. From Capt. Farquhar's to the farthest point where these people can see on Milson's land? It would be difficult to distinguish a man from a woman at Capt. Farquhar's house.
807. You would need a spy-glass? I should think so.
808. Would bathing, of itself, be necessarily an offence against decency if proper provision were made? A bathing-house, if covered in, would not be a nuisance, still it would not be very sightly.
809. Are places of recreation desirable for the public? I cannot deny that.
810. Can you point out any other place on the North Shore available for this purpose? For what purpose.
811. For bathing purposes? No, unless you come to some of the street ends—Walker-street for instance.
812. Walker-street is in the town? Yes—Milson's Point.
813. Milson's Point is in the hamlet is it not? I think so.
814. Public roads are not open for that purpose? I do not know the law on that point.
815. Will you say they are? I will not.
816. There was no reservation of 100 feet on Blue's grant? Not that I am aware of.
817. Was there on Campbell's grant? Not that I am aware of.
818. You have spoken of bathing being offensive to near neighbours, and alluded to those who resided in the bight? Yes.
819. Will you state one of them who could see the bay, and who would be offended? I said if any one were by the water side on my land, and people were bathing there continually, they could see them.
820. I am speaking of the other side, could they see from Brisbane House? I cannot say.
821. You have been residing there fourteen years, and cannot you say whether or not they could see from that position? I cannot say positively, but I think from the site of Brisbane House they could see.
822. You signed this application for Mr. Milson to be allowed to purchase this land? I did.
823. With the view of protecting yourself? No; I had no idea that there would be any objection to it.
824. When you signed the paper, was there not an objection to it? Yes.
825. You contemplated being an applicant yourself subsequently? Yes; I fancied I had been a purchaser under the same terms.
826. You still mean to purchase? Yes; the water being filled up.
827. The bay is filling in on your frontage? Yes; and I have taken out thousands of tons to reclaim the land at a cost of hundreds of pounds, and have thus done the harbour considerable benefit. I have not only reclaimed the land, but improved the frontage.
828. A great number of children are springing up on the North Shore? Yes.
829. Have you any idea of the number? No.

Mr. J. Carr. 830. If any persons on the North Shore were disposed for sea-water bathing, could they find any place nearer than the Baths at Woolloomooloo Bay, to which they could legally go? I
 13 Sept., 1866. do not know any.

831. Would it not be desirable to encourage the youth of this port to learn to swim? Yes.

832. In the early days of this Colony, every youth could swim? I cannot say; I know I could not swim myself, but I believe, generally speaking, they could.

833. If I were disposed to moor a boat, can you name any place on the North Shore where I could do it without trespassing on some one's land? Yes, at the end of Walker-street.

834. At no other? At the end of Lane Cove Road—that is the Government highway.

835. Which? Blue's Point.

836. Is it within your knowledge that it is the Government highway? I believe so.

837. Has it ever been proclaimed? I think in one of my deeds it is stated "bounded by the Lane Cove Road."

838. Would that make it a road? I should say if, after a Government sale, a grant is issued stating that the land is bounded by a road, that would make it a road.

839. Have you purchased any such land? I purchased some of Blue's land; I think the grant specifies.

840. You do not allude to the Government having made that the boundary originally? I allude to old Blue's will, and I think he must have known Lane Cove Road existed, else he would not have parted this property as bounded by this road.

841. Will you state to the Committee whether you were dissatisfied with the treatment you received from the Government, in not being allowed to purchase the piece of land you have alluded to? Yes; I was very dissatisfied when I applied for the right to this road through Charlton's.

842. The three-cornered piece of land you purchased fronting to Lavender-street, you look upon as part of the reserve? It must come under the name of reserve, because it was a reserve from the township—for what purpose I do not know.

843. What do you mean by the term "reserve"? I should say if Government sets out a portion of land and appropriates one portion for a township and leaves another, the part left is for a reserve. When this was applied for, the Government replied that it was a reserve and could not be sold.

844. You got an answer? Mr. Bayley got the answer; he was applying to purchase it, and he told me that was the answer the Government sent him.

845. Are you aware how many miles of water frontage there are from the North Head to Parramatta? No.

846. Mr. Cowper.] Apart from your own opinion upon this matter, can you state what is the general wish of the people of St. Leonards with regard to this land—is there a strong desire for the formation of a place of recreation or bathing-place? There is a party who wish it, and a great party who do not wish it.

847. Would this be used as a bathing-place or as a place of recreation if it were reserved by the Government? I really think the inhabitants would never make a bathing-house of this.

848. What could they use the land for, in the way of recreation? It might be made available, but it would be attended with great expense. It is nothing now but precipitous rocks—all the 100 feet reserve right away to the water. The only purpose to which I can see that it might be turned, would be for a circular road to get into Lavender-street.

849. Chairman.] It is capable of being converted into that? That is the only use that I see it could be put to.

850. You say there are two parties at the North Shore, one in favour of this reserve and the other against it? Yes.

851. Will you state to the Committee who are the parties opposed to it? I was one; Mr. Charlton signed the paper in favour of it at first, but he was afterwards against it. I believe you have the list of them. I could not mention them.

852. That list fairly represents the number? I could not say whether it fairly represents them, because I know there are a great lot of people on both sides. Many people signed the petition in favour of it who live 16 miles up, and who never saw the bathing place.

853. Mr. Cowper.] Where do the people bathe? There is no bathing place there.

854. Do none of the people on the North Shore bathe? I very seldom see them; I sometimes see a few boys bathing there.

855. Chairman.] Have they not been repeatedly warned off this private land—you say it has been fenced in? I believe Mr. Milson has warned them off.

856. Would not that account for their not using it? It may be so. If I saw a lot of people bathing in that corner, I should bring them up to the Police Office for exposing their persons, as, if there were a number of ladies about, they could not help seeing them.

857. Is it not true that the only persons who are opposed to this measure, are the owners of water frontage on the North Shore? I cannot answer that. I do not know who have signed the petition against this; but I think the whole of the people along the water frontage, and a great many more besides.

858. Mr. Farnell.] I do not quite understand you, with reference to this reserve—do you wish the Committee to understand that the whole of this triangular piece is a reserve? It was a portion of that Mr. Bayley applied to the Government to purchase, and the answer they gave was, that it was a reserve. Since that time, Mr. Charlton has made an application, and they have allowed him to purchase; and I have since purchased a small portion of this same piece, merely to square my line up—about 17 or 18 feet to the water.

859. Chairman.] The piece you speak of is like a wedge? Yes. There was 1 rod in it, and they charged me a pound for it.

860. *Mr. Farnell.*] Is this a reserve similar to the reserve in front of Nilson's grant? I ^{Mr. J. Carr.} thought it was.
861. Do you know that it was? I thought it was. It seems that a portion of this reserve ^{13 Sept., 1866.} has been taken into Walker-street.
862. Did it ever occur to you that it was a remnant of Crown land, left after laying out the township? It did; and I believe Mr. Bayley supposed so.
863. Then if it were a remnant of Crown land, it could not be a reserve? We did not know that till he applied, and then the Government told him it was a reserve and could not be sold.
864. You say, that if a bathing-house were erected in this bay, ladies could see the bathers? From all the high land at the back.
865. How far is it from high-water mark to the precipitous rocks you have spoken of? On the east side, I should say it was not more than twenty feet, because the rocks come suddenly into deep water, but in the bight, it runs up into a creek.
866. Does the creek form a sort of sandy flat? There is a small sandy flat, but not much, at the head of the creek.
867. *Mr. Slade.*] Is that sand covered at low-water? No, it is left bare at low-water, and the rocks are left bare too. The rocks are covered with oysters, and it would cost something to make a bathing place there.
868. There is no reserve from high water on the land you refer to? My grant says, "bounded by the waters of Port Jackson," not from high-water. It is a grant from Governor Macquarie.
869. You have made an application for permission to reclaim your land? I have not; but I shall have to do so.
870. Have you commenced reclaiming? I have built a stone wall, but it does not go to low water mark.
871. It is your opinion that a bathing place could not be made here unless the public went to a very large expense? I believe so, unless there were a floating hulk, as I think they would have.
872. *Chairman.*] Are you aware that there have been several public meetings held on this matter on the North Shore? Yes, I believe so.
873. Did you attend them? No, I did not attend any of them.
874. Are you aware that they were convened in a fair and open way? I believe so.
875. They were advertised in the papers? Yes; I believe I saw the notice in the paper about them.
876. Has it come to your knowledge whether they were large or small meetings? I did not inquire; I did not trouble much about them.

Mr. Marshall Bayley called in and examined:—

877. *Mr. Slade.*] You reside at the North Shore? Yes. *Mr. Marshall Bayley.*
878. At Lavender Bay? I did, but do not now.
879. For what period were you living there? About two years, I think.
880. You know Walker-street? I do not, unless it is that street that runs beside the ^{13 Sept., 1866.} reserve.
881. You have heard Mr. Carr in his evidence speak of some application made by you; will you state the nature of that application, and the reply you received—In the first place, will you point out the piece of land in respect of which we are speaking? (*The witness referred to the plan.*) This is the piece of land.
882. On the west side of Walker-street? Yes. I wrote to the Government about seven years ago, requesting to have this land put up, and they consented to do so; but subsequently, about a month after, they wrote to me telling me they found, on inquiry, it was a reserve, and could not be put up.
883. From your residence in Lavender Bay, I presume you were familiar with its incidents? Yes.
884. Was the land on the east side of Walker-street fenced in? (*The witness referred to the plan.*) I believe it had been inclosed at one time, but there was no fence there when I applied for the piece of land I have referred to.
885. Was there any sign, any evidence of fencing? Yes, you could trace the posts for some distance.
886. This street (*Walker-street*) is a public street, is it not? Yes.
887. People can moor their boats at the end of that street? Yes, and have done so frequently.
888. Being familiar with the land on this side, would not the erection of a bathing-place in this bay cause a considerable depreciation in the value of the surrounding property? I should think, very much so; it would be a great nuisance.
889. The bay is so narrow that a bathing-place in this locality would be seen all round? Yes.
890. Is the land precipitous there? Yes, like the face of a house.
891. So that whatever was erected or took place in this bay, would be the more obvious to persons on the surrounding heights? Yes, I should think so.
892. Do you recollect whether the tide recedes considerably here? No, not so much at that part of the bay as at the other.
893. Speaking of the sandy beach that has been mentioned, is that covered or quite bare at low-water? At low-water there is some little distance of it, but not much, quite dry.
- 894.

- Mr. Marshall 894. You have no land in that neighbourhood, have you, at present? None at all.
 Bayley. 895. Your land is round the other bay? Yes.
- 13 Sept., 1866. 896. *Mr. Farnell.*] You say you made an application for this land, seven years ago? Yes.
 897. Do you know whether that was prior to the passing of the Crown Lands Alienation Act? No, I do not know when it was passed.
 898. *Chairman.*] That Act was passed in 1860? Then it must have been before that.
 899. *Mr. Farnell.*] Are you aware that Government had no power to sell land in similar positions to that, prior to the passing of that Act? No.
 900. *Chairman.*] You have stated to the Committee that this is a narrow bay? I am not aware that I did.
 901. Do you regard it as a narrow bay? That is by comparison.
 902. About what is the width of the bay? That I could not tell you.
 903. Is it less than a mile? Yes, considerably.
 904. Half a mile? That I do not know—it might be half a mile, it might be a quarter.
 905. It might be two miles? No, nor one.
 906. You have heard Mr. Carr's evidence as to the frontage that he owns of it? Yes.
 907. Would you conceive that to be a narrow bay—anything like the distance indicated by Mr. Carr? I do not know what distance it was.
 908. You heard his evidence? I was not paying attention to his evidence.
 909. You said Walker-street is a public street? Yes.
 910. In what way has it become a public street? Certainly not from use, I suppose by proclamation.
 911. Is it proclaimed? That I do not know.
 912. You have been on the North Shore, you say, two years? No, I beg pardon; I have been on the North Shore eleven years.
 913. During that time, how many times have you been to the head of this bay? That, it is impossible to say; I could not say within 200 times.
 914. You have been there many times, at any rate? Yes.
 915. Would water frontage be advantageous to the public, as a place of public recreation and as a site for public baths? I do not think so—I think there are much better places than Lavender Bay.
 916. You think bathing is of no use to the community? It is too young a community there for anything of that kind; it is such a scattered population.
 917. Places of recreation are not needed? Not at all at the North Shore at the present time.
 918. They are not considered conducive to health in the old country? Indeed.
 919. Are they or are they not? I should think they were.
 920. They are not of any use here? I think they are where you have a population.
 921. Will you point out the other places to which you allude as more eligible? I think Sugarloaf Bay.
 922. Will you point out where that is? I mean where the Sugar Works are.
 923. Berry's Bay? Not Berry's Bay, that is a much better place.
 924. Are there any reserves in Berry's Bay? I do not know.
 925. You are not aware that there is any reserve in Berry's Bay? No.
 926. You think it would be a more suitable place if it could be got? I think so, from the nature of the ground; it is a more shelving beach.
 927. Will you describe Berry's Bay to the Committee, with reference to its smoothness, as compared with Lavender Bay? The only comparison I could make would be that it is more sandy in Berry's Bay.
 928. You know Mr. Woolcott's house? Yes.
 929. You mean somewhere near there? Yes.
 930. What depth of water is there in that bay, a hundred yards from the shore? That is a question I could not possibly answer. I have not the slightest idea. I know when the tide has receded there is a sandy beach there at low-water.
 931. Will you state your opinion of the distance to which it recedes? Perhaps thirty yards, but I do not know.
 932. That would enhance the value of Mr. Woolcott's property, would it not? I do not know. If I were the possessor of the house, it would not to me; it might to him if he values the baths.
 933. Is there any road to get from St. Leonards to the place you speak of? I do not know. (*The witness referred to the plan.*) There seems not to be any roads whatever marked there; but there must be an approach to the bay, if Mr. Berry intends to sell the property.
 934. You know the road leading from Ball's Head? Yes.
 935. Where does that come out at on the Lane Cove Road? Very near the church, I suppose.
 936. That road does? I do not know where that road comes out, unless it is by the side of Mrs. Barnard's place.
 937. Is that the same road at all? I cannot tell.
 938. In order that you may know it, suppose I call it Bay-street by Mrs. Barnard's—From Milson's Wharf to Berry's Bay, by way of Bay-street, would be how far? I do not know.
 939. Would it be less than 3 miles? Certainly.
 940. How much less? Perhaps it might be one less—2 miles.
 941. Is there any reserve to the water frontage there? I do not know. There is another much better position if baths were necessary at Blue's Point itself, if it is for the convenience of any number of the population.

942. Can the public get it? I do not know.
943. Have they any way of getting it without purchasing it? I think they might purchase ^{Mr. Marshall} that much cheaper than the other, for it is a piece of land of very little use. ^{Bayley.}
944. Which do you allude to now? Blue's Point, a little to the eastward of the wharf.
945. Is there any public land vacant there? No, I say land might be purchased there for ^{13 Sept., 1866.} little or nothing; not the land itself, but the water right if baths were necessary.
946. Can any person or corporation purchase the water frontage opposite other people's land? No, not without consent.
947. By what process can they get this land you speak of? It cannot interfere with any person's comfort in any way. There could be no approach to the land I am now speaking of, as it must be 100 feet high. Any person occupying that piece of land must look completely over the bathing-place.
948. Would a bathing-place there be convenient to people at the northern end of Sydney? As convenient as the other.
949. Either one or other would be convenient to people at the north end of Sydney? I think it is not required at all at present, either the one or the other. I do not think half a dozen people would avail themselves of it.

WEDNESDAY, 19 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

Present:—

MR. COWPER,

MR. FARNELL,

MR. NEALE.

WILLIAM TUNKS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Slade appeared as Solicitor for the Petitioner.

Mr. James Milson, junior, examined:—

950. *Mr. Slade.* Do you know the area of the original promise of grant, on the North ^{Mr. J. Milson,} Shore, to your father? Yes. ^{junr.}
951. What was it? 350 acres.
952. Although the promise comprised originally 350 acres, how much was the nominal area ^{19 Sept., 1866.} of the grant actually issued? 50 acres.
953. For how many years have your family been in quiet possession of this piece of land? About thirty-six years.
954. Are you able to state in what year it was fenced? In 1833 or 1834—it was the year the "Edward Lorne" was lost; the fencing was going on at that time.
955. Did the fencing run to high water mark on each side? Yes; the whole of the 50 acres was fenced down to the water.
956. Are you able to state whether this piece of land was ever spoken of or known as a reserve, until it was so mentioned in the papers in this inquiry? No; I never heard it spoken of as a reserve, or any portion of it.
957. Was there any attempted user of it on the part of the public? No.
958. Had you ever occasion to drive any trespassers away from this particular spot? No.
959. Has there been any assertion of ownership on the part of the public at any time? Not that I am aware of.
960. Not to yourself or to your knowledge? No; I should have heard of it, if there had been.
961. Something has been said about your frontage to Carcening Cove—will you kindly explain how that water frontage stands at low water mark? The greater portion of the water frontage in Carcening Cove is dry at low water mark; it is a sandy flat, it receives the drainage of a creek that runs into the head of the cove; it is silting up fast, and in fact in a few years the whole water frontage will be gone.
962. Then in point of fact your available water frontage on the Carcening Cove side is very small, although the area is large? Very small, except at high water.
963. At low water does it recede suddenly or shelve gradually? It goes out at almost a perfect level—a considerable distance out into the bay.
964. So that the water recedes suddenly? Yes, at the end of the bank.
965. So that during the greater portion of the twenty-four hours there is very little water there? Quite so.
966. It has been stated that a considerable portion of this land in question, the 50 acres, falls as it were to Lavender Bay—has a facing to Lavender Bay; and it has also been stated that the land is precipitous there. Supposing the reclamation now sought to be objected to, and supposing the site were used for public baths, would those baths be visible from a large or small portion of these 50 acres? They would be visible all round from the portion abutting on the water in Lavender Bay; it is very precipitous, and for a considerable distance up the bathers would be visible.
967. It has been described by one of the witnesses as as steep as the roof of a house, is it so? It is in some places.

- Mr. J. Milson, junr. 968. In your opinion, would the erection of baths, and the frequenting of those baths by bathers, be really a serious injury to the rest of your property—not only to the 100 feet, but to a considerable portion of the 50 acres? It would, for one or two hundred yards back; I could not build houses near the baths; the ground is very steep and the houses would look right down into the baths.
- 19 Sept., 1866. 969. It would disturb the privacy of any houses you might build on the side of the bay? Undoubtedly it would.
970. Would it in your opinion be equally prejudicial in the same way to the use of the land belonging to your neighbours on the bay? The bathers could be seen from Mr. Carr's property, because there is no water in the bight at turn-tide, and they would be obliged to go well out into the bay where they would be not at all sheltered.
971. Have you ever stood at a point about the middle of this reclamation ground at low water? I have.
972. Are you able to see even existing houses from that point? Yes, I can see Capt. Farquhar's residence; I can see also a small house adjoining, between that and Mr. Carr's big house; and I can see the upstairs part of Mr. Carr's big house, now occupied by Mr. Molyneux.
973. Are you able to speak with any certainty as to the distance between (say) the middle of the reclamation ground at low water, and Capt. Farquhar's house? It is about 90 fathoms.
974. 90 fathoms are equal to how many yards? About 180 yards.
975. Would the sex of a bather be discernible at that distance? I think so. Mr. Frith was standing on the lower portion of Capt. Farquhar's ground, and he could discern my hand quite plainly from that spot.
976. As distinguished from your arm or any other part of your body, you mean? Yes.
977. You were not bathing at the time? No.
978. Do you think, from your experience of the neighbourhood and knowledge of its requirements, that even if this application for reclamation were refused, any greater use would be made of this property, on the part of the public, than has hitherto been made? There is a landing-place at the foot of Walker-street which is inaccessible; it is very steep, and without a very considerable outlay it would be impossible to get there at all; there is a precipice immediately over the water about 25 feet high, and then there is a succession of precipices before you get to the level ground.
979. *Chairman.*] You say that the original promise to Mr. James Milson, senior, was for 350 acres of land? Yes.
980. And that the grant actually issued in pursuance of that promise was for fifty acres? Fifty acres only.
981. And no more? And no more.
982. And no other land has been received on account of that promise? Yes, but my father was compelled to take it in another district; he was not allowed to take it on the North Shore.
983. *Mr. Slade.*] In an equally valuable place? No, the land he was obliged to take would be worth only about £1 an acre now.
984. *Chairman.*] It was of more value at the time? My father did not consider so.
985. Was it not taken as agricultural land while this was considered unproductive? No. There was a great deal of correspondence about it, and the matter was referred home. My father unfortunately lost all his papers, through his house being burned down, and he had no means of proving his claim, although the orders were registered in the Government offices.
986. Was this grant made with a view to encourage agriculture or horticulture? I cannot say.
987. The fifty acres would be totally unfit for that? There might be some good land on it. My father planted an orchard on a portion of it.
988. Is it a desirable place in which to plant an orchard? My father did plant an orchard there, but it has not succeeded.
989. Is it not a place where he would be likely to waste a good deal of money in attempting to cultivate fruit—would the cultivation of such land be likely to be profitable, in your judgment? I do not think it would; in fact the result has shewn it would not.
990. You say the promise was made in 1833 or 1834? No, in 1824 or 1825. The grant actually issued in 1839.
991. Your family were in possession in 1833? They were in possession in about 1830; I am not quite certain to a year or two; but the land was promised in 1824 or 1825 by Sir Thomas Brisbane.
992. When was this land surveyed by the authorities? I cannot state, as to the year; it was about the time it was fenced, and it was fenced shortly after it was surveyed, I believe.
993. How long would that be about? About thirty-three years; I am not quite certain as to a year or two. The property was fenced in the same year in which the "Edward Lorne" was lost—that is on record. I tried yesterday to find the dates, but I could not, I think it was in the year 1833.
994. You said the grant issued in 1839? The deeds issued in 1839, but the land was measured some years previously, and fenced in.
995. How many acres do you estimate the present area fenced in? Fifty acres.
996. No more? I do not know; I never measured it; it was only measured once, by the Government surveyor.
997. Can you say what surveyor measured it on that occasion? It was either Mr. Larmer or Mr. Govett, I am not quite certain. Mr. White was over there at one time—I cannot speak with certainty.
998. You said that the reserve spoken of was not known to you until lately? I never knew it as a reserve, nor heard it spoken of as a reserve.

999. Is it not spoken of as a reserve in the grant? There is the ordinary reservation that Mr. J. Milson, junr.
is in all grants.

1000. Is it not in the deed of grant itself? There is a reservation of one hundred feet in all grants. 19 Sept., 1866.

1001. It is in that grant? It is in that grant, and in every grant of subsequent date, so far as I know.

1002. You say that baths on that site would be injurious to your father's property? They would to the land abutting on them.

1003. Would they be any advantage to the public? No doubt baths would be an advantage to the public, but in that position I do not think they would; if they became a nuisance, I do not think they would be an advantage to the public.

1004. If they were a nuisance they could be indicted under the Common Law? I cannot say. I know the baths in Woolloomooloo Bay are considered a great nuisance, and they are not indicted.

1005. Would baths in this position be a nuisance, if they were properly constructed and conducted? The question is the possibility of constructing them so that they would not be a nuisance.

1006. Is it impossible? It could be done at an enormous expense. It is possible to do anything; you may cover the harbour over.

1007. You say Walker-street is impracticable as a street, or words to that effect? It would require a very large outlay to make it of any use; of course foot passengers could go down there by cutting steps.

1008. Have you looked at the incline from the junction of Lavender-street with the Lane Cove Road—Blue's Point Road? No.

1009. Have you taken notice of the very considerable declivity down to the house occupied by Gilfillan? Gilfillan's house is considerably below what is now a portion of Lavender-street.

1010. Following that line to the bay, would not that reduce the incline to be as easy as any other place on the North Shore? Decidedly it would not.

1011. Do you know the rate of incline from Milson's Point? That is very different; you go to the same level, but there is a greater distance to go over.

1012. I am rather alluding to the rate of incline? Of course there is a much steeper gradient in one case than the other, because you have to go to the same level in one-tenth of the distance.

1013. Would it be more than 1 in 9? I cannot say; I can only speak of it as being very steep, and I think perfectly impracticable for carts.

1014. You estimate the baths at Woolloomooloo Bay as being a nuisance? I believe they are considered a nuisance. I have heard many people living on the opposite side speak of them as being a very great nuisance.

1015. Then if the Government were to erect baths at the Lunatic Asylum, on the Parramatta River, that would be a nuisance? I know very little of the locality; I could not say.

1016. Has Mr. Carr got a bathing-house himself there? On his own ground he has a small place—I do not know whether it is a bathing-house or a boat-shed.

1017. Is that a nuisance? Not that I am aware of. He has a place there perfectly covered in—roofed—but I do not know whether it is a bathing-house or a boat-shed.

1018. In the event of water frontage being necessary, either for recreation or as a site for public baths, can you name any other place that is available to the public on the North Shore, so centrally situated, or so eligible on the whole, as this? There is a reserve in Neutral Bay.

1019. What is the size of that? I do not know the size of it.

1020. Is there any water frontage? Yes, I believe so; I have not seen it.

1021. Is that bay silting up? All the bays are silting up all round.

1022. Is it within your knowledge that you can walk out in Neutral Bay, from one to two hundred yards at low tide? I do not know. I believe, at the head of the bay, you can walk out a considerable distance; but this reserve is not at the head of the bay, it is a long way down, more in the centre of the bay, near Mr. Loxton's house. It was Mr. Loxton who told me the place was very suitable; and I see it is marked as a reserve on the chart.

1023. That is the place you allude to as being more suitable and better situated? I think it is.

1024. And larger in extent? I do not know the extent of it.

1025. At any rate it shifts the locality from your place—it would be the means of shifting what you conceive to be an objectionable thing from your property. You are interested in this matter? Yes, I am interested.

1026. Having regard to the future requirements of this place in this particular, do you think any such place is necessary to be secured to the public? No doubt it would be very desirable to have bathing-places for the public everywhere, although I never heard such a thing was asked for or thought of before. I have been told that a piece of land was offered by Mr. Berry for a bathing-place.

1027. Did he offer it to you? No.

1028. Can you name whom he offered it to? No, I cannot. I can give you my informant if necessary; I believe there is very little doubt of the fact that he has offered it.

1029. How long has this inquiry been before the Government—the objection to your being allowed to purchase? Since February or March last year.

1030. Was it not in January last year? The date of the notices in the *Gazette* is 31st January; the objection came after that.

1031. Your application would have been previous to that? The application, of course, would go in before that.

- Mr. J. Milson, 1032. About a year and nine months ago? Yes.
 junr. 1033. The story of Mr. Berry's promise has been current all that time, I think? No, I heard nothing about it till after these objections were made.
- 19 Sept., 1866. 1034. The objections were made in January or February? February, I think.
 1035. That would be about a year and eight months? A year and seven months.
 1036. During that time Mr. Berry has had opportunities of securing to the public the bathing-place alluded to if he felt disposed? No doubt.
 1037. Has he done so within your knowledge? No, I know nothing about it further than that I heard he had offered a piece of land for a bathing-place after this objection was made to my father's application.
 1038. That was a rumour? A gentleman told it to me as a fact, and I believe it is a fact.
 1039. To whom has he promised it? It is in evidence, I believe.
 1040. The promise would be nothing, unless it was in trust to some one for the public? That would follow as a matter of course.
 1041. If the Governor and Executive Council complied with such an application as Mr. James Milson, senior, has made in this matter, would that be in itself a sufficient reason to accede to every application, for all time, of the like nature? Really I cannot answer that question. I can only say, it is an application that, so far as I know, has never been refused—to allow parties to purchase their water frontage. I believe in no case has it ever been refused.
 1042. Will you name a similar application to this? It is patent to everybody, I believe. I may mention Mr. Loxton and Mr. Edward Lord.
 1043. Is there any reservation of 100 feet on Mr. Lord's property? Yes, there was.
 1044. Was his application opposed? Not that I am aware of.
 1045. In that case, no opposition being offered, it would be acceded to as a matter of course? Yes, I suppose so. I am not aware of any opposition to it.
 1046. Is the Surveyor General related to your family? He is a connection of mine; he married my cousin.
 1047. Does that come under the head of relationship, or mere connection, in your view? That is a question. Perhaps it may be called relationship—a relationship *by marriage*.
 1048. Then we understand that the Surveyor General is a relation of yours? A connection or relation; he is married to a relation of mine.
 1049. Is it such a connection as would bring about family intercourse, interest, and sympathies? Very often you find the bitterest enemies amongst relations.
 1050. Will you say whether it is so or not? Generally it is the case.
 1051. Mr. Slade.] You are on good terms with Mr. Davidson? Yes, I never had any quarrel with him; indeed we are on the best of terms.
 1052. Chairman.] Have you any objection to state to the Committee the probable water frontage of your land on the North Shore—your own private land? I cannot tell. I have bought some land there from Mr. Campbell.
 1053. Many miles, is it not? No.
 1054. Robinson's Point is yours? Yes. I paid a very large sum of money for it, on account of the water frontage.
 1055. A couple of miles, then? It is a long point, but not two miles. I know I should be very glad to get half what I paid for it back again.
 1056. In your opinion, would it be desirable to afford opportunities to our youths generally to learn to swim? No one can gainsay that; no doubt it would be.
 1057. If I was desirous of saltwater bathing, could I avail myself of it, as a matter of right, nearer than going to the Fig-tree in the Domain? You might bathe in this reserve at Neutral Harbour, and they do bathe there now.
 1058. For which they are liable to prosecution? I cannot say that they are.
 1059. It is within the scope of the Hamlets Police Act—are you not aware that that is within the boundary? I am not; nor am I aware that persons are punishable for bathing there. I never heard of any objection to it.
 1060. Have you ever seen an adult bathe there for the last five years? I have not seen it, but I am told they bathe there; and I believe it is a fact.
 1061. Was this reserve in Lavender Bay used for public purposes, whilst the hulk was there—to clean their boats? No, I am not aware that they made use of it for that purpose. The boats of the hulk used to be hauled up opposite the hulk, further down the bay, where the superintendent of the hulk had his garden, about half way down the bay.
 1062. You heard Mr. Marshall Bayley suggest a more eligible bathing place at the Sugar Refining Company's place? He said something about Sugar Bay, I think.
 1063. That has been latterly converted into a kerosene distillery? I think it was, but it is not now used for that purpose.
 1064. The plant is there? The plant is there; that is on one side of the bay.
 1065. Would the suggestion be made as to that being a suitable place for the common people of the North Shore to bathe in, because there is a large discharge of gas tar from the kerosene works? I cannot understand your question.
 1066. It was suggested by Mr. Marshall Bayley that the bay in which the sugar refining operations used to be carried on, and which is now converted into a kerosene distillery, was an eligible place for bathing? Mr. Bayley mentioned that as one of the places where people might bathe. He spoke of one or two places; he mentioned Berry's Bay, and what he called Sugar Bay, as places where they might bathe.
 1067. You did not understand it in this way—that the refuse stuff and gas tar was one of the recommendations of it for a bathing place? I heard nothing said about it, nor was I aware of such a thing.

1068. That would follow as a matter of course, if the works were continued? I do not think so—it is not a gas manufactory; it is a manufactory of oil from shale, and they save what is thrown away in other places. I believe in fact there is no refuse thrown away; the object is to save all that—not to throw it away. Mr. J. Milson,
junr.
19 Sept., 1866.

1069. *Mr. Farnell.*] I understand you object to this place being reserved as a place for public baths, on the ground that it would be injurious to your property? I think it would affect the value of the property very materially.

1070. Do you presume that bathers would bathe there openly? I do not think it would be possible to cover it over to screen them, unless you cover the whole extent of the bay over.

1071. You think baths could not be erected there except at very considerable expense? It could be done at very considerable expense, no doubt; you could cover over the whole bay.

1072. You have stated that Walker-street is very precipitous? Yes.

1073. Would this piece of reserve be any advantage in ascending, or would it be any advantage, if there were a public landing-place, to have it reserved for the purpose of making the inclination or gradient up Walker-street less? No, I do not think it would, because above the extent of 100 feet from the water there are one or two jumps of very considerable height besides the incline; you could not make that 100 feet available for that purpose, because you would have to turn at right angles to get down; it would be only by making a considerable curve that you could make the incline less; you would have to go to within 100 feet of high-water in Walker-street before you could turn.

1074. *Chairman.*] Would it be practicable to fill out some distance into the bay, by cutting down these jumps you speak of? I do not think it would be practicable; you get into deep water immediately; there is very deep water at the foot of Walker-street.

1075. Commencing at the sandy beach? There is no sandy beach there. You could not commence at the sandy beach without cutting off a corner of my father's land. Even if you took the 100 feet, you could only commence 100 feet from the water.

1076. *Mr. Farnell.*] Starting from the easternmost point of this reserve, then going westerly towards Walker-street, would it make the inclination less? No, because you must keep within a certain radius; you must keep within the 100 feet; you cannot go higher up the hill until you come to Walker-street itself.

1077. Then the natural features of the land are such that, by starting from the easternmost point of the reserve, it would not make the inclination less? It would not. That is my opinion. Of course it is only matter of opinion—I am not an engineer. The only way to make Walker-street available would be to go up the street, and cut it down for some distance; you would have to commence somewhere about the Wesleyan Chapel.

1078. Then it is your opinion that this piece of land would be of no advantage to the North Shore, if reserved for a landing-place? No; they have already three public wharves better situated for the communication with Sydney.

1079. *Chairman.*] Where are these three public wharves? One at Blue's Point —

1080. Is that a public wharf? Yes, it is always used as a public wharf.

1081. Has it been ever proclaimed as a wharf at all? I do not know of its being proclaimed; it has always been used, and public money has been expended on it for years.

1082. Are there any regulations for its management? I am not aware of any. Then there are two wharves on Milson's Point, one on the west side, and one on the east side.

1083. Could not Mr. Campbell resume those? No, he could not; one has been actually proclaimed. In addition to these, there are streets running down to the water. Mr. Campbell laid out, on his land, streets running down to the water, at three or four places on the point—streets 50 feet wide.

1084. Does he exercise ownership over those streets now? No, he does not.

1085. In no case? In no case that I am aware of.

1086. Not in Severn's case? There is no street there.

1087. Is there not a street running north and south between the two allotments sold to Severn? He sold them subject to these streets; he sold them by that plan.

1088. Is the plan an authority in the matter at all? It is always considered as such.

1089. Was there not a reserve for a church on Milson's Point, on the plan? I am not aware. Mr. Campbell always talked of building a church there.

1090. If there was a reserve on the plan, is not the land sold now? It is sold now, but I am not aware that the reserve was ever on the plan, further than that Mr. John Campbell said he would build a church there; but the land belonged to his brother, Mr. George Campbell.

1091. In the subdivision of land, selling by a certain plan gives a right to all parties who buy, but does it give any right to the public? No doubt.

1092. Is there no doubt about that? I have no doubt about it myself; but I could not enter into the law of the case.

Mr. Charles Frith examined :—

Mr. Charles
Frith.
19 Sept., 1866.

1093. *Mr. Slade.*] You are a resident at the North Shore? I am.
 1094. And a landowner there? Yes.
 1095. Do you know Lavender Bay? I do.
 1096. Do you know the locality and position of the particular piece of land comprised in the application to rescind the reserve and in the application to reclaim? I do.
 1097. Do you know Walker-street? Yes.
 1098. Is that street precipitous or otherwise? Very precipitous.
 1099. Is it a frequented street? No.
 1100. Is it metalled? No, the greater part of it is a watercourse.
 1101. Does it shew signs of constant traffic or otherwise? No; there is a strong current running down part of it.
 1102. In your opinion, then, is it desirable to incur any additional expense with reference to Walker-street? That depends upon who pays for it. I should be very sorry to have to pay anything for it.
 1103. As a fact, in what directions does the stream of population on the North Shore diverge? Principally Milson's Point and Billy Blue's ferries.
 1104. There are established ferries there, are there not? Yes.
 1105. There is no established communication with Lavender Bay? No. Of course you can take a boat if you like.
 1106. Where can you land, if you do so? At the cottage known as Thompson's, on the eastern side of the bay; a pathway leads up by the side of Brisbane House.
 1107. In your opinion, is this a desirable spot to erect public baths? I should think it would be a nuisance.
 1108. To whom? To the neighbourhood.
 1109. On what do you ground that impression? From the general concourse of people you would have there—the noise, and destruction of the privacy. You might have a large number, or you might not; and I do not know how you are to make it private.
 1110. The difficulty of making it private is the objection to a public bath, in your eyes? Yes.
 1111. Why is there any difficulty peculiar to this place in making these baths private? Because you would have to go so far out into the bay that it would make it very difficult to make them private.
 1112. Why would they have to go far into the bay? Because, from the receding of the water at low-water, you have to go out a very considerable distance before you can get into water deep enough to bathe in; you do not want to bathe in a place where the water is only up to your knees.
 1113. What would be the effect of projecting the baths far out into the bay, upon the privacy of the ground? I consider if you put them out almost into a centre surrounded by buildings, you render them more open to the observation of all the people on either shore.
 1114. Have you known the North Shore for a long period? For the last twenty years or more.
 1115. Have you resided there during that period? Yes, nearly all that time.
 1116. Was this place ever known as the reserve? I never heard of it.
 1117. Have you been familiar with Lavender Bay during the whole period you mention? Yes.
 1118. Do you think you would have known of it, if it had been called a reserve? Yes. I never heard of any place known as a reserve. My notion of a reserve is, a place dedicated to the public, for their use and convenience. I never heard of such a place there, and I do not think the term reserve applies to that.
 1119. Mr. Milson has stated that you were standing on the land belonging to Captain Farquhar, in his occupation, with a view to test the truth of certain evidence that a person could not be seen with a spy-glass from this spot. Will you be good enough to state what you did see on that occasion? I was standing on the land under Captain Farquhar's house, and Mr. Milson went in a boat, and laid hold of a pole we had stuck on the sand-bank —
 1120. At low-water? No, near the edge of where the waters deepens, and which I believe at low-water is very nearly dry. He put his hand up to the pole and took hold of it, and I could see perfectly plain; in fact, you can see distinctly from one side of the bay to the other.
 1121. Do you think you could distinguish a man from a woman at that distance? I should think so.
 1122. Would a nude figure at that distance be sufficiently visible to be indecent? It depends upon what people consider indecent. There would be an exposure of the person, if that is indecent.
 1123. *Mr. Farnell.*] You said something about a stream running down Walker-street? There is a watercourse, but no water in it.
 1124. *Chairman.*] There are some steps cut in the rock, are there not? I think there are. I think that street is 50 or 60 feet wide. There are evident signs of a very heavy fall of water.
 1125. *Mr. Farnell.*] Do you understand anything about civil engineering? No, I do not.
 1126. *Chairman.*] Would that reserve be of any use to the public, having regard to future years? Yes, I have no doubt it would; a reserve is very useful anywhere.
 1127. Can you point out any other place more eligible as a reserve? For a bathing-place, do you mean?
 1128. For recreation, and for a site for public baths? No, I do not know that I can; only it seems to me an anomaly to talk about putting a bathing-place alongside a public street.
 1129. Is that street much frequented? No, it is not.

1130.

1130. Have you not said it is impracticable as a street? As it is, it is impracticable.
 1131. Wharves could be made there? No doubt.
 1132. The objection you allude to, as to its being within sight, would apply to a bathing-place anywhere within miles of Sydney? No, I do not think so.
 1133. Is it nearly as public as the Woolloomooloo Baths? At present it is not.
 1134. Is it likely to be so? I think it is likely to be more so, from the fact of there being buildings on both sides of the bay, which is not the case in the Domain.
 1135. Are you a proprietor in a certain Steam Company on the North Shore? Yes.
 1136. Would the dedication of the land alluded to as a public wharf and landing-place, be adverse to the interests of that Company of which you are a proprietor? No, I do not think it would; in fact, I think if anybody had the goodness to make an accessible wharf there, I should begin to run the boats there directly.
 1137. It would then be more desirable for the public? I do not know that; I do not say that; but if you or anybody else would make a wharf there, I think I should take advantage of it.
 1138. It would be more to your interest to run them there? It might.
 1139. You would have some object in running them there, if the wharf was made. Have you any objection to state the particular object to be gained by running them there? The object gained would be to run there.
 1140. Whether they got passengers or not? Just so.
 1141. Or whether it paid or not? Yes.
 1142. *Mr. Cowper.*] Would it be more accessible to the public, or more convenient to them? No, I do not think it would be so accessible or so convenient; it would be more than double the distance of the present landing from the Circular Quay, I believe.
 1143. Would it be more convenient to you personally then? No; it might be convenient to others.
 1144. *Mr. Farnell.*] Would the Company run boats there if it did not pay? I think they would.
 1145. If there were no passengers? I do not think there would be no passengers; there would be some.
 1146. *Mr. Cowper.*] Do you mean that you would run them alternately to each wharf? Very likely.

Mr. Charles
Frith.

19 Sept., 1866.

WEDNESDAY, 26 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

Present:—

MR. COWPER,

MR. NEALE.

MR. FARNELL,

WILLIAM TUNKS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Slade appeared on behalf of the Petitioner.

Mr. Benjamin Mountcastle called in and examined:—

1147. *Chairman.*] You reside at the North Shore? Yes.
 1148. Do you recollect presiding at a public meeting of the inhabitants of the North Shore, at the School of Arts, some months since? I do.
 1149. Will you state to the Committee the character of the meeting alluded to; what was the number of people present; was it respectably conducted, and a fair hearing allowed to persons who chose to address the meeting? The meeting was as orderly as any public meeting I have ever attended; I may say I went merely as a spectator. I knew there was to be a meeting in reference to this piece of land, and it was after I went there that it was proposed I should take the chair. The meeting was exceedingly orderly.
 1150. Would the resolutions passed at that meeting, in your opinion, be a fair expression of the feeling of the inhabitants of the North Shore? I think so. It was by far the largest meeting I have ever seen on the North Shore on any subject.
 1151. You are aware of the object of this inquiry? (*The witness read the resolution appointing the Committee.*) Yes, but I was not aware of the particular object of the Committee till I read it there.
 1152. You signed a petition in favour of reserving the land, alluded to in this inquiry, for the public? I did. I may say that until I signed that petition, I had never heard a word on the subject. A gentleman met me opposite Lassetter's, and asked me if I would sign the petition. I inquired the nature of it, and he told me it was to reserve this land for public purposes, as there was, he believed, no other on the North Shore that could be reserved. I said at once, I thought it very likely the North Shore would be a populous place, and I went in to Mr. Lassetter's to sign it.
 1153. Did Mr. Lassetter sign it in your presence? No. I went in, and I saw him take a pen in hand, but I did not see him sign it. I heard him say he would sign it, but I left him before he did so.
 1154. Do you recollect whether Mr. Lassetter saw the petition at the time to which you allude? I do not think he read the petition. He saw it in the hands (I think) of Mr. Carr, but I do not think he read the petition while I was there.

Mr. B.
Mountcastle.

26 Sept., 1866.

1155.

Mr. B.
Mountcastle.

26 Sept., 1866.

1155. If Mr. Lassetter signed a paper, saying that he was induced to sign that petition by misrepresentation, is that true or false, so far as your knowledge extends? I could not say. I may say that a paper similar to that was brought to me one morning about 7 o'clock.
1156. Would it, in your opinion, be desirable to secure the land alluded to, for the purposes stated in the notice paper? I may mention that, at the time I expressed my willingness to sign it, I also stated my opinion of the desirableness of the reserve being made there or at some other water frontage, and as I understood that that was the only available place, I signed the petition.
1157. Would it, in your opinion, be desirable for the public? Most decidedly.
1158. *Mr. Slade.*] Are you familiar with the details of this case—I mean, do you know, for instance, the nature of the application Mr. Milson is making? Yes, I think I do.
1159. Will you be kind enough to explain how far you know the nature of this application? What I understood was, that he had applied for leave to purchase the water frontage of the reserve at Lavender Bay. He has done precisely as many of my neighbours have done.
1160. Do you know whether it is under the powers of the Act? No, I am not sufficiently acquainted with the law of the question.
1161. Do you imagine that it is an application on his part to purchase a piece of land belonging to the Government? I believe that all the land round there was granted or purchased with certain reservations, and this was one of the reservations; whether it was a grant or a purchase I do not know.
1162. Do you know the piece of land in question? Yes. Twenty years ago there was a ferry from Fort-street to it.
1163. To Walker-street? I do not know the name of the street.
1164. Did you ever go by the ferry? Yes, or else I should not have known it. There was a waterman's hut there.
1165. At what point did you land on the North Shore side? Just below Brisbane House, on the east side of the bay.
1166. There is a sort of wharf there now, is there not, or at least a pretension to it? I do not know, I am sure.
1167. Have you not been there lately? Not on that side—it is long ago.
1168. Do you know whether or not there is a public street leading down to the water? I believe there is a public street leading down from the road alongside Mr. Gilfillan's house, I think.
1169. Did you walk up that street when you landed there, do you think? No, we used to come down on the Brisbane House side. There is a path which runs down to the bay still remaining there.
1170. Are you aware whether the actual point at which you used to land is on this property, or not? I should think not; I do not know.
1171. Have you examined the spot at all, with reference to the possibility of making use of it for bathing purposes? At highwater it is a very good place for bathing. It is very secluded, much more so than the baths in Woolloomooloo Bay—that is one point in its favour.
1172. Have you visited the place for the express purpose of ascertaining its suitability? I went there on Sunday last.
1173. Did you walk all round it? I walked from Brisbane House down the old way to the beach.
1174. And walked along the beach? The tide was low when I was there.
1175. *Mr. Couper.*] You think, from your knowledge of the place, it is desirable it should be retained for the public? Yes.
1176. Could they make use of it either as a place of public recreation or for baths? I think so.
1177. In what respect could they use it for public recreation? A bathing-place I would call a place of public recreation.
1178. You would use it for a bathing-place only? A bathing-place only; or a very good wharf might be made there for a steamer.
1179. You could have a wharf at the end of Walker-street, could you not? I am not acquainted with the names of the streets. I do not know Walker-street.
1180. You know the breadth of the street coming down to the water's edge there, do you not? The street running beside Mr. Gilfillan's house, I was told by Mr. Gilfillan, on Sunday last, is 66 feet. I do not know the other street.
1181. You do not seem to be very well acquainted with this locality. Would 66 feet give sufficient breadth for a wharf? I suppose it would.
1182. But if it were used for a wharf, it could not be used for a bathing-place? I do not see why a bathing-place could not be made there, even if there were a wharf there also.
1183. Close to a public landing-place? Certainly; a covered place, similar to the baths in Woolloomooloo Bay.
1184. *Mr. Farnell.*] Do you know any other place on the North Shore where people have a right to bathe? I do not. I have myself occasionally bathed opposite Mr. Loxton's property, but I had no right to do so.
1185. *Chairman.*] The head of the bay is of considerable extent? The head of Lavender Bay is more square, I think, than any of the other bays about there.
1186. If there were an addition to the width of the roadway, to provide wharf accommodation, it would not interfere with a bathing-place properly constructed? Certainly not. It is a common thing to have bathing-places at home in the centre of large populations.
1187. *Mr. Farnell.*] Do you know any other reserves at the North Shore? I do not.
1188. If the people at the North Shore wished to bathe, where would be the nearest place to which they could resort? The nearest place I know of is at the head of Neutral Bay; but that belongs to Mr. Loxton on the one side.
- 1189.

1189. Do you know any place in Sydney Harbour, in the vicinity, or within easy access to the citizens of Sydney and the inhabitants of the North Shore, that would make a good bathing-place? I do not. Mr. B. Mountcastle.

1190. Do you think—looking to the future, and to the probability of St. Leonards becoming a populous place—that the piece of land called the reserve at the head of Lavender Bay would be of advantage to the inhabitants, to be reserved for a public place? I do; that was my only motive for signing the petition. 26 Sept., 1866.

1191. That is, as a public landing-place, in addition to public baths? Yes.

1192. Is it the general feeling of the inhabitants of the North Shore that this should be reserved? I could only judge from the meeting I attended. I never troubled myself about the matter at all, and have never been among my neighbours to inquire their feeling upon the subject.

1193. Do you think the policy of the Government, in disposing of the water frontage to the harbour, a good one? With these reservations, I think it is.

1194. That is, if they took the precaution of keeping reserves here and there, and of selling them only where they were not found to be necessary? Yes.

1195. *Chairman.*] If there are a hundred miles of water frontage on the North Shore, from the Heads to Parramatta, and there are no reserves made, would that be an additional reason why this place should be reserved? I should think that a very strong reason indeed.

Mr. Andrew Eaton called in and examined:—

1196. *Chairman.*] You reside at the North Shore? Yes.

1197. You signed a paper asking the Government to reserve a piece of land at the head of Lavender Bay? Yes. Mr. A. Eaton.

1198. Is it now your belief that it would be desirable to secure that to the public? That is my belief. 26 Sept., 1866.

1199. You are a large employer of labour? Yes, I employ a good deal of labour.

1200. And have a large family? Yes.

1201. You have an intimate acquaintance with a number of people on the North Shore, and have had for many years? Yes.

1202. Have you attended a public meeting on this matter? Yes, I have attended one or two meetings.

1203. From your knowledge of these meetings, and from your intercourse with the inhabitants of the North Shore, are you of opinion that the inhabitants of the North Shore desire that this place should be reserved? The working class at least do—that is my opinion.

1204. Can you state to the Committee how this inquiry originated? Yes. Mr. Bell and I had some conversation previous, about Mr. Milson having objected to the boys attending the Presbyterian School going to this place to bathe, and urged the desirableness of having a place for the purpose of bathing. A short time after, I noticed in the *Gazette* that Mr. Milson had applied for the reserves at Lavender Bay and at Sharp's Bay. The matter was discussed by several of us, and we called upon Mr. Guise, and it was at first proposed to oppose both applications, but it was afterwards thought, on Mr. Guise's suggestion, that it would be better to apply only for the piece at Lavender Bay. Some of us then called upon you, and you said that if we got up a petition, and obtained signatures to it, you would present it to the House.

1205. At all events, it is within your knowledge that I was not the originator of this movement? You were not the originator.

1206. *Mr. Farnell.*] Sharp's Bay, which is that? It lies between Lavender and Neutral Bays.

1207. Known as Careening Cove? Yes.

1208. Mr. Milson then applied to purchase some land at Careening Cove? Yes.

1209. Do you know of any other reserve at the North Shore? I do not.

1210. Where have people hitherto bathed on the North Shore? I have gone to the top of Neutral Bay, and I have also bathed in Blue's Bay; but to get to either of these places, you have to go through private property.

1211. Would you have to go through private property to get to this reserve at the end of Lavender Bay? No, you go down Walker-street. I have heard there is another street there, but I do not know whether that is the fact.

1212. Could people bathe there now without its being an offence against decency? I think so, at the present time.*

* NOTE (on revision):—I understood this question to mean,—Could people bathe there at present, not having bathing-houses, without, &c.

RESERVE, LAVENDER BAY.

APPENDIX.

(To Evidence given by the Surveyor General, 16 August, 1866.)

A.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Surveyor General.

The Secretary for Lands is desirous of being informed (if it can now be stated) what was the particular object of the reservation in the deeds of grant, in cases like Mr. Milson's enclosed?—M.F.—7 August.

The Surveyor General to The Secretary for Lands.

I cannot ascertain the object of the reservation of the 100 feet above highwater-mark. The notice in which it first appears is dated 21st August, 1828; and after reciting other reservations, the words are,—

“The Government will further reserve to itself all land within 100 feet of highwater-mark, on the sea-coast, creeks, harbours, and inlets.”—W.R.D.—B.C., 10 August, /65.

Noted.—Lds. 12.

Possibly the older records in the Chief Secretary's Office may throw some light on the question. Under Colonial Secretary.—B.C., 15 Aug. M.F.

I am unable to trace any papers which throw any light upon this subject.—18 August, /65.

To await proceedings in Assembly—end of year.—Resub. 2nd January.—End of month, if address not sooner sent up.—3rd January.—Resub. 3 February.—End of March.—To await report of Select Committee.

E. J. H. Knapp, junr., Esq., to The Minister for Lands.

Land Survey Offices, 100, Elizabeth-street North,
Sydney, 14 December, 1864.

Sir,

On behalf of Mr. Jas. Milson, senr., of North Shore, I beg to apply for permission to purchase the reservation of 100 feet from the highwater-mark of Hulk Bay, reserved in his grant (dated 18th October, 1839) of 50 acres at North Shore, in the parish of Willoughby.

This application is made under the 12th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD J. H. KNAPP, JUNR.,
Licensed Surveyor.

Refer for joint report of Engineer for Harbours and Surveyor General.—B.C., 16 Dec.—M.F.

Mr. Halloran,

Will you be good enough to ascertain if there is the reservation of 100 feet above highwater-mark in James Milson, senior's, grant of 50 acres, in the parish of Willoughby.—W.R.D.

There is.—H.H.

* Plan A.

Mr. L. S. Knapp should be asked to send a sketch or plan.*—W.R.D.—29 Dec.

We see no objection to the rescission of the reservation of the 100 feet above highwater-mark herein asked for.—10/1/65.

E. O. MORIARTY.
W. R. DAVIDSON.

No. 65/43.—Noted.—Lds. 7.

Approved.—J.B.W.—18 July. Informed.—31 Jan., 1865.

Notified in *Gazette* of 3rd February, and four consecutive weeks.

Any objection, Mr. B.?—No.—W.B.—65/4090.

The Surveyor General, for appraisalment.—B.C., 8th March, 1865.—M.F.

Returned S.G.O.—10th March, 1865.—Noted.

E. J. H. Knapp, junr., Esq., to The Minister for Lands.

Land Survey Offices,
100, Elizabeth-street North,
Sydney, 8 November, 1864.

Sir,

On behalf of Mr. James Milson, I beg to apply for permission, under the section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, to purchase and reclaim from below the highwater-mark of Hulk Bay, that portion of land shewn on the accompanying plan.*

* Plan B.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD J. H. KNAPP, JUNR.,
Licensed Surveyor.

Refer

Refer for joint report of Engineer for Harbours and Surveyor General.—M.F.—B.C., 9 Novr.

We see no objection to applicant being allowed to reclaim and purchase the land within the boundaries indicated by a green tint on the accompanying plan.

E. O. MORIARTY.
W. R. DAVIDSON.

The Under Secretary for Lands.—11 Jany., 1865.

Noted—No. 65/46.

Approved—J.B.W.—10 Jany.

Informed, 31st Jany., 1865.

Notified in *Gazette*, 3 Feb., /65, and four consecutive weeks.

Any objection, Mr. B.?—29/3/65.

Yes, 2.—Sent to Surveyor General, 22nd March.—W.B.—64/15,095—S.B.W.

P.S.—A description for a section in the notice in the *Government Gazette* is enclosed.

Returned to Surveyor General, with reference to two objections forwarded to him on the 22nd ultimo.

B.C. 3rd April, 1865.—M.F.

Returned to S.G.O.—3 April, 1865.

William Tunks, Esq. to The Minister for Lands.

St. Leonards,
20 March, 1865.

Sir,

I have examined the locality referred to in the accompanying application, and am of opinion that it is suitable for a public bathing place, which is much needed in this district.

The head of Lavender or Hulk Bay is centrally situated, a portion of the beach is sandy, and shoals gradually from deep water; is secluded, as the high banks all round the bay will, to a large extent, hide the bathers from public gaze; and there is no water frontage reserved for this, nor for any other purpose in the neighbourhood.

The land on the North Shore has generally been granted as farms to the original holders of it, for little or no consideration, and the public has not received any equivalent, as these lands are now, to a considerable extent, in a state of nature, notwithstanding some of them have been alienated probably half a century, and all of them for many years. By the ordinary mode of valuing this water frontage, the Government will receive for it a few pounds only, which, in my estimation, will be as nothing in comparison to the health and recreation of the people of this district for all time.

If this water frontage was sought to be purchased for any great improvement, or for materially benefiting in any way the public or the district, a question might arise as to which use it would be most expedient to apply it, but I am fearful that the object to be gained by the proposed sale of this land and water frontage is still further to encourage monopoly. I therefore respectfully request you will make the necessary inquiry into this matter, and secure to this much neglected suburb, sufficient space for public baths out of its many miles of water frontage.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM TUNKS.

For joint report of the Engineer for Harbours and the Surveyor General.—M.F.—22nd March. Consultation.

Having read Mr. Tunks' objection, we see no reason to alter our former report.—E.O.M.—W.R.D. 3 May, 1865.

65/743. Noted.—Lds., 12 May.—65/12939.

Mr. Milson is to write again in reply to these objections.—25 May.

End of month—Resub. 31 May.—In ten days.

North Shore,
16 March, 1865.

To the Honorable John Robertson, Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

We, the undersigned inhabitants of St. Leonards, beg respectfully to call your attention to an application made by Mr. James Milson, senior, for the rescission of the reservation of the land within 100 feet of highwater-mark, in front of his property in Hulk Bay, dated January 31st, 1865, to the granting of which application we enter the following objections:—

- 1st. That the said land is situated at the east side of Walker-street, and on the opening up of that street, will be required for a public wharf.
- 2nd. That it is the only place on the North Shore suitable for a public bathing-place, it being in a bight of the bay, with a fine sandy beach.
- 3rd. Considering that Mr. Milson is not likely to do anything for the advantage of St. Leonards in this matter, the undersigned think, as a matter of justice to the inhabitants, said land should not be alienated.

Respectfully requesting that you will give this your most serious consideration,—

We remain, &c.,
[Here follow 12 Signatures.]

James Milson, senior, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

St. Leonards,
31 May, 1865.

Sir,

Referring to a letter addressed to the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, dated from the North Shore, on the 16th March last, in which objection was taken by a few individuals, twelve in all, to my application to purchase the frontage to my property in Hulk Bay, I have the honor to enclose a letter signed by many respectable proprietors of land, and householders resident in the township and district in which the property in question is situated, which letter will, I think, effectually dispose of the objection referred to.

2nd. I desire, however, respectfully to state my belief that the objection to my application has not been taken on public grounds, but that it has originated in the personal jealous feeling of one individual, who on other occasions has striven to annoy me and to injure my property.

3rd.

3rd. The objectors state, firstly, that the land is wanted for a public wharf, and then, with strange inconsistency, they say, secondly, that it is the only available place suitable for a public bathing-place, and concluding the gratuitous assumption that I am not likely to do anything for the advantage of St. Leonards in this matter.

4thly. That the land in question is not likely to be required for a public wharf, is best shewn in the existence of three public wharves within a short distance of it, in connection with the main thoroughfares leading to the ferries between Milson's and Blue's Points and Sydney; and, moreover, the approach to the water at the foot of Walker-street is so precipitous that it can never be made available for a landing-place; but if that difficulty could be overcome, there is sufficient deep water frontage at the foot of the street for any wharf that may be required; and that a bay overlooked on all sides is not a suitable spot for a bathing-place, will, I think, be at once admitted.

I trust that it will not be considered that any reasonable or valid objection has been advanced to prevent the granting a permission, which I believe has always been conceded to proprietors of land, to purchase their water frontage in accordance with 9 and 12 clauses of the Crown Lands Act of 1861.

In conclusion, I have the honor to request that you will have the goodness to lay this letter, with its enclosure, before the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, for his consideration.

I have, &c.,

JAS. MILSON, SENR.

The appraisement may go on.—J.R.—24th June, 1865.

Mr. Tunks and inhabitants informed.—June, 1865.

Mr. Milson informed.—June, 1865.

The Surveyor General, for appraisement.—B.C., June, 1865.—M.F.

In ten days.—30th June. 65/3941.

St. Leonards,
29 May, 1865.

Sir,

With reference to some objections raised by a few individuals on the North Shore, in a letter dated 16th March, 1865, to the application made by James Milson, senr., for the rescission of the reserve of 100 feet from highwater-mark on his land at Hulk Bay, St. Leonards, and for permission to reclaim the frontage thereto, in terms of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, we, the undersigned householders and proprietors of land in the said township of St. Leonards, and its vicinity, have the honor to state, for your information, that we believe the application to be a just and reasonable one, in accordance with present practice, and that we see no valid grounds for the objections that have been raised against it.

We remain, &c.,

The Honorable John Robertson, Esq., Minister for Lands.

[Here follow 23 Signatures.]

Department of Lands,
Sydney, June, 1865.

Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 31st ultimo, in reply to the objections raised by certain landholders at North Shore, to the proposed rescission of the reservation of the land in front of your property at Hulk Bay, as applied for by you, I am directed to inform you that Mr. Secretary Robertson does not consider that sufficient reason has been shewn to justify a refusal of your application.

2. The Surveyor General has therefore been requested to proceed with the appraisement of the land in question.

I have, &c.,

J. Milson, senr., Esq., St. Leonards.

I concur in this decision.—C.C.—21st Nov., 1865.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, June, 1865.

Gentlemen,

Referring to your letter of the 16th March last, objecting to the rescission of the reservation of the land in front of the property of Mr. James Milson, senr., at Hulk Bay, I am directed to inform you that, having fully considered your objections, Mr. Secretary Robertson sees no reason for refusing the rescission applied for.

I have, &c.,

Messrs. W. O. McMahon, R. W. Moore, M. Charleton, and the
other gentlemen signing the communication, North Shore.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, June, 1865.

Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 16th March last, objecting to the rescission of the reservation of the land in front of the property of Mr. James Milson, senior, at Hulk Bay, I am directed to inform you that, having fully considered your objections, Mr. Secretary Robertson does not consider there is sufficient reason shewn for refusing the rescission applied for.

I have, &c.,

W. Tunks, Esq., M.L.A., St. Leonards.

S. B. W.

To

To His Excellency the Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same; and the Honorable the Executive Council of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of St. Leonards, adopted in public meeting assembled, such meeting having been convened in the most public manner, and the object of it particularly stated,—

Sheweth:—

That your Petitioners are informed, by a notice in "the *Government Gazette*," that Mr. James Milson, senior, has applied to the Government for the rescission of the reservation of land at the head of Lavender or Hulk Bay, and for permission to reclaim other land adjoining thereto from the water of the bay, with a view to the purchase of the same.

That the head of Lavender Bay is centrally and conveniently situated as a site for public baths—a portion of the beach being sandy, and shoals gradually from deep water. It is, moreover, naturally secluded, as the precipitous banks rising from the bay will screen the bathers from public gaze; and as a bathing-place, which is much needed in this district, it will be available, not only to your Petitioners, but to many of the citizens of the northern portion of the city of Sydney.

That your Petitioners are of opinion that, in this climate, every facility should be afforded by the Government for public recreation and cleanliness, especially amongst the working classes; and that abundant and proper reserves, which have hitherto been much neglected, should be made of Crown Lands, for such purposes; and that, amongst the many healthful and invigorating exercises practised by all communities of British origin, sea-water bathing stands deservedly high in their estimation, as being, in the highest degree, a healthy recreation, and calculated to develop their physical powers and courage.

That your Petitioners are informed, and believe that, of the many miles of water frontage on the North Shore, no portion whatever has been formally dedicated by the Government for public recreation or amusement, nor for public wharves, although at Blue's and Milson's Points the proprietors of land at these places, in cutting up the same for sale, have left land for, it is said, one or two streets leading to the water; yet, for aught your Petitioners know to the contrary, those streets may be closed to the public, or a toll placed upon them, at any time.

That, by the ordinary mode of valuation, the land referred to in Lavender Bay, if sold, would merely add a few pounds to the Revenue, which, in the estimation of your Petitioners, will be as nothing in comparison with the health and recreation of a very numerous body of people for all time.

That, independently of the water reserve in Lavender Bay, Mr. James Milson, senior, has applied for the rescission of the reservation of land in Careening Cove, extending along that cove many hundreds of feet, and to which no objection has been made; and if that application is acceded to by the Government, Mr. Milson will have abundant water frontage to his property, and sufficient for every legitimate purpose.

That your Petitioners make this application simply on public grounds, and deny that they are actuated by any feeling against Mr. Milson, senior, nor do they seek to injure his land further than is necessary for the public benefit.

That for the reasons before set forth, your Petitioners trust your Excellency and your Executive Council will refuse to accede to the application of Mr. James Milson, senior, for the rescission of the reserve, and for permission to reclaim land at the head of Lavender Bay, and formally dedicate the same land for the use of the public for ever, as a place of recreation, and as a site for public baths.

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

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,

THOMAS DANGAR,

Chairman.

[Here follow 165 Signatures.]

Presented by Mr. Tunks, M.P., Mr. Dangar, J.P., Mr. Carr, and others.

To the Honorable the Minister for the Department of Lands.

St. Leonards.

Sir,

We, the undersigned landholders and residents of the North Shore, beg to append our names as a supplementary list to the Petition of the inhabitants of the same place, which was presented to your department by a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Malcolm, Carr, Dangar, and Tunks, on or about the 7th instant, praying the Government not to accede to the application of Mr. James Milson, senr., of date the 31st January last, for the rescission of the reservation and permission to reclaim from the water certain Crown land at the head of Lavender Bay, but to formally dedicate the same land and water frontage to the use of the public for ever, as a place of recreation and as a site for public baths.

We have, &c.,

[Here follow 92 Signatures.]

Presented by Mr. Tunks, 23rd November.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of St. Leonards, whose signatures are attached to a certain Petition to His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable the Executive Council, praying that certain land at the head of Lavender or Hulk Bay, for which application to purchase had been made by Mr. James Milson, senr., might be dedicated to the public as a site for public baths, beg to state that we were induced to sign the said Petition by misrepresentation as to the facts of the case, and we do therefore hereby beg to withdraw our names from such Petition, and to disclaim all participation in the prayer of the same.

[Here follow 5 Signatures.]

We, the undersigned residents and landholders of St. Leonards, understanding that a Petition from certain inhabitants of St. Leonards has been presented to His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable the Executive Council, praying that the application of James Milson, senr., for the rescission of the reserve in front of his land at the head of Lavender or Hulk Bay, may be refused, and that the same be dedicated to the public as a site for public baths, beg leave most respectfully to submit the following objections to the granting of the prayer of the said Petition.

1st. That the land in question is situated at the head of a bay overlooked on all sides, and in the centre of what is becoming a very populous neighbourhood, that it abuts on a street the foot of which will eventually be used as a public landing-place, and consequently, public baths in that locality would become a nuisance.

2nd. That not only would a great injustice be done towards Mr. Milson, by depriving him of the water frontage to his land in Hulk Bay, but should the same be converted to such a purpose as a public bathing-place, great injury would be done to his property, inasmuch as the land adjoining would thereby be rendered almost valueless.

3rd. That application by proprietors of land for a rescission of the reserve of water frontage, and for permission to reclaim under the 9th and 12th clauses of the land Act of 1861, have, we believe, in all cases been granted hitherto, and we consider that no sufficient cause has been shewn for withholding that permission in the present case.

[Here follow 153 Signatures.]

James Milson's purchase may go on.—J.R.

Cabinet. It might be well to have on the papers the reason or object of the reservation.—J.R.

Mathew Charlton, junr., Esq., to James Milson, senr., Esq.

Sydney, 29 June, 1865.

Sir,

With reference to the letter dated the 16th March last, addressed to the Honorable the Minister for Lands, and containing objections to your application for a rescission of the reserve in front of your land in Hulk Bay, and signed by me, with certain other parties resident on the North Shore,—I beg to state that I signed the said letter under a misapprehension as to the purport of it, and that I entirely disagree with the objections that have been made in that letter to your application for the rescission of the reserve in question.

I remain, Sir,

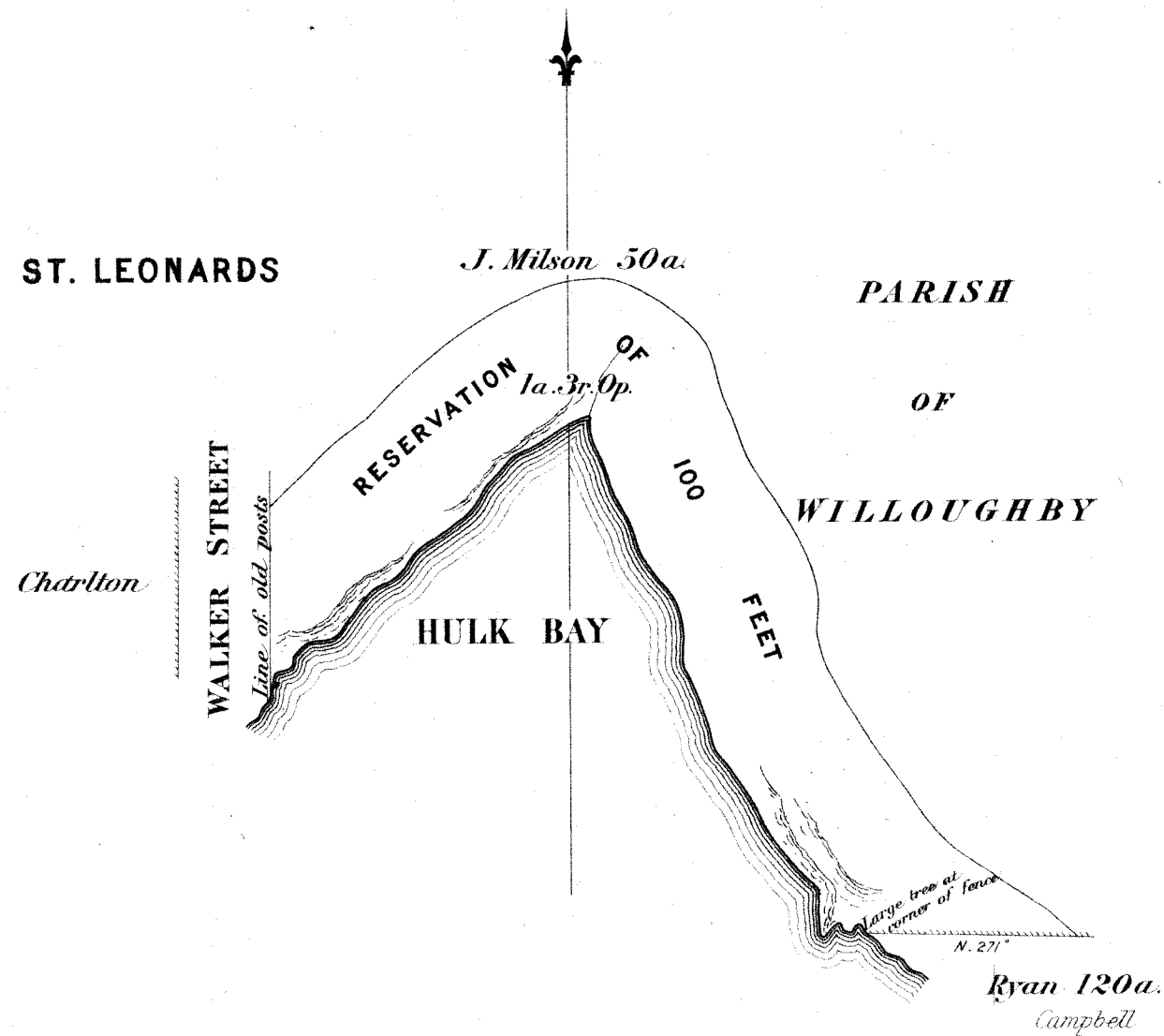
Yours very truly,

MATHEW CHARLTON, JUNR.,
Charlton's Hotel, Market Wharf.

[Two plans.]

PLAN shewing land applied for
to be purchased by M^r JAMES MILSON
being the Reservation of
One Hundred Feet in HULK BAY

SCALE 2 CHAINS TO 1 INCH

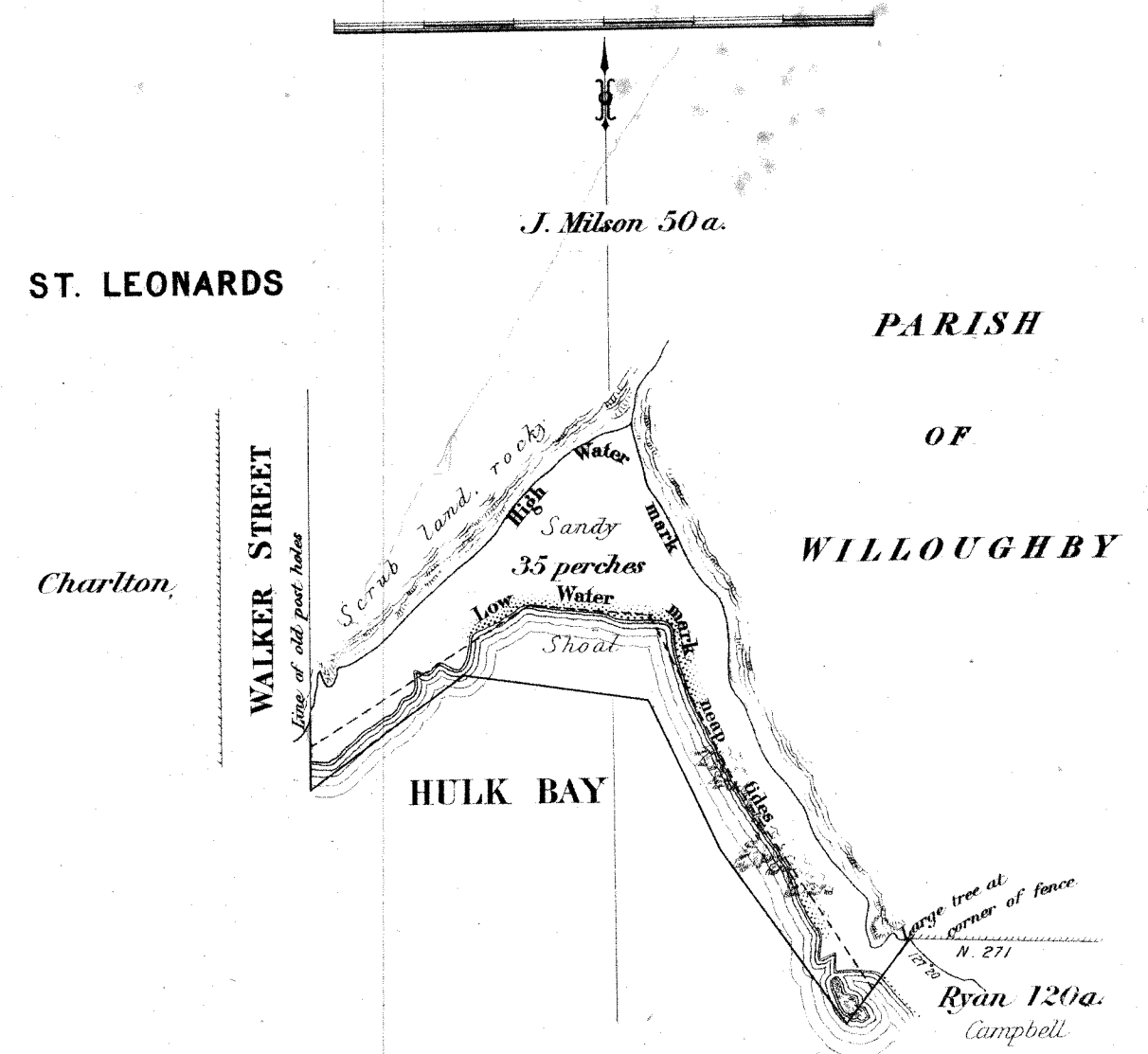


(Sig. 122)

Lithographed at the Surveyor General's Office, Sydney, September, 1866

PLAN shewing land applied for
to be reclaimed from HULK BAY
by M^r J. MILSON

SCALE 2 CHAINS TO 1 INCH



Sig. 122

Lithographed at the Surveyor General's Office, Sydney, September, 1866

Signed E. KNAPP J^r (L.S.)
8th Nov^r 1866

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(DEDICATED TO RELIGIOUS AND PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 26 July, 1866.

No. 5—1866.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorized to be dedicated to Religious and Public Purposes, in accordance with the 5th section of the Act 25 Victoria, No. 1.

Place.	County.	Allotment.	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what Purpose dedicated.
					a. r. p.	
Armidale	Sandon .....	.....	.....	Parishes of Armidale and Ceyra, on Tibbister Ponds.	1,440 0 0	Permanent Common.
Mitchell's Island, Manning River.	Macquarie .....	.....	.....	On Mitchell's Island, Manning River.	5 2 0	General Cemetery.
Moruya	Dampier .....	.....	.....	Parish of Moruya, at Moruya	90 1 0	Reserve for Public Recreation.
Newcastle	Northumberland ...	274	.....	Hunter-street, Newcastle	0 1 12	Municipal Council Chambers.
Yetman	Ararawatta .....	.....	.....	Parish of Yetman, at Yetman	600 0 0	Permanent Common.
Nowra	St. Vincent	Part of section 26	.....	Parish of Nowra, Village of Nowra	2 0 0	National School.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 16th May, 1866.W. B. DAVIDSON,
Surveyor General.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.
(DEDICATED TO RELIGIOUS AND PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 26 July, 1866.

No. 6—1866.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorized to be dedicated to Religious and Public Purposes, in accordance with the 5th section of the Act 25 Victoria, No. 1.

Place.	County.	Allotment.	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what Purpose dedicated.
					a. r. p.	
Seaham	Durham	3	37	Parish of Seaham, Town of Seaham	1 0 0	National School.
Windsor	Cumberland	104	.....	Town of Windsor	0 3 8	Hospital in connection with the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society.
Orange	Bathurst .....	.....	.....	Parish of Orange, on Gosling Creek	508 0 0	Permanent Common.
Scone	Brisbane .....	.....	.....	Parish of Scone, near Scone	1,495 0 0	Do.
Tamworth	Inglis .....	.....	.....	Parish of Tamworth, at Tamworth	1,184 0 0	Do.
Singleton	Durham .....	.....	.....	Parish of Darlington, on the Hunter River.	1,000 0 0	Do.
Boorowa	King .....	.....	.....	At Boorowa, on the Boorowa River	1,552 0 0	Do.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 30 June, 1866.

W. R. DAVIDSON,
Surveyor General.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(DEDICATED TO RELIGIOUS AND PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

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

No. 7—1866.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorized to be dedicated to Religious and Public Purposes, in accordance with the 5th Section of the Act 25 Victoria, No. 1.

Place.	County.	Allotment.	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what Purpose dedicated.
					a. r. p.	
Aberdeen.....	Durham .....	.....	.....	Parish of Russell, at Aberdeen	1,016 0 0	Permanent Common.
Armidale	Sandon .....	.....	.....	Parish of Armidale	90 0 0	Town Reserve.
Bathurst	Bathurst .....	.....	120	Town of Bathurst.....	10 0 4	Horse and Cattle Market.
Cudgegong	Wellington	11, 12, & 13.	8	Village of Cudgegong	2 0 0	Roman Catholic Church, School, and Presbytery.
Deniliquin	Townsend	6	17	Town of South Deniliquin	0 1 0	School of Arts.
Goulburn.....	Argyle	11	2	City of Goulburn	0 0 3½	Fire Engine Station.
Moama	Cadell .....	.....	.....	Parishes of Tattalla and Moama, at Moama.	765 0 0	Permanent Common.
Narrabri	Nandewar .....	.....	.....	Town of Narrabri	104 0 0	Racecourse.
Nowra	St. Vincent.....	11, 12, & 13.	27	Village of Nowra	2 0 0	Church of England, Church, School, and Parsonage.
Orange.....	Bathurst	1, 2, & 11	12	Town of Orange	2 0 0	Presbyterian Church School and Manse
Sydney.....	Cumberland .....	.....	.....	City of Sydney, at Macquarie-place	0 1 21	Reserve for Recreation.
Umaralla.....	Beresford.....	.....	.....	Parish of Umaralla, at Umaralla ...	7 1 27	General Cemetery.
Wallabadah	Buckland.....	.....	.....	Parish of Wallabadah, at Wallabadah.	7 2 0	Do.
Yarrawa	Camden .....	.....	.....	Parish of Yarrawa, near Robertson	7 2 0	Do.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 15th August, 1866.W. R. DAVIDSON,
Surveyor General.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(DEDICATED TO RELIGIOUS AND PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

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

No. 8—1866.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorized to be dedicated to Religious and Public Purposes, in accordance with the 5th Section of the Act 25 Victoria, No. 1.

Place.	County.	Allotment.	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what Purpose dedicated.
Sydney.....	Cumberland .....	.....	.....	On the south side of the Old South Head Road, near the Victoria Barracks.	a. r. p. 490 0 0	Permanent Common.
Do.	Do. ....	.....	.....	On the south side of the Old South Head Road, towards Randwick and Waverley.	768 0 0	Water Reserve.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 15 August, 1866.W. R. DAVIDSON,
Surveyor General.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.
(DEDICATED TO RELIGIOUS AND PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 9 October, 1866.

No. 9 OF 1866.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorized to be dedicated to Religious and Public Purposes, in accordance with the 5th section of the Act, 25 Victoria, No. 1.

Place.	County.	Allotment.	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what Purpose dedicated.
					a. r. p.	
1. Bathurst	Bathurst .....	.....	.....	At Bathurst	0 2 0	Baptist Burial Ground.
2. Bredalbane	Argyle	Parts of portion 22		Bredalbane	2 0 0	Westeyan Church, School, and Residence.
3. South Deniliquin	Townsend	9, 10, & 11.	48	South Deniliquin	2 0 0	Presbyterian Church, School, and Manse.
4. Do.	Do.	1, 2, 3, & 4.	1A	Do.	2 0 0	Roman Catholic Church, School, and Presbytery.
5. Deep Creek.....	Dampier .....	.....	Portion 17	Near confluence of Deep and Gulf Creeks.	2 0 0	National School.
6. Sydney.....	Cumberland .....	.....	.....	Opposite the Australian Club, Bent-street.	0 0 6½	Reserve for Public Recreation.
7. Do.	do .....	.....	.....	On Church Hill, between Charlotte-place, York and Church Streets.	0 2 37½	Do.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 5th October, 1866.

W. R. DAVIDSON,
Surveyor General.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.
(DEDICATED TO RELIGIOUS AND PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 November, 1866.

No. 10 of 1866.

SCHEDULE of Crown Lands authorized to be dedicated to Religious and Public Purposes, in accordance with the 5th section of the Act 25 Victoria, No. 1.

Place.	County.	Allotment.	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what Purpose dedicated.
					a. r. p.	
Aberdeen	Brisbane .....	.....	.....	Town of Aberdeen	7 2 1	General Cemetery.
Cootamundry	Harden .....	.....	.....	Parish of Cootamundry	600 0 0	Permanent Common.
Deniliquin, South...	Townsend	5	1A	Town of South Deniliquin.....	0 2 0	Church of England Parsonage.
Do.	Do.	1	22	Do. do.	1 0 0	Church of England Church.
Moruya	Dampier	5 & 6	21	Town of Moruya	1 0 0	Mechanics' Institute.
Newcastle	Northumberland ...	.....	Portion 58	Parish of Newcastle, near Hanbury	2 0 0	National School.
Qualigo	Argyle .....	.....	.....	Parish of Qualigo	2 0 0	Do.
Sturt.....	Auckland.....	1	5	Village of Sturt	2 0 0	Do.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 16th November, 1866.

W. R. DAVIDSON,
Surveyor General.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(CONDITIONAL PURCHASES OF LAND WHICH HAVE REVERTED TO THE CROWN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 26 July, 1866.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 1 March, 1866, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return of the number of Conditional Purchases
 “ under Clause 18 of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of
 “ 1861, which have reverted to Her Majesty, from the 1st of
 “ January, 1865, to 28th February, 1866, shewing the aggre-
 “ gate number of acres, and the total amount of balances due
 “ at the last date, and the aggregate amount of interest due
 “ and unpaid at the last date; also, a Return of the total
 “ quantity of such reverted land submitted to sale by auction,
 “ the number of acres sold, the amount realized, and the
 “ number of acres remaining unsold.”

(Mr. Piddington.)

RETURN of the number of Conditional Purchases under Clause 18 of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, which have reverted to Her Majesty, from the 1st January, 1865, to 28th February, 1866, shewing the aggregate number of acres, and the total amount of balances due at the last date, and the aggregate amount of interest due and unpaid at the last date; also, a Return of the total quantity of such reverted land submitted to sale by auction, the number of acres sold, the amount realized, and the number of acres remaining unsold.

No. of Lots.	Acres.	Roods.	Perches.	Balance due.
1,018	71,536	0	0	£53,650
Reverted Purchases.				Amount.
	Interest due on Balance			£2,682 10s.
Offered for Sale by Auction.				
310	22,108	0	0	.....
Sold by Auction.				Realized.
80	4,888	0	0	£7,489
Unsold.				
230	17,220	0	0	.....

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 11th June, 1866.

W. R. DAVIDSON,
Surveyor General.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(STATISTICS—ELECTORATE OF THE CLARENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 31 July, 1866.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 9 January, 1866, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return of Revenue derivable from the sale of Lands by
 “ Auction, Pre-emption, and Conditional Purchase, in the
 “ Electorate of the Clarence, from the 1st January to the
 “ 31st December, 1865, inclusive.”

(*Mr. Laycock.*)

RETURN REFERRED TO.

REVENUE derivable from Sale of Crown Lands by Auction, Pre-emption,
 and Conditional Purchase, in the Electorate of the Clarence, from 1st
 January to 31st December, 1865, inclusively £3,435 16 3

W. R. DAVIDSON,
 S. Gl.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.
(STATISTICS—ELECTORATE OF THE CLARENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 9 October, 1866.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 9 January, 1866, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return shewing the amount derivable from Assessments
“ and Rentals of Runs in the Clarence Electorate, since the
“ inauguration of Responsible Government, to the 31st
“ December, 1865.”

(*Mr. Laycock.*)

RETURN shewing the amounts derivable from Assessments and Rentals of Runs in the Clarence Electorate, since the inauguration of Responsible Government, to the 31st December, 1865 :—

YEAR.	RENT.	ASSESSMENT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1856	1,754 8 0	.....	1,754 8 0
1857	1,799 19 0	.....	1,799 19 0
1858	1,809 8 0	5,096 5 1	6,905 13 1
1859	1,900 18 0	5,068 11 11	6,969 9 11
1860	1,870 8 0	5,211 13 10	7,082 1 10
1861	1,923 8 0	5,251 13 10	7,175 1 10
1862	5,761 1 3	5,251 13 10	11,012 15 1
1863	5,254 2 3	2,184 4 5	7,438 6 8
1864	5,261 7 3	1,859 10 8	7,120 17 11
1865	5,261 7 3	1,790 15 8	7,052 2 11
TOTALS	32,596 7 0	31,714 9 3	64,310 16 3

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 29th September, 1866.

A. O. MORIARTY.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RUNS, SQUATTAGES, AND PUBLIC LANDS, HELD BY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 10 August, 1866.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 28 March, 1866, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return of all the Runs, Squattages, and Public Lands,
 “ in the different Districts of the Colony, held by the
 “ Members, respectively, of both Houses of Parliament,
 “ shewing the extent of country each individual occupier,
 “ either in his own right, or so far as can be ascertained, is
 “ interested in ; distinguishing in columns the name of the
 “ Run, the name of the holder, the number of acres in each
 “ run, and the rent per acre per annum, in each case.”

(*Mr. Piddington.*)

CROWN LANDS.

RETURN of all Runs in New South Wales held by the Members of both Houses of Parliament, shewing Area, and Rent charged per acre per annum.

Name of Lessee.	Name of Run.	District.	Estimated Area of Runs.	Estimated Total Area.	Rent per acre per annum, including Assessment where payable.
Blaxland Charles, & Cooper Theophilus, M.L.A.	Beverley	New England	acres. 69,840	237,656	s. d. 0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do. do.	Nuandle	do.	54,616		
Cooper Theophilus, M.L.A., and Joseph	Caidmurry	Gwydir	61,200		
Do. do.	Do. East Block, No. 1.	do.	20,000		
Do. do.	Do. do. No. 2	do.	20,000		
Do. do.	Do. do. No. 3	do.	16,000	40,000	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. do.	Do. do. No. 4	do.	16,000		
Cox The Hon. Edward, M.L.C.	Ullamambri	Bligh	24,000		
Do. do.	Urabribble	do.	16,000		
Cox The Hon. George Henry, M.L.C.	Billyena	Liverpool Plains	22,400		
Cox The Hon. George Henry, M.L.C., and Archibald Bell.	Girriwillie	do.	32,000	348,800	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Do. do.	Ellengerah	Wellington	12,800		
Do. do.	Mount Foster	do.	22,400		
Do. do.	Back of Ellengerah	do.	16,000		
Cox The Hon. George Henry, M.L.C., and Dowling Vincent.	Boongunnyarra	Albert	64,000		
Do. do.	Jacombe	do.	19,200	99,200	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. do.	Yoongarignia	do.	64,000		
Do. do.	Moco Barungla, West No. 1.	Warrego	16,000		
Do. do.	Do. No. 2	do.	16,000		
Do. do.	Do. No. 3	do.	16,000		
Do. do.	Windara	do.	16,000	123,600	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do. do.	Coonbilly	do.	32,000		
Cummings William, M.L.A.	Warraderry	Lachlan	35,200		
Do. do.	The Troffa	Wellington	64,000		
Chisholm The Hon. James, M.L.C.	Kenur	Lachlan	34,000	213,420	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do. do.	Bland	do.	57,600		
Do. do.	East Bland Plains	do.	32,000		
Campbell The Hon. Alexander, M.L.C., and Hay John, M.L.A.	Bugilbone	Liverpool Plains	32,300		
Do. do.	Tereela Plains	do.	16,000	32,000	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. do.	Berryabar North	do.	16,000		
Do. do.	Jereel No. 5	do.	16,000		
Do. do.	Bogera	do.	16,000		
Do. do.	Keepit	do.	25,600	32,000	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. do.	North Tereela	do.	16,000		
Do. do.	Ulah	Warrego	25,600		
Do. do.	Weelwally	do.	16,000		
Do. do.	Barubah	do.	17,920	32,000	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. do.	Weelwally East	do.	16,000		
Campbell The Hon. Alexander, M.L.C.	Back Tereela	Liverpool Plains	32,000		
Campbell The Hon. John, M.L.C.	Coolamatong	Monaro	32,000	32,000	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dangar Thomas Gordon Gibbons, M.L.A.	Cooremore	Liverpool Plains	16,000		
Do. do.	Grawin Addendum	Warrego	16,000		
De Salis Leopold Fane, M.L.A.	Cupperacumbalong	Monaro	25,000		
Dodds Alexander, M.L.A.	Bomba	Warrego	16,000	19,000	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. do.	Cobran	do.	16,000		
Eagar The Hon. Geoffrey, M.L.A.	Balbinbinyia	do.	19,000		
Forlonge William, M.L.A.	No. 1 Willandra	Lachlan	12,800		
Do. do.	Billebong.	do.	16,000	32,000	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. do.	No. 3 do.	do.	16,000		
Do. do.	No. 5 do.	do.	32,000		
Do. do.	No. 7 do.	do.	32,000		
Do. do.	No. 8 do.	do.	16,000	32,000	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. do.	No. 9 do.	do.	16,000		
Do. do.	No. 10 do.	do.	23,040		
Do. do.	No. 11 do.	do.	16,000		
Do. do.	Booraran	do.	32,000	32,000	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. do.	Gunagia	do.	32,000		
Do. do.	Merrimerriwa	do.	16,000		
Do. do.	Malagadery Springs	do.	32,000		
Do. do.	Thollollaboy and Tellellaboy.	do.	50,000	38,000	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. do.	Gunnowlia West	do.	16,000		
Do. do.	Warranery	do.	32,000		
Do. do.	Balderogera	Wellington	51,200		
Do. do.	Barril or Ten Mile Creek.	do.	38,000	27,000	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. do.	Bajarribong	do.	27,000		
Do. do.	Yarribundi	do.	16,000		

CROWN LANDS.

3

Name of Lessee.	Name of Run.	District.	Estimated Area of Run.	Estimated Total Area.	Rent per acre per annum, including Assessment where payable.
			acres.		s. d.
Forlonge William, M.L.A.	Dulhunty Plains	Wellington	16,000		
Do.	Woolawignee	do.	12,800		
Do.	Mountain Run	do.	16,000		
Do.	Billabong	do.	125,000		
Do.	Moco Barungha No. 1.	Warrego	16,000		
Do.	Do. No. 2	do.	16,000		
Do.	Do. No. 3	do.	16,000		
Do.	Do. No. 4	do.	16,000		
Do.	Do. No. 5	do.	16,000		
Do.	Do. No. 6	do.	16,000		
Do.	Do. No. 7	do.	16,000		
Do.	Windara Left	do.	16,000		
Do.	Multagoona Left	do.	16,000		
Do.	Maryland No. 1	do.	28,000		
Do.	Do. No. 2	do.	28,000		
Do.	Belalie	do.	32,000		
Do.	Border Run	do.	32,000		
Do.	Multagoona	do.	16,000	1,772,340	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Yundaroo	do.	16,000		
Do.	Irrara Back Block No. 3.	do.	44,800		
Do.	Do. No. 4	do.	64,000		
Do.	Windara Back	do.	32,000		
Do.	Multagoona Back	do.	32,000		
Do.	West Warrego, No. 13.	do.	45,400		
Do.	Do. No. 14	do.	49,300		
Do.	Do. No. 15	do.	33,900		
Do.	Do. No. 16	do.	17,300		
Do.	East Bogan, No. 20	do.	43,000		
Do.	Do. No. 23	do.	35,000		
Do.	Do. No. 24	do.	14,000		
Do.	Do. No. 26	do.	19,000		
Do.	Do. No. 29	do.	19,500		
Do.	Do. No. 30	do.	27,000		
Do.	West Bogan, No. 23	do.	41,500		
Do.	Do. No. 24	do.	51,000		
Do.	Do. No. 25	do.	45,500		
Do.	Do. No. 26	do.	41,500		
Do.	Do. No. 28	do.	17,000		
Do.	East Bogan, No. 25	do.	10,800		
Do.	Moco Barungha West No. 5.	do.	16,000		
Do.	Do. No. 6	do.	16,000		
Do.	Do. No. 7	do.	16,000		
Do.	Do. No. 4	do.	16,000		
Do.	West Bogan, No. 27	do.	53,000		
Gordon Hugh, M.L.A.	Gragin	Gwydir	76,800		
Do.	Grammin	do.	76,800		
Do.	Gournama	do.	25,000	270,440	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do.	Strathbogie	New England	61,440		
Do.	Rocky Creek	do.	30,400		
Graham William, M.L.A.	Dry Plains	Monaro	20,000		
Do.	Frying-pan Creek	do.	15,000	72,760	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Guningerah	do.	37,760		
Hurley John, M.L.A.	Cootamondra	Lachlan	92,160		
Do.	Houghlehan's Crk.	do.	40,000	132,160	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hay John, M.L.A., and Dight Arthur	Meragle	Murrumbidgee	49,000		
Do.	Toomah	do.	31,350		
Hay John, M.L.A.	Wangaradgerie or Neimur.	do.	125,176	284,216	0 0 $\frac{3}{8}$
Do.	Jeegar	do.	61,440		
Do.	Coocup	do.	17,250		
Icely The Honorable Thomas, M.L.C.	Bengeralbyong	Lachlan	15,000		
Do.	Bungaroo	Wellington	15,620	30,620	0 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Josephson Joshua Frey, M.L.A.	Murrumbidgee	Bligh	24,064		
Do.	Wooroboomi	do.	16,000		
Do.	New Geary	do.	16,000		
Do.	Enmore	Wellington	44,800		
Do.	Little River	do.	25,700		
Do.	Wetherwaugh	do.	7,500		
Do.	Jandra	Warrego	32,000		
Do.	Banga	do.	27,500	356,664	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Manwanga	do.	36,500		
Josephson Joshua Frey, M.L.A., & Oakes George	Gulliwamah	Bligh	23,000		
Do.	Mullah	Wellington	16,000		
Do.	Ban Ban	do.	25,600		
Do.	Warren	do.	30,000		
Do.	Back Mullah	do.	16,000		
Do.	Outer Back Mullah	do.	16,000		
Lee Benjamin, M.L.A.	Sherwood	Clarence	30,000		
Do.	Little River	do.	30,000		
Do.	Mogul Mogil	Warrego	25,000	199,656	0 0 $\frac{3}{8}$
Lee Benjamin, M.L.A., and Sutherland Andrew	Barham	Murrumbidgee	114,656		

CROWN LANDS.

Name of Lessee.	Name of Run.	District.	Estimated Area of Run.	Estimated Total Area.	Rent per acre per annum, including Assessment where payable.
			acres.		s. d.
Lloyd John Charles, M.L.A., and Charles William Do.	Gallathra	Liverpool Plains	65,920	302,080	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. do.	Wee Waa North Side Namoi.	do.	25,600		
Do. do.	Gundemaine and Gurley.	do.	57,600		
Do. do.	Cowmore	do.	12,800		
Do. do.	Bondobolla	do.	15,360		
Lloyd John Charles, M.L.A., Edward Henry, and Charles William.	Collygrah	do.	16,000	53,000	0 1 $\frac{3}{8}$
Lord The Honorable Francis, M.L.C.	Monilla and Glen-riddle.	do.	103,800		
Do.	Burrawong	Wellington ...	35,000		
Lord George William, M.L.A.	Eurimbala	do.	18,000		
Do.	Ticco	Warrego	16,000		
Do.	Towry	do.	16,000	212,640	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Georgy	do.	12,800		
Do.	Georgy East.	do.	19,200		
Do.	Darling No. 1, or Bonny.	do.	19,200		
Do.	Do. 2, or Talaa.	do.	20,480		
Do.	Burie	do.	18,000		
Do.	Back Talaa and Bonny.	do.	40,960		
Do.	Back Turee	do.	16,000		
Do.	Kunreberes East.	do.	16,000		
Do.	Wellington Extre-mity Back.	do.	18,000		
Manning The Honorable Sir William Montagu, Knight, M.L.C., and Mort, Thomas Sutcliffe.	Yaclama	Monaro	5,600	47,620	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. do.	Tuamba	do.	30,980		
Do. do.	Stockyard	do.	11,040		
Macleay William, M.L.A., and Alexander, and Clarke Walter.	Ugoble	Murrumbidgee..	70,500	177,700	0 1 $\frac{1}{16}$
Macleay William, M.L.A., and Clarke Walter ..	Uratta, Back Block	do.	56,000		
Do. do.	Uratta	do.	51,200		
Mate Thomas Hodges, M.L.A.	Tumbarumba ...	do.	44,360	153,360	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Umutbee cum Toonga.	do.	77,000		
Do.	Yanco, Block E. ...	do.	32,000		
Morrice John, M.L.A.	Mullangandra	do.	28,526	28,526	0 0 $\frac{3}{8}$
O'Gilvie The Honorable Edward David Stuart, M.L.C., and Mary.	Yulgibar East	Clarence	89,600	277,645	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$
Do. do.	Yulgibar West.	do.	156,225		
O'Gilvie The Honorable Edward David Stuart, M.L.C. and William.	O'Gilvie's Cattle Station.	do.	16,000		
O'Gilvie The Honorable Edward David Stuart, M.L.C.	Fairfield	do.	15,820		
Osborne Patrick Hill, M.L.A., Henry Hill, Alick, and Benjamin Marshall.	Brooking	Murrumbidgee..	303,600	533,634	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. do.	Urangeline	do.	106,000		
Osborne Patrick Hill, M.L.A., Henry Hill, Alick, and Benjamin Marshall, and Leitch John.	Berry Jerry	do.	86,954		
Do. do.	Arajoe or Old Man's Plains.	do.	37,080		
Phelps Joseph James, M.L.A.	Albermarle	Albert	32,000	960,240	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Henley	do.	32,000		
Do.	Blenheim	do.	32,000		
Do.	Do. Back Plains	do.	73,600		
Do.	Outer Albermarle and Henley.	do.	64,000		
Do.	Talyawalka	do.	61,440		
Do.	Lower Talyawalka	do.	69,120		
Do.	Bruce's Plains, No. 1.	Darling	32,000		
Do.	Outer Back Tar-coola, Block A.	do.	53,760		
Do.	Do. B.	do.	62,720		
Do.	East Albermarle, Block C.	do.	64,000		
Do.	Blenalben 3	do.	40,000		
Do.	Do. 4	do.	48,000		
Do.	Do. 5	do.	48,000		
Do.	Do. 6	do.	48,000		
Do.	South Talyawalka	do.	76,160		
Do.	Panban	do.	61,440		
Do.	North Panban ...	do.	62,000		
Robertson James, and Landale Robert, M.L.A. ..	Molamein	Murrumbidgee..	54,700	84,700	0 0 $\frac{3}{8}$
Do. do.	Oak Forest	do.	30,000		
Towns The Honorable Robert, M.L.C., Stewart Alexander, and Forlonge William, M.L.A. ...	Brymedera	Wellington ...	96,000	114,000	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$
Do. do.	Manildra	do.	18,000		
Do. do.	Garra Garra	do.	18,000		

CROWN LANDS.

5

Name of Lessee.	Name of Run.	District.	Estimated Area of Runs.	Estimated Total Area.	Rent per acre per annum, including Assessment where payable.
White James, M.L.A., Francis, & Henry Charles	Turawindie	Bligh	acres. 15,360	607,320	s. d.
Do. do.	Ulomogu	do.	16,000		
Do. do.	Bucklenbaa	do.	16,000		
Do. do.	Turidgery	do.	30,720		
Do. do.	Bald Hill	Liverpool Plains	57,000		
Do. do.	Bando Plains	do.	46,000		
Do. do.	Merrigala	do.	20,480		
White James, M.L.A., Francis, Henry Charles, and Edward.	Gilgi	Warrego	64,000		
Do. do.	Boorooma North ..	do.	31,360		
Do. do.	Mureabun	do.	16,000		
Do. do.	Boogira	do.	16,000	607,320	0 0½
Do. do.	Collygo	do.	16,000		
Do. do.	Nimnecate	do.	16,000		
Do. do.	Boorooma	do.	80,000		
Do. do.	Kigwigil	do.	16,000		
Do. do.	Kigwigil North ..	do.	16,000		
Do. do.	Boorooma Back ..	do.	31,360		
White James, M.L.A.	Big Bend	do.	16,000		
Do.	Warranbool	do.	14,720		
Do.	Narran Back West	do.	16,000		
Do.	Narran Back Run East.	do.	56,320		
Wallace Hugh, M.L.A., and King George	Cowaby	Lachlan	30,720	134,470	0 0½
Do. do.	Eunonyarenya ..	do.	103,760		

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 7 August, 1866.

A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

RETURN shewing the Number of Auction and Pre-emptive Leases held by Members of both Houses of Parliament, in the First Class Settled Districts of the Colony, together with the Area, Rent, and Average Rent per Acre paid.

Lessee.	District.	No of Leases.	Area of Leases.	Rent of Leases.	Rent per acre.
MEMBERS OF THE UPPER HOUSE.			acres.	£ s. d.	s. d.
Byrnes Hon. W. (Held by J. and W. Byrnes)	Yass	6	4,720	14 16 0	0 0½
Campbell Hon. A.	do.	3	1,920	6 0 0	0 0½
Do.	do.	3	2,680	8 1 3	0 0½
Chisholm Hon. J. W.	Goulburn	2	1,390	4 7 0	0 0½
Cox Hon. G. H.	Mudgee	16	10,240	37 13 8	0 0½
Do.	Camden	2	1,800	5 12 6	0 0½
Do.	Mudgee	8	5,970	61 3 4	0 2½
Docker Hon. J.	Scone	19	14,260	44 11 4	0 0½
Do.	do.	3	2,280	7 2 8	0 0½
Ieely Hon. T.	Carcoar	64	33,952	115 16 2	0 0½
Lord Hon. F.	Bathurst	3	1,920	6 0 0	0 0½
Murray Hon. T. A.	Yass	14	9,560	30 9 4	0 0½
Do.	Goulburn	13	11,620	36 6 8	0 0½
Do.	Queanbeyan	8	7,140	22 7 4	0 0½
Campbell Hon. John (Robt. and John)	Dungog	4	66,480	207 15 4	0 0½
Chisholm Hon. J.	Goulburn	2	1,640	5 2 6	0 0½
MEMBERS OF THE LOWER HOUSE.					
Hurley John	Binalong	1	528	1 13 0	0 0½
Morrice John	Berrima	8	6,530	20 8 2	0 0½
Do.	Goulburn	8	6,370	19 18 4	0 0½
Do.	Berrima	13	10,580	33 1 8	0 0½
Stimpson Bernard	Carcoar	9	4,566	14 17 6	0 0½
Terry Samuel Henry	Yass	11	7,200	22 10 0	0 0½
White James	Murrumbidgee	1	840	2 12 6	0 0½
Do.	Muswellbrook	8	5,220	16 16 4	0 0½
Do.	Scone	6	3,840	12 0 0	0 0½
Do.	Singleton	6	3,840	12 0 0	0 0½
Do.	Muswellbrook	7	5,150	16 1 11	0 0½
Do.	Singleton	1	640	2 0 0	0 0½
Byrnes Hon. James (Held by J. & W. Byrnes)	Yass	6	4,720	14 16 0	0 0½
Smart T. W.	Goulburn	2	1,280	4 0 0	0 0½
Graham William	Bombala	1	540	1 13 9	0 0½

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 11 June, 1866.

(For the Surveyor General),
P. F. ADAMS.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(TOWNS AND VILLAGES DECLARED UNDER ALIENATION ACT.)

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

ABSTRACT of all Sites for CITIES, TOWNS, and VILLAGES, declared under the 4th Section of the Act
25 Victoria, No. 1.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.	Area for Suburbs.	Locality.		Government Gazette in which published
			County.	Parish.	
	a. r. p.	a. r. p.			
Village of Bonshaw ..	160 0 0	816 0 0	Arrawatta ..	Bonshaw ..	No. 44, fol. 525, 20th February, 1866.
.. Terrabile ..	148 0 0	400 0 0	Gowen ..	Terrabile ..	No. 112, fol. 1319, 29th May, 1866.
.. Kentucky ..	61 2 16	578 1 24	Sandon ..	Kentucky ..	No. 112, fol. 1319, 29th May, 1866.
Town of Tooleybuck ..	467 0 0	322 0 0	Wakool ..	Tooleybuck ..	No. 112, fol. 1321, 29th May, 1866.
Village of Goodradigbee ..	137 0 32	707 0 0	Buccleuch ..	West Goodradigbee.	No. 112, fol. 1318, 1st June, 1866.
.. Tintenbar ..	47 2 0	176 0 0	Rous ..	Tintenbar ..	No. 112, fol. 1320, 1st June, 1866.
.. Maryland ..	150 2 27	488 0 0	Buller ..	Maryland ..	No. 112, fol. 1320, 1st June, 1866.
.. Carrawa ..	88 0 0	.....	Georgiana ..	Carrawa ..	No. 112, fol. 1320, 1st June, 1866.
Town of Golgol ..	384 0 0	1,020 0 0	Wentworth ..	Golgol ..	No. 115, fol. 1416, 15th June, 1866.
Village of Breelong ..	133 0 0	184 0 0	Gowen ..	Breelong ..	No. 120, fol. 1416, 15th June, 1866.
.. Coraki ..	450 0 0	1,250 0 0	Richmond ..	West Coraki ..	No. 126, fol. 1490, 26th June, 1866.
Town of Wilcannia ..	90 0 0	2,230 0 0	Not named ..	Wilcannia ..	No. 126, fol. 1495, 26th June, 1866.

This Abstract is made out from the 23rd January, to the 31st July, 1866.

For the Surveyor General,
P. F. ADAMS.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(TOWNS AND VILLAGES DECLARED UNDER ALIENATION ACT.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 21 September, 1866.*ABSTRACT of all Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 4th section of the Act
25 Victoria, No. 1.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.	Area for Suburbs.	Locality.	Government Gazette in which published.
	Acres.	Acres.		
Town of Casino	635	1,175	Counties of Rous and Richmond, parishes of North and South Casino.	No. 160, fol. 1976, 24 August, 1866.
„ Lismore.. ..	247	1,930	County of Rous, parish of Lismore ..	„ „ „

W. R. DAVIDSON,
Surveyor General.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(TOWNS AND VILLAGES DECLARED UNDER ALIENATION ACT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 3 October, 1866.

ABSTRACT of all Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 4th section of the Act
25 Victoria, No. 1, from the 24th August to the 24th September, 1866.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.	Area for Suburbs.	Locality.	Government Gazette in which published.
	a. r. p.	a. r. p.		
Town of Byron	622 0 0	710 0 0	County of Arrowatta, parish of Byron	No. 169, fol. 2071, 4 September, 1866.
Village of Uralba... ..	100 0 0	380 0 0	County of Rous, parish of Tunkombil..	No. 171, fol. 2108, 11 September, 1866.
Village of Cunjegong ..	160 3 0	332 0 0	County of Harden, parish of Cunjegong	No. 171, fol. 2109, 11 September, 1866.
Village of Bowna... ..	188 0 0	300 0 0	County of Goulburn, parish of Bowna	No. 171, fol. 2110, 11 September, 1866.

Surveyor General's Office,
24 September, 1866.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.
(TOWNS AND VILLAGES DECLARED UNDER ALIENATION ACT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 13 November, 1866.

ABSTRACT of all Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 4th section of the Act 25 Victoria, No. 1.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.	Locality.	Government Gazette in which published.
121. Site for a Village	a. r. p. 410 0 0	Pastoral District of New England, County of Hardinge, on Limestone Creek.	No. 191, fol. 2332, 2nd October, 1866..

W. R. DAVIDSON,
Surveyor General.

This Abstract made up from the 24th of September to the 24th of October, 1866.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.
(TOWNS AND VILLAGES DECLARED UNDER ALIENATION ACT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 11 December, 1866.

ABSTRACT of all Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 4th section of the Act 25 Victoria, No. 1.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.	Area for Suburbs.	Locality.	Government Gazette in which published.
Town of Weimby ..	Acres. 457	Acres. 413	County of Cair, parish of Benongal ..	No. 210, fol. 2593, 30th October, 1866.
Village of Canonba ..	165	187	County of Gregory, parish of Canonba ..	" " "

This Abstract is made up from the 24th October to the 24th November, 1866.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE UNTIL SURVEYED AS SITES FOR FUTURE VILLAGES.)

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

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from Sale until Surveyed, as Sites for future Villages, in accordance with the 4th Section of the Act 25 Victoria, No. 1.

No.	Locality.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.
217	County of Nicholson, Lachlan River	1,100 acres..	No. 56, fol. 713, 20 March, 1866.
4	Albert District, on the River Darling, at Pam- palaya	11 s. m..	No. 91, fol. 1036, 20 April, 1866.
5	On the River Darling, at Mulgenary	9 " ..	" " " "
6	" " at Calpaulin	8½ " ..	" " " "
17	" " at Sturts	4 " ..	No. 91, fol. 1037, 20 April, 1866.
18	" " at Nanga	5 " ..	" " " "
19	" " at Burrie	4 " ..	" " " "
20	" " at Polio	6½ " ..	" " " "
21	" " at Yartia	4½ " ..	" " " "
22	" " at Murleycooley	4½ " ..	" " " "
23	" " at Nalowa	4 " ..	" " " "
470	County of Goulburn, Parish of Gerogery	720 acres..	No. 118, fol. 1380, 8 June, 1866.
19	County unnamed, on the Mooni River.. ..	1,920 " ..	No. 120, fol. 1417, 15 June, 1866.
20	" on the Narran River	1,440 " ..	" " " "
21	" on the Bokbarra River	640 " ..	" " " "
7	Extension on the Murrumbidgee River	140 " ..	No. 131, fol. 1563, 6 July, 1866.
74	County of Richmond, at Myrtle Creek.. ..	640 " ..	No. 131, fol. 1564, 6 July, 1866.
75	County unnamed at Myall Creek	640 " ..	" " " "

This Abstract is made out from the 23rd January, to the 31st July, 1866.

(For the Surveyor General.)

P. F. ADAMS.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

RESERVED FROM SALE UNTIL SURVEYED AS SITES FOR FUTURE VILLAGES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 21 September, 1866.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from Sale until Surveyed, as the future Sites for Villages or other Public Purposes, in accordance with the 4th section of the Act 25 Victoria, No. 1.

No.	Locality.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.
PASTORAL DISTRICT OF CLARENCE.			
76	Counties of Clarence and Fitzroy, on the Orara River, at the crossing of the new line of road from Grafton to Glen Innes over that river.	1,440 acres..	No. 151, fol. 1832, 3 August, 1866.
77	County of Gresham, on the Boyd River at Broad Meadows, on the road from Grafton to Glen Innes.	1,440 " ..	" " "
78	County of Gresham, at the confluence of the Boyd and Nimboi Rivers, on the road from Glen Innes to Grafton, at Buccarumba Station.	9 s. m.	" " "
PASTORAL DISTRICT OF NEW ENGLAND.			
61	County of Gough, at the confluence of Diehard Creek with Mitchell River, on the road from Glen Innes to Grafton.	1,440 acres..	" " "
62	County of Gough, at the Swamp at the Big Hill, about 4 miles north-westerly from the confluence of Diehard Creek with the Mitchell River, on the road from Glen Innes to Grafton.	1,440 " ..	" " "
63	County of Gough, at Newton Boyd, on the Henry River, at the crossing of the road from Glen Innes to Grafton.	1,440 " ..	" " "
4	County of Brisbane, parish of Castle Sempill on the Hunter River, opposite the confluence of Bells Creek.	450 " ..	No 160, fol. 1970, 24 August, 1866.

W. R. DAVIDSON,
Surveyor General.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE UNTIL SURVEYED AS SITES FOR VILLAGES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 3 October, 1866.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from Sale until Surveyed, as Sites for Villages or other Public Purposes, in accordance with the 4th section of the Act 25 Victoria, No. 1, from the 24th August to the 24th September, 1866.

No.	Locality.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.
	NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.		
12	(Westerly extension) County of Sandon, Parish of Gostwick, at the Salisbury Waters.	.....	No. 171, fol. 2110, 11 September, 1866.
	WARBEGO DISTRICT.		
6	(Extended) on the Darling River, near the Town of Bourke.	1,180 acres..	„ 2111 „
84	County of Rous, Parish of Tuckurimba, near the North Richmond River.	750 „ ..	„ „ „

Surveyor General's Office,
24th September, 1866.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE UNTIL SURVEYED, FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY, OR
OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.)*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 17 August, 1866.*ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from Sale until Surveyed, for the preservation of
Water Supply or other Public Purposes, in accordance with the 4th Section of the
Act 25 Victoria, No. 1.

No.	Locality.	Area.			Government Gazette in which the description is published.
		a.	r.	p.	
63	County of Clarendon, at the confluence of Gooba and Billabung Creeks.	320	0	0	No. 49, fol. 609, 2 March, 1866.
3	County of Murray, Parish of Tuggeranong, north boundary of J. M'Laren's 2,660 acres.	15	2	8	No. 88, fol. 980, 13 April, 1866.
3	County of Cook, Parish of Hartley	85	1	0	No. 89, fol. 1006, 17 April, 1866.
4	County of Murray, Parish of Gininderra, on Hall's Creek.	4	2	25	" " "
5	County of Murray, near Molonglo Plain ..	7	3	14	" " "
50	County of Wallace, Parish of Cootralantra ..	216	0	0	" " "
51	County of Auckland, at Jella Jellat Swamp ..	37	2	16	No. 126, fol. 1496, 26 June, 1866.
52	County of Auckland, Parish of Bega	9	2	16	" fol. 1497, 26 June, 1866.
60	County of Sandon, Parish of Dangarsleigh ..	40	0	0	No. 147, fol. 1752, 31 July, 1866.

This Abstract is made out from the 23rd January, to the 31st July, 1866.

For the Surveyor General,
P. F. ADAMS.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE UNTIL SURVEYED, FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY OR
OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.)*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 24 August, 1866.*ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from Sale until Surveyed, for the preservation of Water
Supply or other Public Purposes, in accordance with the 4th Section of the Act 25 Victoria,
No. 1.

No.	Locality.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.
ALBERT DISTRICT.			
7	The Three-mile Point, on the right bank of the River Darling. Forms portion of the Culpaulin Run.	4 sq. m.	No. 150, fol. 1807, 3 August, 1866.
8	The Woolshed, on the right bank of the River Darling. Forms portion of the Culpaulin Run.	4 " "	" " "
9	The Ten-mile Point, on the right bank of the River Darling. Forms portion of the Bonley Run.	4½ " "	" " "
10	The Old Tailing Yard, on the right bank of the Darling River. Forms portion of the Netallie Run.	4 " "	" " "
11	The Twenty-mile Hut, on the left bank of the River Darling. Forms portion of the Woytchugga East Run.	4½ " "	" " "
12	Fifteen-mile Hut, on the left bank of the River Darling. Forms portion of the Woytchugga East Run.	4 " "	" " "
13	Ten-mile Creek, on the left bank of the Darling River. Forms portion of the Culpaulin East Run.	4 " "	" " "
14	On the left bank of the River Darling, at the upper corner of a block of 640 acres. Forms portion of the Culpaulin East Run.	4½ " "	" " "
15	Ballilla, County of Livingstone, on the left bank of the Darling River. Forms portion of the Currangall Run.	1½ " "	" " "
16	Rankin's Hut, County of Livingstone, on the left bank of the River Darling. Forms portion of the Currangall Run.	3½ " "	" " "
17	Pamamaroo Creek, County of Menindee, on the right bank of the River Darling. Forms portion of the Pamamaroo Run.	4½ " "	" " "
18	County of Menindee, on the right bank of the Darling River. Forms portion of the Pamamaroo Run.	4½ " "	" 1808 "
DISTRICT OF BLIGH.			
244	On the Murrumbidgee Run, Macquarie River	636 acres..	" " "
245	On the Rocky Station Run, Macquarie River	192 " "	" " "
246	On the Dubbo Run, at Ulomogo Creek	40 " "	" " "
247	On the Troy Run, at the confluence of Talbragar and Macquarie Rivers.	250 " "	" " "
248	On the Barbijal Run, on Jones' Creek	40 " "	" " "
249	On the Barbijal Run, at the confluence of Beni or Deep Creek with the Talbragar River.	216 " "	" " "
250	On the Euromedah Run, Macquarie River	247 " "	" " "

CROWN LANDS.

No.	Locality.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.
GWYDIR DISTRICT.			
80	County of Burnett, on Mosquito Creek. Forms portion of the Oregon Run.	400 acres..	No. 150, fol. 1808, 3 August, 1866.
LACHLAN DISTRICT.			
221	Merrybandinah Spring, County of Clarendon, situated on the Merrybandinah Creek. Forms portion of the Merrybandinah Run.	160	" " "
222	Telegraph Crossing-place, County of Clarendon, situated at the crossing-place of Wagga Wagga Road with the Billybong Creek. Forms portion of the Merrybandinah Run.	640	" " "
223	Boggy Camp, County of Monteagle, situated on the road between Marengo and Breakfast Creek. Forms portion of Marengo Run.	160	" 1809 "
224	Woolshed, County of Monteagle, situated on the Top Creek, about 4 miles from Marengo, on the Breakfast Creek Road. Forms portion of the Marengo Run.	640	" " "
225	Yellow Rock Sheep Station, County of Monteagle, situated on the road between Marengo and Breakfast Creek. Forms portion of Marengo Run.	320	" " "
226	Broken Dam, County of Monteagle, situated on Spring Creek, on Marengo Run. Forms portion of Marengo Run.	320	" " "
227	Reedy Creek Sheep Station, County of Monteagle, on Reedy Creek, on Marengo Run. Forms portion of Marengo Run.	640	" " "
228	County of Harden, situated on the Bangalal Creek, about 4 miles northerly from Binalong, on the road from Binalong to Burrowa. Forms portion of Bangalal Run.	160	" " "
229	County of Harden, situated on the Kuriong Creek, in a north-easterly direction from Messrs. Paterson's purchase at Kuriong. Forms portion of Kuriong Run.	640	" " "
230	County of Harden, situated on the Cumbermurra River on the Jugiong Creek, about 2½ miles south of the Township of Binalong. Forms portion of Illalong Run.	640	" " "
231	Emu Flat, County of Harden, situated on the Emu Flat Creek, on the road between Bowning and Binalong. Forms portion of Illalong Run.	640	" " "
232	Oakey Springs, County of Harden, situated on the Oakey Creek, on the Bogolong Run. Forms portion of the Bogolong Run.	160	" " "
233	The Camp Spring, County of Harden, situated near Barren Jack Mountains. Forms portion of the Bogolong Run.	320	" " "
234	Rocky Waterhole, County of Harden, situated on a flat known as Carroll's Flat. Forms portion of the Bogolong Run.	160	" " "
235	Camp Gully, County of Clarendon, situated on the eastern side of Oura Run. Forms portion of Oura Run.	160	" " "
236	Black Spring, County of Clarendon, situated about 5 miles north of Oura Head Station. Forms portion of Oura Run.	320	" 1810 "
237	The Horse Camp, County of Clarendon, situated on the Sandy Creek. Forms portion of Oura Run.	320	" " "
238	The Licking-holes, County of Clarendon, situated on a gully called Thompson's Arm. Forms portion of Oura Run.	160	" " "
239	Camp Gully, County of Clarendon, situated about 3½ miles north-east from Oura Head Station. Forms portion of Oura Run.	640	" " "
240	Rock Spring, County of Harden, situated on Kalangan Creek, near the road leading from Cowra to Binalong. Forms portion of Kalangan Run.	320	" " "
241	County of Harden, situated on the Burrowa Flat Creek. Forms portion of Kalangan Run.	640	" " "
242	County of Harden, situated on the Burrowa River. Forms portion of the Sawyer's Flat Run.	320	" " "
243	County of Harden, situated on the Burrowa River. Forms portion of Sawyer's Flat Run.	320	" " "
244	County of Harden, situated on Hassell's Creek. Forms portion of Sawyer's Flat Run.	320	" " "
245	County of Harden, on Sawyer's Creek, near the road running from Bowning to Bogolong. Forms portion of Sawyer's Creek Run.	160	" " "
246	County of Harden, situated on the Bowning Creek. Forms portion of Bowning Run.	320	" " "
247	County of Harden, situated on the Sheep Station Creek, on the road from Bowning to Bogolong. Forms portion of Sheep Station Creek Run.	480	" " "
248	Marble Ground, County of Harden, situated on the head of Limestone Creek. Forms portion of Gallong Run.	320	" 1811 "
249	The Lagoon, county of Harden, situated on the road from Gallong to Burrowa. Forms portion of Gallong Run.	640	" " "

CROWN LANDS.

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No.	Locality.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.
<i>LACHLAN DISTRICT—continued.</i>			
250	Bobora Reserve, County of Harden, situated on the Bobora Creek. Forms portion of Gallong Run.	640 acres..	No. 150, fol. 1811, 3 August, 1866.
251	County of Harden, situated on Gallong Creek. Forms portion of Gallong Run.	640 „ ..	„ „ „
252	County of Harden, situated on the Six-mile Creek. Forms portion of Gallong Run.	640 „ ..	„ „ „
253	Four-mile Station, County of Clarendon, situated on the Junnee Creek. Forms portion of Junnee Run.	4½ sq. m.	„ „ „
254	Woolshed Reserve, County of Clarendon, situated on the Junnee Creek. Forms portion of Junnee.	640 acres..	„ „ „
255	Nine-mile Dam, County of Clarendon, situated on Junnee Creek. Forms portion of the Junnee Run.	640 „ ..	„ „ „
256	Racecourse Reserve, County of Clarendon, situated near the Racecourse, on the Junnee Run. Forms portion of Junnee Run.	640 „ ..	„ „ „
257	Nine-mile Dam, County of Clarendon, situated on the Junnee Creek. Forms portion of North Junnee Run.	640 „ ..	„ „ „
258	County of Clarendon, situated on Junnee Creek. Forms portion of North Junnee Run.	640 „ ..	„ „ „
259	County of Harden, situated on Hassell's Creek, at crossing-place on the road between Burrowa and Yass. Forms portion of Bendeneine Run.	640 „ ..	„ „ „
<i>LIVERPOOL PLAINS DISTRICT.</i>			
111	On Carroll Run, Namoi River	380 „ ..	„ 1812 „
112	On Carroll Run, Namoi River	640 „ ..	„ „ „
113	Kiba Run, Namoi River, marked WR with broad-arrow over and 1 under.	1,080 „ ..	„ „ „
114	Kiba Run, Namoi River, marked WR with broad-arrow over and 2 under.	590 „ ..	„ „ „
115	Kiba Run, marked WR with broad-arrow over and 3 under.	60 „ ..	„ „ „
116	Kiba Run, Namoi River, marked WR with broad-arrow over and 4 under.	520 „ ..	„ „ „
117	Kiba Run, Namoi River, marked WR with broad-arrow over and 5 under.	360 „ ..	„ „ „
118	On Merrigala Run, on Turrabeile Creek	320 „ ..	„ „ „
119	At the Spring Nombi Gap, on the main road from Bomera to Girrawillie. This description includes the spring at Nombi Gap.	640 „ ..	„ „ „
120	At Mac's Spring, on the main road from Bomera to Girrawillie, marked WR with broad-arrow over and 1 under.	640 „ ..	„ „ „
121	On South Menedebrie Run, on the River Peel, marked WR with broad-arrow over and 1 under.	183 „ ..	„ 1813 „
122	On South Menedebrie Run, on the River Peel, marked broad-arrow over WR and 2 under, nearly opposite the Old Seven-mile Station, Talcumba Run.	630 „ ..	„ „ „
123	On North Menedebrie Run, marked WR with broad-arrow over and 1 under.	160 „ ..	„ „ „
124	On North Menedebrie Run, on the Peel River, marked WR with broad-arrow over and 2 under.	320 „ ..	„ „ „
125	On North Menedebrie Run, on the River Peel, marked WR with broad-arrow over and 3 under.	380 „ ..	„ „ „
126	On Bundabolla Run, Namoi River, marked broad-arrow over WR.	640 „ ..	„ „ „
127	On Bundabolla Run, Namoi River, marked broad-arrow over WR.	640 „ ..	„ „ „
128	On Gundermaine Run, at the confluence of Galathera Creek with Tarlee Creek, at the crossing of the Naribri and Moree Roads.	210 „ ..	„ „ „
129	On Cowmore Run, Namoi River, marked broad-arrow over WR, commencing at a box-tree marked broad-arrow over WR. This reserve embraces a small lagoon, about 15 chains south-easterly from the above marked tree.	485 „ ..	„ „ „
130	On Dripping Rock Run, Bollol Creek, marked broad-arrow over WR.	480 „ ..	„ „ „
131	On Dripping Rock Run, Bollol or Dripping Rock Creek, marked broad-arrow over WR.	320 „ ..	„ 1814 „
132	On Dripping Rock Run, Goombri Waterholes, marked broad-arrow over WR.	320 „ ..	„ „ „
133	On Bogobri Run, at Driggie Draggie Waterhole, marked broad-arrow over WR.	320 „ ..	„ „ „
134	On Bogobri Run, Namoi River, marked broad-arrow over WR.	960 „ ..	„ „ „
135	On Bogobri Run, Namoi River, marked broad-arrow over WR.	1,380 „ ..	„ „ „
136	On Bogobri Run, Namoi River, marked broad-arrow over WR.	960 „ ..	„ „ „
137	On Tarrawan Run, on the River Namoi, marked broad-arrow over WR.	950 „ ..	„ „ „
138	On Tarrawan Run, on the Namoi River, marked broad-arrow over WR.	960 „ ..	„ „ „

CROWN LANDS.

No.	Locality.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.
LIVERPOOL PLAINS DISTRICT—continued.			
139	On Cooma Run, on the river Namoi, marked broad-arrow with WR over and 1 under.	965 acres.	No. 150, fol. 1814, 3 August, 1866.
140	On Cooma Run, on the River Namoi, marked broad-arrow over WR.	200 " "	" " "
141	On Trinkey Run, at Old Man Waterhole, marked broad-arrow over WR.	480 " "	" " "
142	On Trinkey Run, at Terela Spring, marked broad-arrow over WR.	400 " "	1815 "
143	On Woolloomol Run, at Jenkins' Spring, marked broad-arrow over WR.	40 " "	" " "
144	Woolloomol Run, marked WR, with broad-arrow over and 1 under.	40 " "	" " "
145	On Henriendi Run, on the river Namoi, marked WR, with broad-arrow over and 1 under.	320 " "	" " "
146	On Henriendi Run, on the River Namoi, marked broad-arrow over WR.	240 " "	" " "
147	On Henriendi Run, on the River Namoi, marked broad-arrow over WR.	300 " "	" " "
148	On Baan Baa South Run, on the river Namoi, marked broad-arrow over WR.	480 " "	" " "
149	On Baan Baa South Run, on the river Namoi, marked broad-arrow over WR.	480 " "	" " "
150	On Baan Baa Run, Namoi River, marked broad-arrow over WR.	1,670 " "	" " "
151	On Baan Baa Run, Namoi River, marked broad-arrow over WR.	1,440 " "	" " "
152	Burrell Run, on the river Namoi, marked WR with broad-arrow over and 2 under.	250 " "	" " "
153	On Burrell Run, on the River Namoi	160 " "	" " "
154	Burrell Run, containing	14a. 1r. 24p.	1816 "
155	On Burrell Run, on the River Namoi	500 acres.	" " "
156	On Burburgate Run, on the Namoi River, marked WR with broad-arrow over.	1,500 " "	" " "
157	On Burburgate Run, on Mihi Creek, marked broad-arrow over WR.	640 " "	" " "
158	On Burburgate and Burrell Runs, on the Namoi River, marked broad-arrow over WR.	220 " "	" " "
159	County of Darling, on the Cuerindi Creek, left bank, about 9 miles north-easterly from the Township of Manilla. Forms portion of the Cuerindi Run.	320 " "	" " "
160	County of Darling, about 6 miles north of the Namoi River, and about 14 miles north-east from Manilla. Forms portion of the Cuerindi Run.	160 " "	" " "
161	County of Darling, about 14 miles, in a north-easterly direction, from Manilla, and about 10 miles from Head Station. Forms portion of the Cuerindi Run.	640 " "	" " "
162	County of Darling, about 19 miles, in a north-easterly direction, from the township of Manilla. Forms portion of the Mundowey Run.	640 " "	" " "
163	County of Darling, about 27 miles, north-easterly, from the township of Manilla. Forms portion of the Mundowey Run.	320 " "	" " "
164	About 35 miles, easterly, from the Manilla township, on the borders of New England. Forms portion of Mundowey Run.	640 " "	" " "
165	About 18 miles, easterly, from Manilla township, and about 10 miles southward of the Namoi. Forms portion of Mundowey Run.	640 " "	1817 "
166	County of Darling, about 23 miles, south-westerly, from the township of Barraba, or the head of the Manilla River. Forms portion of Burindi Run.	320 " "	" " "
167	County of Darling, about 23 miles, south-west, from Barraba township. Forms portion of Burindi Run.	640 " "	" " "
168	About 50 miles north of Gunnedah, and about 20 miles north of the Namoi River. Forms portion of Birrery Run.	360 " "	" " "
169	About 25 miles east of Narribri, and on the north side of the Namoi River. Forms portion of Billycena Run.	40 " "	" " "
170	About 23 miles east from Narrabri, and north of the Namoi River. Forms portion of Vale of Sighs Run.	240 " "	" " "
171	About 8 miles, north-westerly, from Theribry head station to the north of the Namoi. Forms portion of Theribry Run.	640 " "	" " "
172	County of Darling, about 2 miles north of Manilla township. Forms portion of the Manilla and Glenriddle Run.	640 " "	" " "
173	County of Darling, about 5 miles north of Manilla township. Forms portion of the Manilla and Glenriddle Run.	320 " "	" " "
174	Hittai, County of Darling, about 20 miles north of Manilla. Forms portion of the Manilla and Glenriddle Run.	960 " "	" " "

CROWN LANDS.

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No.	Locality.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.
LIVERPOOL PLAINS DISTRICT—continued.			
175	County of Nandewar, about 5 miles, easterly, from Gunnedah township. Forms portion of the Burrell Run.	120 acres..	No. 150, fol. 1817, 3 August, 1866.
176	County of Nandewar, about 3 miles, easterly, from Gunnedah township. Forms portion of the Burrell Run.	520 " ..	" " "
177	County of Nandewar, about 6 miles north-westerly from Gunnedah township. Forms portion of the Burrell Run.	320 " ..	" " "
178	Little Plantation Camp, County of Buckland, about 16 miles south-easterly from Breeza township, on the right bank of the Mooki River. Forms portion of Mooki Run.	320 " ..	" 1818 "
179	Big Plantation Camp, County of Buckland, about 18 miles south-easterly from Breeza township, on the right bank of the Mooki River. Forms portion of Mooki Run.	480 " ..	" " "
180	Warrah Ridge Reserve, County of Buckland, about 26 miles south-easterly from Breeza township, and to the east of Mooki River. Forms portion of Mooki Run.	800 " ..	" " "
181	County of Pottinger, about 8 miles south from Carroll township, on the right bank of the Mooki River. Forms portion of Carroll Run. No. 80.	480 " ..	" " "
182	The Battery Reserve, County of Pottinger, about 8 miles south from Carroll township, on the left bank of the Mooki River. Forms portion of Pulleming Run.	3 sq. m.	" " "
183	County of Pottinger, about 8 miles south from Carroll township, on the left bank of the Mooki River. Forms portion of Pulleming Run.	320 acres..	" " "
184	County of Pottinger, about 5 miles south-east from Gunnedah township. Forms portion of the Gunnedah West Run.	320 " ..	" " "
185	County of Buckland, about 5 miles south-east from Gunnedah township. Forms portion of the Gunnedah East Run.	480 " ..	" " "
186	County of Buckland, about 4 miles east of Gunnedah township. Forms portion of the Gunnedah East Run.	640 " ..	" " "
187	Pipeclay Ridge or Ironbarks, County of Darling, about 22 miles west-north-west from Carroll township. Forms portion of the run at present in dispute between the lessees of Tulcumbah and Keepit.	160 " ..	" " "
188	County of Darling, about 24 miles north-north-west of Carroll township. Forms portion of the Keepit Run.	160 " ..	" " "
MURRUMBIDGE DISTRICT.			
472	Wagera Main Cattle Camp, County of Buccleugh, Kangaroo Ground, lying east of Tumut River, about 4 miles and 15 chains north of town of Tumut. Forms portion of the Wagerabibility Run.	640 " ..	" " "
473	County of Buccleugh, on Tumut River and its tributaries, about 10 miles north and north-east from the town of Tumut. Forms portion of the Bumbowlee Run.	2 sq. m.	" " "
474	County of Buccleugh, Tumut River, 20 miles below Town of Tumut. Forms portion of the Wagerabibility Run.	960 acres .	" 1819 "
475	Table Top, County of Wynyard, about 8 miles north-west from the Town of Tumut. Forms portion of the Gooocup Run.	640 " ..	" " "
476	Long Waterhole Gully, County of Wynyard, left bank of Adelong Creek, about 8 miles north of Adelong Township. Forms portion of the Adelong Run.	640 " ..	" " "
477	County of Mitchell, west of Bullock Bullock Ranges. Forms portion of the Grubbin Run.	640 " ..	" " "
478	County of Mitchell, west of Bullock Bullock Ranges. Forms portion of the Grubbin Run.	640 " ..	" " "
479	County of Mitchell, at Yerong or Hanging Rock Mountain. Forms portion of the Hanging Rock Run.	640 " ..	" " "
480	County of Mitchell, at Yerong or Hanging Rock Mountain. Forms portion of the Hanging Rock Run.	640 " ..	" " "
481	Dam, Bullenbong Creek, County of Mitchell, at the outflow of Burke's Creek on to Plains, on Bullenbong Creek. Forms portion of the Bullenbong Run.	640 " ..	" " "
482	Coonong Waterhole, County of Mitchell, at the outflow of Bourke's Creek on to Plains, on Coobong Waterhole. Forms portion of the Bullenbong Run.	640 " ..	" " "
483	Long Waterhole, County of Mitchell, at the outflow of Bourke's Creek on to Plains, on Long Waterhole. Forms portion of the Bullenbong Run.	640 " ..	" " "

No.	Locality.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.
MURRUMBIDGE DISTRICT—continued.			
484	Bourke's Creek Dam, County of Mitchell, at the out-flow of Bourke's Creek on to Plains, at Bourke's Creek Dam. Forms portion of the Bullenbong Run.	640 acres..	No. 150, fol. 1819, 3 August, 1866.
485	County of Wynyard, 18 miles south-east of Town of Wagga Wagga, on the west bank of O'Brien's Creek. Forms portion of the Gregadoo Run.	160 " ..	" 1820 "
486	County of Wynyard, 18 miles south-east of Town of Wagga Wagga, on west bank of O'Brien's Creek. Forms portion of the Gregadoo Run.	640 " ..	" " "
487	County of Wynyard, 18 miles south-east of Town of Wagga Wagga, on west bank of O'Brien's Creek. Forms portion of the Gregadoo Run.	160 " ..	" " "
488	County of Wynyard, Kiamba Creek. Forms portion of the Toole's Creek Run.	2 sq. m.	" " "
489	County of Wynyard, Kyamba Creek. Forms portion of the Book Book Run.	160 acres..	" " "
490	County of Wynyard, Kiamba Creek. Forms portion of the Book Book Run.	160 " ..	" " "
491	County of Wynyard, Kyamba Creek. Forms portion of the Book Book Run.	160 " ..	" " "
492	County of Wynyard, Kyamba Creek. Forms portion of the Book Book Run.	160 " ..	" " "
493	County of Goulburn, Little Billabong, near the Main Melbourne Road. Forms portion of the Hill Side Run (sub-division of Kyamba Run.)	640 " ..	" " "
494	County of Goulburn, Little Billabong, near the Main Melbourne Road. Forms portion of the Hill Side Run (sub-division of Kyamba Run.)	640 " ..	" " "
495	County of Mitchell, a tree marked R over 38, being the centre of the reserve. Forms portion of Tootool Run.	1 sq. m.	" " "
496	County of Mitchell, a tree marked R over 37, is centre of the reserve. Forms portion of the Tootool Run.	1 " ..	" " "
497	County of Buccleugh, Bumbowlee Creek, a tributary of Tumut River, and about 9 miles from the Town of Tumut. Forms portion of the Bumbowlee Run.	160 acres..	" 1821 "
498	County of Buccleugh, Bumbowlee Creek, a tributary of Tumut River, and about 9 miles from the Town of Tumut. Forms portion of Bumbowlee Run.	160 " ..	" " "
499	Brungle Creek, County of Buccleugh, on Brungle Creek, about 5 miles above its junction with the Tumut River. Forms portion of Brungle Run.	320 " ..	" " "
500	County of Wynyard, near Junction of Yaven Yaven Creek, with Machie Machie. Forms portion of Ellerslie Run.	2 sq. m.	" " "
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.			
65	Kirby's Plain, County of Arrawatta, Inverell. Forms portion of the Bukkulla Run.	640 acres..	" " "
66	Frying-pan Gully, County of Arrawatta, Inverell. Forms portion of the Bukkulla Run.	640 " ..	" " "
67	Main Camp, County of Arrawatta, Inverell. Forms portion of the Bukkulla Run.	640 " ..	" " "
68	Wyndham's Creek, County of Arrawatta, Inverell. Forms portion of the Redbank Run.	640 " ..	" " "
69	Sandy Camp Creek, County of Arrawatta, Inverell. Forms portion of the Redbank Run.	640 " ..	" " "
70	Apple Swamp, County of Arrawatta, Inverell. Forms portion of the Redbank Run.	640 " ..	" " "
71	Nullamana Reserve, County of Arrawatta, Inverell. Forms portion of the Nullamana Run.		
72	A square portion, Salt Lick Reserve, Wellingrove. Forms portion of the Strathbogie Run.	640 " ..	" " "
73	Junction Reserve, Wellingrove, a square portion surrounding a gum-tree marked R over 2. Forms portion of the Strathbogie Run.	640 " ..	" " "
74	Eight-mile Holes, Wellingrove, a square portion surrounding a box-tree marked R over 3. Forms portion of the Strathbogie Run.	640 " ..	" " "
75	No. 1 Station, Wellingrove. Forms portion of the Strathbogie Run.	320 " ..	" 1822 "
76	Springs Reserve, Wellingrove. Forms portion of the Rocky Creek Run.	640 " ..	" " "
77	Crooked Creek Reserve, No. 2, Wellingrove. Forms portion of the Rocky Creek Run.	160 " ..	" " "
78	Spring Creek, Wellingrove. Forms portion of the Rocky Creek Run.	640 " ..	" " "
79	Junction River, County of Arrawatta, at Ashford. Forms portion of the Frazer's Creek Run.	640 " ..	" " "
80	Leslie's Flat Reserve, County of Arrawatta, at Ashford. Forms portion of the Frazer's Creek Run.	640 " ..	" " "
81	Crossing-place Reserve, County of Arrawatta, at Ashford. Forms portion of the Frazer's Creek Run.	640 " ..	" " "
82	Old Sheep Station Waterhole Reserve, County of Arrawatta, Inverell. Forms portion of the Bannockburn Run.	640 " ..	" " "

CROWN LANDS.

7

No.	Locality.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT—continued.			
83	Corner Camp Reserve, County of Arrawatta, Inverell, on the eastern side of Bannockburn Creek. Forms portion of the Bannockburn Run.	320 acres..	No. 150, fol. 1822, 3 August, 1866.
84	Paddock Reserve, County of Arrawatta, Inverell. Forms portion of the Bannockburn Run.	640 " ..	" " "
85	Main Camp Reserve, County of Arrawatta, Inverell. Forms portion of the Bannockburn Run.	320 " ..	" " "
86	Nob Reserve, a square portion surrounding a gum-tree marked R over I, on the eastern bank of the left hand branch of King's Plains Creek. Forms portion of the King's Plains Run.	640 " ..	" " "
87	Washpool Reserve. Forms portion of the King's Plains Run.	640 " ..	" " "
88	A square portion surrounding a gum-tree marked R over 3. Forms portion of the King's Plains Run.	640 " ..	" " "
89	Springs Reserve, County of Arrawatta. Forms portion of the Swamp Oak or Frazer's Creek Run.	640 " ..	" " "
90	A square portion, Oakey Creek Junction Reserve, County of Gough, on Waterloo Creek. Forms portion of the Waterloo Run.	640 " ..	" " "
91	Sugar Loaf Reserve, County of Gough, on Waterloo Creek. Forms portion of the Waterloo Run.	640 " ..	" " "
92	A square portion, Maid's Valley Reserve, County of Gough, at the Spring in Maid's Valley. Forms portion of the Waterloo Run.	160 " ..	" 1823 "
93	County of Gough, on Waterloo Creek. This reserve includes the Green Place Springs. Forms portion of the Waterloo Run.	960 " ..	" " "
94	Deep Gully Reserve, County of Gough, on Swanbrook Creek. Forms portion of the Newstead Run.	640 " ..	" " "
95	Sugar Loaf Reserve, County of Gough, on Swanbrook Creek. Forms portion of the Newstead Run.	640 " ..	" " "
96	Glenallan Gully Reserve, County of Gough, on King's Creek. Forms portion of the Newstead Run.	640 " ..	" " "
97	Washpool Reserve, County of Gough, on King's Creek. Forms portion of the Newstead Run.	320 " ..	" " "
98	Black Springs Reserve, County of Gough, on Newstead. Forms portion of the Newstead Run.	640 " ..	" " "
99	Cattle Camp Springs Reserve, County of Hardinge, at Auburn Vale. Forms portion of the Auburn Vale Run.	640 " ..	" " "
100	Bingle Reserve, County of Hardinge, at Cope's Creek. Forms portion of the Auburn Vale Run.	640 " ..	" " "
101	Gilgoy Creek, County of Hardinge, near Inverell. Forms portion of the Auburn Vale Run.	640 " ..	" " "
102	Stonehenge Creek, County of Gough. Forms portion of the Stonehenge Run.	640 " ..	" " "
103	Right-hand Branch, County of Gough. Forms portion of the Graham's Valley Run.	640 " ..	" " "
104	Gilgoy Springs, County of Gough, at Inverell. Forms portion of the Elmsmore Run.	640 " ..	" " "
105	Elmsmore, County of Gough, at Inverell. Forms portion of the Elmsmore Run.	640 " ..	" " "
106	Bready's Plains, County of Gough, at Inverell. Forms portion of the Elmsmore Run.	640 " ..	" 1824 "
107	Red Camp Gully, County of Gough, at Inverell. Forms portion of the Inverell Run.	640 " ..	" " "
108	Long Plain Gully, County of Gough, at Inverell. Forms portion of the Inverell Run.	640 " ..	" " "
109	Battery Reserve, County of Gough, on Elmsmore Creek, Inverell. Forms portion of the Inverell Run.	320 " ..	" " "
110	Marowan Creek Reserve, County of Gough, Glen Innes. Forms portion of the Marowan Run.	160 " ..	" " "
111	Bluff River, County of Clive. Forms portion of the Tenterfield Run.	640 " ..	" " "
112	Old Glenlyon Reserve, County of Clive. Forms portion of the Tenterfield Run.	640 " ..	" " "
112	Mole Station Reserve, County of Clive, Tenterfield. Forms portion of the Clifton Run.	160 " ..	" " "
113	Seven-mile Creek, County of Clive. Forms portion of the Clifton Run.	640 " ..	" " "
114	Long Flat, County of Clive. Forms portion of the Clifton Run.	640 " ..	" " "
115	Maid's Valley Reserve, a square portion surrounding a box-tree marked R with broad-arrow over and 3 under. Forms portion of the Mole River Run.	160 " ..	" " "
116	Silent Grove Reserve, a square portion surrounding a gum-tree marked R with broad-arrow over and 2 under. Forms portion of the Mole River Run.	160 " ..	" " "
117	Glencoe Reserve, County of Clive, a square portion surrounding a large gum-tree marked R with broad-arrow over and 1 under. Forms portion of the Mole River Run.	160 " ..	" " "
118	Sawpit Hut, Reserve No. 1, Dundee. Forms portion of the Wellington Vale Station.	640 " ..	" " "

No.	Locality.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT--continued.			
119	Y Water Reserve County of Gough. Forms portion of the Ranger's Valley Run.	640 acres..	No. 150, fol. 1324, 3 August, 1866.
120	Fladbury Reserve, County of Gough. Forms portion of the Ranger's Valley Run.	640 " ..	" 1825 "
WELLINGTON DISTRICT.			
256	On the Little River and Weather-waugh Run, Little River.	160 " ..	" " "
257	On the Wambangalong Run, on Wambangalong Creek..	187 " ..	" " "
258	On the Whylandra Run, Hyandra Creek..	160 " ..	" " "
259	On Cumbooglecumbang Run, Macquarie River..	160 " ..	" " "
260	Dundullimal Run, Bugle Guble Creek ..	160 " ..	" " "
261	On Bungle Gumbie Run, at the junction of Sandy Creek with the Macquarie River.	200 " ..	" " "
262	On Bungle Gumbie Run, at the junction of Woolandara Creek with the Macquarie River.	120 " ..	" " "
263	On Minore Run, Macquarie River..	161 " ..	" " "
264	Molong Rivulet, near town of Molong, ..	246 " ..	" " "
265	On Molong Run, Bob's Creek, near town of Molong ..	80 " ..	" " "
266	On Boree Cabonne Run, at the confluence of Gap and Oakley Creeks.	40 " ..	" " "
267	On Boree Cabonne Run, at Limestone Spring ..	40 " ..	" " "
268	On Boree Nore Run, at Battye Brown's Spring ..	40 " ..	" " "
269	On Boree Cabonne Run, Mouschole Creek Springs ..	80 " ..	1826 "
270	Toogong Run, Long's Corner ..	200 " ..	" " "
271	On Toogong Run, Greengrove Springs ..	80 " ..	" " "
272	On Brymedura Run, at the confluence of the Mandagery and Gumble Creeks.	640 " ..	" " "
273	On Burrawang Run, at Burgoon Station..	80 " ..	" " "
274	On Burrawang Run, at the confluence of Doughboy and Burrawang Creeks.	200 " ..	" " "
275	On Burrawang and Loombah Runs, Googodoree Creek, Cadumbla Station.	80 " ..	" " "
276	On Fairimbla Run, at the Gap Bridge ..	80 " ..	" " "
277	On Cardington Run, at Two-mile Creek ..	80 " ..	" " "
278	On Cardington Run, at Stable Creek ..	160 " ..	" " "

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

RESERVED FROM SALE UNTIL SURVEYED FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY OR
OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 21 September, 1866.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from Sale until Surveyed, for the preservation of Water Supply or other Public Purposes, in accordance with the 4th section of the Act 25 Victoria, No. 1.

No.	Locality.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.
PASTORAL DISTRICT OF CLARENCE.			
80	County of Rous, Parish of Kyogle, Runnymede Run, Richmond River.	128 acres ..	No. 156, fol. 1906, 14 August, 1866.
81	County of Rous, Parish of Kyogle, Runnymede Run, Richmond River.	64 " ..	" " "
82	County of Rous, Parish of Kyogle, Runnymede Run, Richmond River, at a water-hole on the road from Casino to Brisbane, &c.	50 " ..	" " "
83	County of Rous, at Fawcett's Plains, on the Fairy Mount Run.	80 " ..	" " "
PASTORAL DISTRICT OF MURRUMBIDGEE.			
471	County of Hume, Parish of Bulgandry, on Billabong Creek. For crossing and camping purposes.	18 " ..	" " "
PASTORAL DISTRICT OF LACHLAN.			
219	County of Sturt, Parish of Cagaldura, on the Cagaldura Run. Water Supply and camping ground.	16½ " ..	" 1909 "
220	County of Bourke, on the Murrumbidgee River, at the Four-mile Range, Gunmain Run.	188 " ..	" " "
PASTORAL DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL PLAINS.			
	County of Buckland, at Coeypolly or Quirendi Creek, at Nicholas's Ridge Lagoon.	180 " ..	No. 160, fol. 1977, 24 August, 1866.

W. R. DAVIDSON,
Surveyor General.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE UNTIL SURVEYED FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY OR
OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.)*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 3 October, 1866.*

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from Sale until Surveyed, for the preservation of Water Supply or other Public Purposes, in accordance with the 4th section of the Act 25 Victoria, No. 1, from the 24th August to the 24th September, 1866.

No.	Locality.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.
		a. r. p.	
9	County of Camden, Parish of Barrawang, at Joe Wild's Meadow.	18 2 0	No. 169, fol. 2071, 4 September, 1866.
79	County of Gresham, at the Boyd or Little River ..	20 sq. miles.	No. 169, fol. 2071, 31 August, 1866.
2	County of Durham, Parish of Savoy	160 acres..	No. 171, fol. 2111, 11 September, 1866.

Surveyor General's Office,
24 September, 1866.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE UNTIL SURVEYED, FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY OR
OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 11 December, 1866.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from Sale until Surveyed, for the preservation
of Water Supply or other public purposes, in accordance with the 4th section of
the Act 25 Victoria, No. 1.

No.	Locality.	Area in Square Miles.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.
		Acres.	
189	Wallabadah Run, County of Parry	40	No. 222, fol. 2826, 20th Nov., 1866.
53	County of Wellesley, Parish of Wangellie	428	" " " "

This Abstract is made up from the 24th October to the 24th November, 1866.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE, FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE FISH RIVER CAVES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 13 November, 1866.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from Sale, for the preservation of the Fish River Caves, in accordance with the 5th clause of the Act 25 Victoria, No. 1.

No.	Locality.	Area in Square Miles.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.
9	County of Westmoreland, at the Fish River Caves.	6½ sq. miles	No. 191, fol. 2332, 2nd October, 1866.

W. R. DAVIDSON,
Surveyor General.

This Abstract made up from the 24th of September to the 24th of October, 1866.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHT AT TOTAILLA, DISTRICT OF MOAMA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 11 September, 1866.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10 January, 1866, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A copy of all Correspondence between the Government
 “ and John J. Main and Isabella Main, as also of all
 “ Correspondence between Messrs. Kirk and Goldsbrough
 “ and the Government, on the subject of their pre-emptive
 “ right at Totaila, in the District of Moama.”

(Dr. Lang.)

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CROWN LANDS.

No. 1.

MR. C. N. BAGOT to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Prince of Wales,
Melbourne, 23 June, 1856.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose you the Messrs. Bawtree's letters, requesting you to transfer the runs called "Perricoota" and "Tattaila," in the Murrumbidgee District, to me, and I trust you will complete the transfer of same to me at your earliest convenience. And I have the honor to refer you to the *Government Gazette*, dated 5th Appendix. of July, 1855, in which you will perceive there is a Reserve proclaimed on the Tattaila Run; and that *Gazette* also states that the licensed occupant shall be permitted to exercise his pre-emptive right over any part or the whole of the reserve, within twelve months from date of proclamation.

I therefore have the honor to inform you, that I, on my own behalf (or as successor, agent, or representative of the Messrs. Bawtree), wish to exercise the pre-emptive right over a portion of the reserve alluded to, namely, over twelve hundred and eighty (say 1,280) acres, commencing on the north bank of the River Murray, one and a half mile up the river, from Mr. Benjamin Holmes' old head station, and thence (according to the usual method adopted in such surveys) down the river two miles.

I am prepared to pay the purchase money of the above at any time when instructed by you to do so, and I trust you will direct this land to be surveyed as early as possible; and if the above description is not sufficiently accurate, I shall be glad to furnish any other particulars; or my Superintendent, at any time, shall point out the ground to the surveyor.

I have, &c.,
C. NEVILLE BAGOT.

Messrs. Bawtree's letters, here referred to, are not necessary to supply the information required in the motion calling for a Return of correspondence in this case.—
G.J.A.—5/9/66.

[Enclosure in No. 1.]

Copy of Notice published in the *Government Gazette* of the 5th July, 1855.Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 4 July, 1855.

CROWN LANDS BEYOND THE SETTLED DISTRICTS.

Reserves from Lease.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, to direct that the several portions of Crown Lands hereunder described shall be reserved from lease, under Her Majesty's Order in Council of 9th March, 1847, subject to the following limitations in favour of the licensed occupants of the runs.

2. The formation of the intended reserve may, in any case, be defeated wholly or in part, by the licensed occupant whose run is thereby affected exercising, within twelve months from the present date, the pre-emptive right conferred on him by Her Majesty's Order in Council of 9th March, 1847, in respect of the whole or any portion of the land proposed to be reserved.

3. No such pre-emption can be of less extent than 160 acres, and if of less extent than 320 acres the cost of measurement will have to be borne by the purchaser.

4. The price at which the licensed occupants of the run will be allowed thus to purchase without competition will be £1 per acre, or such higher price as may be fixed by valuers appointed under the 8th section of cap. 2 of the Order in Council, in any case in which a valuation may be deemed advisable.

5. Every lot of land to be selected must be measured in accordance with the general rules laid down in the 7th section of cap. 2 of the same Order in Council.

6. Should the licensed occupant fail to exercise his pre-emptive right, in respect to the whole or any part of the land proposed to be reserved, within twelve months from the present date, the reservation of the whole, or the remainder, as the case may be, will then become absolute and indefeasible.

7. It is of course distinctly to be understood that, by this general formation of reserves, the Government does not in any way divest itself of the right of making hereafter such further reserves, whether before or after the issue of the leases, as the public interests may dictate.

8. The foregoing Regulations are intended to apply to runs out of which reserves are now for the first time about to be made.

GEORGE BARNEY,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

District of Murrumbidgee.

No. 100.—Tattaila, 9 sections.

Bounded on part of the south by a line bearing east $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, commencing at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south, by Benjamin Holmes' old head station hut; on the east by a line bearing north 3 miles; on the north by a line bearing west 3 miles; on the west by a line bearing south 3 miles; and on the remainder of the south by a line bearing east $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

The land on the south side of Murray River is in the Colony of Victoria; that on the north forms part of Mr. Shaw's run, contains a boiling-down establishment, a public-house, and other improvements.

No. 2.

CROWN LANDS.

No. 2.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MR. C. N. BAGOT.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 16 July, 1856.

Usual printed letter, intimating that it has been found necessary to refer for the report of the local Commissioner the following letter :—

To whom referred.	Date of Letter.	Subject.	To whom addressed.
Commissioner Lockhart..	To purchase 1,280 acres, Tattaila Run.	C. N. Bagot, Esq., Melbourne.

56/6584.—(14th July.)—C. N. Bagot's application to purchase 1,280 acres, Tattaila Run, referred to Commissioner Lockhart, on 14th July, for report.

No. 3.

COMMISSIONER LOCKHART to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Murrumbidgee District,
Crown Lands Office,
4 February, 1857.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 16th July, 1856, forwarding, for my report thereon, an application made on the 23rd June, 1856, by Mr. C. N. Bagot, to be allowed to purchase, under his pre-emptive right, on Tattaila Run, in this district, 1,280 acres of land.

2. In reply, I do myself the honor to draw your attention to the very peculiar features of this case; and I would recommend that, although it is clear a very great mistake has been made, which Mr. Bagot has taken advantage of, yet that the selection should be allowed to be made—more especially as thereby a very handsome sum will be returned to the Treasury, which otherwise never would be obtained.

3. The land applied for lies on the Tattaila Reserve, marked 100 on the map of the district, and is also included within the Grand Two-mile Reserve, along the bank of the River Murray.

4. The reserve along the River Murray, extending two miles back, was proclaimed on the 13th January, 1854; and therefore, on the 13th January, 1855, all claims under pre-emptive right to any portion of land therein had lapsed; and therefore, had there been no further action in the matter, this claim must have been refused.

5. It appears, however, that in the *Gazette* of 5th July, 1855, a reserve was proclaimed as laid out at Tattaila, and the right of defeating that reserve was defined as existing for twelve months, or up to 5th July, 1856. The whole of this freshly proclaimed reserve is within the Grand Reserve of 13th January, 1854; but Mr. Bagot being now the licensed holder of the Tattaila Run, applies, on the 23rd June, 1856, on the strength of the proclamation of 5th July, 1855.

6. I do not see how his claim can be resisted.

7. If this application be granted, I would beg leave, however, to suggest that a valuation of the land may take place, and all the circumstances of the navigation of the river, the (possible) capability for wharfage, the natural capabilities of the soil, and any other special advantages, may be taken into consideration by the valuers.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES G. N. LOCKHART,
Commissioner Crown Lands.

The reserve was reserved and proclaimed in a supplementary batch of Murrumbidgee reserves. The Great Murray Reserve was determined upon independently of any existing reserves. The purchase being applied for under the terms of the particular proclamation, must, I conceive, be allowed.—Under Secretary.

Yes.—G.B.—19 March.

[Enclosure in No. 3.]

Copy of Notice published in the *Government Gazette* of 13 January, 1854.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 12 January, 1854.

RIVER MURRAY.

THE Governor General directs it to be notified, for the information of all persons interested, that His Excellency has, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 9 March, 1847, caused a reserve to be made of the whole of the land on the north bank of the Murray, for a depth of two miles back from the river, and extending from the South Australian frontier to Albury.

2. No portion of the land thus indicated will be allowed to be included in any pastoral lease to be issued under the same Order in Council, but each licensed occupant will have preserved to him a right of access to the waters of the Murray.

By His Excellency's Command.
E. DEAS THOMSON.

No. 4.

CROWN LANDS.

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No. 4.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MR. C. N. BAGOT.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 25 February, 1857.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to inform you that the disposal of your application to purchase 1,280 acres Tattaila Run awaits the measurement of the land.

I have, &c.,
GEO. BARNEY,
C. C. C. L.

No. 5.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to COMMISSIONER LOCKHART.

Crown Lands Office,
26 February, 1857.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to inform you that the disposal of the application of Mr. C. N. Bagot to purchase 1,280 acres, Tattaila Run, in your district, awaits the measurement of the land.

I have, &c.,
GEO. BARNEY,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

No. 6.

MESSRS. KIRK & GOLDSBROUGH to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Melbourne, August 30, 1862.

SIR,

Having become the proprietors of the improvements detailed below, and which we estimate to be worth two thousand pounds, we have the honor to apply that we may be permitted to purchase without competition, under the provisions of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the Crown Lands on which they stand, and which are described hereunder.

The improvements referred to are now in our possession.

We have, &c.,
GEORGE KIRK, and
RICHD. GOLDSBROUGH.

Nature of Improvements:—

House, stabling, stockyards, fencing, &c.

Description of land:—

320 acres on Tattaila Run, in the county of Cadell, parish of Tattaila, lying westerly about 8 miles from Moama.

Transmitted to Mr. Licensed Surveyor M'Culloch for the measurement of the land applied for, should no objection exist.—B.C., 25th November, 1862.

No. 7.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to LICENSED SURVEYOR M'CULLOCH.

3034.

George Kirk and R. Goldsbrough, to purchase 320 acres on Tattaila Run. Transmitted to Mr. Licensed Surveyor M'Culloch for the measurement of the land applied for, should no objection exist.

B.C.—25 November, 1862.
Initialled.—W.R.D., A.S.G.

No. 8.

THE LAND AGENT, MOAMA, to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Land Office, Moama,
10 January, 1863.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to inform you that, on Thursday last, a Mr. Main desired to apply for the conditional purchase of a portion of the Reserve on the Perricoota Station, now open to conditional purchase.

Having on the day previous been informed by the firm of Kirk and Goldsbrough, of Melbourne, that they had put themselves in communication with the Honorable the Minister for Lands, relative to the reservation of the land in question from conditional purchase, I deferred receiving Mr. Main's application until Thursday, the 15th instant.

I have, &c.,
GEO. MAUNSELL,
Crown Lands Agent.

No. 9.

No. 9.

TELEGRAM *from* SURVEY OFFICE *to* THE LAND AGENT, MOAMA.

15 January, 1863.

You may receive conditional purchase applications for lands referred to in your telegram. It is clear by law.

H. H.

Telegram not now traceable.—15/8/66.

No. 10.

THE LAND AGENT, MOAMA, *to* THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Land Office, Moama,
15 January, 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day received ten applications *pro forma* for the conditional purchase of as many selections of 320 acres each.

I was induced to act thus for the following reasons:—

1. Messrs. Kirk and Goldsbrough lodged the enclosed protest and notices with me.
2. Mr. George Kirk, of the above firm, informed me that he had seen a telegram which stated that this land would be proclaimed in the next *Gazette*.
3. From the great excitement caused amongst the Murray and Edward squatters, upon hearing that the land in question was open to conditional purchase, I felt that I would only be acting in accordance with the wishes of the Government.
4. By receiving the applications only *pro forma*, they receive their due priority; the refund of the deposits may be made by me to the applicants, and it facilitates the reservation should the Honorable the Minister deem such necessary.

In conclusion, I beg to state that your telegram of the 15th instant, stating that I could receive applications for the conditional purchase of the land referred to, did not reach me until 2 p.m. of that day.

I have, &c.,
GEO. MAUNSELL,
Crown Lands Agent.

No. 11.

TELEGRAM *from* SURVEY OFFICE *to* THE LAND AGENT, MOAMA.

16 January, 1863.

The purchases are legal, and should be accepted as such, notwithstanding the protest,—the reserve being a withdrawal from lease.

Telegram not now traceable.—15/8/66.

No. 12.

ISABELLA MAIN'S APPLICATION.

APPLICATION for the conditional purchase of unimproved land without competition, by Isabella Main, of Pentland Hills, Victoria, farmer's wife, per John James Main, agent.

Received, with deposit, this 22nd day of January, 1863, at half-past 12 o'clock by—

GEO. MAUNSELL,
Land Agent for Moama District.

22 January, 1863.

Sir,

I desire to purchase, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, without competition, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described; and I tender herewith a deposit at the rate of five (5) shillings per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &c.,
ISABELLA MAIN,
(Per JOHN MAIN, Agent.)

Description.

CROWN LANDS.

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Description.

County of Cadell. Parish unknown. Forty acres. Commencing at a point ten chains up stream from an old punt crossing-place, and from thence down stream twenty chains, and from thence west to an average depth of twenty chains. This selection is about three miles and a half from Brooke's purchased land, and about three-quarters of a mile from a road leading from Moama to Perricoota. It is situated on the River Murray.

Cancelled.

The portion of land applied for by Mrs. Main is now included in the 1,280 acres measured for Mr. C. N. Bagot.

District Survey Office, Albury.

B.C.—27 June, 1864.—J.H.W.

No. 13.

MR. H. HOPWOOD to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Moama, 27 January, 1863.

SIR,

In forwarding the accompanying application for purchase of forty acres of land at Tattailla, I beg to state that my original punt on the Murray was placed here. Local circumstances obliged me to remove my punt for a time to a crossing-place seven miles above; but, as the railway terminus of the Victorian line will be in this locality, there is no doubt a ferry will again be required at Tattailla, and it is with the view of securing myself and the public that this crossing-place be kept open.

2. I should not have troubled you with this application (as it was always understood here that Tattailla was a township reserve), only that I am informed the reserve is open for selection under the existing Land Act.

I have, &c.,

H. HOPWOOD.

For the A.S.G.—P. F. Adams, 16 Feb.

L. S. M'Culloch, Albury.

[Enclosure in No. 13.]

Application to the Surveyor General for the purchase of improved Crown lands.

Moama, 27 January, 1863.

SIR,

Having made and erected the improvements detailed below, and which I estimate to be worth £300, I have the honor to apply that I may be permitted to purchase, without competition, under the provisions of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the Crown lands on which they stand, and which are described hereunder.

The improvements referred to are now in my possession.

I have, &c.,

H. HOPWOOD.

Nature of Improvements.

Punt gangway at Tattailla Township. Reserve, parish Tattailla, Murrumbidgee District.

Description of Land.

County unnamed, parish of Tattailla. Forty acres. Commencing at a point twenty chains east from the windlass post, thence by a line running north 100 chains; thence by a line running west 40 chains; thence by a line to the River Murray 100 chains; and thence by that river to commencing point 40 chains.

Forwarded to Mr. Licensed Surveyor M'Culloch, who will measure 40 acres, giving the portion a depth of 60 chains, and reserving a way of access to the punt or crossing-place.

B.C.—5th March, 1863.—W.R.D.

To be returned.—63-636.—Noted.

No. 14.

TELEGRAM from SURVEY OFFICE to THE LAND AGENT, MOAMA.

28 January, 1863.

A PURCHASE under the 8th section of the Act by one person, of course, debars the conditional purchase of the same land by any other person. Lands applied for in virtue of improvements (as in the case of Kirk and Goldsborough) cannot be conditionally selected by any other person.

H.H.,

Surveyor General's Office.

Telegram not now traceable.—15/8/66.

No. 15.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to LICENSED SURVEYOR M'CULLOCH.

[Immediate—294.]

Surveyor General's Office,

Sydney, 28 January, 1863.

SIR,

I have to request that you will forthwith proceed to select and mark out in what portion of the Two-mile Reserve, on the north bank of the Murray, between Tocumwal and the point shewn on the enclosed tracing, such areas as it may be necessary temporarily

temporarily to withdraw from conditional purchase, for the purpose of providing access from the back country to the Murray River.

2. These areas should not exceed one-fifth of the whole frontage, and in each case should have a frontage of not more than a mile, and not less than thirty chains; and their positions should be determined by their natural features. The side lines should be marked for a mile back from the river, and at each end of these lines trees should be marked with the broad arrow, R, and a number to refer to their respective positions on the plan.

3. The portion of the reserve most requiring immediate attention is from Moira to Perricoota.

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

No. 16.

TELEGRAM *from* SURVEY OFFICE *to* THE LAND AGENT, MOAMA.

29 January, 1863.

CERTAINLY he can. Former telegram not definite. Study the Act, which is clear.

H. H.

Telegram not now traceable.—15/8/66.

No. 17.

TELEGRAM *from* SURVEY OFFICE *to* LICENSED SURVEYOR M'CULLOCH.

31 January, 1863.

INSTRUCTIONS by post to prepare descriptions of Water Reserves on River Murray. Proceed forthwith to Perricoota and Moira. Reply.

No. 18.

TELEGRAM *from* SURVEY OFFICE *to* LICENSED SURVEYOR M'CULLOCH.

7 February, 1863.

WILL appear in *Gazette*. Three exceptions from conditional purchase, each having one mile frontage—first one between easterly prolongation of north and south boundary lines of 439 acres, Barma old police station in centre, lines west. Commence two miles above Goulburn junction, and upward lines north-west. Mr. Robertson approves of a fourth of frontage (not fifth, as in instructions), and no less frontage than one mile.

P. F. ADAMS,
(For the Assistant Surveyor General.)

No. 19.

THE LAND AGENT, MOAMA, *to* THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Land Office, Moama,
9 February, 1863.

SIR,

Referring to Isabella Main's application (No. 17 of the 22nd ultimo) for the conditional purchase of forty (40) acres on the Murray Reserve in this district, also to the latter portion of your telegram of the 28th January,—I beg to state for your information, that since the application was received, I have been informed by Messrs. Kirk and Goldsbrough, that the land referred to is identical with that applied for by them in consideration of their improvements thereon.

I have, &c.,
GEO. MAUNSELL,
Crown Lands Agent.

The conditional purchaser had better be immediately warned and the deposit refunded, in case the improvements of Messrs. Kirk and Goldsbrough will warrant their purchase.—20.

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No. 20.

TELEGRAM *from* SURVEY OFFICE *to* LICENSED SURVEYOR M'CULLOCH.

13 February, 1863.

A LETTER dated 28th January, 63-294, was addressed to you respecting the Reserve on the Murray—Have you not received it? Inquire for it at the post office. Do not leave without forwarding required survey, and receiving approval thereof. Posted in Sydney, 30th and 31st January.

H. HALLORAN,
Surveyor General's Office.

No. 21.

TELEGRAM *from* THE SURVEYOR GENERAL *to* THE LAND AGENT, MOULAMEIN.

13 February, 1863.

YES. Certain reserves, however, for access to water, will be immediately made there-out of.

Telegram not now traceable.

No. 22.

MR. J. J. MAIN *to* THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Moama, 14 February, 1863.

SIR,

I am desirous to purchase, by conditional purchase, land on the bank of the Murray River, and on a run enclosed by a fence. I wish to know if I can purchase land having no improvements although enclosed by a fence containing many hundreds of acres.

I write to you because the Land Agent of this District refuses to give me any information as to what lands are or are not for sale.

I remain, &c.,
JOHN J. MAIN.

A. Surveyor Genl.—24 Feby.—M.F.

Description of land selected at Moama, by Isabella Main, at Moama, on 22nd January, 1863.

County of Cadell. Parish unnamed.

Commencing at a point ten chains up stream from an old punt crossing-place, and from thence down stream twenty chains, and from thence west to an average depth of twenty chains. This selection is about three and a half miles from Brook's purchased land, and about three-quarters of a mile from a road leading from Moama to Perricoota, River Murray.

No. 23.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL *to* MRS. MAIN.

685.

Surveyor General's Office,
27 February, 1863.

MADAM,

In reference to your application of the 22nd ultimo, for the conditional purchase of forty acres of land on the River Murray, I have to inform you that I have been apprised that the land referred to is identical with that applied for by Messrs. Kirk and Goldsborough, in virtue of their improvements thereon; and to recommend that you will be careful, therefore, not to expend any money thereon, as, in the event of the improvements made by Messrs. Kirk and Goldsborough being of the value required, your application will, of necessity, be cancelled, and the deposit paid refunded to you.

I am, &c.,
W. R. DAVIDSON,
Acting Surveyor General.

No. 24.

LICENSED SURVEYOR M'CULLOCH *to* THE ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Deniliquin, 7 March, 1863.

• Appendix A.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herein a *plan of 320 acres surveyed at Tattaila Station, River Murray, for Messrs. Kirk and Goldsbrough, in accordance with the instructions contained in your letter, No. 62/3034, dated 25th November, 1862, (returned herewith).

2nd. The improvements are the old boiling-down establishment, fencing, and a large cut gangway to the river, and estimated to be worth one hundred pounds (£100).

3rd. The survey was made on the 2nd February, 1863.

I have, &c.,

JOHN M'CULLOCH,
Licensed Surveyor.

No. 25.

MRS. MAIN *to* THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

SIR,

I have this day received yours of the 27th February, No. 63/1709, also 63/685.

I can state positively that my land cannot be included in any one block of 320 acres containing therein improvements.

I may also state that I have expended about £250 on account of the land.

Should they think my land encroaches on their improvements, I am willing to comply with the Crown Land Alienation Act, sec. 16, and lines 6, 7, and 8, for an alteration of my boundaries so as to avoid their improvements.

I remain, &c.,

ISABELLA MAIN,
(*Per* JOHN J. MAIN.)

No. 26.

LICENSED SURVEYOR M'CULLOCH *to* THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Deniliquin, 30 March, 1863.

SIR,

I have the honor to return Mr. Hopwood's application (and letter) to purchase forty acres at Tattaila head station, as the land is already surveyed for Messrs. Kirk and Goldsbrough, who are in possession of the run. (See my plan and letter, No. 63/7, dated 7th March, 1863.)

2nd. I have further the honor to state that Mr. Hopwood's assertion as to the necessity of a ferry being required at Tattaila when the railway is opened at Echuca *is incorrect*, and therefore I recommend that the survey already made should hold good as it is.

I have, &c.,

JOHN M'CULLOCH,
Licensed Surveyor.

No. 27.

THE ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL *to* MR. J. J. MAIN.

Surveyor General's Office,

Sydney, 7 April, 1863.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 14th February last, addressed to the Minister for Lands, respecting the purchase of certain land situated on the River Murray, I have to inform you that land not specially reserved can be conditionally purchased, provided the improvements standing thereon are not worth £40.

I am, &c.,

W. R. DAVIDSON,
Acting Surveyor General.

No. 28.

THE ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL *to* MRS. MAIN.

Surveyor General's Office,

Sydney, 24 April, 1863.

MADAM,

Referring to your letter of the 16th ultimo, I have to inform you that your application for the purchase, conditionally, of 40 acres, made on 22nd January last, at Moama, has been referred to Mr. Surveyor Wood.

I am, &c.,

W. R. DAVIDSON,
Acting Surveyor General.

No. 29.

CROWN LANDS.

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No. 29.

MRS. MAIN to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Moama, 11 May, 1863.

SIR,

I received your letter of the 24th April, 1863, and No. 63-3312, and also No. 63-1330, and am sorry to say I do not understand it. Will you please to explain the meaning of the sentence—"Has been referred to Mr. Surveyor Wood." Am I to understand that it has been referred to him as arbitrator?—if so, I name Mr. Mitchell, publican at Echuca, to act with him; or have you instructed him to survey the land only?

Sir, I think by the Regulations under Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, section 57 and section 61, you have the power to alter and amend my application. I, therefore, ask as a favour that you will scratch out the words "ten chains up stream," and also alter the word "Perricoota," and make it "Tattaila." Such an alteration would shut out all ground for dispute.

I remain, &c.,

ISABELLA MAIN,

(Per JOHN J. MAIN.)

No. 30.

MR. J. J. MAIN to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Moama, 4 June, 1863.

SIR,

I see by the newspaper reports on the trial *ex parte* Main at the Supreme Court, that I am accused of making two selections, one for my wife and one for myself, and not for *bonâ fide* agriculture, but for the purpose of pillage; and as such statements are false, I pray, for the sake of justice, that you will forward to me a copy of the application made for myself, together with the names of the agent or agents who sent it to you.

Sir, although not a part of your office business, would you oblige me by applying for and forwarding to me a copy of all evidence produced at the trial *ex parte* Main. This favour I ask that I may have an opportunity to prove at Courts of Justice that all reports are false.

I remain, &c.,

JOHN J. MAIN.

A. Surveyor General.—15 June.—M.F.

No. 31.

MR. J. J. MAIN to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Moama, 4 June, 1863.

SIR,

I see by the newspaper reports on the trial *ex parte* Main, at the Supreme Court, that I am accused of making two selections, one for my wife and one for myself, and not for *bonâ fide* agriculture, but for the purpose of pillage; and as such statements are false, I pray, for the sake of justice, that you will forward to me a copy of the application made for myself, together with the name of the agent or agents who sent it to you.

Sir, although not a part of your office, would you oblige me by applying for and forwarding to me a copy of all evidence produced at the trial *ex parte* Main. This favour I ask that I may have an opportunity to prove, at a Court of Justice, those reports to be false.

I remain, &c.,

JOHN J. MAIN.

Mr. Main may be furnished with the particulars of his application. With the other request the Surveyor General has no right to comply.—17.

Furnish him with the particulars of his applications; the other request cannot be complied with.—W. R. D.—18th June.

No. 32.

No. 32.

THE ASSISTANT SURVEYOR GENERAL to MESSRS. KIRK & GOLDSBOROUGH.

Surveyor General's Office, Sydney,
8 June, 1863.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your application of the 30th August last, to purchase improved land on Tattaila Run, I have to inform you that, in the opinion of Mr. Licensed Surveyor M'Culloch, the improvements in virtue of which you claim are not worth more than £100, and I have therefore to request that you will state whether you are prepared to purchase a portion of 100 acres.

2. I may state that, should you differ with Mr. M'Culloch, you are at liberty to have the improvements appraised.

I am, &c.,
W. R. DAVIDSON, A.S.G.

No. 33.

MR. J. J. MAIN to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Moama, 15 June, 1863.

To the Hon. John Robertson.

SIR,

I am sorry at being obliged to intrude on your valuable time; but you will admit with me, that the circumstances under which I address you are of such consequence to my character as an honest man, in simply endeavouring to improve his position by taking advantage of the wise and liberal land measure that you offer to the Australian public, carried by the Assembly, through the untiring zeal and energy of you in particular, and the other liberal gentlemen acting in concert with you, I trust that the following plain narrative of facts will show you the extent to which my character as an honest man has been traduced, by the misrepresentations of designing and interested individuals, in this extreme and most southern district of New South Wales.

The facts are as follows:—In answer to a communication made by me to your office, I received a satisfactory reply, stating that all land from Albury to the South Australian boundary on the north bank of the Murray, with certain specific exceptions, were open for selection. I had accordingly taken advantage of the very liberal land measure passed by you and the other gentlemen of your Cabinet. I sold my freehold of 190 acres, thinking to add pastoral pursuits to that of agriculture. I started for the Murray with 243 ewes, value 13s. per head; two imported rams that I had just paid £40 for; one thoroughbred mare, value £200; and left a man with the horse that was to follow us after awhile, value £400; twelve months' provision, value £50; seeds, value £24, and agricultural implements, £10, likewise several articles of household furniture. I travelled by the assistance of a team of bullocks, lent me by my father-in-law. I arrived at Echuca on the 29th December, but news of my intention of making a selection on the Perriecoota Run had preceded me. I applied to the Land Agent for the land selected by me for my wife on the 1st of January, and the Land Agent said that it was a holiday, and he would not transact business. Subsequently, I applied on three several occasions, but through various pretexts he refused to receive my application. On my arrival, the Scab Inspector of New South Wales inspected my sheep, and placed them in quarantine for thirty days, and then directed me to a station of Mr. Glass's. Mr. Glass then prosecuted me for going on his run without notice, and the charge was supported by the Inspector, the said Inspector having, in person, directed me to Mr. Glass's Run. On the 16th January, I was brought before a Bench composed of squatters, on three distinct charges; the first was for going on the run with my sheep without notice, and for that I was fined £25; the second, for having twenty of my sheep not branded, and for that I was fined £2, and costs in both cases; and the third for my sheep being scabby; in that case the Inspector for New South Wales swore that they were all scabby, the Victorian Inspector swore that there was not one speck of scab among the sheep, and as the Bench was bound by his opinion, the charge was dismissed. I am openly charged by the journals of New South Wales and Victoria, of making my selection an instrument of pillage, the said selection being in a bend of the Murray river, nominally called, by the lords of the soil in this extreme district of New South Wales, a paddock, being no more than the natural bend of the river, enclosed by an old sapling fence, the length of the said fence being three-quarters of a mile, the quantity of land enclosed at least 900 acres. The cattle depasturing on the land at the time I took possession, were suffering from the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia, and I impounded them, to prevent the disease from spreading to the working bullocks that were depasturing on my selection. You will observe, by the foregoing statement of facts, the pecuniary loss to which I was subjected, the value of my sheep £197 19s. sterling, which sheep I was forced to sell for the nominal sum of 1s. per head, in order to meet the payment of the illegal penalties imposed by the Pastoral Bench at Echuca. You will see that the vexatious annoyance and local tyranny, and likewise the pecuniary sacrifice to which I have been subjected, in an endeavour

endeavour to improve my condition, is sufficient to deter industrious and enterprising men from settling in this district. In conclusion, I must impress on you that I entirely throw my case into your hands, hoping your strict sense of justice and impartial decision that my case will receive the most favourable consideration at your hands. In the foregoing part of my letter I forgot to mention I had acres under crop, the said crop consisting of some of the most valuable seeds, among which were cotton of two varieties, named Sea Island and New Orleans, also Virginia and Connecticut tobacco—I may mention that I brought seeds of twenty-five sorts with me. I had occasion, on urgent private affairs, to go to Melbourne; and on my return I found my fence down, evidently by human means, and most of my valuable plants ruined by cattle and horses. From the above facts that I have shown, you will see the necessity of interposing your authority between me (as the only *bonâ fide* selector) and the squatters, first for the purpose of substantiating my claim to the selection I have made; secondly, on account of the pecuniary loss, amounting to £250, that I have lost in carrying out the principle of free selection on the flats of the Murray River, so eminently adapted to the growth of our most valuable articles of export. I am sorry at being obliged to waste your valuable time in the perusal of my long letter, but circumstances under which I was forced to write compelled me reluctantly to draw it out to a length which at commencing I had never intended.

I remain,

Yours truly,

JOHN J. MAIN.

P.S.—Can you think it prudent (as a member of that branch of intellect so essential to the social order of the human race) to entrust the working of so liberal a land measure to a Pastoral Roll of Justices?—J.J.M.

A. Surveyor Genl., 24th June.—M.F.

There does not appear to be any conditional purchase made by Mr. Main on his own account, but one for 40 acres made by him on account of Isabella Main. (A copy of the description is enclosed.) The application was forwarded, on the 24th April, 63/1247, to Mr. Surveyor Wood for measurement. Mr. Main was, on the 7th April last, informed that he could conditionally purchase land not specially reserved, provided improvements standing upon it were not worth £40.—W.R.D.—Sur. Genl's. Office, 26th June, 1863.

No. 34.

MESSRS. KIRK & GOLDSBROUGH to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Melbourne, 20 June, 1863.

SIR,

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of 8th June, referring to our application of 30th August, 1862, wherein you disallow our claim to purchase 320 acres of land at Tattaila, on the ground that the improvements have been valued by Mr. Surveyor M'Culloch at £100 only.

In reply, we respectfully beg to state that our claim was based upon our value of £2,000 for the Tattaila homestead, fencing, &c.; and in accordance with our reading of the Act, we applied to purchase as above. If the question of value, as a whole, be resubmitted to the surveyor, we doubt not but his valuation will be satisfactory; but as all the improvements are not on our selection, the valuation on it may possibly fall short of £320; this, we respectfully submit, does not preclude our right to select as we have done. If the improvements by virtue of which we claim are valued as a whole, we submit we are entitled to the 320 acres applied for, and would go to appraisalment on that ground as to value; but if we are wrong, then we will accept the portion 100 acres referred to in your letter.

Trusting you will reconsider this case, and reply at your earliest convenience,—

We have, &c.,

KIRK & GOLDSBROUGH.

No. 35.

MR. J. J. MAIN to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Moama, 21 June, 1863.

SIR,

Since I wrote the last letter to you, I have tried to recover the ordinary trespass allowed to a freeholder for trespass on open grass land, for the trespass committed on my growing crop by nineteen horses, and failed to recover them; first, on account of the selection being made in the name of my wife; secondly, that the rate chargeable at our district pound has not been gazetted.

As

As you can see, by the above facts, that it would be useless for me to continue to cultivate, while persons are at liberty to pull down my fence, and allow their cattle to trespass on my crop with impunity, I therefore humbly petition you to allow me the fair compensation that you, upon inquiry, may think me entitled to, that I may leave the Colony, to recover the same position as I formerly held.

Please answer, by return of post; for, from the persecution and pecuniary loss that I have received, I will be compelled to leave within a short time, for to enable me to gain a livelihood for my family, in some other Colony where my crops may be protected from destruction by squatters' cattle.

I remain, &c.,
JOHN J. MAIN,
(Husband to ISABELLA MAIN.)

Inform Mr. Main that, as far as this office is concerned, he does not, in his own name, appear as a conditional purchaser, and that the charge of neglect on the part of the Land Agent, of which he complains, shall be inquired into. Say also, that with regard to his wife's claim—the law does not permit a married woman to become possessed of freehold property (as she seems to have attempted) irrespective of her husband. The selection made by Mrs. Main can only be treated as her husband's selection.—
JOHN R., 18th July.

No. 36.

THE ASSISTANT SURVEYOR GENERAL to MR. J. J. MAIN.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 26 June, 1863.

SIR,

See No. 12,
22 Jan., /63.

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 4th instant, I beg to enclose you a copy of the description of the land referred to in the conditional purchase application made by yourself for Isabella Main, and which appears to be the only selection made by you.

I am unable to comply with the other request in your letter,—that of furnishing you with a copy of all evidence produced at the trial, *ex parte* Main.

I am, &c.,
W. R. DAVIDSON, A.S.G.

No. 37.

MESSES KIRK & GOLDSBROUGH to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Melbourne, 29 June, 1863.

SIR,

On looking over some old papers connected with the Perricoota and Tattaila Runs in the Murrumbidgee District, we find that, on the 23rd June, 1856, Mr. C. N. Bagot, the then holder of those stations, applied to purchase 1,280 acres on the Tattaila Run; and, as the assigns of that gentleman, we beg to intimate our willingness to take up the land so applied for, and respectfully request you will give directions to have the same surveyed.

We have, &c.,
KIRK & GOLDSBROUGH!

Transmitted to the Acting Surveyor General with reference to the enclosed papers, and to the fact that the application, having been made in pursuance of a notice inviting such applications, and within the period therein prescribed, is one which should have been dealt with irrespectively of the land forming part of the reserve on the north bank of the Murray River.—H.M.—B.C., 7th July.

No. 38.

MR. J. J. MAIN to THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Moama, 5 July, 1863.

SIR,

I wish to inform you, as the Law Officer of the Crown, that Messrs. Kirk & Goldsbrough have made seventeen fraudulent purchases of land on their stations Perricoota and Tattaila, in the Police District of Moama, the Land Agent being party to the frauds, under the 13th section of the Crown Alienation Act of 1861, by purchasing the above lands in the name of their servants, and receiving bills of exchange bearing interest from

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from their servants, with an agreement that the servants shall, at the end of twelve months, transfer the land to whom they, K. & G., may name,—that they shall have their bills returned to them, and be paid for the use of their name. K. & G. have hired the brother to the Land Agent to take part in the frauds, as a sort of hostage that the Land Agent shall not break faith. The above lands are only improved by a tent on each selection, occupied for a night occasionally, and sometimes by the Land Agent himself.

As I feel desirous of putting a stop to such practices in this neighbourhood, I will, with your sanction and assistance, prosecute Messrs. Kirk & Goldsbrough for fraud. An early answer, with form of information and your sanction, would oblige—

Yours truly,
J. J. MAIN.

This should go to the Honorable the Secretary for Lands; whose officer is accused of fraud.—JOHN F. HARGRAVE, Atty. Genl.

A. Surveyor General.—M.F.—24th July.

Should Jn. Main furnish the names of the presumed conditional purchasers, I can report whether conditional purchases have been made; whether collusion, I cannot say, no such fact being apparent; whether the selectors if they reside should be disturbed—I presume not.—W.R.D.—Sur. Genl's Office, 6 August, 1863.

The Land Agent should have the opportunity of explaining. He should also furnish the names of all free selectors on the stations in question. When this is done, it should be compared with the certificate of the surveyor, as to whether or not the selectors are residing. Inform Jn. Main that the Government are taking steps to ascertain the truth of his allegations.—JOHN R.—25th Sept.

A. Surveyor General.—M.F.—25th Sept.

No. 39.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS, to MESSRS KIRK & GOLDSBROUGH.

Crown Lands Occupation Office,
Sydney, 10 July, 1863.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to inform you that I have forwarded to the Acting Surveyor General your letter of the 29th ultimo, apprising me that you are willing to take up, under pre-emptive right, 1,280 acres of land on the Tattaila Run, applied for by Mr. C. N. Bagot, in 1856.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

No. 40.

TELEGRAM from LICENSED SURVEYOR M'CULLOCH to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Echuca, 10th July, 1863.

MAIN's application for 40 acres at old boiling down, Totaila, interferes with Kirk and Goldsbrough's 320 acres, surveyed and sent in 7th March. What am I to do? Reply.

Telegram to Mr. M'Culloch to send sketch shewing the position of Main's selection, as per description used in application, and defer measurement.—P. F. ADAMS.

No. 41.

LICENSED SURVEYOR M'CULLOCH to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

[Urgent.]

Moama, 13 July, 1863.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herein, a *sketch shewing the relative positions of Mrs. Isabella Main's application for 40 acres in the Tattaila home paddocks, and the land (320 acres) measured for Messrs. Kirk and Goldsbrough, applied for under the improved Crown Lands Act—the plan of which, with my letter No. 63/7, 7th March, 1863, was transmitted to the Survey Office on that date.

2. I beg also to enclose a copy of Mrs. Main's application.
 3. As this matter has been, and still is, the cause of a great deal of bad feeling amongst the parties interested, the sooner it is settled the better, and therefore I beg that I may be provided with the necessary instructions as early as possible.

I have, &c.,

JOHN M'CULLOCH,

Licensed Surveyor.

Copy of Mrs. Isabella Main's application for the conditional purchase of unimproved land, without competition, at the Tattaila old gangway, Murray River, county of Cadell.

Description:—

40 acres, County of Cadell, parish unknown.

Commencing at a point 10 chains up stream, from an old punt crossing-place; and from thence down stream 20 chains; and from thence west, to an average depth of 20 chains. This selection is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Brooke's purchased land, and about three-quarters of a mile from a road leading from Moama to Perricoota. It is situated on the River Murray.

ISABELLA MAIN,

(Per J. MAIN, Agent.)

No. 42.

THE ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Surveyor General's Office,
 Sydney, 14 August, 1863.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit herewith, for the consideration of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, a matter which, though I have no doubt in my own mind of the manner in which it should be dealt with, under all the circumstances, yet the magnitude of the interests involved, prompts me to seek approval of my views before any further action, which may not be recalled, is entered upon.

Attached.

Attached.

By a notice dated 12th January, 1854, a reserve from pastoral lease for 2 miles back from the Murray River was notified. By a subsequent notice, dated 4th July, 1855, a special reserve, within the great reserve before alluded to, was created; the lessees from whose runs it was withdrawn being authorized to defeat this latter reserve, or any part of it, by the exercise of their pre-emptive right within twelve months from the date of the notice.

Mr. C. N. Bagot applied, within the stated period, to purchase 1,280 acres of the reserve in question; and his representatives, calling my attention to the application, express their desire that the land should be surveyed for the completion of the purchase. I have no doubt in my own mind that the purchase should be completed, and that neither the omission to measure for so long a time, nor the greater value which such lands may in the interim have acquired, can invalidate their legal right to complete the purchase; but the area being so considerable, I deem it fitting that I should seek the approval of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, before I direct the completion of the measurement, and the appraisalment of the value of the land.

I have, &c.,

W. R. DAVIDSON,

Acting Surveyor General.

Submitted.—24.

On the state of facts herein submitted, I am of opinion that the purchase by Bagot ought to be completed, unless it be shewn that the *public* interests would be thereby damaged.

Approved.—JOHN R.—22.

A. Surveyor General.—30th Sept.—M.F.

The application for land in question, embraces also part of the reserve (No. 95) from sale until surveyed, for the preservation of water supply or other public purpose, dated 18th February, /63, fol. 463, *Government Gazette*.—T.H.C.—12th Oct., /63.

[Enclosure

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[Enclosure in No. 42.]

Notice in *Government Gazette*, 12 January, 1854.

RIVER MURRAY.

THE Governor General directs it to be notified, for the information of all persons interested, that His Excellency has, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 9 March, 1847, caused a reserve to be made of the whole of the land on the north bank of the Murray, for a breadth of two miles back from the river, and extending from the South Australian frontier to Albury.

2. The portion of land thus indicated will be allowed to be included in any pastoral lease to be issued under the same Order in Council, by which each licensed occupant will have preserved to him a right of access to the waters of the Murray.

By His Excellency's Command,
E. DEAS THOMSON.

Extract from Notice in *Government Gazette*, dated 4 July, 1855.

DISTRICT OF MURRUMBIDGE.

No. 100. Tattaila, nine sections.

Bounded on part of the south by a line bearing east $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, commencing at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south by Benjamin Holmes' old head station hut; on the east by a line bearing north 3 miles; on the north by a line bearing west 3 miles; and on the remainder of the south by a line bearing east $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

The land on the south side of the river Murray is in the Colony of Victoria, that on the north side forms part of Mr. Shaw's Run, contains a boiling-down establishment, a public house, and other improvements.

No. 43.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to MR. J. J. MAIN.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 17 August, 1863.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 21st June last, complaining that you had been unable to obtain redress from the Bench of Magistrates, at Moama against the owner of certain horses which committed trespass on your enclosed land at that place, on account of the selection having been made in the name of your wife, Isabella Main,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Robertson to inform you that, so far as this office is concerned, you do not in your own name appear as a conditional purchaser.

2. With regard to your wife's claim, I am to state that the law does not permit a married woman to become possessed of landed property (as she seems to have attempted) irrespective of her husband. The selection made by Mrs. Main can, therefore, only be looked upon as the husband's selection.

3. With reference to the charges of neglect on the part of the Land Agent, of which you complain in your letter of the 15th June last, I am to apprise you that they will be inquired into.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 44.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE LAND SALES AGENT, MOAMA.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 17 August, 1863.

SIR,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Robertson to forward to you, for explanation, an extract from a letter received from Mr. J. J. Main, Moama, complaining that you would not receive his application for a conditional purchase in that district. See letter of 15 June, No. 33.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 45.

LAND AGENT, MOAMA, to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Land Office, Moama,
1 September, 1863.

Sir,

10 & 15 Jan., /63.
See Nos. 8 & 10.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 17th ultimo, containing, for my explanation, a copy of an extract from Mr. Main's letter; and, in accordance with your instructions, beg to state that the only time I refused to accept Mr. Main's application was on the 8th January, when I deferred doing so until the following Thursday (promising to give it preference on that day to any others). My reasons for doing so I mentioned at the time to the Surveyor General. The copies of the letters herewith marked A and B, I beg to refer you to. On this date I was doubtful as to whether the Murray reserve was included in the lands open to conditional purchase, and consulted with the Police Magistrate and Mr. John Phillips, J.P., as to the propriety of receiving Mr. Main's application, when both those gentlemen agreed with me that it was better, in the first instance, to obtain the Surveyor General's specific instructions.

On the 22nd January Mr. Main applied for the land referred to in the extract, and upon this date I received it.

As Mr. Main's letter might convey an unfavourable impression of my official acts to the mind of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, I must further represent that he (Mr. Main) was never in this district until the 1st of January, when he called upon me for the purpose of seeing the maps and Impounding Act, upon which occasion I gave him what assistance I could; and upon his stating his ignorance of the land surveyed on Tattaila, I said that it was a holiday, and I was engaged, or else I should have walked out and shewn him the survey pegs; but offered to do so on any subsequent day.

Mr. Main never applied to me for land, except on the two occasions before mentioned.

I may add that, during the hearings of the cases *Main v. Goldsbrough and Co.*, and *Goldsbrough and Co. v. Main*, I swore that, had I been aware that improvements existed on the land selected by him, I should have referred him to the Surveyor General, as I had no authority to receive applications for such. This evidence was the chief reason for dismissing the cases; and since then, Mr. Main has been antagonistic towards me, and has stated that he would do anything against me.

In conclusion, I beg to state that your letter having been mis-sent to Minmi (see envelope attached) only reached me last evening.

I have, &c.,

GEO. MAUNSELL, C.L.A.

I do not consider that the Land Agent was right in refusing to accept the money, on either of the grounds relied upon.

If the Land Agent thought the land not open to selection, he should have told Mr. Main so; but if Mr. Main still insisted on the matter being referred to the Surveyor General, the Land Agent should have taken the money, and so referred the case promptly. The same with regard to the question as to whether or not the land was improved.—JOHN R.—14 Sept.

No. 46.

A.

REPORT ON CONDITIONAL PURCHASES.

REPORT on Conditional Purchases, County of Cadell, Police District of Moama.

Land Office No.	Name of Purchaser.	Date of Purchase.	Clause.	Area.	Situation.	Date of Survey.	Nature of Improvement.	Value of Improvements.	Residence.	Remarks.
19	George Kirk	1863. 5 Feb.	13	Acres. 320	At the Head Station, Tattaila Run.	1863. 3 Sept.	Framed tent, brick house, wooden huts, yards, and fencing.	£ 1,000	Occupied.	The purchaser was absent, but has men at work preparing timber, &c., for farther improvements.
20	William Maunsell...	" .. "	"	331	Adjoining the western boundary line of Reserve No. 95 in the Tattaila paddock.	" .. "	Framed tent ...	10	"	This purchaser is preparing timber for fencing and other improvements.

JOHN M'CULLOCH,
Licensed Surveyor,
No. 63/36.—9 September, 1863.
Mr.

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Mr. M'Culloch may be requested, in reporting as to the residence of conditional purchasers, to be more specific than merely inserting the word "occupied."—W.R.D.—
25 November, 1863.

We request him to do so by letter in this case, and to make it a rule in future.—
2 December.—H.H.

No. 19 of 1863.

Application for the conditional purchase of unimproved land without competition, by George Kirk, of Melbourne, merchant.

Received with deposit, this fifth day of February, 1863, at half past 10 o'clock, by—

GEO. MAUNSELL,
Land Agent for Moama District.

~~2500/2~~

5 February, 1863.

Sir,

I desire to purchase, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, without competition, the portion of unimproved Crown land hereunder described; and I tender herewith a deposit at the rate of five (5) shillings per acre, on the area for which I apply.

The Crown Lands Agent, Moama.

I am, &c.,
GEORGE KIRK.

Description:—

County of Cadell, parish unknown, 320 acres.

Commencing at the south-west corner of Kirk and Goldsborough's purchase of 320 acres; and bounded on the east by that portion, being a line bearing north 93 chains; on the north by a line bearing west 40 chains; on the west by a line bearing south $3\frac{1}{2}$ chains to the Murray River; and on the south by that river, easterly, to the point of commencement aforesaid.

Cancelled.

No. 20 of 1863.

Application for the conditional purchase of unimproved land without competition, by William Maunsell, of Moama.

Received with deposit, this fifth day of February, 1863, at 12 o'clock, by—

GEO. MAUNSELL,
Land Agent for Moama District.

5 February, 1863.

Sir,

I desire to purchase, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, without competition, the portion of unimproved Crown land hereunder described; and I tender herewith a deposit at the rate of five (5) shillings per acre, on the area for which I apply.

The Crown Lands Agent, Moama.

I am, &c.,
WILLIAM MAUNSELL.

Description:—

County of Cadell, parish unknown, 200 acres.

Commencing at the south-east corner of Messrs. Kirk and Goldsborough's purchase of 320 acres; and bounded on the west by that portion or purchase to the north-east corner thereof; on the north by a line east to the paddock fence; on the east by a line south to the Murray River; and on the south by that river and lagoon, to the point of commencement aforesaid.

Cancelled.

B.

B.

REPORT on Conditional Purchases, County of Cadell, Police District of Moama.

Land Office No.	Name of Purchaser.	Date of Purchase.	Clause.	Area.	Situation.	Date of Survey.	Nature of Improvements.	Value of Improvements.	Residence.	Remarks.
7	Andrew M'Cullum.	1863. 15 Jan.	13	Acres. 320	On the west boundary of Reserve No. 94.	1863. 23 July	Framed tent ...	£ 10	Occupied.	In all these cases the selectors had been in occupation of their several portions, and some were present at the time of survey, and were then engaged in splitting timber for huts and fencing, stating that it was their intention to fence in their ground and erect huts at once.
9	John Hitchens	"	"	320	On the west boundary of Reserve No. 93.	20 July	"	10	"	
10	George Maiden	"	"	320	On the east boundary of Reserve No. 93, and west boundary of And. M'Cullum's selection, No. 8.	23 July	"	10	"	
12	John Lees	22 Jan.	"	320	On the east boundary of Kirk and Goldsborough's 320 acres, Pericoota Head Station.	17 July	"	10	"	
13	James Manning ...	"	"	320	On the west boundary of Jn. Hitchens' selection, No. 6.	17 July	"	10	"	

JOHN M'CULLOCH,
Licensed Surveyor.
No. 63/36.—9 Sept., 1863.

No. 7 of 1863.

Application for the conditional purchase of unimproved land without competition, by A. M'Cullum, of Pericoota Station, labourer, per George Maiden, Agent.

Received with deposit, this fifteenth day of January, 1863, at half past 1 o'clock, by—

GEO. MAUNSELL,
Land Agent for Moama District.

15 January, 1863.

Sir,

I desire to purchase, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, without competition, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described; and I tender herewith a deposit at the rate of five (5) shillings per acre, on the area for which I apply.

I am, &c.,

ANDREW M'CULLUM,
(Per GEORGE MAIDEN, Agent.)

The Crown Lands Agent, Moama.

Description :—

County of Cadell, parish unknown, 320 acres.

The starting point of this selection is situated on the Murray, within a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from Perricoota Weaning Paddock, and has the Murray as one boundary for $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; the other boundaries run north and south. It is situated within 10 miles of Brooke's purchased land, in parish of Tattaila, of 41 acres; at Gap in the Murray, caused by surface water, is its starting point.

No. 10 of 1863.

Application for the conditional purchase of unimproved land, without competition, by George Maiden, of Perricoota, station manager.

Received with deposit, this fifteenth day of January, 1863, at half past 1 o'clock, by—

GEO. MAUNSELL,
Land Agent for Moama District.

15 January, 1863.

Sir,

I desire to purchase, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, without competition, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described; and I tender herewith a deposit at the rate of five (5) shillings per acre, on the area for which I apply.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE MAIDEN.

The Crown Lands Agent, Moama.

Description :—

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Description :—

County of Cadell, parish unknown, 320 acres.

The starting point of this selection commences at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from a hole on the bank of the Murray, caused by surface water. This selection adjoins that applied for by me this day, as agent for Andrew M'Cullum. It is within $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Brooke's purchased land in parish of Tattalia, and within 1 mile of Perricoota Weaning Paddock.

No. 9 of 1863.

Application for the conditional purchase of unimproved land, without competition, by John Hitchins, of Perricoota Station, storekeeper,

Received with deposit, this fifteenth day of January, 1863, at half past 1 o'clock, by—

GEO. MAUNSELL,
Land Agent for Moama District.

15 January, 1863.

Sir,

I desire to purchase, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, without competition, the portion of unimproved Crown land hereunder described; and I tender herewith a deposit at the rate of five (5) shillings per acre, on the area for which I apply.

I am, &c.,

JOHN HITCHENS,
(Per GEORGE MAIDEN, Agent.)

The Crown Lands Agent, Moama.

Description :—

County of Cadell, parish unknown, 320 acres.

This selection is situated at the Woolshed Lagoon, within $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Perricoota Homestead, its starting point being within 400 yards of the lower end of a fence enclosing the Ugly Bend on the Murray. It is about 13 miles from Brooke's purchased land, in the parish of Tattalia. Side boundaries running north and south.

No. 12 of 1863.

Application for the conditional purchase of unimproved land without competition, by John Lees, of Woodpark Farm, McIvor, farmer, per George Maiden, agent.

Received, with deposit, this twenty-second day of January, 1863, at 10 o'clock, by—

GEO. MAUNSELL,
Land Agent for Moama District.

22 January, 1863.

Sir,

I desire to purchase, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, without competition, the portion of unimproved Crown land hereunder described; and I tender herewith a deposit, at the rate of five (5) shillings per acre, on the area for which I apply.

I have, &c.,

JOHN LEES,
(Per GEORGE MAIDEN, Agent.)

The Crown Lands Agent.

Description :—

County of Cadell, parish unknown, 320 acres.

The starting point of this selection commences at the lower end of the selection made by James Manning; one boundary the Murray, and the boundaries run north and south. The lower end of this selection adjoins the pre-emptive right at Perricoota home station.

No. 13 of 1863.

Application for the conditional purchase of unimproved land, without competition, by James Manning, of Flemington, Melbourne, labourer, per George Maiden, agent.

Received with deposit, this twenty-second day of January, 1863, at 10 o'clock, by—

GEO. MAUNSELL,
Land Agent for Moama District.

22 January, 1863.

Sir,

I desire to purchase, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, without competition, the portion of unimproved Crown land hereunder described; and I tender herewith a deposit at the rate of five (5) shillings per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &c.,

JAMES MANNING,

(Per GEORGE MAIDEN, Agent.)

The Crown Lands Agent.

Description:—

County of Cadell, parish unknown, 320 acres.

The starting point of this selection commences at the lower end of the selection made by me, as agent for John Hitchens; one boundary the Murray and Woolshed Lagoon, other boundaries run north and south. It is about $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Brooke's purchased land in parish of Tattalia.

No. 47.

THE ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL to LAND AGENT, MOAMA.

Surveyor General's Office,

Sydney, 7 October, 1863.

SIR,

5 July, 1863.

I beg to enclose herewith a copy of a letter received from Mr. J. J. Main, in which he alleges that fraudulent purchases have been made by Messrs. Kirk and Goldsborough, on their stations Perricoota and Tattaila, by selecting the lands in the names of their servants, &c.; and I have to request that you will instantly furnish a report upon the allegations contained in his letter, and at the same time furnish a complete list of all the conditional purchases made on the above-named stations, with full information as to date of selection, &c.

I am, &c.,

W. R. DAVIDSON, A.S.G.

No. 48.

THE ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL to J. J. MAIN.

Surveyor General's Office,

Sydney, 9 October, 1863.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 5th July last, addressed to the Honorable the Attorney General, reporting on the fraudulent purchases made by Messrs. Kirk and Goldsborough, I have to inform you that the Government are now taking steps to ascertain the truth of the allegations contained in your letter.

I am, &c.,

W. R. DAVIDSON.

No. 49.

LAND AGENT, MOAMA, to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Land Office, Moama,

26 October, 1863.

SIR,

See letter of
5 July, /63.

I have the honor to acknowledge having this day received yours of the 7th instant, No. 63-1968, enclosing for explanation a copy of Mr. J. Main's letter, in which the latter charges me with fraud in connection with certain conditional purchases made on the Perricoota and Tattaila Stations; and, in accordance with your request, I beg to furnish herewith my report thereon.

2. In receiving the applications for the purchase of the lands referred to, as well as the deposits paid on them, I adhered with strict conformity to the instructions issued at various times from your office, as a reference to those forwarded will shew, and on no occasion have I been a party to any deviation therefrom.

3. Any private arrangements entered into by the purchasers subsequent to the date on which their selections were made, having no reference to my duties, have never been inquired into; but as far as my brother is concerned, I believe that it is his intention to occupy his selection for the full period.

CROWN LANDS.

23

4. Neither Messrs. Kirk & Goldsborough (who are highly respectable merchants of Melbourne) or my brother, were actuated by the motives imputed to them in Mr. Main's letter; he (my brother) having lately arrived in the Colony was desirous of living near me.

5. Some five months since, I twice visited my brother's selection, and on both occasions slept there, but never on any other.

6. From the ambiguous and indefinite manner in which Main has preferred this charge against me, I respectfully submit that the vindictive feelings referred to in my letter of the 1st September, are palpably apparent; also, that being a pauper, he never had any intention of prosecuting Messrs. Kirk and Goldsborough.

7. Main, whose bad character and vindictive propensities are notorious, is now in gaol in Victoria, where he has been committed for the grossest of perjury.

8. Herewith, I beg to enclose the return of all selections made on the Perricoota and Tattaila Stations.

I have, &c.,

GEO. MAUNSELL,
Crown Lands Agent.

No. 50.

EXTRACT FROM REGISTER OF CONDITIONAL PURCHASES.

WEEKLY Extract from Register of Conditional Purchases in the Police District of Moama.

No.	Name of Conditional Purchaser.	Residence.		Date of selection.	Hour.	Area selected.	Under which Section selected.	Description of Land selected.	Amount of Deposit.	Date of transmission to Treasury.
		Place.	Post-town.							
				1863.		s. r.			£ s. d.	
	A. M'Cullum	Moama.....	Moama.....	15 Jan.	12-30	320 0	13th	On Perricoota Station ...	80 0 0	24 January.
	Richd. Maiden	Perricoota	"	"	"	320 0	"	"	80 0 0	"
	John Hitchens	"	"	"	"	320 0	"	"	80 0 0	"
	George Maiden	"	"	"	"	320 0	"	"	80 0 0	"
	Margt. M'Cullum	"	"	22 Jan.	10	320 0	"	"	80 0 0	2 February.
	John Lees	"	"	"	"	320 0	"	"	80 0 0	"
	Jas. Manning	"	"	"	"	320 0	"	"	80 0 0	"
	Jas. Jackson	"	"	"	"	320 0	"	"	80 0 0	"
	M. A. Jackson	"	"	"	"	320 0	"	"	80 0 0	"
	W. B. Bagot	"	"	"	"	320 0	"	"	80 0 0	"
	Isabella Main	Tattaila	"	"	12-30	40 0	"	"	10 0 0	"
	George Kirk	"	"	5 Feb.	10-30	320 0	"	"	80 0 0	19 February.
	Wm. Maunsell	"	"	"	12	200 0	"	"	50 0 0	"
	M. Thomas	"	"	14 May	12	47 0	"	On Tattaila	11 15 0	18 May.
	J. R. Sned.	"	"	2 July	10	80 0	"	"	20 0 0	13 July.
	Thos. Marshall	"	"	"	10-30	82 3	"	"	20 13 9	"
	C. A. Wylie	"	"	16 July	4	49 0	"	"	12 5 0	20 July.
	D. M. Parker	Perricoota	"	6 Aug.	11	320 0	"	Perricoota	80 0 0	10 August.
	M. M'Cullum	"	"	13 Aug.	10	40 0	"	"	10 0 0	17 August.
	J. S. T. Lambert	Tattaila	"	20 Aug.	3-30	40 0	"	Tattaila	10 0 0	26 August.
	W. Easley	Moama.....	"	24 Sept.	10	76 1	"	Portions 30 and 31. Sale of, 22nd September.	14 1 3	6 October.
	J. S. T. Lambert	"	"	8 Oct.	3-30	40 0	21st	Adjoining No. 30	10 0 0	12 October.
	Alex. J. Hitchens	Geelong	"	22 Oct.	4	309 0	13th	Lot TW, of Sale of 9th September, 1862.	77 7 6	27 October.

I certify the above to be a true Extract from the Register of all Conditional Purchases made on the Perricoota and Tattaila Stations.

GEO. MAUNSELL, Agent.

Relating to the C. P. applications mentioned in 12488-63.

- A. M'Cullum, C. P., 63-179. Action taken. Moama Agent, 10th June, 1863. Sent to Sur. Wood same day. Plan and application by 63-10599. Sur. M'Culloch, 4th December, 1863. Report, application, and measurement, herewith.
- Richard Maiden, C. P., 63-180. Action taken. Moama Agent, 10th June, 1863. Sent to Sur. Wood same date. Application received by 63-9163. Papers not found.
- John Hitchens, C. P., 63-181. Action taken. Moama Agent, 10th June, 1863. Sent to Sur. Wood same date. Plan and application by 63-10599. Sur. M'Culloch, 4th December, 1863. Report, application, and measurement, herewith.
- George Maiden, C. P., 63-182. Action taken. Moama Agent, 10th June, 1863. Sent to Sur. Wood same date. Plan and application, 63-10599. Report, application, and measurement, herewith.
- Margaret M'Cullum, C. P., 63-241. Action taken. Moama Agent, 17th June, 1863. Sent to Sur. Wood same date. Application received by 63-9163. Papers not found.
- John Lees, C. P., 63-242. Action taken. Moama Agent, 17th June, 1863. Sent to Sur. Wood same date. Plan and application, 63-10599. Sur. M'Culloch, 4th December, 1863. Report, application, and measurement, herewith.
- James Manning, C. P., 63-243. Action taken. Moama Agent, 17th June, 1863. Sent to Sur. Wood same date. Plan and application, 63-10599. Sur. M'Culloch, 4th December, 1863. Report, plan, and application, herewith.
- Jas. Jackson, C. P., 244-63. Action taken. Moama Agent, 17th June, 1863. Sent to Sur. Wood same date. Application received by 63-9163. Papers not found.
- M. A. Jackson, C. P., 245-63. Action taken. Moama Agent, 17th June, 1863. Sent to Sur. Wood same date. Application received by 63-9163. Papers not found.
- W. B. Bagot, C. P., 246-63. Action taken same as last.
- Isabella Main, C. P., 247-63. Action taken. Applicant, 27th February, 63-685. Application sent to Sur. Wood, 24th April, 1863. Application, 24th April, 1863. Applicant and Agent, 25th February, 1863. Jno. Main, 26th June, 1863. Sketch, 63-7996. 63-7996 herewith.
- George Kirk, C. P., 405-63. Action taken. Moama Agent, 31st June, 1863. Sent to Sur. Wood same date. Plan and application by 63-10598. Plan and papers herewith. Sur. M'Culloch, 4th December, 1863.

Wm.

Wm. Maunsell, C. P., 406-63. Action taken. Moama Agent, 30th June, 1863. Sent to Sur. Wood same date. Plan and application, 63-10598. Sur. M'Culloch, 4th December, 1863. Plan and papers herewith.

William Thomas, C. P., 1511-63. No action taken—the measurement containing the portion applied for not having been yet found. C. at No. C. 3, 1817.

Jas. Richd. Snead, C. P., 1987-63. No action taken.

Thos. Marshall, C. P., 1988-63. No action taken. The plan containing the measurement of land applied for C. 3, 1817, is not yet found.

Chas. Augs. Wylie (which appears to be the applicant intended). No action taken. The plan containing the measurement of the portion applied for C. 3 is not yet found, C. P., 2121-63.

David M. Parker. No action taken. C. P., 2304-63.

Margaret M'Cullum, C. P., 2363-63. Action taken. Application sent to Agent, 6th October, 1863. Returned, 4th November, 1863.

Jas. Samuel T. Lambert. No action taken, 2433-63.

William Eisley, C. P., 2806-63. No action.

J. S. Thomas Lambert. Not yet registered. No action.

Alexander Jas. Hutchins. Not yet registered. No action.

No. 51.

MEMORANDUM OF THE DEPUTY SURVEYOR GENERAL.

MR. SURVEYOR WOOD may be instructed to cause the survey of the 1,280 acres, as it has been decided that Mr. Bagot is entitled to the purchase; and if a serious encroachment on Reserve from Conditional Purchase No. 25 is unavoidable, an extension to that reserve to make up the deficiency will be carried out at the same time.—P.F.A.

Surveyor Wood, 17th November, 63/3786.

No. 52.

THE ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL to SURVEYOR WOOD.

Surveyor General's Office, Sydney,
17 November, 1863.

SIR,

It having been determined that Mr. C. N. Bagot is entitled to purchase the portion of 1,280 acres of the Tattaila Run, to which the enclosed instructions have reference, I have to request that you will cause the land to be measured.

2. Should a serious encroachment on Reserve from Conditional Purchase No. 95 be unavoidable in the measurement, you will propose an extension of the reserve to supply the deficiency.

I have, &c.,

W. R. DAVIDSON, A. S. GL.

No. 53.

THE ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL to LICENSED SURVEYOR M'CULLOCH.

4 December, 1863.

SIR,

I have to request that you will be good enough, in reporting on conditional purchases, to be more specific than merely inserting the word "occupied," which does not express "*bonâ fide* residence" as required by the Act.

I have also to request that you will be good enough to furnish a more definite report on the conditional purchase applications forwarded by your report of 9th September last, No. 63/36.

I am, &c.,

W. R. DAVIDSON, A. S. GL.

No. 54.

CROWN LANDS.

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No. 54.

THE ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL to LICENSED SURVEYOR M'CULLOCH.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 24 December, 1863.

SIR,

I annex a list of the names of certain conditional purchasers whom you have reported under the head of "residence" as "occupied"; and I request that, as such report is not sufficiently specific, you will have the goodness to furnish me with a further report in each case.

2nd. I may add, that occupation by any other than the conditional purchaser is not sufficient.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN,
(For the A. S. Genl.)

LIST REFERRED TO.

Laud Office No.	Name of Purchaser	Date of Purchase.	Area.	Situation.	Residence.
63/179 7	Andrew M'Cullum. Plan and Application by 63/10599	15th January, 1863.	320 acres	On the west boundary of Reserve No. 93.	The conditional purchaser resides on this portion; has erected house, milking yards, paddocks, and is now putting a substantial three-railed fence round the ground. The improvements now finished are worth £100. The boundary fence will cost £120.
63/181 9	John Hitchens. Plan and Application by 63/10599	15th January, 1863.	320 acres	On west boundary of Reserve No. 93.	The conditional purchaser resides on this portion; has erected a house and yard (wood) worth £20; has completed 1½ mile three-railed boundary fence worth £120. About 20 acres under cultivation, and clearing more ground.
63/182 10	George Maiden. Same as above.	15th January, 1863.	320 acres	On the east boundary of Reserve No. 93.	The conditional purchaser resides on this portion; has erected house (wood) and garden £20; is erecting a three-railed boundary fence, when completed will be worth £180.
63/242 12	John Lees. Same as above.	22nd January, 1863.	320 acres	On the east boundary of Kirk & Goldsbrough's 320 acres, Perrierota Head Station.	The conditional purchaser resides on this portion; has put up a good slab hut worth £15; is erecting boundary fence, when completed will be worth £120; has cleared 10 acres for cultivation.
63/243 13	James Manning. Same as above.	22nd January, 1863.	320 acres	On the west boundary of John Hitchens' selection No. 6.	The conditional purchaser resides on this portion; has put up a good slab hut worth £12; is putting up a boundary fence of three rails, which will cost when finished £70; has cleared 30 acres for cultivation, and proposes clearing more ground.

NOTE.—The above particulars are from my own observation, and can be relied upon.

Moama,
15th June, 1864.—64/27.JOHN M'CULLOCH,
Licensed Surveyor.

No. 55.

W. J. PARKER'S APPLICATION.

No. 43 of 1863.

Application for the conditional purchase of unimproved land, without competition, by William Jackson Parker, of Moama, late of South Australia, agriculturist.

Received, with deposit, this twenty-fourth day of December, 1863, at 3 o'clock, by

GEO. MAUNSELL,
Land Agent for Moama District.

24 December, 1863.

Sir,

I desire to purchase, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, without competition, the portion of unimproved Crown land hereunder described; and I tender herewith a deposit, at the rate of five (5) shillings per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM JACKSON PARKER.

The Crown Lands Agent, Moama.

Description:—

County of Cadell, parish unknown, 320 acres.

Commencing at the south-west corner of a block of land applied for by Messrs. Kirk & Goldsbrough, and from thence down the Murray River forty chains or thereabouts, and from thence north to an average depth of eighty chains, and containing 320 acres. This selection is about one hundred and fourteen chains from Murray River Reserve No. 95.

Cancelled.

No. 56.

LICENSED SURVEYOR M'CULLOCH to THE ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Yanko, 26 December, 1863.

SIR,

I have the honor to state, in reply to your letter No. 63-3908, dated 4th December, 1863, that in my report on conditional purchases, forwarded 9th September last, No. 63-36, embraced all the information I could obtain when on the ground, surveying the land. The parties evidently considered that they had fulfilled the conditions of the Act, as relates to occupying the land applied for within a month after making their deposits; also, as stated in my report, under the head of remarks, they were employed (at least so they informed me) in preparing material for building and fencing, in order to permanently occupy the land and reside thereon.

2. I have further honor to state that, should you require a fresh report of these conditional purchases, and will inform me if such is your wish, I will, on my return to the Murray (which will be as soon as the flooded land is fit to work on), ascertain if the parties concerned have really become residents on their several portions or not.

I have, &c.,

JOHN M'CULLOCH,
Licensed Surveyor.

Mr. Adams.—Are the conditional purchase applications herein referred to, for the land which Mr. Bagot's representatives are authorized to purchase in virtue of pre-emptive right?—17 Feb.

Some of the conditional purchase applications, reported on in 63-36, and referred to in this letter, are cancelled in the pre-emptive claim of Kirk & Goldsbrough for 1,280 acres.—29/2/64.

A list of the names of conditional purchasers, whereon Mr. M'Culloch has merely reported that the land is "occupied," may be forwarded to him; and he ought to be informed that occupation by any other except the party conditionally purchasing, is not sufficient, and that he must give a more specific report as to residence in each of the cases referred to him.—W.R.D.

No. 57.

JAMES PARKER'S APPLICATION.

No. 47 of 1863.

Application for the conditional purchase of unimproved land, without competition, by William Jackson Parker, agent for James Parker, of Moama, late of South Australia.

Received, with deposit, this thirty-first day of December, 1863, at eleven o'clock, by—

GEO. MAUNSELL,
Land Agent for Moama District.

31st December, 1863.

SIR,

I desire to purchase, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, without competition, the portion of unimproved Crown land hereunder described; and I tender herewith a deposit at the rate of five (5) shillings per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM J. PARKER,
(Agent for JAMES PARKER.)

The Crown Lands Agent, Moama.

Description:—

County of Cadell, parish unknown, 320 acres.

The starting point of this selection is at the south-east corner of the selection No. 43, made by William Jackson Parker, on the 24th instant—its southern boundary running due east from the point aforesaid for about seventy-seven chains, up to a road which runs due south to the Murray; from thence north to a point to be determined on by the surveyor, and from thence south to the point of commencement. This selection adjoins No. 43, the eastern boundary of 43 forming the western boundary of this selection.

Cancelled.

No. 58.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to MESSRS. KIRK & GOLDSBROUGH.

(187.)

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 22 January, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,

In reference to your letter of the 20th June, on the subject of your application to purchase improved land at Tattaila, I beg to inform you that the extent of land to be purchased must be governed by the value of the improvements actually standing on the land.

2. You can, however, purchase the adjoining land at auction, should you desire it.

I am, &c.,

W. R. DAVIDSON.

No. 59.

CROWN LANDS.

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No. 59.

MESSRS. KIRK & GOLDSBOROUGH to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Melbourne, 11 February, 1864.

SIR,

On the other side we have the honor to forward you copy of letter we addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, New South Wales, bearing date June 29th, 1863, and to which letter, up to date, we have had no reply.

We respectfully draw your attention to the same, and, as the assigns of Bagot, again express our readiness to purchase the land in question.

We have, &c.,

KIRK & GOLDSBOROUGH.

Mr. Adams,—Do the enclosed applications for conditional purchases come within, or are they interfered with by, the pre-emptive purchase; and if so, to what extent, as they must be disposed of?—H.H.—12 Mar.

They are interfered with. See Mr. Stack's memo. on 172-64, in answer to your query of 17th February, reporting that W. Maunsell's 320 acres C. P., and G. Kirk's 320 acres C. P. are embraced by the P. claim.—M.—14.

Then these cond. purchases must be cancelled. Send papers to Mr. Smith for that purpose, when the letter to the Messrs. Kirk & Goldsbrough herewith has been sent off.—14.

G. Kirk's and Wm. Maunsell's ap. pur. cancelled.

Mr. Kirk.—8 April, /64.

Agent.—8 April, /64.

Mr. Maunsell.—8 April, /64.

Agent.—8 April, /64.

[Enclosure.]

Messrs. Kirk & Goldsbrough to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Melbourne, 29th June, 1863.

Sir,

On looking over some old papers connected with the Perricoota and Tattaila Runs, in the Murrumbidgee District, we find that, on the 23rd of June, 1856, Mr. C. N. Bagot, the then holder of the station, applied to purchase 1,280 acres on the Tattaila Run, and, as the assigns of that gentleman, beg to intimate our willingness to take up the land so applied for, and respectfully request you will give directions to have the same surveyed.

We have, &c.,

KIRK & GOLDSBOROUGH.

No. 60.

THE ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL to MESSRS. KIRK & GOLDSBOROUGH.

Surveyor General's Office,

21 March, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your letter of the 11th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a communication you addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands here, dated 29th June last, expressing (as the assigns of Mr. C. N. Bagot) your willingness to take up the 1,280 acres of land on the Tattaila Run, applied for by him under pre-emptive right, on the 23rd June, 1856, I have the honor to inform you that instructions to measure the land were forwarded to Mr. Surveyor Wood on 17th November last.

I have, &c.,

W. R. DAVIDSON, A.S.G.

No. 61.

MESSRS. W. J. & J. PARKER to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Tattaila, 29 March, 1864.

SIR,

We beg to lay before you the following statement, and should be obliged if you would inform us what we must do in the matter.

We (W. J. Parker and James Parker) selected each 320 acres, parish Tattaila, County Cadell, River Murray,—the former block, No. 5,139, on 24th Dec. /63, and the latter, No. 5,143, on 31st Dec. /63,—and took possession of the same within one week from date of selection.

Since that time, we have cleared a quantity of heavy timber, erected stockyard, and have entered into contract with parties for the erection of a six-roomed house and commodious dairy, both of which are approaching completion. We have also purchased ploughs, harrows, and seed, for the *bonâ fide* cultivation of the land.

In the presence of four selectors, the Land Agent at Moama pointed out the above-named blocks as open for selection, nor has any objection been made to our application until yesterday, when Mr. Goldsbrough read a document, purporting to be from

from the Surveyor General, informing him that his application for 1,280 acres in the Boiling-down Paddock, Tattaila, was accepted, and that the surveyor would be down in a few days; also, that if there was not sufficient room for 1,280 acres, he was authorized to take in block No. 5,143 (James Parker's selection), and part of block 5,139, selected by W. J. Parker, and cautioned me against laying out another shilling, as probably the survey would include even the land on which the house is built.

Having expended a great deal of money on the land, the statement of Mr. Goldsborough causes me great uneasiness; and as the surveyor is to be here shortly, and I am now completely at a standstill, I should feel greatly obliged if you would reply by telegram, stating the course we must pursue.

We cannot help thinking that there must be some mistake in the number of acres applied for by Kirk & Goldsborough—the whole of the Tattaila Run comprising an area of not more than 8 miles square.

We remain, &c.,

WILLIAM J. PARKER.
JAMES PARKER.

A. Surveyor General.—M.F.—8th Sept.

No. 62.

MESSRS. W. J. & J. PARKER to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Tattaila, 31 March, 1864,
Echuca.

SIR,

We beg to lay before you the following statement, and should be obliged if you would inform us what we must do in the matter.

We (William J. Parker and James Parker) selected 320 acres each, parish Tattaila, County Cadell, River Murray,—the former block, No. 5,139, on Dec. 24th, 1863, and the latter, No. 5,143, on Dec. 31st, 1863,—and took possession of the same within one week from date of selection.

Since that time, we have cleared a quantity of heavy timber, erected stockyard, and have entered into contract with parties for the erection of a six-roomed house and commodious dairy, both of which are approaching completion. We have also purchased ploughs, harrows, and seed, for the *bond fide* cultivation of the land.

In the presence of four selectors, the Land Agent at Moama pointed out the above-named blocks as open for selection, nor has any objection been made to our application until Monday, the 28th instant, at Echuca, Mr. Goldsborough read a document to me, purporting to be from the Surveyor General, Sydney, informing him that his application for 1,280 acres in the Boiling-down Paddock, Tattaila, was accepted, and that the surveyor would be down in a few days; also, that if there was not sufficient room for 1,280 acres, he was authorized to take in block No. 5,143 (James Parker's selection, and part of block No. 5,139 (selected by W. J. Parker), and cautioned me against laying out another shilling, as probably the surveyor would include with the land on which the house is built.

Having expended a great deal of money on the land, the statement of Mr. Goldsborough causes me great uneasiness; and as the surveyor is to be here shortly, and I am now completely at a standstill, when the time is just at hand for ploughing and putting seed in the land, should feel greatly obliged if you would reply by telegram stating the course we must pursue.

We cannot help thinking that there must be some mistake in the number of acres applied for by Kirk & Goldsborough—the whole of the Tattaila Run comprising an area of not more than 8 miles square, or thereabouts.

We remain, &c.,

WILLIAM JACKSON PARKER.
JAMES PARKER.

No. 63.

MR. W. J. PARKER'S APPLICATION TO LEASE ADJOINING LANDS.

[Occupation Act.]

To be used in claiming to lease adjoining lands under the pre-emptive right, within the First Class Settled Districts.

Police District—Moama.

Place—Tattaila. County—Cadell.

Date—April 12th, 1864.

SIR,

In pursuance of the conditions annexed to the 12th clause of the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, I do hereby apply to be allowed to lease the sections or portion of Crown lands hereunder described, at the fixed rent of £2 per section.

The

The land in virtue of which I claim to exercise a right of pre-emption is situated as follows, and is now in my possession, viz.:—County of Cadell. Parish of Tattaila. Situated—Frontage to the Murray River, adjoining north-west corner of 320 acres claimed by Messrs. Kirk & Goldsborough, corner tree marked thus—G with broad-arrow over and 2 under. Containing 320 acres; being the land conditionally sold to me (on the 24th December, 1863) Wm. J. Parker.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM JACKSON PARKER.

To the Honorable
The Minister for Lands,
Sydney.

Description of the sections or portion applied for:—960 acres, adjoining the above-mentioned selection on its north boundary.

C.P., /63.—3,507—320 acres.

Conditional purchase cancelled.

Deposit refunded, 23rd Dec., /64. 9 May, 1865.

The conditional purchase in virtue of which this application is made, having been cancelled, this application cannot therefore be entertained.—R.S.C.—10/5/65.

So inform.—J.B.—26/5/65.

No. 64.

MR. R. PARKER'S APPLICATION TO LEASE ADJOINING LANDS.

[*Occupation Act.*]

To be used in claiming to lease adjoining lands under the pre-emptive right, within the First Class Settled Districts.

Place—Tattaila, Police District of Moama.

County—Cadell.

Date—April 12th, 1864.

SIR,

In pursuance of the conditions annexed to the 12th clause of the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, I do hereby apply to be allowed to lease the sections or portion of Crown lands hereunder described, at the fixed rent of £2 per section.

The land in virtue of which I claim to exercise a right of pre-emption is situated as follows, and is now in my possession, viz.:—County of Cadell. Parish of Tattaila. Situated—Murray River frontage; bounded on the east by Henry Parker's selection. Containing 160 acres; being the land conditionally sold to me, Robert Parker, on the 24th December, 1863.

I am, &c.,

ROBERT PARKER.

To the Honorable
The Minister for Lands,
Sydney.

Description of the sections or portion applied for:—480 acres, adjoining the above-mentioned selection on its north boundary.

C. P. 63/3509—160 acres.

No. 65.

MR. W. PARKER'S APPLICATION TO LEASE LANDS.

[*Occupation Act.*]

To be used in claiming to lease lands under the pre-emptive right, within the First Class Settled Districts.

Place—Tattaila, Police District of Moama.

County—Cadell.

Date—April 12th, 1864.

SIR,

In pursuance of the conditions annexed to the 12th clause of the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, I do hereby apply to be allowed to lease the sections or portions of Crown lands hereunder described, at the fixed rent of £2 per section. The land in virtue of which I claim to exercise a right of pre-emption is situated as follows, and is now in my possession, viz.:—County of Cadell. Parish of Tattaila. Situated on the Murray River frontage, and adjoining and bounded by Robert Parker's selection on the one side, and the Government Reserve No. 95 on the other side. Containing 160 acres; being the land conditionally sold to me, William Parker, on the 24th December, 1863.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM PARKER.

To the Honorable
The Minister for Lands,
Sydney.

Description of the sections or portions applied for:—480 acres, adjoining the above-mentioned selection on its north boundary.

To

To The Honorable the Minister for Lands, Sydney.

SIR,
I applied to the Clerk, at his office, Moama, for printed forms of application. He stated he had none, therefore I was obliged to forward a written application.

Tattaila, April 12th, /64

C. P. 63/3510—160 acres.

Gaz. 65, No. 38.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM PARKER.

No. 66.

MR. JAS. PARKER'S APPLICATION TO LEASE ADJOINING LANDS.

[Occupation Act.]

To be used in claiming to lease adjoining lands under the pre-emptive right, within the First Class Settled Districts.

Place—Tattaila. County—Cadell.

Police District of Moama.

Date—April 12th, 1864.

SIR,

In pursuance of the conditions annexed to the 12th clause of the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, I do hereby apply to be allowed to lease the sections or portion of Crown lands hereunder described, at the fixed rent of £2 per section.

The land in virtue of which I claim to exercise a right of pre-emption is situated as follows, and is now in my possession, viz.:—County of Cadell. Parish of Tattaila. Situated Murray River, and adjoining Mr. J. Parker's selection. Containing 320 acres; and bounded by Messrs. Kirk & Goldsborough's claim of 320 acres on the south side, being the land conditionally sold to me (on the 31st December, 1863,) James Parker.

I am, &c.,

JAMES PARKER.

To the Honorable
The Minister for Lands,
Sydney.

Description of the sections or portion applied for:—960 acres, adjoining the above-mentioned selection on its north boundary.

C. P. 63/3541—320 acres.

The C. P. cancelled. Deposit refunded, 23rd Decr., 1864.—T.H.S.—9th May, /65.

The conditional purchase in virtue of which application is made to lease having been cancelled, this claim cannot therefore be entertained.—R.S.C.

Informed—26/5/68.

Informed—31/5/1530.

No. 67.

MESSRS. PARKER to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

County Cadell, Moama,
Tattaila, 18 April, 1864,
River Murray.

SIR,

We, the undersigned, have heard that a surveyor has at present arrived here, or is to be here immediately, for the purpose of surveying selections and pre-emptive rights.

We, the undersigned, will be obliged if you will order the said surveyor to survey the undermentioned sections, namely—

William J. Parker, Section No. 5,139, 320 acres,

Henry Parker, Section No. 5,140, 320 acres,

Robert Parker, Section No. 5,141, 160 acres,

William Parker, Section No. 5,142, 160 acres,

James Parker, Section No. 5,143, 320 acres.

We have already forwarded letters to your office, dated April 12th, asking for our pre-emptive rights. You will much oblige by ordering the surveyor to survey this. At the same time—

We remain your obedient servants,

WILLIAM JACKSON PARKER.

HENRY PARKER.

ROBERT PARKER.

WILLIAM PARKER.

JAMES PARKER.

Surveyor

Surveyor General,—You expressed a desire that the conditional purchases of W. J. Parker should be allowed, and that the measurement of the pre-emptive purchase of Messrs. Kirk & Goldsborough should be so arranged as to permit of the conditional purchases remaining. Shall I do the needful at once, to carry out that desire as a decision, or submit the recommendation to U. S. for Lands, staying the measurement of the pre-emptive purchase in the interim?—H.H.—17th June.

I think better submit for the decision of the Minister for Lands, explaining all particulars, and say I recommend this mode of proceeding. Mr. Wood should be communicated with at once, to stay the measurement for Kirk & Goldsborough.—W.R.D.—17th June.

Can this matter be re-opened, on the face of the decision of the 22nd September? The 1,280 acres approved in favour of the lessees of the run have in fact been conditionally purchased since the decision referred to, and it would therefore appear that the usual precaution was not taken to prevent the selection of the land.—30th June.

[Urgent.]—The Surveyor General, no doubt, considers that it can. Pray write the letter to Mr. Wood, suspending measurement while the question is raised.—H.H.—30th June.

No. 68.

TELEGRAM from SURVEYOR WOOD to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

New South Wales Electric Telegraph,
Sydney Station.

No. of words, 15. O.H.M.S. Message, 5/3.

Received the following message from Albury Station, at 12h. 36m., 1st June, 1864, from Surveyor Wood, to Surveyor General, Sydney:—

Bagot's pre-emptive has been measured; plan transmitted to head-quarters on the 28th ultimo.

Not yet received—better now await.—H.H.—1st July.

Await the receipt of the survey.—W.R.D.—2nd July.

No. 69.

MR. JAMES PARKER to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Moama, 4 June, 1864.

SIR,

I beg to inform you that the surveyor, Mr. McCulloch, in company with Mr. Goldsborough, was here on the 4th of June, to measure 1,280 acres of land for Messrs. Kirk & Goldsborough, in Tattaila; and, in spite of my opposition, persisted in encroaching upon my selection to the extent of 40 chains north and 56 chains 56 links east, which includes all my improvements, to the value of £100 sterling. Moreover, I have complied with the conditions of the Act. Therefore, I beg most solemnly to protest against the afore-mentioned survey or my selection being taken from me, which I consider my property in equity with the Crown.

I am, &c.,

JAMES PARKER.

P.S.—A reply will oblige.

Surveyor General.—26th June, 1864.—M.F.

No. 70.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to MR. JAMES PARKER.

Surveyor General's Office, Sydney,
6 June, 1864.

PRINTED letter, informing applicant of the cancellation of his conditional purchase of 320 acres of land, situated in the county of Cadell; the land applied for having been applied for in virtue of improvements, by Messrs. Kirk & Goldsborough.

I am, &c.,

W. R. DAVIDSON, S.G.

No. 71.

SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE CROWN LANDS AGENT, MOAMA.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 6 June, 1864.

SIR,

Referring to the application made by James Parker, on the 31st December, 1863, at for the conditional purchase of 320 acres of land situated in the county of Cadell, I have to inform you that the applicant has been apprised that, for the reason hereunder mentioned, the purchase cannot be allowed; and has been requested to sign an authority for the refund of the amount of his deposit, the nature of which you will be so good as to explain to him, if he should inquire.

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

The land applied for having been applied for in virtue of improvements by Messrs. Kirk & Goldsbrough.

No. 72.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to MR. W. J. PARKER.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 6 June, 1864.

PRINTED letter, informing applicant of the cancellation of his conditional purchase of 320 acres of land situated county of Cadell; the land applied for being for part of the pre-emptive claim of Messrs. Kirk & Goldsbrough.

W. R. DAVIDSON, S.G.

No. 73.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE CROWN LANDS AGENT, MOAMA.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 6 June, 1864.

SIR,

Referring to the application made by W. J. Parker, on the 24th December, 1863, at for the conditional purchase of 320 acres of land situated in the county of Cadell, I have to inform you that the applicant has been apprised that, for the reason hereunder mentioned, the purchase cannot be allowed; and has been requested to sign an authority for the refund of the amount of his deposit, the nature of which you will be so good as to explain to him, if he should inquire.

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

The land applied for being part of a pre-emptive claim of Messrs. Kirk & Goldsbrough.

No. 74.

MR. J. J. MAIN to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Moama, 6 June, 1864.

SIR,

I beg leave to protest against your Government granting to any person the lands, as lands surveyed by Mr. M'Culloch on the 4th June, on behalf of Messrs. Kirk & Goldsbrough, as land formerly applied for by Mr. Bagot, for the following reasons:—

- 1st. That it includes the land selected and paid for by me for my wife, Isabella Main, therefore my property in equity with the Crown.
- 2nd. That the land surveyed by Mr. M'Culloch as at Mr. Shaw's old head station, 2 miles further down stream than Mr. Holmes' old head station; therefore not the same land applied for by Mr. Bagot.
- 3rd. That they are not entitled to a pre-emptive right of more than 640 for an area of 25 square miles; and as Tattaila does not comprise an area of more than about 8 square miles, they therefore can only claim a pre-emptive right to about 213 acres of purely Crown lands.

I remain, &c.,
JOHN J. MAIN.

Surveyor General.—17 June /64.—M.F.

No. 75.

No. 75.

MEMORIAL OF MR. JAS. PARKER to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The humble Memorial of James Parker, of Tattaila, near Moama, Murray River,—

Most respectfully Sheweth :—

First.—That your humble Memorialist, in the month of December last, selected, under "Robertson's Act," three hundred and twenty acres of land out of a paddock of nine hundred acres, known as the "Boiling-down Paddock," situate at the Tattaila Station, near Moama, the same having been duly declared open for selection.

Second.—That your humble Memorialist having complied with the obligations required by the aforesaid Act, paid to the Government the sum of eighty pounds sterling in consideration (being one-fourth of the purchase money), received from the Land Office the usual form of certificate, entered upon the said land, and commenced and have continued up to this period to make improvements thereon, and enjoyed peaceable and quiet possession.

Third.—That on the 4th instant, Mr. M'Cullough, Government Surveyor (as he states), under the authority of the Government, with one Goldsborough (against my consent), entered upon the land so selected, and surveyed a block of land including that selected by me which he claims.

Fourth.—That the said Goldsborough has brought into the said paddocks, consequently on to my land, a large quantity of cattle fearfully diseased with "pleuro," which are daily dying on my land, with the avowed intention of driving your Memorialist from his homestead, by the poisonous odour emitted from the dead cattle.

Fifth.—That your Memorialist most urgently and most respectfully prays your Excellency's protection, and that your Excellency will be pleased to take such immediate steps in this matter as you may with your advisers deem expedient, in order that the health of your Memorialist and his family may be preserved, and he may be saved from ruin.

Sixth.—That your Memorialist and other free selectors, having full confidence in the force of the Act under which lands are so selected, have brought their capital from Victoria and expended it in improvements in this Colony; therefore, as a body they are most anxious their rights should be declared, and with great confidence rely on your Excellency's known desire fairly to administer the law between all parties, regardless of position.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

Dated at Moama, River Murray, New South Wales, this seventh day of June, 1864.

17th June, 1864.

To the Minister for Lands.

N.B.—This Petition is not authenticated by a signature.—J.Y.

No. 76.

LICENSED SURVEYOR M'CULLOCH to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Moama, 20 June, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit (under separate cover) a *plan of 1,280 acres, *Appendix C applied for by Mr. C. N. Bagot, as a pre-emptive right for the run called "Tattaila," at the head station, County of Cadell, River Murray, in accordance with the instructions contained in your letter to Mr. Wood, No. 63-3786, dated 17th November, 1863.

2nd. When marking out this portion, I found that a person named Parker had taken possession of ground close to the west boundary of Mr. Bagot's claim, as shewn on the plan (being 51 chains within what should have been the western boundary according to the application description); but as Mr. Parker has evidently gone to a good deal of expense in making improvements on the ground, Mr. Goldsborough, of the firm of Kirk & Goldsborough, the present holders of the Tattaila Run, requested me to waive his right to the full frontage, and to carry the north boundary sufficiently far back to make up the quantity of 1,280 acres, and to allow Parker to remain where he is.

3rd. The improvements at the Tattaila home station have been very much injured within the last eighteen months, the brick dwelling-house and some of the out-buildings having been maliciously burned down; therefore it is impossible to put a fair value on them.

4th. I have further the honor to report that John James Main, as agent for his wife, Isabella Main, is in possession of land in the Tattaila Paddock, which he claims as a selection of 40 acres, but which I presume must now be cancelled, as their claim is about the centre of the 1,280 acres now marked out for Mr. Bagot.

5th. I beg to return Mr. Bagot's description of run and letter of instructions; also, Mrs. Isabella Main's application for 40 acres at the same place.

I have, &c.,

JOHN M'CULLOCH,
Licensed Surveyor.

No. 77.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to SURVEYOR WOOD:

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 1 July, 1864.

SIR,

In reference to my letter of the 17th November, I have the honor to request that, pending further instructions, you will not proceed with the survey of the 1,280 acres to be purchased by Messrs. Kirk & Goldsborough in right of their Tattaila Run.

I have, &c.,

W. R. DAVIDSON.

P.S.—I may explain to you, that the object of my suspending the above instructions, is to admit of a question being raised as to whether the measurement may not be so arranged as to admit of the measurement of the conditional purchases of William Jackson and James Parker, to include the valuable improvements which he has made.

No. 78.

MEMORIAL OF JAS. PARKER to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Moama, 11 July, 1864.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Bath, &c., &c., Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

SIR JOHN,

(The humble Memorial of James Parker.)

Allow me most humbly and respectfully to acknowledge your courtesy in receiving and replying to my humble Memorial forwarded to your Excellency a short time since, and beg permission (believing my humble Memorial to be under the consideration of your Council) to supplement it by the following "addenda."

By formal notice, bearing figures 64—⁶⁴³⁹/₆₅₁₀, from the office of the Surveyor General, Sydney, dated 6th June, 1864, "Conditional Purchase of 320 acres of land, County Cadell," James Parker was informed the land he had selected had been applied for by Messrs. Kirk & Goldsborough, by virtue of their improvements.

I most humbly and respectfully pray your Excellency's attention to the Acts of Council "for alienating the Crown Lands of the Colony," in order, if entitled to have an arbitration, to ascertain the improvements made by me, and those by Messrs. Kirk & Goldsborough, on the grounds that they are much under the value of £40, and consist only of a dilapidated fence.

On the 6th June, 1864, my son received from the Surveyor General's Office, bearing figures 64—⁶⁴³⁹/₆₅₁₀, usual formal notice, "that the Conditional Purchase 120, County Cadell, formed a part of Messrs. Kirk & Goldsborough's pre-emptive claim."

I again most humbly submit for your Excellency's consideration, the result of a close inspection, which shows the land referred to is bounded on the west by Messrs. Kirk & Goldsborough's pre-emptive claim on one side, and by the River Murray on the other, as defined by the Surveyor's lines made on the fourth of June last, by Mr. M'Cullough, consequently not within the area claimed by Messrs. Kirk & Goldsborough.

And your humble Memorialist will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

18th July, /64—To the Secretary for Lands, to be considered along with former paper. Acknowledge receipt. The cover bears the post mark—Ship letter. Echuca, Victoria.—J.Y.

Surveyor General, 25th July—M.F.

No. 79.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to MRS. ISABELLA MAIN.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 2 August, 1864.

MADAM,

Referring to the application made by you, on the 22nd January, 1863, at Moama, for the conditional purchase of 40 acres of land situated at Pentland Hills, I have to inform you that, for the reason hereunder mentioned, the same cannot be entertained:—A married woman cannot conditionally purchase land during the lifetime of her husband.

I have at the same time to enclose you a form, which, on being returned to me with the authority for the payment of the amount filled up and signed by you, together with your deposit receipt, will enable me at once to refund your deposit on the above-mentioned disallowed conditional purchase.

I have, &c.,

W. R. DAVIDSON.

No. 80.

MR. J. J. MAIN to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Deniliquin, 21 August, 1864.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of August 2nd, 1864, No. 64-7032 64-2628, I must call your attention to the remarks of the Chief Justice, on May 2nd, 1863, to this particular selection, in the case *ex parte v. Main*, and also to your letter of June 26th, 1863, No. 63-6687 63-247, and to a letter from the late Minister for Lands, addressed to me, August 17th, 1863, No. 63-3599, 1075; also to your own act, in gazetting the said purchase and pre-emptive lease, in *Gazette* of March 4th, No. 44, and that you have excepted payment of rent. I may now tell you, that all lands or other property that the wife may become possessed of, by purchase or otherwise, is the property of her husband during his life.

I will now remind you that the duly gazetted Agent for the Government did sell the said land to me, and received payment from me for Isabella Main, my wife, and that you have entertained, approved of, and gazetted that purchase, and that you cannot legally break from the bargain, nor can any person other than my creditors or myself dispute her right to the said land.

I have so far complied with all conditions; and, when the residence condition has been wholly complied with, I will compel the Government of that day to grant the said land to Isabella Main or myself.

As the Government seem anxious to dispossess me, I can propose an easier course than the one you have adopted, namely, that you grant me £500 sterling for losses sustained since I came on the land, through continued opposition, and allow me to remove my growing crops of cotton, tobacco, fruit trees, vines, and shrubs, also allow me to remain till they can be removed in proper season.

I remain, &c.,

JOHN J. MAIN.

P.S.—The land has this day, August 25th, 1864, been transferred to me.

JOHN J. MAIN.

No. 81.

MINUTE FOR APPRAISEMENT.

1280 acres measured under pre-emptive right of Mr. Bagot's Run, Tattaila, Murrumbidgee District.

Original application dated 23rd June, 1856. See Crown Lands Commissioner's report of 4th February, 1857, stating that "the Two-mile Murray Reserve" became indefeasible on the 13th January, 1855, but subsequently a reserve from lease was proclaimed within its limits, and a right to defeat it up to the 5th July, 1856, also proclaimed. Of this, Mr. Bagot took advantage, by his above application for 1,280 acres situated therein, and the Chief Commissioner recommended its alienation, on the 19th March, 1857. The case was submitted, on the 14th August, 1863, by the Surveyor General, to the Honorable the Secretary of Lands, with the recommendation that the alienation of the said 1,280 acres should be allowed, and such course was approved. See 63/10917.

On 30th August, /62, Messrs. Kirk & Goldsborough, then holders of the Tattaila Run, applied for *320 acres in this locality in virtue of their improvements, which *Appendix D. was measured for them, but afterwards the purchase was disallowed; whereupon Messrs. Kirk & Goldsborough renewed Mr. Bagot's application for the 1,280 acres under pre-emptive right, and the plan of 320 acres was cancelled.

On 22nd January, /63, Isabella Main applied to conditionally purchase 40 acres, within the 320 acres applied for previously by Messrs. Kirk & Goldsborough, and also within the *1,280, which application was cancelled. See 64/7302.

Also William Jackson Parker's applications to conditionally purchase *320 acres adjoining the western boundary of the above-mentioned 320 acres, and the 320 acre portion itself, have been cancelled.

Also Kirk & Goldsborough's applications to conditionally purchase two portions of *320 acres each, within the said 1,280 acres have been cancelled.

The 1,280 acres may now, therefore, I presume, be sent on for appraisalment; at the same time, I would call attention to Mr. Commissioner Lockhart's suggestion that in the valuation "all the circumstances of the navigation of the river, the (possible) capacity for wharfage, the natural capabilities of the soil, and any other special advantages, may be taken into consideration."

Area of run by *Gazette* Notice 24,640 acres.

Previous purchases—Nil.

E.D.—8/10/64.

May go on for appraisalment.—W.R.D.—11 Oct., /64.

DESCRIPTION.

Deed prepared, 2 September, 1865.

Pre-emptive purchase by C. N. Bagot, in right of licensed Run of Tattaila, District of Murrumbidgee.

1,280 acres, Settled District, County of Cadell, Parish unnamed, on the Murray River, at Tattaila: Commencing on the right bank of the Murray River, at a point bearing about north 15 degrees west 8 chains and 50 links from the north-eastern corner of Tattaila Head Station House; and bounded thence on part of the west by a road 1 chain wide, bearing north 41 chains and 97 links; on the north by a line bearing east 109 chains; on part of the east by a line bearing south 63 chains to the Murray River; on the remainder of the east, on the south, and on the remainder of the west, by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement. Exclusively of the existing road 1 chain and 50 links wide, from Moama to Swan Hill, passing through this land in a westerly direction, the area of which has been deducted from the total area.

R.B.R.—13 Oct., '64.

No. 83.

APPOINTMENT OF APPRAISER BY GOVERNMENT.

WHEREAS C. Neville Bagot, of Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, has applied to purchase under pre-emptive right certain Crown land situate at "Tattaila" Run, District of Murrumbidgee, a description whereof is set out in the Schedule hereinafter written: Now I, the Surveyor General of New South Wales, having been duly authorized by the Minister for Lands, in pursuance of the powers vested in him under and by virtue of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, do hereby appoint William M'Kenzie, of Deniliquin, in the Colony of New South Wales, to be the Appraiser on behalf of the Crown to appraise the value of the said land, and the price to be paid by the said C. Neville Bagot for the purchase thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand, this 26th day of
October, A.D., 1864.

W. R. DAVIDSON,
Surveyor General.

Schedule referred to.

ONE thousand two hundred and eighty acres, county of Cadell, parish unnamed, on the Murray River, at a point bearing about north 15° west, 8 chains and 50 links from the north-eastern corner of Tattaila Head Station House; and bounded thence on part of the west by a road 1 chain wide, bearing north 41 chains and 97 links; on the north by a line bearing east 109 chains; on part of the east by a line bearing south 63 chains to the Murray River; on the remainder of the east, on the south, and on the remainder of the west, by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement. Exclusively of the existing road 1 chain and 50 links wide from Moama to Swan Hill, passing through this land in a westerly direction, the area of which has been deducted from the total area.

I, the within-named William McKenzie, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am not directly or indirectly interested in the matter referred to me, and that I will faithfully and honestly, and to the best of my skill and ability, hear and determine the matters referred to me under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

WILLIAM M'KENZIE.

Subscribed and declared this third day of January, A.D., 1865, before me—

ROBT. LANDALE, J.P.

No. 84.

▲

APPOINTMENT OF APPRAISER BY C. N. BAGOT.

WHEREAS I, C. Neville Bagot, now of Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, have made application to purchase certain unoccupied Crown lands situate at Tattaila Run, Murray River, a description whereof is set out in my letter to the Surveyor General bearing date 23rd June, 1856, and the Minister for Lands has intimated that he is willing to appoint Mr. William M'Kenzie, of Deniliquin, in the Colony of New South Wales, to appraise the value of the said land on behalf of the Government; and whereas I am desirous of concurring in the appointment of the said Mr. William M'Kenzie as such Appraiser as aforesaid: Now, therefore, I, the said C. Neville Bagot, do hereby nominate and appoint the said Mr. William M'Kenzie to be Appraiser on my behalf, to the intent that, upon his being appointed by the Minister for Lands, as Appraiser on behalf of the Government, he may as sole Appraiser determine the matters aforesaid.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, this 21st day
of December, A.D., 1864.

C. NEVILLE BAGOT.

APPRAISEMENT

No. 85.

APPRAISEMENT OF 1,280 ACRES AT "TATTAILA."

Appraisement by Single Appraiser.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—

I, William M'Kenzie, of Deniliquin, in the Colony of New South Wales, auctioneer, send greeting :

WHEREAS on the 28th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, I was duly appointed by the Minister for Lands, and on the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by C. Neville Bagot, Esq., of Victoria, as the sole Appraiser, to fix and determine the price or value to be paid by the said C. Neville Bagot, Esq., for certain unoccupied Crown lands situate at Tattaila, a description whereof is set out in the Schedule in the paper writing hereto annexed, marked T: And whereas I have entered upon the consideration of the value of the said land, and have heard and considered the evidence produced before me, by or on behalf of the Minister for Lands and the said C. Neville Bagot, Esq.: Now I, the said William M'Kenzie, do hereby declare the sum of fourteen hundred and eighty pounds sterling (£1,480) to be the value of the said land, and do appraise and fix that sum as the amount to be paid by the said C. Neville Bagot, Esq., for the purchase thereof from the Crown; and I assess and fix the costs of this appraisement payable to me at the sum of two pounds ten shillings, which sum I direct shall be paid by the Minister for Lands.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, this third day of January, 1865.

WILLIAM M'KENZIE.

Forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, in order that further required action may be taken.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 17 January, 1865.

HENRY HALLORAN,
(For the Surveyor General.)

[Enclosure in No. 85.]

Schedule referred to, marked T.

ONE thousand two hundred and eighty acres, county of Cadell, parish unnamed, on the Murray River, at Tattaila; commencing on the right bank of the Murray River, at a point bearing about north 15 degrees west, 8 chains and 50 links from the north-eastern corner of Tattaila Head Station House; and bounded thence on part of the west by a road 1 chain wide, bearing north 41 chains and 97 links; on the north by a line bearing east 109 chains; on part of the east by a line bearing south 63 chains to the Murray River; on the remainder of the east, on the south, and on the remainder of the west, by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement. Exclusively of the existing road 1 chain and 50 links wide, from Moama to Swan Hill, passing through this land in a westerly direction, the area of which has been deducted from the total area.

No. 86.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
28 July, 1865.

SIR,

I am directed to inform you that George Kirk and Richard Goldsbrough, of Melbourne, paid into this office, on the 25th instant, the sum of £1,480, being the purchase money for 1,280 acres out of the run called "Tattaila," in the District of Murrumbidgee.

2. The sum of £ being the cost of the survey of the land, has also been paid; together with £1, the fee for the title-deed.

I have, &c.,

W. NEWCOMBE,
(Pro UNDER SECRETARY.)

Forwarded to the Surveyor General, for preparation of the deed in the names of George Kirk and Richard Goldsbrough.—A.O.M.

Deed prepared.—C.A.T.—2/9/65.

No. 87.

MESSRS ROWLEY & HOLDSWORTH to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

81, New Pitt-street,
27 November, 1865.

SIR,

We have the honor, on behalf of Messrs. Kirk & Goldsborough, to inform you that Isabella Main is still in possession of the piece of land on the Murray River, purchased by them from the Crown, and that she declines to quit.

It is of the utmost importance to our clients to obtain possession of the land forthwith, and to terminate the mischief and loss daily sustained by them through Mrs. Main's continuing in occupation. We, therefore, respectfully beg to request that you will remove her, and place Messrs Kirk & Goldsborough in possession as early as practicable.

Will you oblige us by an early answer?

We have, &c.,

ROWLEY & HOLDSWORTH.

Surveyor General.—M.F.—29th Novr.

The deed of grant of the land in question having issued in favour of Messrs. Kirk & Goldsborough, it is, I apprehend, for the present holders of the fee to remove the trespasser. On this point, however, the opinion of one legally qualified to reply may be necessary. Mrs. Main's conditional purchase has been cancelled, and she informed thereof; she had not, however, received back her deposit, but applied for the transfer of the conditional purchase to her husband. She must now be informed that the deed of the land having issued to Messrs. Kirk & Goldsborough in virtue of their pre-emptive right, no such transfer can be allowed, and ordered at once to quit possession to the purchasers.—W.R.D.—Sur. Gen'l's. Office, 5 Decr., 1865.

No. 88.

MESSRS. ROWLEY & HOLDSWORTH to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

81, New Pitt-street,
2 December, 1865.

Kirk and an. v. Main.

SIR,

We have the honor to inform you, that the plaintiffs are sustaining so much damage through the defendants retaining the possession of the land granted to them by the Crown, that they have, in order to protect themselves as far as possible against further injury, and to resume the trial of the cause at the Circuit Court at Deniliquin, in January next, determined to commence proceedings at once.

If the plaintiffs delayed action until they received an answer from the Government to their letter of the 27th instant (of which there seems no prospect for some time), they would be thrown over the January sittings to those in July next, and would be subject, for six months longer, to the loss and inconvenience occasioned by Main's retaining possession.

We respectfully beg to intimate, that the plaintiffs will look to the Government to reimburse them the expense which they shall be put to in receiving possession.

We have, &c.,

ROWLEY & HOLDSWORTH,

Solicitors for Kirk & Goldsborough.

Surveyor General.—M.F.—4th December.

Vide report of this date, on 65/21,127 The deed of grant prepared in favour of Messrs. Kirk & Goldsborough has been duly delivered.—W.R.D.

Inform.—C.C.—8th Dec.

Surveyor General's Office,
5 Dec., 1865.—Noted.

For the Surveyor General, who will have the goodness to give notice to Mrs. Main to remove from the land forthwith.—B.C., 18th Dec., 1865.—M.F.

CROWN LANDS.

39

No. 89.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to MESSRS. ROWLEY & HOLDSWORTH.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 19 December, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your letter of the 2nd instant, respecting your request, on behalf of Messrs. Kirk & Goldsborough, that Mrs. Main may be removed from their pre-emptive purchase on the Murray River by the Government, I am directed to inform you that, as the deed of grant of the land in question has already issued to Messrs. Kirk & Goldsborough, it will be for them to remove the trespasser.

2. I am to add, that Mrs. Main's conditional purchase has been cancelled, and that she has been requested to vacate the land forthwith.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 90.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to MRS. ISABELLA MAIN.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 30 December, 1865.

MADAM,

With reference to the application made by you on the 22nd January, 1863, at Moama, for the conditional purchase of 40 acres, I have to inform you that, as the deed of the land in question has issued to Messrs. Kirk & Goldsborough, in virtue of their pre-emptive right, it will be necessary that you should at once quit possession to the purchaser.

I am, &c.,
W. R. DAVIDSON, S.G.

[Four plans.]

[Price, 2s. 6d.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1865.

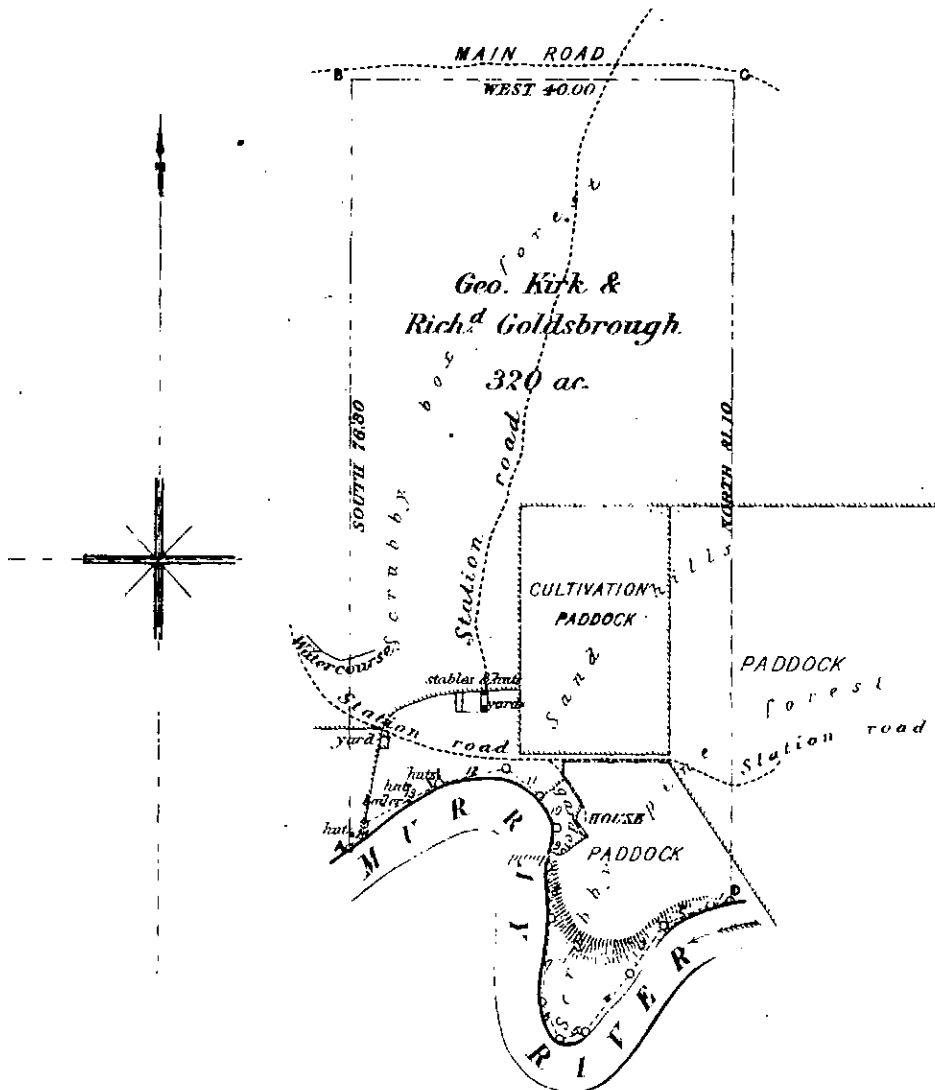
APPENDIX A

PLAN

showing three hundred & twenty acres (320) applied for to purchase by Messrs. Kirk & Goldsbrough in right of their improvements at the Head Station "Perricoota" River Murray

MURRUMBIDGEE DISTRICT

COUNTY OF CADELL - POLICE DISTRICT OF MOAMA



IMPROVEMENT PURCHASE

(vide G-4, 1383) reporting 320 acs.
sold to G. Kirk & R. Goldsbrough

TRAVERSE LINES		
N ^o	Bearing	Dist.
1	S 75° 0' W	2.50
2	S 66° 0' W	5.00
3	S 34° 0' W	5.00
4	S 38° 15' W	7.50
5	S 72° 30' W	3.00
6	N 28° 30' W	4.50
7	N 4° 30' E	8.00
8	N 2° 15' E	6.00
9	N 14° 0' E	3.50
10	N 30° 0' W	3.50
11	N 33° 30' W	4.50
12	S 78° 0' W	7.00
13	S 61° 0' W	9.00
14	N 34° 30' W	2.75

REFERENCE TO CORNERS		
Cor.	Bearing from links N ^o	Tree
A	at cor. Gun	83
B	N. 7° 0' E. Box 63	"
C	S. 76° 30' W. Box 13	"
D	post	

NOTE The improvements are what are stated in application as near as may be & in the occupation of the applicants
Surveyed 4 Feb^r 1863

SCALE 20 CHAINS TO 1 INCH

Signed J. M^c Culloch (L.S)

N^o 63, 8 1st March, 1863

Sig 154

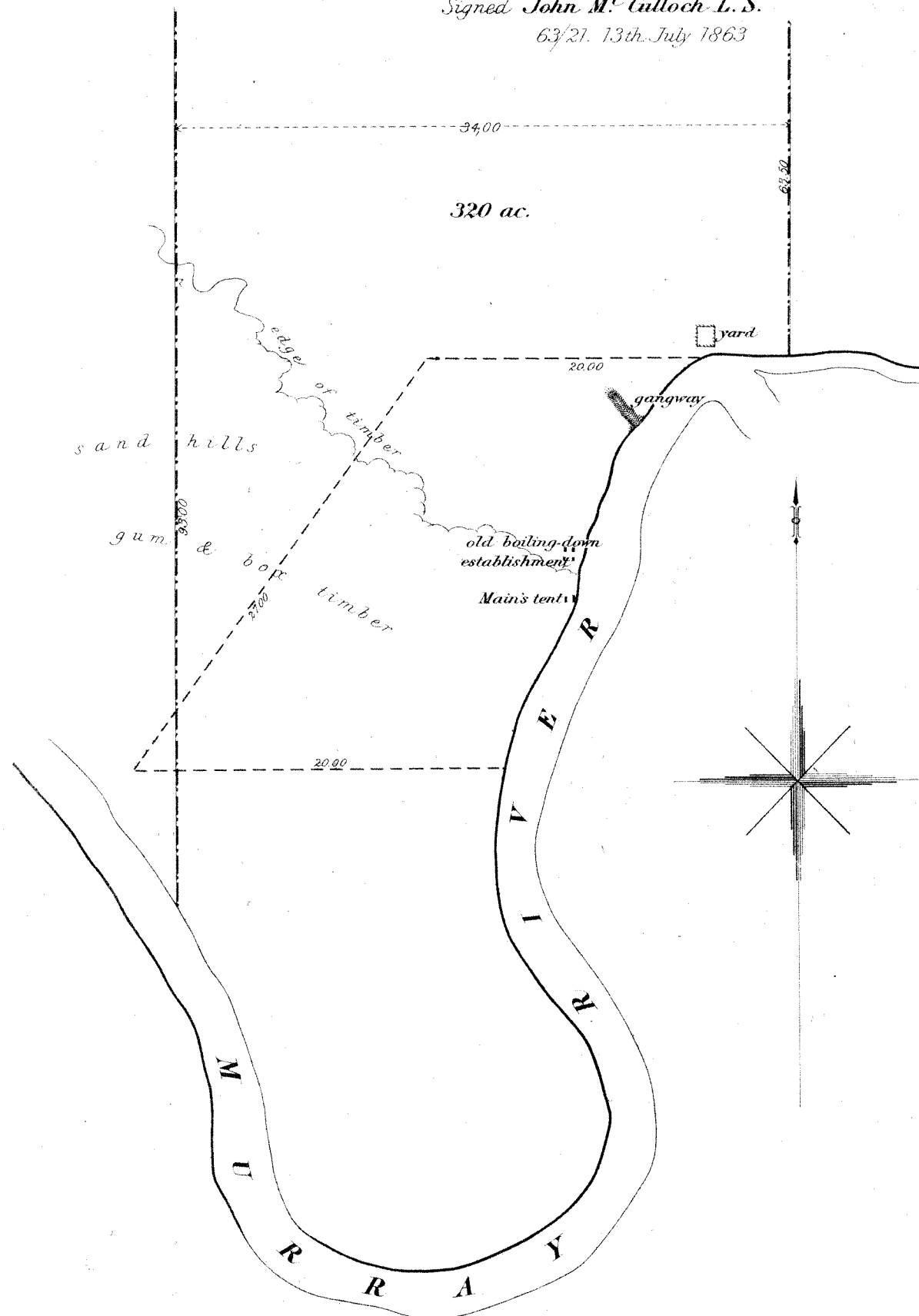
Lithographed at the Surveyor General's Office, Sydney, October, 1866

APPENDIX B

SKETCH shewing the position of the conditional purchase
applied for by Isabella Main in Tattaila head station paddock

*The part shewn thus — — — is nearly as described in Main's application.
The boundary lines of Kirk & Goldsborough's 320 ac. are shewn thus — — —
See my plan and letter No. 63/7 dated 7th March 1863*

*Signed John M^c Culloch L. S.
63/21. 13th July 1863*



SCALE 8 CHAINS TO 1 INCH

Sig. 154

Lithographed at the Surveyor General's Office, Sydney, Sept, 1866

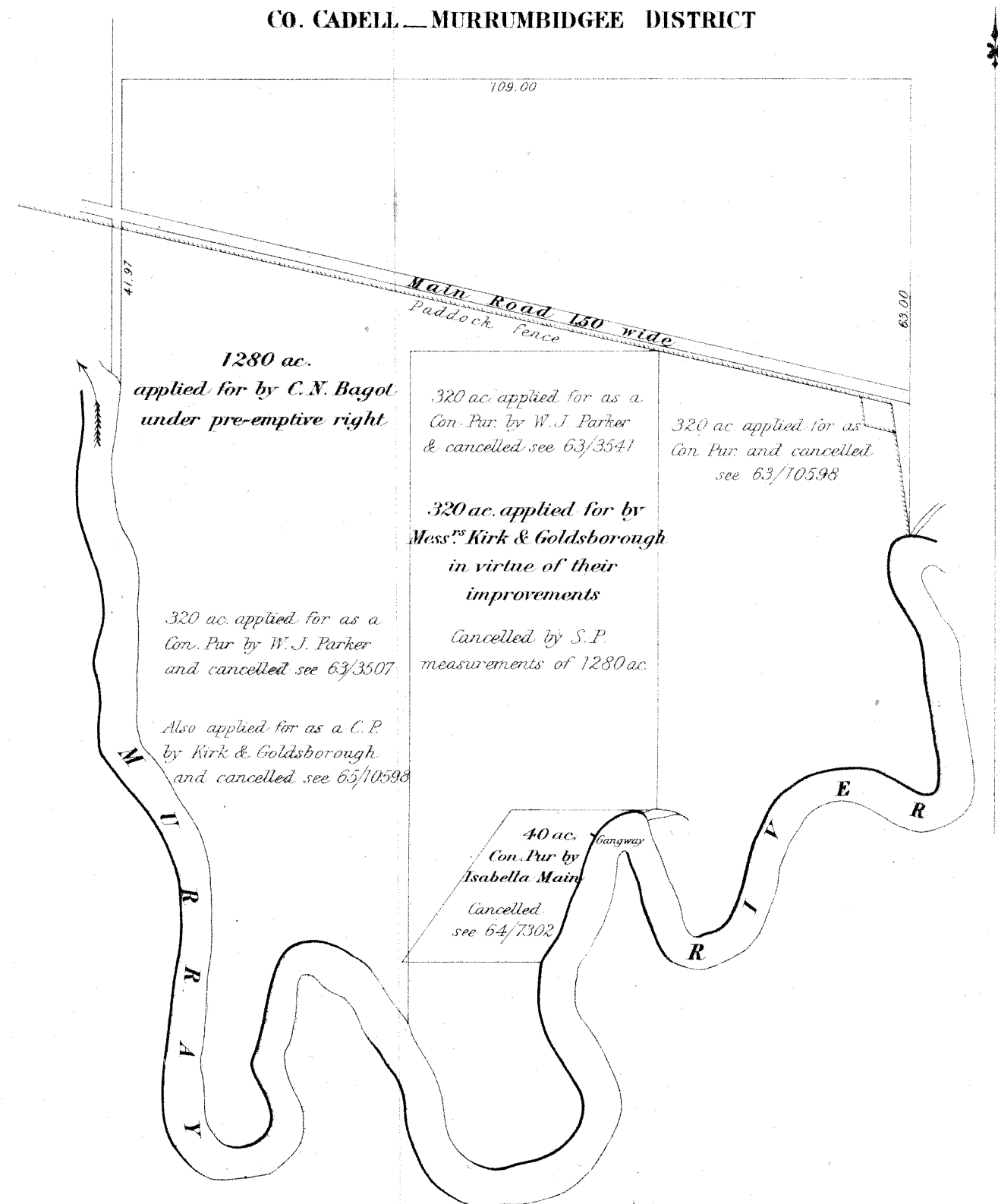
APPENDIX C.

PLAN shewing 1280 acres measured for Kirk and
Goldsborough in virtue of C.N. Bagot's application
under pre-emptive right dated June 23rd 1856

also
shewing measurements of 320 ac. for Kirk & Goldsborough
and
of 40 ac. conditionally purchased by Isabella Main
comprised within the said 1280 acres.

TATTAILA RUN

CO. CADELL — MURRUMBIDGEE DISTRICT



SCALE 20 CHAINS TO 1 INCH

Sig. 145

Lithographed at the Surveyor General's Office, Sydney, September 1866

APPENDIX D

PLAN

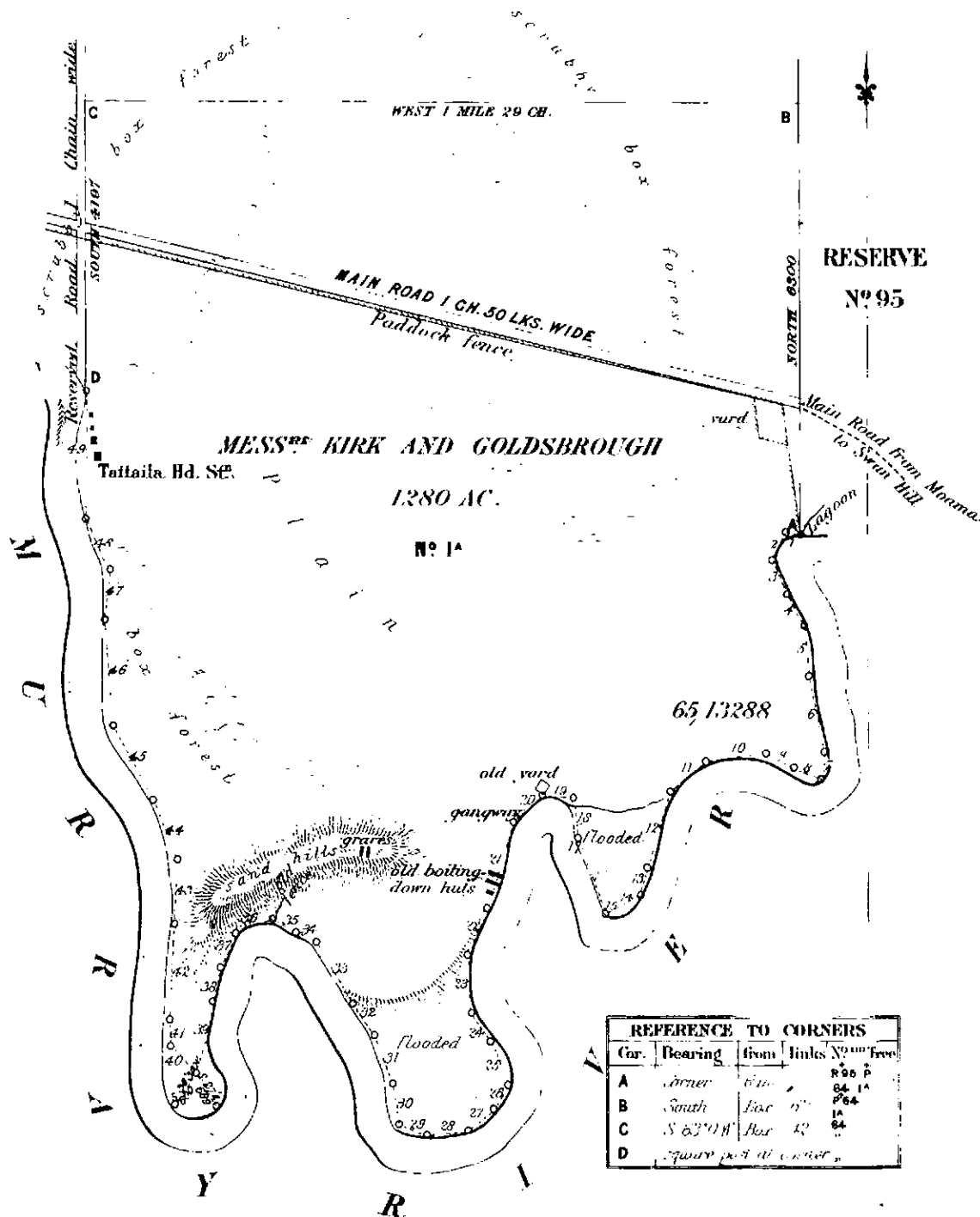
showing twelve hundred and eighty acres applied for to purchase
under pre-emption by ME C. N. Bagot in right of the run called

"TATTAILA"

RIVER MURRAY - COUNTY OF CADELL

MURRUMBIDGEE DISTRICT

TRAVERSE LINES		
No	Bearing	Distance
1	N 70° 30' W	250
2	S 24° 1' W	450
3	S 15° 0' E	500
4	S 31° 0' E	600
5	S 6° 30' E	650
6	S 11° 30' E	1150
7	S 2° 0' E	450
8	N 66° 0' W	500
9	N 70° 0' W	500
10	S 83° 0' W	901
11	S 58° 0' W	676
12	S 16° 30' W	1250
13	S 20° 30' W	800
14	S 42° 0' W	300
15	S 88° 0' W	300
16	N 18° 30' E	820
17	N 25° 0' W	300
18	N 3° 0' W	700
19	N 88° 30' W	470
20	S 45° 0' W	600
21	S 27° 15' W	1300
22	S 27° 30' W	700
23	S 2° 0' W	800
24	S 37° 0' E	600
25	S 22° 30' E	700
26	S 27° 30' E	450
27	S 61° 0' W	550
28	S 81° 0' W	600
29	N 63° 30' W	500
30	N 8° 30' W	550
31	N 19° 0' W	650
32	N 33° 0' W	500
33	N 34° 15' W	7700
34	N 67° 0' W	300
35	N 58° 0' W	400
36	S 63° 0' W	500
37	S 27° 30' W	500
38	S 8° 45' W	500
39	S 15° 15' W	700
40	N 5° 0' W	500
41	N 2° 0' W	550
42	N 47° 0' E	1300
43	S 73° 0' W	1050
44	N 21° 0' W	900
45	S 20° 30' W	1250
46	N 2° 30' W	1400
47	N 4° 0' E	900
48	N 25° 0' W	728
49	North	1900



See 65,13288 Treasury reporting payment of £ 1480

Sold under Pre-right to Mess^{rs} Kirk & Goldsborough

NOTE. Sixteen acs. three roods (16a.3r.0p.) are deducted from the measurement for the main river road from Moama to Swan Hill which passes through the portion and is clearly defined by the paddock fence. The width of this portion is contracted by the express wish of the present holders of the Tattaila run in order to prevent any interference with the improvements made by Mr Parker who has selected land to the westward or down the river. Circumferenter used on the survey. Surveyed 4th June 1864.

SCALE 25 CHAINS TO 1 INCH

Signed J. M. Culloch Licensed Surveyor

N^o 64/28, June 20th 1864

Sig. 154

Lithographed at the Surveyor General's Office Sydney, Oct^r 1866

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CLAIMS OF TENANTS OF THE CROWN.

(PETITION RELATIVE TO CASE OF MR. WILLIAM CUMMINGS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 12 September, 1866.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of
New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undermentioned resident Inhabitants of the Town
and District of Tambaroora,—

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :—

That shortly after the discovery of gold at Ophir, and in the same year of 1851, a similar discovery was made at the Dirt-hole Creek, about four miles north of the present township of Tambaroora; and in the year following it was traced, not only to, and throughout the area of the said township, but from thence to the Bald Hills—a distance of more than four miles further toward the southward; also again in the following one to the Paling Yards, nearly six miles to the westward, and throughout the Tambaroora Creek to its junction with the Macquarie River—the whole of this vicinage being situate in the very heart and centre of one of the finest and best watered pastoral runs in the Colony of New South Wales. That nearly the whole of the digging population of the Colony were concentrated thereon; and, as their numbers still continued rapidly to increase from all quarters, the country for miles around soon became thickly studded with miners searching for gold in every direction; in consequence of which, every creek, valley, plain, and watercourse throughout this delightful run, was destroyed; the fencing on which alone (exclusively of the extensive mustering paddocks, stock, drafting, sheep, and other yards and conveniences) your Petitioners consider must have cost the proprietor, Mr. William Cummings, four or five hundred pounds, at the very least; and the whole of this was appropriated by the miners for building huts and other purposes, when they heard the locality had been proclaimed by the Government as a Gold Field, but not before.

That your Petitioners are also fully cognizant of the fact that, in addition to the aforesaid extensive spoliation of runs and property, the proprietor was subjected to a still further and far more serious loss of both sheep and cattle; the former having become infected with the "scab," in consequence of the numerous flocks thus diseased that were constantly being driven in from all quarters for slaughter, and which, notwithstanding all attempts to stop its ravages and effect a cure, ultimately destroyed more than three thousand of them; whilst the whole of his cattle were dispersed throughout the adjacent Pyramul Mountains, through the twofold cause of—1stly, losing their usual camping ground and watering places, and—2ndly, by being incessantly hunted and worried by the vast number of dogs brought by the miners; and notwithstanding every effort was made, and heavy additional expenses were incurred, by Mr. Cummings, to effect their recovery, they were all (with the exception of but a very few) lost to the proprietor.

157—

That

That your Petitioners are some of the oldest residents of Tambaroora, and that having been eye-witnesses to the facts herein enumerated, are consequently in a qualified position to attest to the correctness of the foregoing statements. And they would further beg to submit, that although aware of the present case having been (abstractedly) brought under the notice of your Honorable House on a former occasion, and that the motion was then opposed, they are yet induced to again submit it, under the firm conviction that when the above matters of fact are laid before your Honorable House, rightly stated, honestly and uprightly explained, conscientiously and truthfully attested to, and clearly and satisfactorily proven, your Honorable House will not ignore the prayer of this Petition.

Your Petitioners, therefore, under the above circumstances, humbly and earnestly pray your Honorable House to take this Petition into its favourable consideration, and to award that justice which, in its honorable opinion, they might consider it deserving of.

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

[Here follow 12 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. COLE, COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RELATIVE TO CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 1 November, 1866.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 25 September, 1866, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Copy of all Correspondence, Documents, and Minutes,
“ that have passed between Mr. Jamieson, Mr. Neilson, and
“ Mr. M'Farlane, and any Officer of the Government, relative
“ to charges brought against Mr. Cole, Commissioner of
“ Crown Lands.”

(Mr. Lucas.)

GENERAL SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Mr. H. Jamieson's complaint against Commissioner Cole, respecting publications in newspaper	2
2. Mr. H. Jamieson's charge against Mr. Commissioner Cole, respecting run now held by Mr. Burne	21
3. Correspondence between the Hon. the Minister for Lands and Mr. Jamieson, respecting Commissioner Cole's letter to Mr. Jamieson	25
4. Correspondence between the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands and Mr. Jamieson, respecting Mr. Cole's letter	45
5. Correspondence respecting J. T. Neilson's complaint against Mr. Cole, respecting charge of arson	65
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7. P. M'Farlane's complaint against Mr. Cole	93

MR. COLE, COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

No. 1.

H. JAMIESON'S COMPLAINT AGAINST MR. COMMISSIONER COLE.

(Respecting publication in newspaper, &c.)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Attorney General to Minister for Lands, forwarding complaint. 16 April, 1866	2
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H. Jamieson to Attorney General, with enclosures	3
Letter, S. Cole to <i>Pastoral Times</i>	3
Leading Article on "Cowana Scab Penalties"	5
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2. Commissioner Cole to Chief Commissioner, for information respecting certain transfers. 13 June	6
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Enclosures, as per Schedule annexed	
5. Commissioner Cole to Chief Commissioner, forwarding letter from R. Sheridan (enclosed). 23 July, 1866	19
6. Chief Commissioner, submitting Nos. 4 and 5, and enclosures, 27 July, 1866; with Minister's decision thereon	19
7. U. S. Lands to H. Jamieson. 8 August, 1866	20
8. Chief Commissioner to Commissioner Cole. 30 August, 1866.. ..	20

Enclosures referred to in letter of 7th July, 1866, to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands:—

Letter of 20th May, 1865, with the whole of its enclosures	9
<i>Adelaide Observer</i> , 12th November, 1864, with H. Jamieson's letter of 29th October, 1864, and <i>Pastoral Times</i> , 29th October, 1864	10
Letter of 1st February, 1865, signed by the Darling stockholders	12
<i>Empire</i> newspaper of 14th November, 1864. "Cadzow's" letter	12
Copy of Verses. A Victorian Beak	12
Extract from H. Jamieson's letter of 21st July, 1862	13
Printed Correspondence (marked paragraph of letter, 1st October, 1863)	13
Two unsought letters of 7th and 25th September, 1863.. ..	13
Pamphlet of Trial marked Judge's comment (evidence irregular)	13
<i>Pastoral Times</i> of 9th December, 1865, containing letter, 20th November, 1865	14
Letters of Messrs. Crozier and Goodwin	15
Printed Correspondence (marked Attorney General's letter of 29th April, 1864)	15
Printed Correspondence (marked H. Jamieson's letter, 28th May, 1864)	15
J. J. Phelps' evidence, in pamphlet of trial, page 14	16
Robert Sheridan's letter of 30th June, 1866	16

No. 1.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Crown Law Offices,
Sydney, 16 April, 1866.

SIR,

In transmitting the accompanying papers, I am directed by the Attorney General to state that complaint has been made to him by Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P., of Mildura, Lower Murray, of repeated publication in the newspapers of libellous and scurrilous attacks upon him by Mr. Stephen Cole, J.P., Commissioner of Crown Lands at Euston. It has already been intimated to Mr. Jamieson that the Attorney General cannot interfere between him and Mr. Cole, against whom he can, if he wishes, bring an action; but the Attorney General has also intimated to Mr. Jamieson, that he is of opinion that steps ought to be taken to prevent Mr. Cole, as a Government official, writing in the manner stated, in the newspapers, about anyone. I am to observe that, on account of Mr. Cole not being under the Attorney General's control, he cannot be written to on the subject from this department; and therefore, the matter is submitted to the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, to be dealt with by him as he may be advised.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT.

To be forwarded to Mr. Cole, for his report.—J.B.W.
The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.—M.F.
Commissioner Cole.—A.O.M.—B.C., 14 May, 1866.

[Enclosures]

MR. COLE, COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

3

[Enclosures in No. 1.]

Mr. H. Jamieson, J.P., to The Attorney General.

Via Balranald.

Mildura, Lower Murray,
8 December, 1865.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to address you, and request your attention to a letter signed by Mr. Stephen Cole, J.P., addressed to the Secretary of the Crown Law Officers, Melbourne, and published by Mr. Cole, with an introductory note of date the 23rd of October, 1865, in the *Pastoral Times* newspaper of New South Wales.

As a Magistrate of New South Wales, and intimately connected with the administration of justice in the district of Lower Darling, of which Mr. Cole is Crown Lands Commissioner, I deem it a duty incumbent upon me to bring this letter under your notice.

The whole tenor of the letter is a violent attack upon myself and others in connection with magisterial proceedings; and I may be permitted to call your attention to the fact, that Mr. Cole not only impugns, *but publicly declares to be false, a statement sworn to by me* in the Supreme Court, and previously subscribed by myself and the other two Magistrates who sat with him on the Bench, when he attempted, in the most unprecedented manner, to debar a defence in a Court of Petty Sessions.

It may be proper to explain, that the circumstances out of which Mr. Cole's correspondence has arisen, were entirely connected with Victoria; and as they resulted in a trial in the Supreme Court of that Province in February last, and a parliamentary debate, they ought very properly there to have ended. Mr. Cole has, however, again violently opened up the subject in the columns of the New South Wales Press; and, as I am in the Commission of the Peace for New South Wales, and one of the Magistrates whose veracity has been thus publicly impugned, I have urgently, but respectfully, to request that you will take such steps as you may deem most desirable, to cause Mr. Cole to substantiate the charges, and to prove the allegations made by him, obviously intended, and inevitably tending to lower the judicial position of Magistrates here, and to utterly subvert all respect for the administration of justice.

I have, &c.,
H. JAMIESON, J.P.

[Enclosures.]

1. Statement signed by three Magistrates, with reference to Mr. Cole's attempt to debar a defence.
2. Mr. Cole's letter, published in the *Pastoral Times* newspaper.

COWANNA SCAB CASES.

To the Editor.

Sir,

I have just perused a letter signed "Darling Stockholder," and dated November 19th. This letter, I believe, has also been furnished by Mr. Hugh Jamieson, of Mildura, as the "unfounded statements" therein contained convince me that he also is the author of them.

I am, &c.,
STEPHEN COLE.

Euston, December 13th, 1864.

[We publish the above in order that we may assure Mr. Cole of his error. The letter was not from Mr. Jamieson, but from a highly respectable independent Darling stockholder, who is wholly unconnected with that gentleman, and who gave us his real name at the time. We cannot insert the *scurrilous doggerel verses with which Mr. Cole has favoured us*; but we shall be most happy to print any letter which he may write upon the subject.—ED.]

MR. COMMISSIONER COLE AND THE COWANNA SCAB CASE.

To the Editor of the *Pastoral Times*.

Euston, 23 October, 1865.

Sir,

I have to request that you will publish the following correspondence, to obviate any misapprehension as to the motives which have led me to resign the Commission of the Peace for Victoria, which I have held for many years. I have resigned *solely* in justice to myself, in consequence of the one-sided action of the Minister of Justice.

Feeling conscious that I have honestly discharged the duties of such office without fear or favour, and being satisfied that no one can question my motives, whatever may be thought of the propriety of Mr. Jamieson's sitting in these scab cases, I will not submit to have my letter respecting this disgraceful conduct *unnoticed* by the Minister of Justice.

I am, &c.,
STEPHEN COLE.

Mr. Stephen Cole, J.P., to the Secretary to the Crown Law Officers, Melbourne.

Euston, 26 September, 1865.

Sir,

I have the honor to draw your attention to my letter of the 20th May last, in which I submitted, for the consideration of the Minister of Justice, the production by Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P., in the Supreme Court, of a paper, or the copy of a paper, which was sworn to as being an official record; and to state that, as it is evident, from the length of time that has elapsed, that no action will be taken in the matter, I have now to request that you will be good enough to submit my request to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, that my name may be removed from the roll of Magistrates of Victoria.

I have, &c.,
STEPHEN COLE, J.P.

Mr. Stephen Cole, J.P., to the Secretary of the Crown Law Officers, on the evidence given by Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P., of Mildura, in the Libel Case, *Urquhart v. Argus*, with eight enclosures.*

Euston, 20 May, 1865.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to transmit, for the information of the Honorable the Minister of Justice, certified extracts from certain letters of Messrs. Crozier and Goodwin, and to submit for his consideration

* The other enclosures are too voluminous for publication.

consideration that portion of Mr. Hugh Jamieson's evidence in the libel case, *Urquhart v. Argus*, to which these extracts refer, viz.—"I produce an official record of what occurred, signed by the Magistrates." This paper was then read in Court, and thus came to my knowledge for the first time.

2. I can now prove that the document is not an *official record*, though *sworn to as such* by Mr. Hugh Jamieson, of Mildura. To constitute the same an official record, I submit that it should have been made and signed before the rising of the Court, when the *facts of the case were present to the minds* of the Magistrates.

3. That such document was not framed for many months afterwards—*after I had disapproved of Mr. Hugh Jamieson's subsequent action in these cases*, and when the recollection of the proceedings may have become both effaced and confused—is proved by the circumstance of the Rev. Mr. Goodwin attaching his signature as a late J.P., that Magistrate having resigned his commission in or about February, 1864.*

4. It is now shewn that the memo. in question—the existence of which was carefully concealed from me until read in the Supreme Court—was signed by Messrs. Crozier and Goodwin, for Mr. Jamieson's use in private circles only, where it is evident I could have no opportunity of giving a denial to the statements therein contained.

5. That this paper was framed by Mr. Jamieson alone, and for his *private ends*—neither at the instance, nor with the concurrence of the other Magistrates—is manifest from the statement of Mr. Crozier, that "he had repeatedly refused to sign such paper until he (Mr. Hugh Jamieson) wrote across it, 'for private use only.'" The written testimony of Messrs. Crozier and Goodwin fully bears me out in my statement, that such document was not an official record, but the private property of Mr. Hugh Jamieson of Mildura. It is, moreover, shewn, by the accompanying extracts from Messrs. Crozier and Goodwin's letters, that Mr. Jamieson obtained their signatures to this paper *under false pretences*, and that they consider the production of it in the Supreme Court, unasked by counsel, a "gross breach of faith" towards themselves.

6. I beg to point out that this memo. has been so constructed that the 27th June, 1863, on which the case was heard is made to appear as the date on which such alleged record was executed; and further, that it is not apparent that the document, as read in Court by the Judge's Associate, had the words crossed on it which Messrs. Crozier and Goodwin assert restricted the memo. they signed to *private use only*. This leads me to suppose that *the original document was withheld*, and another substituted in its place.

7. Under what representations, or by what influence, Mr. Hugh Jamieson obtained the signatures of Messrs. Crozier and Goodwin as *Magistrates* to such a document for private circulation, they alone can explain. It is sufficient for me to observe that their *secretly* lending their names for such a purpose, was most unbecoming and improper conduct towards a Magistrate of my standing.

8. I most unhesitatingly assert that I did not object to Mr. Hervey's defending himself. I never before sat in a Court where several witnesses were allowed to speak at the same time, and as Mr. Hugh Jamieson made no effort to preserve order, I said "Sit down, Mr. Hervey, you will be heard in your turn." These words were, I believe, addressed to Mr. Hervey when he was interrupting the proceedings of the Court, and not when he was making his defence. *I did not object to Mr. Hervey's putting in any document in his defence*. I objected to his coming to the Magistrates' Bench to open and arrange papers, and as none of the other Magistrates noticed such disrespect, I ordered Mr. Hervey to take away his papers.

9. During the hearing of these scab cases, in June and July, 1863, I considered Mr. Hugh Jamieson wholly incapable of preserving the necessary order in a justice Court; and I beg herewith to forward papers which will prove that my interference to maintain proper decorum in the very disorderly sittings in July, 1863, was approved of by Mr. Hugh Jamieson. It may be proper to observe that, in Mr. George Urquhart's letter, dated 27th July, 1863, censuring the administration of justice at Cowanna, nor in any of the defendant's correspondence, I find no such charge against my magisterial proceedings as that *now* advanced by Mr. Hugh Jamieson and his colleagues.

10. In drawing attention to Mr. Hugh Jamieson's letter to the Attorney General, dated 1st October, 1863, asking for an inquiry into the proceedings at Cowanna, on the 27th June, 1863, I beg to point out that this document was sent to me by Mr. Hugh Jamieson, for my signature. As a Magistrate and a gentleman, he could not have adopted this course if he had any doubts that my magisterial conduct could not bear the strictest investigation.

11. That Mr. Hugh Jamieson desired my attention at Cowanna, *after my alleged denial of a defence* to Mr. Hervey, may be inferred from the accompanying note, dated 17th July, 1863, offering to drive me to Cowanna, so as to obviate any difficulty I might have in reaching that very inconvenient locality. This was written after he had informed me that the cases were set down for hearing on the 23rd July.

12. I may observe that, during the long period in which Mr. Perry and myself have held the Commission of the Peace for Victoria, neither of us sat at Cowanna before, as no case of any importance, requiring the attendance of Magistrates, came before that Bench prior to the hearing of these scab cases.

13. It appears to me unnecessary to comment further on these circumstances connected with the framing and use made of this alleged official record. It is evident to me that Mr. Hugh Jamieson's action has been, in this matter, unworthy of a Magistrate and a gentleman.

I have, &c.,
STEPHEN COLE, J.P.

Hugh Jamieson, examined by Mr. Ireland:—I am Chairman of the Cowanna Bench of Magistrates; I recollect Mr. Harvey being fined £350 17s.; I was Chairman of the Bench when the fine was inflicted; the other Magistrates were Mr. Cole, Mr. Crozier, and Mr. Goodwin; after the prosecution was closed, I called on the defence in the usual manner; addressing Mr. Harvey, I desired him to proceed with his defence; *Mr. Cole objected to any defence being heard*; I produce an official record of what occurred, signed by the Magistrates.

The record was read, and was as follows:—

"Case tried in Cowanna Court, Victoria.

"Sheridan, Sheep Inspector, v. Harvey, overseer, Kulkynne Station, 27 June, 1863.

"On the Bench—Mr. H. Jamieson (Chairman), Mr. Stephen Cole, Mr. John Crozier, and Mr. Thomas H. Goodwin.

"Case No. 1.—2,339 sheep, scabby, and not licensed, as required by the Scab Act of Victoria, No. 143.

"Mr. Sheridan's evidence having been taken by the Bench, and the depositions and examinations of the witnesses for the prosecution being closed, I, as Chairman of the Bench, addressed Mr. William Harvey, the defendant, in the usual manner, and desired him to proceed with the defence. Mr. Cole at once objected to Mr. Harvey making any defence, desired him to stand back, and, addressing the Bench, said, "This case requires no defence, it is quite ripe for adjudication." Mr. Cole then addressed me, as Chairman, and said, 'You have already got the oath of a Government Officer that the sheep are scabby—that is quite enough in a case like this—what more can you possibly require? We had better decide the matter at once.' A short interruption consequently took place in the proceedings; and after a few words were exchanged by the Bench, I called on the defence, and desired the case to be proceeded with in the usual manner. During the whole of the time that Mr. Harvey was conducting his defence, Mr. Cole audibly

* The two Magistrates have admitted that they signed the paper about three or four months before the trial, but they "do not remember the date."

"audibly said, 'I never saw business conducted in this manner in any Court before. What is the use of a defence?' And during the examination on the side of the defence, he repeatedly said, 'I am not listening to one word they say—all is going in at one ear and out at the other. It is all rot, verbiage, and bosh.' These words he kept not only repeating, but writing upon scraps of paper, and handing them about the Bench, to shew his contempt for the defence. During the defence, Mr. Harvey, holding in his hand a paper, stepped forward and stated that he wished to place it before the Bench. Mr. Cole, holding his right hand up, said 'Take away your papers; we don't want any of your papers here.' Addressing Mr. Harvey, the defendant in the case, I said, 'Mr. Harvey, you are hereby desired by me to place this paper, or any other documentary evidence you may think proper, before this Bench, for the consideration of the Magistrates.' The paper was then handed in by Mr. Harvey, and read by me for the information of the Bench. It was the license authorizing the sheep to travel, signed by Mr. Curr, an inspector of sheep, Melbourne. A note of it was taken by the Bench in the regular way.

"H. JAMIESON, J.P.

"Mr. Jamieson requests the favour of Messrs. Crozier & Goodwin, the Magistrates who presided on the occasion referred to, stating whether this memo. is a correct statement of the facts as they occurred.

"This memo., as far as I can recollect, is correct.—JOHN CROZIER, J.P.

"I believe this memo. to be a correct statement of facts.—THOMAS HILL GOODWIN, late J.P."

THE COWANA SCAB PENALTIES.

THE Cowana scab cases have been once more prominently before the public. This time they have passed from the local Bench of Magistrates to the Supreme Court and the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, and the space they have occupied in the public eye has been commensurate with the higher dignity of the Courts in which they have been discussed. In an action brought by Mr. Urquhart against the proprietors of the *Argus*, and which was tried before Mr. Justice Williams and a jury, the whole question came up for discussion and review. A host of lawyers were employed on each side, and a large number of witnesses were examined, with a view to throw light on the subject. Mr. Urquhart laid his damages at £10,000, and asserted that his character had been seriously injured by the action taken by the defendants. After a long trial, the jury awarded forty shillings damages, and the Judge refused to certify for costs. In placing the case before the jury, Mr. Justice Williams made some remarks on the action of the Government with reference to the remission of the penalties, which had the effect, whether they were intended to do so or not, of placing the Government in a somewhat unfavourable light.

From the Supreme Court the subject passed into the Legislature, having been brought forward in a temperate speech by one of the Members of the Assembly, a Mr. Levey, who moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the circumstances under which the fines inflicted on Mr. Urquhart by the Cowana Bench had been remitted by the Government. The question would have been brought forward some months ago, but for the action which was pending in the Supreme Court, and which it was thought might be prejudiced by any discussion of the subject in the Assembly. The motion, though aimed at the Government as a whole, was really directed against the Attorney General, Mr. Higinbotham, under whose advice the penalties had been remitted, and that gentleman undertook the defence of himself and his colleagues. His speech was remarkable in more respects than one; it was remarkable for its length, its ability, for the clear and perspicuous manner in which he explained the whole question of the Cowana Scab cases, and for the extraordinary attack which was made on the Judge who tried the question, and indeed, by implication, on the whole Bench. He was followed by Mr. Michie, the Minister of Justice, who even went beyond his leader in his bitter and snappish criticisms on Colonial Judges generally, and the Victorian Bench in particular. We have no wish, however, to discuss the question as between the Law Officers and the Judges. We are rather anxious to look at the subject in relation to the Cowana Bench and the Government.

Recognizing, from the first, the importance of these scab cases to the sheep farmers in all the Colonies, we have endeavoured to place the whole facts before our readers. We have carefully and patiently examined the various statements which have been put forth by the several parties mixed up with the cases, and have honestly tried to shew where the fault lay, and to whom credit was due. We have held from the beginning that, however unfortunately the matter was conducted, and whatever blunders have taken place in connection with it, the Cowana Bench acted with prudence and moderation throughout. We speak of the Bench as a whole, under the able direction of Mr. Jamieson, the Chairman. We have condemned, and not without reason or evidence, the conduct of Mr. Stephen Cole, one of the Magistrates, through whose singular want of judgment and intractability much of the difficulty subsequently arose. In the dispute between that gentleman and the Chairman of the Bench, both on questions of fact and on matters of opinion, we have held that Mr. Cole was wrong and Mr. Jamieson was right; and now we are happy to find, from the debate in the Victorian Assembly, and especially from the speech of the Attorney General, that our view of the case is confirmed. Mr. Jamieson has received a complete vindication, and has been complimented for the prudence and moderation of his course, both by the Judge in Court and by the speakers in Parliament.

In the debate, Mr. Michie, the Minister of Justice, spoke of Mr. Jamieson, the Chairman of the Cowana Bench, as "one of the most enlightened Justices in the Colony." "Mr. Jamieson, who was examined as a witness, so far earned the respect of every one who had listened to him, that after he had left the box, even the Judge who tried the case could not altogether withhold a compliment from him as to the manner in which he had conducted himself. Now, he did not think the compliment would be found in the report, and he thought it should have been found there." It seems strange that the only report of the "compliment" referred to is in the Melbourne *Economist* of March 10th, where, "on the authority of a leading counsel for the defendants," the Judge is reported as having said, "Mr. Jamieson, as Chairman of the Cowana Bench, appears to have acted fairly and uprightly to both parties in these scab cases, and to have obtained a fair hearing for the parties accused." The Attorney General was equally complimentary to the Chairman of the Cowana Bench. Mr. Jamieson is spoken of as having "behaved with the most exemplary fairness, discretion, and self-control throughout the whole proceedings. Although Mr. Jamieson had been a very considerable sufferer by the conduct of Mr. Urquhart, his conduct throughout has been marked by the greatest impartiality, uprightness, and fairness, and by a judicial tone which did that gentleman all honor, and which he felt bound to bear testimony to upon the present occasion." These passages confirm in every respect the judgment we had previously formed and expressed in these columns, of the wisdom and impartiality which Mr. Jamieson had displayed in a very difficult position.

The course pursued by Messrs. Cole and Beveridge is made the subject of very severe reprobation by the Attorney General. He says:—"The position assumed by Messrs. Cole and Beveridge was a presumptuous one, for neither of them had attended the Bench before the cases were heard. At the hearing of Harvey's case on the 27th June, Mr. Cole attended, and behaved in a most unusual, and, in the absence of explanation, improper way, in refusing to receive evidence, and endeavouring to persuade his brother Magistrates to decide the matter without listening to the case for the defence. Both of these Justices attended the Bench for the first time on the 25th July; yet they presumed to speak thus confidently

"confidently on the matter, in direct opposition to the testimony of four Magistrates, including the Chairman of the Bench. They claimed to represent the Bench to the exclusion of the other Magistrates, and seemed to think the opinion of the majority ought to be ignored. He was not aware how the difference of opinion arose among the Magistrates; but he must say the conduct of these two gentlemen had been such towards their brother Magistrates that, had he not been under the conviction that allowance should be made for the condition of excitement the district had been placed in by the circumstances attending these prosecutions, he should have brought their names before his colleague the Minister of Justice, with a view to having them removed from the roll." Another Honorable Member expressed his opinion that Mr. Cole was not a fit person to be allowed to continue as a Justice of the Peace.

Our opinion of the whole matter is, that while there was a good deal of bungling on the part of some persons mixed up with these scab cases, the Government adopted the only sensible course open to them in the circumstances, by remitting the penalties; and that the Cowana Bench, and the Chairman, have come with credit out of the whole affair.

Extract from Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly.

Friday, 16th March, 1866.

- (1) Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P. :—Mr. Landale asked the Attorney General, pursuant to Notice No. 1,—
 (1.) Whether he received any letter from Mr. Hugh Jamieson, Justice of the Peace, Lower Murray, dated 8th December, 1865, in which he respectfully calls the attention of the Honorable the Attorney General to statements made by Mr. Crown Lands Commissioner Cole, reflecting on his (Mr. Jamieson's) conduct in his magisterial capacity?
 (2.) If so, what steps have been taken?
 Mr. Isaacs (on behalf of Mr. Martin) answered,—I have been requested by my honorable and learned friend the Attorney General, to give the following reply to the Honorable Member's question :—
 "There are two letters in my office from Mr. Jamieson, the one dated the 8th December, 1865, and addressed to the Attorney General, and the other dated the 15th December, 1865, and addressed to the Colonial Secretary, and both calling attention to statements made by Mr. Cole, reflecting on Mr. Jamieson's conduct in his magisterial capacity. No steps were taken by the late Government in reference to Mr. Jamieson's complaint. No steps were taken by the present Government in the matter until to-day. I this day directed a letter to be written to Mr. Jamieson, stating that I do not consider his complaint one which calls for my interference."

Mr. H. Jamieson, J.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Mildura, Lower Murray,
15 December, 1865.

(Via Balranald.)
Sir,

I do myself the honor to inform you that a letter signed by Mr. Stephen Cole, J.P., Commissioner of Crown Lands at Euston, has been lately published by him in the *Pastoral Times* newspaper of New South Wales.

As a Magistrate of New South Wales, I have deemed it a duty incumbent upon me, to bring this letter under the notice of the Honorable the Attorney General, as Mr. Cole in it not only impugns, but publicly declares to be false, a statement sworn to by me in the Supreme Court, and previously subscribed by myself and the other two Magistrates who sat with him on the Bench, when he attempted to debar a defence in a Court of Petty Sessions.

As one of the Magistrates whose veracity has been thus publicly impugned, I have urgently, but respectfully, requested the Honorable the Attorney General to take such steps as may be deemed most desirable to call upon Mr. Cole to substantiate the charges and to prove the allegations made by him, evidently tending to lower the judicial position of Magistrates here, and to utterly subvert all respect for the administration of justice.

I have only again to express my anxious wish that a full inquiry should at once take place; and I may be permitted to say that, on public grounds, I believe it is imperatively demanded.

I have, &c.,
H. JAMIESON, J.P.

Refer to the Attorney General.—C.C.—B.C., 28th Dec.
The Secretary to the Crown Law Officers.

No. 2.

MR. COMMISSIONER COLE to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Euston, Darling District,
18 June, 1866.

SIR,

To enable me to substantiate a certain statement made by me in papers now under reference, I do myself the honor to request that you will be good enough to cause me to be furnished with the dates of the transfers of the undermentioned runs in the Albert District, from H. & B. Jamieson to George Urquhart.

Kars,
Coonbaralba,
Mount Gipps,

Balaclava,
Alma, and
Redan.

I have, &c.,
STEPHEN COLE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

No. 3.

TELEGRAM from THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MR. COMMISSIONER COLE.
TRANSFERS of Silistria, Kars, Coonbaralba, Balacava, Alma, dated 10 July, 1863;
completed, 20 August, 1863.

Malakoff, Inkermann, Mount Gipps, dated 14 July, 1864; completed, 4 August,
1864.

Redan, dated 12 October, 1864; completed, 12 March, 1866.

A. O. MORIARTY,
Crown Lands Office, Sydney.

No. 4.

MR. COMMISSIONER COLE to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Euston, Darling District,
7 July, 1866.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge your B.C. reference of the 14th May last, on the Honorable the Attorney General's letter of the 16th April, 1866, covering two letters from Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P. of Mildura, dated 8th and 15th December, 1865, respectively, and enclosures.

1. In explanation of the complaints referred to me, I beg to state that *I have never written to the newspapers on matters connected with New South Wales, during the thirty years that I have been an official of the Colony*; nor have I published anything respecting Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P., of Mildura, other than connected with the Cowana scab cases, nor adopted scurrilous language, which if used he would certainly have produced to support his complaint.

I was first attacked in the South Australian papers; and Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P., of Mildura, in his letter dated 29th October, 1864, has noticed, but not denied that the paragraphs emanated from him, when publicly charged by me with their authorship. The editor of the Adelaide paper states that the letter referred to by me in the extract enclosed in your B.C. reference, signed "Darling Stockholder," was not "from Mr. Jamieson, but from a highly respectable independent Darling stockholder, wholly unconnected with that gentleman"; which I decline to accept as a refutation of my assertion that Mr. Jamieson furnished the same, inasmuch as I hold the written testimony of all the Darling stockholders to the contrary. See third letter, of the 1st February, 1865, copy herewith.

The paragraphs from the *South Australian Journal*, condemning my magisterial action, next appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and were noticed under the *nom de plume* of "Cadzow" in the *Empire* of 14th November, 1864, copy herewith. The writer of this letter is well known to be a Mr. Hamilton Henderson, with whom I was both unconnected and unacquainted. He resided on the Murray when these scab cases were heard, and at once recognized and indicated the source of these attacks on me.

It is thus clearly shewn that I was the Magistrate attacked by Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P., of Mildura, in the newspapers, while strenuously endeavouring to protect the interests of my district; and, as the matter related to another Colony, I felt at liberty to defend myself in the local papers, having no other mode of redress, which I trust will be considered an explanation of the course adopted by me. The verses complained of in the South Australian papers were written several years past by my friend the late D. R. Macleod, Esq., J.P.; and as no name is introduced, it is remarkable that they should be considered personal.

2. It may be proper to remark that the subject of this complaint has arisen in connection with the hearing of the scab cases at Cowana Court of Petty Sessions, which though strictly pertaining to Victoria, affected the pastoral interests of New South Wales in a greater degree, inasmuch as Mr. Urquhart's run was a Border station, from which it was generally understood that the diseased sheep were to be removed to Menindee, his station on the River Darling. Cowana in Victoria being my nearest Court of Petty Sessions in that Colony, I attended on that occasion, as I have always felt it to be my duty, as a frontier Magistrate and officer of New South Wales, to take an active part in preventing the introduction of scab into this extensive district; and, in addition to the acknowledgments I have uniformly been favoured with from the lessees of this district, for my efforts on their behalf, I have received the thanks of Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P., of Mildura, as is shewn by the extract from his letter herewith.

3. In his letter of the 8th December, 1865, referred to me, Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P., of Mildura, alleges "that the whole tenor of the letter is a violent attack upon myself and others in connection with magisterial proceedings," which statement is wholly unfounded. From a perusal of the letter referred to (20th May, 1865,) it is apparent that it was a defence from a cowardly attack made on me by Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P., of Mildura, when he was protected as a witness in the Supreme Court; on which occasion, and without any necessity for the same, he voluntarily produced, in violation of his faith with the subscribers, a "private paper," sworn to by him to be an "official record," to prove that "I denied Harvey a defence."

Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P., of Mildura, complains that "I have publicly declared to be false" this portion of his evidence. I again declare that this charge is false, and that I never attempted to deny Harvey a defence; notwithstanding that he obtained the signatures of two Magistrates to a garbled document in support of the same; and Mr. John Crozier, J.P., in offering me an apology for having signed the paper to be used against me, admitted the truth of what I now state.

The

The letter of Mr. Robert Sheridan, the then Inspector of Sheep, and complainant in that case, dated the 30th June, herewith, confirms my statement. The last clause of Mr. Hugh Jamieson's letter to the Honorable the Attorney General (see printed correspondence herewith, page 2,) forwarded by him to me for my signature, which letter was made applicable by him only to the case heard on the 27th June, 1863, and also his unsought for letters of the 7th and 25th September, 1863, prove that Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P., of Mildura, considered that my magisterial conduct could bear the strictest investigation, and may be accepted as a complete refutation of the charge he subsequently trumped up against me.

4. Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P., of Mildura, further complains that my letter tends "to lower the judicial position of Magistrates here, and to utterly subvert all respect for the administration of justice"; whereas, it was he who maliciously injected (as it were) into his evidence the gross attack reflecting on the character of a Magistrate, by voluntarily producing the private "paper" referred to in support of his charge, when giving evidence on behalf of Urquhart in the Supreme Court. As I had been examined for the proprietors of the *Argus*, before Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P., of Mildura, made this unexpected attack upon me, I had no opportunity of rebutting his testimony on this point, the introduction of which was pronounced by His Honor the Judge to be irregular; and although I afterwards tendered evidence to disprove the contents of the spurious "official record," it was declined, as counsel were unwilling to intrude the matter again upon the attention of the Court, as the charge, true or false, did not affect their case, inasmuch as it was clearly proved, even by Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P., of Mildura, that Harvey had received every justice from the Cowana Bench. I was so unwilling to expose to public censure the action of a Magistrate of both Colonies, by defending myself in the newspapers, that I adopted the recognized course of bringing it under the notice of the Minister of Justice, and bore in silence the slur publicly cast on me, until I learnt from my attorney that no reply or redress was to be expected from the Law Officers of the Crown. I pursued then the only course, in my opinion, left open to a gentleman—resigned my Commission of the Peace, and published my letter of the 20th May, 1865, in which I proved the underhand, crafty, and ungentlemanlike action that had been practised towards me, and this letter is now submitted as a "violent attack upon himself and others."

6. In his letter of the 15th December, 1865, he refers to the "official" paper, sworn to by him in the Supreme Court to be an "official record," whereas he establishes the private character of the same in his letter of the 20th November, 1865, published in the *Pastoral Times* of the 9th December following, in which he claims the right to retain the document in his possession (see letter herewith). I distinctly deny that the "paper" was an "official record" (see the letters of Messrs. Crozier, Goodwin, and Sheridan, herewith; as also, printed extract attached to my letter of the 20th May, 1865, wherein it is stated that the words for "private use only" were crossed on the paper signed by Messrs. Crozier and Goodwin.) As these words did not appear in the paper read in the Supreme Court, this fact leads to the irresistible conclusion that Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P., of Mildura, tampered with the "paper" by their removal, or substituted another in its place. I have publicly stated this in paragraph No. 6 of my letter to the Minister of Justice, of 20th May, 1865, referred to me in your B.C. reference; and Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P., of Mildura, has not up to the present time disproved the same.

7. In order to notice the printed enclosure from the Adelaide paper referred to me, it is necessary to remark, that Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P., of Mildura, appears to have favoured Mr. Urquhart's object to obtain a remission of the penalties, by failing to call a Bench of Magistrates to consider the reference of the Honorable the Attorney General of the 29th April, 1864, in Urquhart's cases (see page 4 of printed correspondence), which was received by him as Chairman, containing instructions to obtain the opinion of the Bench thereon; but drew out a letter as a reply, on behalf of the Bench, calculated to forward that end. He canvassed Messrs. Crozier and Goodwin, and obtained their signatures; and to secure a majority, he then applied to Mr. Perry, who was blind and a complete invalid; whilst the document was not sent to the two Magistrates that he knew he could not influence until after it was dispatched to the Crown Law Officers. He thus unfairly made it appear that the Bench had sanctioned a reply which would not have been signed if a Bench meeting had been called, and all the references honestly laid before it. It is a significant fact, that, in order to constitute such majority, Mr. Jamieson applied to two gentlemen who some time previously had resigned the Commission of the Peace, and therefore signed as "late J.P.," purposely excluding Mr. Beveridge and myself—Magistrates who sat in these cases; and this reply, so signed, was accepted as *bonâ fide* by the Law Officers of Victoria.

8. The manner in which the reply was got up by Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P., of Mildura, and the acceptance of the same under such peculiar circumstances by the Government of Victoria, taken in connection with the evidence of J. J. Phelps, Esq. (see page 14 of pamphlet herewith), may satisfactorily account for the remarks of the Honorable the Minister of Justice and the Attorney General of Victoria, as given in the leader from a South Australian journal, marked A.B., forming part of the enclosures referred to me. The complimentary remarks in that leader respecting Mr. Jamieson, attributed to His Honor the Judge, did not appear in the report of the trial as given by the newspaper of the day.

I have, &c.,
STEPHEN COLE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

See Inspector
Sheridan's reply
to my 3rd query,
in his letter now
enclosed.

[Enclosures

[Enclosures in No. 4.]

Mr. Stephen Cole, J.P., to The Secretary of the Crown Law Officers, Melbourne, on the evidence given by Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P., of Mildura, in the libel case *Urquhart v. Argus*, with eight enclosures.

Euston, 20 May, 1865.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to transmit, for the information of the Hon. the Minister of Justice, certified extracts from certain letters of Messrs. Crozier and Goodwin, and to submit, for his consideration, that portion of Mr. Hugh Jamieson's evidence in the libel case *Urquhart v. Argus*, to which these extracts refer, viz.—“I produce an official record of what occurred, signed by the Magistrates.” This paper was then read in Court, and thus came to my knowledge for the first time.

2. I can now prove that the document is not an *official record*, though sworn to as such by Mr. Hugh Jamieson of Mildura. To constitute the same an official record, I submit that it should have been made and signed before the rising of the Court, when the *facts of the case were present to the minds* of the Magistrates.

3. That such document was not framed for many months afterwards, *after I had disapproved of Mr. Hugh Jamieson's subsequent action in these cases*, and when the recollection of the proceedings may have become both effaced and confused, is proved by the circumstance of the Rev. Mr. Goodwin attaching his signature as a late J.P., that Magistrate having resigned his commission in or about February, 1864.

4. It is now shewn that the memo. in question, the existence of which was carefully concealed from me until read in the Supreme Court, was signed by Messrs. Crozier and Goodwin, for Mr. Jamieson's use in private circles only, where it is evident I could have no opportunity of giving a denial to the statements therein contained.

5. That this paper was framed by Mr. Jamieson alone, and for his *private ends*—neither at the instance nor with the concurrence of the other Magistrates—is manifest from the statement of Mr. Crozier that “he had repeatedly refused to sign such paper until he (Mr. Hugh Jamieson) wrote across it ‘for private use only.’” The written testimony of Messrs. Crozier and Goodwin fully bears me out in my statement that such document was not an official record, but the private property of Mr. Hugh Jamieson of Mildura. It is, moreover, shewn, by the accompanying extracts from Messrs. Crozier and Goodwin's letters, that Mr. Jamieson obtained their signatures to this paper, *under false pretences*, and that they consider the production of it in the Supreme Court, unasked by counsel, a “gross breach of faith” towards themselves.

6. I beg to point out that this memo. has been so constructed that the 27th June, 1863, on which the case was heard, is made to appear as the date on which such alleged record was executed; and further, that it is not apparent that the document, as read in Court by the Judge's Associate, had the words crossed on it which Messrs. Crozier and Goodwin assert restricted the memo. they signed to *private use only*. This leads me to suppose that the *original document was withheld*, and another substituted in its place.

7. Under what representations or by what influence Mr. Hugh Jamieson obtained the signatures of Messrs. Crozier and Goodwin as *Magistrates* to such a document for private circulation, they alone can explain. It is sufficient for me to observe that their *secretly* lending their names for such a purpose was most unbecoming and improper conduct towards a Magistrate of my standing.

8. I most unhesitatingly assert that I did not object to Mr. Hervey's defending himself. I never before sat in a Court where several witnesses were allowed to speak at the same time; and as Mr. Hugh Jamieson made no effort to preserve order, I said, “Sit down, Mr. Hervey, you will be heard in your turn.” These words were, I believe, addressed to Mr. Hervey when he was interrupting the proceedings of the Court, and not when he was making his defence. *I did not object to Mr. Hervey's putting in any document in his defence*. I objected to his coming to the Magistrates' Bench to open and arrange papers, and as none of the other Magistrates noticed such disrespect, I ordered Mr. Hervey to take away his papers.

9. During the hearing of these scab cases, in June and July, 1863, I considered Mr. Hugh Jamieson wholly incapable of preserving the necessary order in a justice Court; and I beg herewith to forward papers which will prove that my interference to maintain proper decorum in the very disorderly sittings in July, 1863, was approved of by Mr. Hugh Jamieson. It may be proper to observe that, in Mr. George Urquhart's letter, dated 27th July, 1863, censuring the administration of justice at Cowana, nor in any of the defendant's correspondence, I find no such charge against my magisterial proceedings as that now advanced by Mr. Hugh Jamieson and his colleagues.

10. In drawing attention to Mr. Hugh Jamieson's letter to the Attorney General, dated 1st October, 1863, asking for an inquiry into the proceedings at Cowana on the 27th June, 1863, I beg to point out that this document was sent to me by Mr. Hugh Jamieson, for my signature. As a Magistrate and a gentleman, he could not have adopted this course if he had any doubts that my magisterial conduct could not bear the strictest investigation.

11. That Mr. Hugh Jamieson desired my attention at Cowana, *after my alleged denial of a defence to Mr. Hervey*, may be inferred from the accompanying note, dated 17th July, 1863, offering to drive me to Cowana, so as to obviate any difficulty I might have in reaching that very inconvenient locality. This was written after he had informed me that the cases were set down for hearing on the 23rd July.

12. I may observe that, during the long period in which Mr. Perry and myself have held the Commission of the Peace for Victoria, neither of us sat at Cowana before, as no case of any importance, requiring the attendance of Magistrates, came before that Bench prior to the hearing of these scab cases.

13. It appears to me unnecessary to comment further on the circumstances connected with the framing and use made of this alleged official record. It is evident to me that Mr. Hugh Jamieson's action has been, in this matter, unworthy of a Magistrate and a gentleman.

I have, &c.,

STEPHEN COLE, J.P.

Hugh Jamieson, examined by Mr. Ireland:—I am Chairman of the Cowana Bench of Magistrates; I recollect Mr. Harvey being fined £350 17s.; I was Chairman of the Bench when the fine was inflicted; the other Magistrates were Mr. Cole, Mr. Crozier, and Mr. Goodwin; after the prosecution was closed, I called on the defence in the usual manner; addressing Mr. Harvey, I desired him to proceed with his defence; Mr. Cole objected to any defence being heard; *I produce an official record of what occurred*, signed by the Magistrates.

The record was read, and was as follows:—

“Case tried in Cowana Court, Victoria.

“Sheridan, Sheep Inspector, v. Harvey, Overseer Kulkyn Station. 27 June, 1863.

“On the Bench—Mr. H. Jamieson (Chairman), Mr. Stephen Cole, Mr. John Crozier, and Mr. Thomas H. Goodwin.

“Case No. 1.—2,339 sheep, scabby, and not licensed, as required by the Scab Act of Victoria, No. 143.

“Mr. Sheridan's evidence having been taken by the Bench, and the depositions and examinations of the witnesses for the prosecution being closed, I, as Chairman of the Bench, addressed Mr. William Harvey

"Harvey (the defendant) in the usual manner, and desired him to proceed with the defence. Mr. Cole at once objected to Mr. Harvey making any defence, desired him to stand back, and, addressing the Bench, said, 'This case requires no defence—it is quite ripe for adjudication.' Mr. Cole then addressed me, as Chairman, and said, 'You have already got the oath of a Government officer that the sheep are scabby—that is quite enough in a case like this—what more can you possibly require? We had better decide the matter at once.' A short interruption consequently took place in the proceedings; and after a few words were exchanged by the Bench, I called on the defence, and desired the case to be proceeded with in the usual manner. During the whole of the time that Mr. Harvey was conducting his defence, Mr. Cole audibly said, 'I never saw business conducted in this manner in any Court before. What is the use of a defence?' And during the examination on the side of the defence, he repeatedly said, 'I am not listening to one word they say—all is going in at one ear and out at the other. It is all rot, verbiage, and bosh.' These words he kept not only repeating, but writing upon scraps of paper, and handing them about the Bench, to show his contempt for the defence. During the defence, Mr. Harvey, holding in his hand a paper, stepped forward, and stated that he wished to place it before the Bench. Mr. Cole, holding his right hand up, said, 'Take away your papers; we don't want any of your papers here.' Addressing Mr. Harvey, the defendant in the case, I said, 'Mr. Harvey, you are hereby desired by me to place this paper, or any other documentary evidence you may think proper, before this Bench, for the consideration of the Magistrates.' The paper was then handed in by Mr. Harvey, and read by me for the information of the Bench. It was the license authorizing the sheep to travel, signed by Mr. Carr, an inspector of sheep, Melbourne. A note of it was taken by the Bench in the regular way."

"H. JAMIESON, J.P."

"Mr. Jamieson requests the favour of Messrs. Crozier and Goodwin, the Magistrates who presided on the occasion referred to, stating whether this memo. is a correct statement of the facts as they occurred."

"This memo., as far as I can recollect, is correct.—JOHN CROZIER, J.P."

"I believe this memo. to be a correct statement of facts.—THOS. HILL GOODWIN, late J.P."

COWANA SCAB CASES.

To the Editor.

Sir,

The *Register* of October 10th contains a letter dated Euston, 24th September, 1864, and signed "Stephen Cole," in which a very unwarrantable use is made of my name.

Referring to certain paragraphs which appeared in the *Register* on the subject of the "Cowana Scab Cases," Mr. Cole characterizes the statements therein contained as "unfounded," and charges me with being the author of them.

While denying the right of Mr. Cole to make such an assumption, I beg to state that I have no hesitation in endorsing the opinions expressed in the paragraphs referred to, and, with your permission, will now lay before the public my reasons for believing them to be but too well founded.

As Chairman of the Bench of Magistrates at Cowana, I was extremely anxious, in dealing with the scab cases brought before that Bench, to act up to the letter and in accordance with the interpretation of the Scab Act of Victoria, as held by the highest legal authorities.

I accordingly submitted to the Honorable the Attorney General (Mr. Higinbotham) certain questions for his opinion, and, I also, at considerable trouble and expense, took the opinion of other legal authorities on these points, so essential to the vital interests of this large pastoral community.

The opinions are subjoined, and evidently shew that, whatever may be asserted to the contrary, Mr. Cole did commit a fatal error, in the initiation of each of the four cases in which he was applied to by the Inspector of Sheep, Mr. Sheridan, for summonses against the Kulkyne Station, belonging to Mr. George Urquhart.

It is true that, in a letter of date the 5th of August, 1864, from the Honorable the Attorney General of Victoria, to the Chairman of the Bench of Magistrates, Cowana, intimating the terms of the final settlement by Government of the cases against the Kulkyne Station, the words quoted by Mr. Cole in his letter occur—"that Mr. Urquhart was bound by, and ought to have paid the order drawn by Mr. William Harvey in payment of the fine of £350 17s. inflicted on him." These words, however, have to be taken in connection with other matters, and merely express, I apprehend, the opinion which I heard expressed in Melbourne, both by the Honorable the Chief Secretary and the Honorable Attorney General, that, as Mr. Harvey, the overseer, admitted the liability in Court, and did not appeal, but drew an order for the amount of the fine, it would have been better if Mr. Urquhart, although not legally responsible, had paid his overseer's order in the ordinary course of business.

No one who considers the legal opinions of the Attorney General would be likely to fall into the mistake of supposing that the service of a summons against the overseer, when the owner is known and residing in the Colony, involves the owner in responsibility.

I am a stockholder, and not a lawyer; I do not profess to be skilled in the science of the law. Therefore, in the discharge of any important magisterial duty, for my own sake and that of the Magistrates who sit along with me, I prefer acting in conformity with the opinions known and expressed by the best legal authorities, to basing my line of conduct on the unsupported dicta of anyone, particularly where interests of so much magnitude are involved, as in the cases the determination of which has led to this correspondence.

I deem it a duty incumbent upon me expressly to state, in justice to the local Magistrates at Cowana, and myself, and for the information of the extensive squatting communities of the Lower Murray and Darling, that the two obstruction cases, Nos. 3 and 4, in which it has been so strongly represented by Mr. Cole, throughout the length and breadth of these districts, that the penalties are recoverable at law, were pronounced by all legal authority so utterly untenable, on account of the errors committed by Mr. Cole in their initiation, that the only course of action recommended was their immediate abandonment.

In conclusion I have only to express my most anxious hope that all matters connected with these interminable cases, and which have occupied so much of my time and attention, have now been brought to an end.

Mildura, October 29th, 1864.

I am, &c.,

H. JAMIESON.

VICTORIA SCAB ACT.—No. 143.

Opinions taken in Cowana Scab Cases.

Case No. 1.—Sheridan, Sheep Inspector, v. Harvey, Overseer, Kulkyn Station.—Scabby sheep, unlicensed.

Opinions as to the recovery of the fine, £350 17s.

PAYMENT of the order (£350 17s.) cannot be enforced.

Crown Law Offices, Melbourne,
September, 1863.

GEORGE HIGINBOTHAM.

As judgment has not been given by the Bench under 12th section of the Scab Act (refers to unknown owner), the Magistrates can only enforce the conviction, if they think fit to do so, against Mr. Harvey's goods and chattels, &c.

Crown Law Offices, Melbourne,
September, 1863.

GEORGE HIGINBOTHAM.

If the owner of sheep be known, and be proceeded against by name, all his sheep and other goods and chattels are liable to distress to satisfy the penalty.

Crown Law Offices, Melbourne,
September, 1863.

GEORGE HIGINBOTHAM.

If the owner of the sheep reside within the Colony, he ought to be served with a summons at his residence, if not personally. We do not think the owner's sheep available for penalties against the overseer.

BENNETT & TAYLOR.

Melbourne, August 26th, 1863.

MR. Harvey, overseer, Kulkyn, responsible, but he alone.

BENNETT & TAYLOR.

Melbourne, November 16th, 1863.

Case No. 2.—Sheridan v. Harvey.—Sheep unbranded, belonging to Mr. Urquhart.

The opinions in this case are the same as in No. 1, therefore need not be repeated.

NOTE.—The above legal opinions clearly shew that, in these two cases, Mr. Cole ought to have made the owner of the station, Mr. George Urquhart, the defendant, and not the Overseer, Mr. William Harvey, in order to make the sheep, or other property of said owner, liable to distress, to satisfy the penalties imposed by the Scab Act.

Cases Nos. 3 and 4.—Sheridan, Sheep Inspector; M'Intyre, Superintendent, Kulkyn.—Obstructing Inspector in examining sheep.

Opinion of the Honorable Thomas Howard Fellowes, late Attorney General, received through Messrs. Bennett and Taylor.

Section 1, Scab Act.

MR. Fellowes is of opinion that a superior is not criminally responsible for the acts of an inferior, unless the former expressly authorizes their commission, or directs the acts to be done; and, in this case, Mr. M'Intyre appears, by the evidence, to have known nothing of the matter. Mr. John Urquhart might have been convicted.

"Notice should be given that you will not resist judgment."

To the Chairman of the Bench of Magistrates, Cowana.

Extract from a letter from the Honorable the Attorney General.

The person who actually impeded or hindered the Inspector from examining the sheep should have been made the defendant. These two cases should not be further proceeded with.

To the Chairman, Cowana Bench of Magistrates.

NOTE.—The above legal opinion, and extract from the Attorney General's letter, clearly shew that Mr. Cole ought to have issued the summons in these two cases against the party who caused the obstruction, and not against Mr. M'Intyre, the superintendent of the station. This course is most expressly laid down in the 1st section of the Scab Act of Victoria.

H. JAMIESON.

COWANA SCAB CASE.

To the Editor of the *Pastoral Times*.

Sir,

Having perused a certain paragraph in your issue of the 8th instant, headed the "Cowana Scab Case," in which an unsparing use is made of my name, I beg to offer, through your columns, a few remarks on the article in question.

Your informant should, in my opinion, have pursued the more manly course of signing his name to such an attack on my magisterial proceedings. That such an attack is unsupported by the facts of the case, is shewn by the letter of the Hon. the Attorney General for Victoria, addressed to the Bench of Magistrates, Cowana, stating "that Mr. Urquhart was bound by, and ought to have paid the order drawn by Mr. W. Harvey in payment of the fine of £350 17s. inflicted on him." This I adopt as a proof that I have not committed a "fatal error" in initiating this case against Mr. W. Harvey, who was at the time Mr. George Urquhart's overseer at Kulkyn.

I am, &c.,

STEPHEN COLE, J.P.

To

12. MR. COLE, COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

To the Editor of the *Pastoral Times*.

Wentworth, 1 February, 1865.

Sir,

Having noticed in your issue of the 24th December, 1864, a letter signed "Squatter,"—we, the undersigned Lessees of Crown Lands in the Darling District, beg to disclaim any connection with the same, and to repudiate the statements contained in the letters signed "Squatter" and "Darling Stockholder," in which the Darling Squatters are made the medium of an attempt to censure publicly the conduct of Stephen Cole, Esq., J.P., Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Darling District.

We are, &c.,

H. J. PHELPS.
WILLIAM ROSS, J.P.
ROSS T. REID.
CHARLES RYAN.
HENRY RICKETSON, J.P.
JAMES SCOTT, SENIOR.
JAMES SCOTT, JUNIOR.
JOHN DUNN.
E. B. SCOTT, J.P.
G. A. CARSTAIRS, J.P.
W. McLEAN.
W. McLEAN, JUNIOR.
DONALD MACKENZIE.
DUGALD FLETCHER, J.P.
G. B. FLETCHER.
JAMES PILE, J.P.
G. M. PERRY.
BARRITT & MAY.

A true copy—E. B. SCOTT, J.P.

THE URQUHART SCAB CASE.

To the Editor of the *Empire*.

Sir,

I observed that a contemporary of yours has, with his usual spirit of unfairness, published certain scurrilous attacks on Mr. Cole, our esteemed Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Lower Murray. The writer of these malevolent letters can easily be pointed out. His bad taste and worse grammar give him an individuality which there is no mistaking, even supposing his silly vanity and contemptible malice did not make him known. Both Mr. Cole and his traducer are Justices of the Peace for the Colony of Victoria as well as of New South Wales. Both adjudicated in the famous Urquhart (Scab) Case, when Mr. Hervey, that gentleman's superintendent, was fined £350. The whole Bench was unanimous in inflicting the penalty, but it afterwards appeared that one of the adjudicating Magistrates was drunk, and that he has since been forced by the Victorian Government to resign. The *Age* newspaper charged all the adjudicating Magistrates with being either drunk or suffering from the effects of drink; this charge has never been publicly denied; and Mr. Urquhart, the real defendant, and who was fined £1,500 by these Magistrates, has instituted an action of damages against the *Argus*, for certain remarks made by that journal anent him in connection with this case. The matter is of great public importance, and the result is awaited with impatience by all the friends of good government; for the point to be decided is, whether a Bench of Magistrates, when one or more of these is under the influence of intoxicating liquors, can legally adjudicate. Mr. Higinbotham says no, and has remitted nearly all of the fines inflicted upon Mr. Urquhart, and, I believe, in doing so, he has given general satisfaction to the country. But one thing at least is certain, that Messrs. Peter Beveridge and Stephen Cole were perfectly sober, whatever may have been the state of their judicial brethren. But the traducer of these gentlemen, who also sat on the Bench, seeing the turn things were taking, in order to cover his own part in the proceedings, writes abusive letters against Messrs. Beveridge and Cole, which your contemporary (very unfairly, I think) publishes; for these alone of the adjudicating Magistrates possessed either talent or common honesty. One Magistrate, and the same correspondent already referred to, was averse to fine Mr. Urquhart so heavily, we are told, because it might prevent his paying that worthy the balance then due to him on a squatting transfer; but neither Mr. Cole nor Mr. Beveridge ranked as the defendant's creditor, and they meted out justice, if illegally, at least according to their consciences. But their traducer falsely says that Hervey was not Urquhart's superintendent. In saying so, he asserts what he knows to be an untruth, for Mr. Sheridan, the Scab Inspector, is in possession of a letter written by Mr. Urquhart recognizing him as his manager. It is mean and unfair, then, in this squatting J.P. to turn round upon his brethren in order to preserve his own name on the Commission of the Peace.

Although I dare not defend the whole of the proceedings of this Bench of Magistrates in connection with the Urquhart case, it would be wicked in me, knowing as I do the whole circumstances there anent, from first to last, to stand silently by and see an ignorant, interested, and malicious squatter assail the character of a better man than he is himself.

CADZOW.

THE "squatting transfer" referred to by "Cadzow" is shewn to be the transfer of Messrs. Hugh and B. Jamieson to Mr. George Urquhart of the runs of "Silistria," "Kars," "Coonbaralba," "Balaklava," and "Alma," dated 10th July, 1863, completed 20th August, 1863; "Malakhoff," "Inkerman," "Mount Gipps," dated 14th July, 1864, completed 4th August, 1864; "Redan," dated 12th October, 1864, completed 13th March, 1866.

A VICTORIAN BEAR.

- A Not who first sees the rising sun commands,
- B But who could first discern the rising lands,
- C Who best could know to pump a peeler's leak,
- D Him they their lord and country's father speak—
- E To make a bank was a great plot of State,
- F Buy up a cheap chair, and be a Magistrate.

Extract

Extract from Mr. H. Jamieson's letter, dated 21st July, 1862.

THE best acknowledgments of the stock proprietors are due to you, and often referred to, for your timely zeal in preventing the sheep (diseased with scab) from crossing the Murray near Euston.

A true extract.—STEPHEN COLE.

Printed Correspondence, paragraph of letter, 1 October, 1863.

In conclusion, we have only to express our most anxious desire that you will at once adopt such steps as you may think proper for causing a full enquiry into all the circumstances connected with our proceedings at Cowana Petty Sessions Court; and that when the proper time arrives, the result of such investigation may be placed prominently before the Government and the public.

We have, &c.,

H. JAMIESON, J.P.,
Chairman of Cowana Bench.

The Honorable
George Higinbotham,
Attorney General, Melbourne.

JOHN CROZIER, J.P.
THOS. HILL GOODWIN, J.P.
STEPHEN COLE, J.P.

H. Jamieson, Esq., to S. Cole, Esq.

Monday Evening,
7 September, 1863.

My dear Cole,

I did not return from Neilpo and Yelta in time to write you by the New South Wales mail, so I send my letter by Victoria mail this evening.

I have had the enclosed convictions written out here, in strict conformity with the draft sent up by Bennett and prepared by Mr. Fellowes.

I enclose for your use, copies of all papers which up to the present time have reached me from Melbourne. If I omit at any time sending you any papers, oblige by calling my attention to the omission.

Strange to say, I have received no information from the Colonial Treasurer about the order drawn by Harvey for the first fines of 27th June, but I believe it is paid to Government.

The Chief Secretary has, as I expected he would, written on the matter of Mr. Sheridan's promise to McIntyre, and Mr. Sheridan's reply goes to Melbourne by this mail.

I think I wrote you that I had requested the attention of the Minister of Justice to the letter signed George Urquhart, the whole tenor of the letter being an attack on the administration of justice, at Cowana—the letter being written by a Magistrate, and full of mis-statements, which the Bench would be most happy to have opportunity of refuting, if required, and as soon as possible.

The enclosed papers will convey to you all the information of which I am at present possessed, and I will send you further information without delay after I hear from Melbourne again.

With kind regards to Mrs. Cole and yourself,—

Yours faithfully,
H. JAMIESON.

Mildura, 25 September, 1863.

My dear Cole,

As you may not receive this until you come in from the back country, and I shall then have other business to communicate with you upon, I merely write you hastily this evening to say that, after services of the notices on both Harvey and Urquhart, as defendants, calling upon them "to shew cause why they did not pay"—we must then proceed to other business for the recovering of the penalties.

The Secretary of the Crown Law Department acknowledges my letter referring to the mis-statements made by Urquhart (he being a *Magistrate*), and expresses the wish of the Attorney General that we should address an official letter to him signed by all the Magistrates at Cowana on the occasion. I am quite prepared not only to do so, but also to court enquiry into our proceedings. As reports are being everywhere circulated that all the Magistrates were drunk during the whole time of hearing the cases, &c., I believe we must take combined and very decided action to put this matter right. I wish the Government would send down some properly qualified official to enquire into the whole affair, examine witnesses, &c., and draw up a report—there is no way of reaching the high object of placing the Bench of Cowana and their proceedings properly before the public of Victoria, other than by having at our own request a full Government enquiry on the spot into the state of these cases. This, however, is only my own view, and I shall be *only too glad to learn your opinion* and that of the other Magistrates, with as little delay as possible.

The enquiry would shew how a Magistrate appeared on the floor of the Court, and all constables would necessarily be examined.

I only deeply regret that it may cause (if carried out) great pain to one with whom I am sure we all very much sympathise under his recent vexations. I think, however, I can see his way clearly in the matter; but I really would not like to offer him any opinion, as his views and mine might not accord, and the whole affair is unpleasant, I know, to himself. Mrs. Cole, I hear, has gone down the Murray to Neilpo.

With kind regards,—

Yours faithfully,
H. JAMIESON.

Extract from Pamphlet report.
Urquhart v. Wilson and another.
Examination of H. Jamieson :—

Mr. Dawson objected to the continuation of this evidence.
His Honor said the evidence had been getting irregular for some time.

THE COWANA SCAB CASES.

To the Editor of the *Pastoral Times*.

Sir,

In your issue of 28th October, there appears a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Crown Law Officers, Melbourne, signed by Mr. Stephen Cole, J.P.

To the statements therein contained, I desire to give a most unqualified contradiction.

This letter refers to an official record or paper, drawn up and signed by myself and the other two Magistrates who sat on the Bench along with Mr. Cole, in which it is stated that he attempted to debar the defence, in a case then before the Court of Petty Sessions.

Mr. Cole has, in his letter, denied the official character of this record, and declared its contents to be false. In reply to this, I have to state that its official character was recognized by the Judge, who permitted it to be handed into Court, and desired it to be read by the Clerk; and I presume the signatures of three Magistrates form a sufficient attestation of the truth of its contents. It appears to me, however, that a charge of such a serious character, publicly brought by one Magistrate against three others, affects too deeply the question of the administration of justice, to permit its being made a subject of newspaper controversy. It demands, and ought on public grounds to receive, the immediate attention of the Government and Legislature of New South Wales, of which Colony three of the gentlemen concerned are Magistrates.

Further, to show its official character, the paper referred to was conveyed for signature to Messrs. Crozier and Goodwin by a mounted trooper, the despatch being marked O.H.M.S., as shown in the *Police Duty Books*. Previous to sending it to those gentlemen, without suggestion or solicitation on their part, I wrote upon the margin, in pencil, a memorandum to the effect that I would retain the document in my possession, unless it were found necessary to produce it. My own defence, and theirs to as great an extent, imposed the necessity upon me; and I am very much surprised that these gentlemen should have taken exception to a proceeding intended to benefit themselves so materially.

This paper was produced by me in a trial in the Supreme Court, to prove that a full defence had been allowed in the Petty Sessions Court, notwithstanding the unparalleled proceedings and opposition of Mr. Cole on the Bench. Mr. Cole, in his letter, and for reasons therein alleged, ventures to suppose that "the original document was withheld, and another substituted in its place." To this most unjustifiable insinuation I simply reply that the original document was produced in the Supreme Court, and may be seen, I presume, in the Crown Law Offices with the other public papers, by anyone interested in the matter.

From some extracts published by Mr. Cole, evidently from private correspondence (to whom addressed does not appear), I observe that Messrs. Crozier and Goodwin, the Magistrates referred to, seem to have been under the impression that the statement signed by them, and having reference to the PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS of the Court, was not to be made use of at any time publicly. I desire to remark that, in January last, about a month before the Supreme Court trial came off, Mr. Crozier called upon me at the Adelaide Club. In the course of conversation, I referred to the prospect of my going over to Melbourne immediately, and I pointedly referred to the document alluded to, and stated my full intention of using it in Melbourne if required. Mr. Crozier assented at once to my doing so, and at a meeting of the Magistrates here last week, he admitted his having done so, and gave full expression to his own idea that the document was to be produced by me in the Chief Secretary's and other public offices in Melbourne. What stronger proof of his concurrence, may I ask, can be required? In a note addressed to me when returning the document, Mr. Goodwin states, "I do not hesitate to sign the memorandum, as I believe it to be correct," and offers to swear to the most of the statements. Through the columns of the public press, he also expressed a wish to be regarded as no longer connected with this public business. I did not, therefore, consider that he required any further intimation of my intention.

After all that has been said with reference to this remarkable document, "obtained by false pretences," "under promise of secrecy," and "for private ends," what does it amount to, but that the Magistrates appended their names to a simple statement of facts, connected with the Court in which they sit; which facts would have appeared in the newspapers of the day, had there been reporters present in Court. Mr. Crozier is of opinion that, "the sayings and doings of any Magistrate while he is occupied on the Bench, ought not to be noted or made public." From this opinion I entirely dissent, regarding it as the peculiar boast of the British Constitution, that all its Courts of Justice are open Courts, and believing that the publicity given to the proceedings of Judges and Magistrates through the medium of the press, constitutes one of the greatest safeguards for the impartial administration of justice.

I shall feel obliged by your inserting this letter in your first issue, and I have only to state that nothing but the probability of my silence being misconstrued, has induced me to reply to Mr. Cole's letter.

Mildura, November 20th, 1865.

I am, &c.,
H. JAMIESON, J.P.

Mr. Stephen Cole, J.P., to The Reverend Mr. Goodwin, late a Magistrate of Victoria.

Euston, 10 May, 1865.

Reverend Sir,

Having reference to a document signed by yourself and Mr. John Crozier, and read by Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P., of Mildura, while giving evidence as a witness of Mr. Urquhart's, in the libel case *Urquhart v. Argus*, and which then came to my knowledge for the first time, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to reply to the following queries:—

1. Was such document intended by you as a protest against my magisterial conduct while sitting on the 27th June, in the case of *Sheridan v. Harvey*?
2. Was such document framed in accordance with your wishes, or did Mr. Jamieson prepare it and seek the signatures of yourself and Mr. Crozier?
3. Can you inform me of the exact date or about the time on which you signed such protest, and why such document bears no date?
4. Do you recollect my using the words, "Sit down Mr. Harvey, you will be heard in your turn"?
5. Do you recollect Mr. Jamieson swearing Mr. Harvey previously to his entering on his defence?

The favour of an immediate reply is herewith sought.

I have, &c.,
STEPHEN COLE, J.P.

The Reverend Thomas Hill Goodwin to Stephen Cole, Esq., J.P.

Yelta, 20 May, 1865.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, containing certain queries having reference to the document read by Mr. Jamieson, J.P., during his examination as a witness in the case of *Urquhart v. Argus*, and have only to reply to query—

1. No.
2. Certainly not; I knew nothing of the document having been prepared until it was sent to me for my signature.

3. I do not remember the date—only that I received it while confined to the house with an attack of neuralgia, about the end of October or early in November last. Why it bears no date I know not, and indeed I was unaware it did not.
4. I cannot recollect.
5. I believe he did; but at this distance of time I could neither swear to that, nor to several of the expressions mentioned in the document.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS HILL GOODWIN.

Mr. Stephen Cole, J.P., to Mr. John Crozier, J.P.

Euston, 10 May, 1865.

Sir,

Having reference to a document signed by yourself and the Reverend Mr. Goodwin, and read by Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P., of Mildura, while giving evidence as a witness of Mr. Urquhart's in the libel case, *Urquhart v. Argus*, and which then came to my knowledge for the first time, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to reply to the following queries:—

1. Was such document intended by you as a protest against my magisterial conduct while sitting on the 27th June, in the case of *Sheridan v. Harvey*?
 2. Was such document framed in accordance with your wishes, or did Mr. Jamieson prepare it, and seek the signatures of yourself and Mr. Goodwin?
 3. Can you inform me of the exact date, or about the time, on which you signed such protest, and why such document bears no date?
- Do you recollect my using the words, "Sit down, Mr. Harvey, you will be heard in your turn"?
5. Do you recollect Mr. Jamieson swearing Mr. Harvey previously to his entering on his defence?

The favour of an immediate reply is herewith sought.

I have &c.,
STEPHEN COLE, J.P.

Mr. John Crozier to Stephen Cole, Esq.

Kulhyne, 17 May, 1865.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 10th instant, having reference to a paper read by Mr. H. Jamieson, J.P., in the case of *Urquhart v. Argus*, signed by the Rev. Mr. Goodwin and myself. In your letter you ask several questions with reference to the same.

Answer to question 1. "No," inasmuch as I refused to sign the memo. until Mr. Jamieson wrote in one corner, "for private purposes only," meaning his own.

Answer to question 2. Mr. Jamieson prepared the paper and asked for my signature.

Answer to question 3. Cannot inform you of the exact date; it might be December last; don't recollect if it bore any date.

Decline to answer any further questions relative to the Cowana cases.

I have, &c.,
JOHN CROZIER.

Extract from Printed Correspondence—Attorney General's letter.

Crown Law Offices,
Melbourne, 29 April, 1864.

Sir,

By direction of the Attorney General I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a communication that he has received from the attorney of Mr. Urquhart, in relation to the scab cases at Cowana.

You are requested to be so good as to furnish the Attorney General with a statement of the views of the Bench respecting the allegations contained in the letter of Messrs. McGregor and Henderson.

The points upon which the Attorney General particularly desires to be assisted by the opinion of the Bench are the following:—

- 1st. Is it true that a promise was given in the hearing of the Magistrates, by the Scab Inspector, on the 27th June, that twenty days would be given to Mr. Urquhart's superintendent to obtain a license or a Treasury receipt, and that no proceedings would be taken in the meantime? And were proceedings taken by the Scab Inspector before the end of three weeks, in violation of that promise?
- 2nd. Was the Treasurer's receipt for the license fee produced before the Magistrates on the 23rd July, before the case was disposed of? And,—
- 3rd. Were the cheques which are now being sued upon for the respective sums of £766 and £469 3s. given by Mr. Urquhart and accepted by the Magistrates—as alleged—in lieu of the necessary security to prosecute the appeal, or were they given in payment of the penalties imposed by the Bench?

The Chairman of the Bench,
Cowana.

I have, &c.,
A. H. CHOMLEY,
Secretary.

Printed Correspondence—H. Jamieson's letter of 28 May, 1864.

Court House,
Cowana, 28 May, 1864.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th April, enclosing copy of a communication received by the Honorable the Attorney General from the attorneys of Mr. Urquhart, in relation to the scab cases at Cowana, of dates June and July last.

In reply, I beg to furnish, as requested, replies from this Bench to the questions submitted in your letter, with some further remarks expressive of the views of the Bench respecting the allegations contained in the letter of Mr. Urquhart's attorneys.

Reply to Question No. 1.

No promise whatever was given by the Inspector of Sheep, Mr. Sheridan, before the Bench of Magistrates at Cowana, on the 27th June, that twenty days would be given to Mr. Urquhart's superintendent to obtain a license or Treasury receipt, and that no proceedings would be taken in the meantime by the Inspector.

Out

Out of Court, and, the Magistrates believe, near the Cowana Police Quarters, a conversation between Mr. Sheridan and Mr. M'Intyre took place; the promise alluded to was said to be made there. In Mr. Sheridan's evidence in July, before the Cowana Court, the promise is admitted by him. The Bench was never consulted on this matter of promise, and had application been made for any expression of opinion thereon, it would very properly not have been entertained.

Reply to latter part of question No. 1.

Proceedings were taken by Mr. Sheridan within the term of the three weeks referred, as shewn in the evidence before the Court in July.

Reply to question No. 2.

The Treasury receipt for the license fee was produced before the Bench on the 25th July, and a copy taken in evidence, during the hearing of the case *Sheridan v. Urquhart*, for owning 5,103 scabby sheep and unlicensed.

On a subsequent and similar case on the 28th July, no Treasury receipt or license was put before the Court, Mr. Urquhart's defence on that occasion being that all the sheep on Kulkynne were clean. (*Vide* evidence, cross-examination of witness M'Intyre by Urquhart.)

Reply to question No. 3.

The cheques for £776 and £465 3s. were given by Mr. Urquhart in lieu of the security to prosecute his appeals, and were not given in payment of the penalties imposed by the Bench.

Mr. Urquhart, on stating his intention of appealing, was required by the Bench, in the usual manner, to find the necessary sureties. The clauses of the Act referring to appeals, both to the Supreme Court and also to the Court of Quarter Sessions, were carefully read over twice to Mr. Urquhart, and the Act referring to them handed over to him for his perusal during the adjournment of the Court; *time was also allowed by the Bench for obtaining sureties*, and it was only after finding that no sureties could be procured by Mr. Urquhart in this remote locality, that the Bench very reluctantly consented to accept his cheques.

The notices requiring the Magistrates to state the cases in the matter of the convictions, and alluded to by Mr. Urquhart's attorney, were served upon the Bench. The Bench were quite ready to state the cases, and, to avoid delay, had all the necessary documents prepared for so doing, but was compelled in the absence of any security, and Mr. Urquhart's cheques being dishonoured, to return as a reply, that under the circumstances, the statement of any cases must be declined.

I have, &c.,

H. JAMIESON,
Chairman, Cowana Bench.

Forwarded in reply to the Attorney General's Office, with our approval.

H. JAMIESON, J.P.
JOHN CROZIER, J.P.
THOS. HILL GOODWIN, late J.P.
G. M. PERRY, late J.P.

Certified copy—H. JAMIESON, J.P.

Extract from Pamphlet report—Urquhart v. Wilson & another.

Joseph James Phelps, squatter, examined by Mr. Fellowes, deposed:—I was at the Police Court, Cowana, when Mr. Urquhart was fined for his scabby sheep. Previous to the decision of the Bench being given, Urquhart said to me that the Magistrates were losing their time, as he had sufficient political influence to put aside any decision they might arrive at. Mr. Urquhart was continually boasting of his political influence, but he did not say from what quarter it proceeded.

Cross-examined by Mr. Billing: This was at Cowana. All the Magistrates were present.

Mr. Billing: Are you sure that Mr. Urquhart's words were not that he would appeal to a higher Court? *Witness*—He might have said that also.

Mr. Billing: But are you sure that this was not all he said? *Witness*—The words I have used convey the exact meaning of what Mr. Urquhart said.

Mr. Billing: I don't want the exact meaning—I want the words? *Witness*—The words were identical in meaning with those I have used.

Mr. Billing: Have you indemnified the *Argus*? *Witness*—No.

Mr. Billing: Have you given any promise to hold the defendants harmless? *Witness*—No.

Mr. Billing: Has there been anything to that effect? *Witness*—I have written to two or three persons on the subject—to Mr. Beveridge and Mr. Cole.

Re-examined by Mr. Fellowes: The talk about the indemnity came about this way:—The squatters in the neighbourhood thought that the *Argus* had taken a very proper course in protecting the public at large against the infliction of a great evil by an individual, and that they were entitled to support the *Argus* in doing so.

Mr. Robert Sheridan to Stephen Cole, Esq., J.P., Euston.

Neilpo, Wentworth,
30 June, 1866.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of date the 7th June, submitting certain queries relative to the proceedings connected with the Cowana Scab Cases, I have the honor to give you the following replies:—

Query 1st.

You ask, first, "Did you consider that on the sitting of the Magistrates at Cowana Petty Sessions, on the 27th of June, 1863, that I denied Harvey a defence?"

Reply.

My reply is, I did not. You made use of no language in my hearing that could cause any man acquainted with the recognized procedure of Petty Sessions to believe that you desired to do so; and had you given utterance to any such language, I feel sure I would have noticed and remembered it. I was not, as you know, a mere spectator, but was obliged to take an active part in, and watch the proceedings of the Court, being then Inspector of the District and complainant in that case.

I observed that you frequently objected to the irregular manner in which the Chairman, Mr. Jamieson, ordered the procedure of the Court, of which the swearing of the defendant, Harvey, and the taking of his depositions afford a marked example. This proceeding was as gross a violation of law and practice as if he had taken the sworn testimony of a man (standing in the felon's dock) accused of the gravest crime.

I think it probable that the objections you properly made to these irregularities have been mistaken by two of the Magistrates (who were inexperienced in the procedure of Courts) for a disposition on your part to deny Harvey a defence; consequently, they were more easily persuaded, many months afterwards, by Jamieson, to support the charge, by putting their signatures to the accusing document.

Intelligent

Intelligent men, desirous of ascertaining the grounds upon which the accusation rests, must deem it of the utmost importance to know the circumstances connected with, and that surround it, which have convinced every impartial man acquainted with them, that it is a calumny. The circumstances are as follows:—

- 1st. The charge did not originate with Mr. Urquhart, nor with his overseer, Mr. Harvey, the persons supposed to be aggrieved.
- 2nd. The accusation was not known to the public, to you, nor even to me, although I was well acquainted in the district, and intimate with all the Magistrates, until it was intruded by Jamieson into the proceedings of the libel case (*Urquhart versus Wilson and another*) heard at the Supreme Court, twenty months after the hearing of Harvey's case at Cowana.
- 3rd. The paper setting forth the charge which was sworn to by Jamieson as an official record, is now well known to have been his private property, and that it was volunteered by him, UNNECESSARILY, when in the witness box, for no other object but to annoy or to injure you.
- 4th. The charge was not brought against you until Jamieson became incensed by your denouncing his irregular proceedings, of which his conduct in connection with a reference from the Attorney General to the Cowana Bench is a striking example. This proceeding, as well as other of his doings, were calculated to further the object Mr. Urquhart had in view, namely, the remission of the penalties—see after paragraph 15.

See W. Chomley's letter, dated 29th April, 1864, in page 4, printed correspondence.

You ask, secondly, "Was there any record made by the Magistrates, during their sitting, of such language having been used by me as sworn to by Mr. Hugh Jamieson?" Second query.

No record of the kind was made, as far as I could judge; and it could not have been done without your knowledge, as you never left the Court during the time of sitting.

If the Magistrates believed that you had, while sitting on the Bench, said or done anything so improper or unjust as to call on them, from a sense of public duty, to take action against you, they would have done so openly and above board. A record of the language or act, if said or done, to which exception has since been taken, would have been made at the time, and before the rising of the Court. This was not done, simply because there is no truth in the accusation. It then had no existence—it was an afterthought.

The private conversation between Magistrates on the Bench, amongst gentlemen, is deemed sacred. This feeling seems not to have restrained Jamieson when bringing charges against you. One of the expressions attributed to you reached my ears; but if the context in which it fell was faithfully given, it would convey a different meaning from that which Jamieson has tried to make it bear, by giving it a place in the counterfeit official record, by the side of the untruthful accusation. An attempt was thus made to convey to the mind of the public a great falsehood through the medium of a little truth, and that truth diverted from the channel through which it originally flowed.

You ask, thirdly, "Did Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P., seek to induce you, when you applied to him for certain process, as a Magistrate, against George Urquhart, to lay your information for a smaller number of sheep than you found to be diseased?" Third query.

He did. If I had complied with his request, the money penalty imposed upon Urquhart would have been proportionably less in amount. The Magistrates were bound by law (an offence being proved) to impose a fixed penalty of three shillings per head, and the penalties in the July cases (to which Jamieson's request had reference) amounted to upwards of twelve hundred pounds.

I cannot account for the sympathy for Mr. Urquhart so unmistakably evinced by Jamieson, in this and other of his doings (of which the fourth circumstance named in this letter is another proof), unless there be truth in what is generally believed, that he was at the time a creditor of the defendant's, and consequently interested in his welfare.

I have read your letter (copy enclosed to me), dated 20th May, 1865, addressed to the Secretary of the Crown Law Officers, and intended for the consideration of the Minister of Justice. I believe it to be a truthful and a lucid statement of the circumstances of which it treats. The position I have occupied—that of Inspector of Sheep, and being also prosecutor, complainant, and witness in the scab cases at Cowana—has given me means and opportunities of forming a correct judgment that few had at their command.

Should you require again to apply to me with reference to these proceedings, I shall be happy to respond to your desire.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT SHERIDAN,
Late Inspector of Sheep for the Colony of Victoria.

Woolshed, 14 November, 1863.

My dear Cole,

I have not unfrequently seen most extraordinary productions from Police Quarters, but anything to equal the enclosed I have never seen.

Would you give me your idea as to the course you would approve of? I wrote on the back what I have done.

With reference to Beveridge's memo., you will recollect how very emphatically he spoke on the Bench, both on Thursday and Friday, when you very properly called the attention of the Bench to the grossly careless manner in which the police were discharging their duty, and the delay in calling them back to Court duty when any adjournment took place by clearing the Court.

In my letter to the Chief Commissioner, I merely said that, at the request of the six Magistrates, I begged to inform him that the opinion formed of the manner in which the police performed their duty was unfavourable to the police force.

H.J.

A true copy.—HENRY BURNE, J.P., of Victoria.

MEMORANDUM in reply to a blank cover reference under date 14th November, by Hugh Jamieson, Esquire, J.P., and report dated 16th October, 1863, of Constable Greene, R. No. 742, to his officer.

Euston, 18 November, 1863.

ON the sitting of Magistrates referred to at Cowana, continued over five days from the 23rd July, 1863, I was present, and I concurred with Mr. Jamieson in the remarks addressed by him to Constable Greene, No. 742, whose replies to that gentleman I considered to be most impertinent.

I here record my opinion, that the constables at Cowana Petty Sessions, during the sittings above referred to, were all wanting in a proper and respectful demeanour to Magistrates.

It appeared to me, and I speak from the experience of the twelve years last past of these frontier police establishments, that they were most grossly careless in the discharge of their duties in attendance upon the Magistrate Court, and I have a full recollection when on the Bench of calling attention to the same.

Indeed the recognized exercise of a proper and judicious interference on the part of a peace officer in keeping order in a Justice's Court, would have saved the Magistrates the very disagreeable duty of fining the defendant Urquhart for contempt of Court, and that only after he had been cautioned by the Bench on the 23rd July, and allowed to apologize for his violent and intemperate behaviour, but on

the 24th July, the defendant Mr. George Urquhart, J.P., proceeded to shake his fist at the Bench of Magistrates, and might have contemplated an assault on some one of the sitting Justices; but no effort on the part of the constables was made to check such conduct.

I decline to address myself to the consideration of the impudent and mendacious statements of Constable Greene, No. 742.

STEPHEN COLE, J.P.

A true copy—HENRY BURNE, J.P., of Victoria.

H. Jamieson, Esq., to S. Cole, Esq.

Mildura, River Murray,
28 November, 1863.

My dear Cole,

Your official reply to the papers connected with the Cowana Police was duly received by me, and I have to thank you for your prompt and full expression of opinion thereon.

HUGH JAMIESON.

A true transcript—HENRY BURNE, J.P., of Victoria.

The Bench of Magistrates, Cowana, to The Honorable George Higinbotham, Attorney General, Melbourne.

Petty Sessions Court,
Cowana, 1 October, 1863.

Sir,

We have the honor, as Magistrates of Victoria, who were engaged in the discharge of our public duty in presiding at the Cowana Petty Sessions Court, on the 27th June last, now to address you, and to bring under your special notice the following important facts connected with the proceedings of that day, and beg to remark,—

1st. That part of the business before the Court on the 27th June last, consisted of two cases laid by Mr. Sheridan, Inspector of Sheep, appointed by the Victorian Government, against the Kulkyn station, for breaches of the provision of the Victoria Scab Act. Mr. George Urquhart is owner of the Kulkyn station.

In the first case brought before the Court by Mr. Sheridan, the defendant was fined £351 0s. 6d., being at the rate of 3s. per head on 2,330 sheep proved to be diseased with scab, and not licensed as prescribed by law. 3s. per head is the amount named by the Act, and a conviction for less is not allowed.

2nd. In the second case brought before the Court by Mr. Sheridan, the defendant was fined £5 for not having the Kulkyn sheep branded as prescribed by law.

By section 5 of the Victoria Scab Act, the maximum penalty is £50. This amount might have been imposed had the Magistrates thought proper.

We have now, in connection with the above named cases, to request your attention to a letter which has been published in the "*Economist*" newspaper Melbourne, headed "Harsh proceedings under the Scab Act," &c. This letter is dated River Darling, 27th July, and is signed George Urquhart. It publicly impugns the decision of this Bench, and contains statements made relative to our official acts as the presiding Magistrates of the day, which are at variance with the truth.

In illustration of the position in which these matters are now placed before the public, we would remark that, in referring to the case of unlicensed sheep, Mr. Urquhart states that his representative was fined, "in spite of the clearest evidence," in the sum of £351 0s. 6d.

As the whole of the depositions in this case have been transmitted to your office by the Chairman of this Bench, we would only at present beg leave to remark, that we trust and feel assured your perusal of these documents will at once enable you to confirm our decision. The fact of the sheep being scabby and unlicensed was proved to us by undisputed evidence, and the correctness of Mr. Sheridan's declaration has since received substantial confirmation by the breaking out of scab, we regret to state, in not less than 12,000 sheep on the Kulkyn station.

Mr. Urquhart further states that this fine was imposed in the Cowana Court, on the 27th June last, "and no appeal allowed."

We emphatically desire to give this statement our most unqualified contradiction, and to state that it is entirely at variance with the truth.

In conclusion, we have only to express our most anxious desire that you will at once adopt such steps as you may think proper, for causing a full inquiry into all the circumstances connected with our proceedings at Cowana Petty Sessions Court; and that, when the proper time arrives, the result of such investigation may be placed prominently before the Government and the public.

A true transcript—STEPHEN COLE.

H. JAMIESON, J.P.,
Chairman of Cowana Bench.
JOHN CROZIER, J.P.
THOMAS HILL GOODWIN, J.P.
STEPHEN COLE, J.P.

H. Jamieson, Esq., to S. Cole, Esq.

17 July, 1863.

Dear Cole,

Mr. Sheridan has gone to Neilpo to-day; he requested me to inform you that he would go down to see Crozier, and come up to Cowana with him on Thursday morning, where he would see you in the morning.

I hear Mrs. Cole is coming down with you. *I hope you will make this a stage, if convenient for your plans, and I can drive you down to Cowana.*

Mr. Urquhart goes on to Wentworth the day before the trial comes off.

With kind remembrances to all at Ki,—

Yours faithfully,
HUGH JAMIESON.

A true transcript—HENRY BURNE, J.P., of Victoria.

Extract from *Pastoral Times*, 28th October, 1865.

Resignation.—At his own request, the name of Stephen Cole, Esquire, has been removed from the roll of Magistrates of Victoria.

No. 5.

MR. COMMISSIONER COLE to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Euston, Darling District,
23 July, 1866.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to transmit herewith, a letter from Mr. R. Sheridan, dated 14th instant, to be placed at his request with his letter of the 30th June last, which accompanied my report of the 7th July, 1866, on a B.C. reference, dated 14th May, 1866, on certain complaints made against me by Mr. Hugh Jamieson, for publication of libellous and scurrilous attacks on him in the newspapers.

I have, &c.,

STEPHEN COLE,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

[Enclosure in No. 5.]

Robert Sheridan, Esq., to Stephen Cole, Esq.

Neilpo, Wentworth,
14 July, 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor to state, that in the letter I addressed to you, in reply to your queries with reference to the scab case at Cowana, I inadvertently made use of the word "complainant," which in that case was an inadequate if not an incorrect term, and may cause the intelligent reader to believe that I am mistaken in the statement made by me, viz.—that it was a "gross violation of law and practice" to swear the defendant, Harvey, and take down his depositions.

I should have styled myself the informant, by which it would be understood that it was not merely a matter of complaint, but that the case had been initiated by an information sworn to by me, under which circumstance the evidence of the defendant was not admissible.

By attaching to my reply, in answer to your queries, this explanation, you will render my letter intelligible, and spare me the unpleasant feeling of being misunderstood.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT SHERIDAN,

Late Inspector of Sheep for the Colony of Victoria.

No. 6.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 27 July, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, the enclosed reply from Mr. Commissioner Cole, to two letters of similar purport, addressed by Mr. Hugh Jamieson to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary and the Honorable the Attorney General, dated respectively, 8th and 15th December, 1865, and forwarded to you by Mr. Plunkett's communication of 16th April last.

In those letters, Mr. Jamieson invited attention to, and complained of, a letter published by Mr. Cole in the *Pastoral Times* newspaper, in which his (Mr. Jamieson's) conduct as a Magistrate is impugned, and his veracity impeached, and requested that Mr. Cole might be called upon to substantiate his allegations.

Mr. Cole now shews that the letter published by him and complained of by Mr. Jamieson, was the copy of one which he had addressed to the Minister of Justice, in Victoria, calling attention to the conduct of Mr. Jamieson, in relation to certain cases in which he had been, as a Magistrate of Victoria, associated with him, and to certain statements of Mr. Jamieson in connection therewith; and that its publication only took place when, his representation having been unnoticed, Mr. Cole felt bound to resign his own commission, and published the letter in explanation thereof.

So far as Mr. Cole's proceedings are involved in Mr. Jamieson's complaint, the vindication of them which he has now furnished is, I think, sufficient—though it may be questioned whether, having regard to his official position under the Government of this Colony, he might not have adopted a more discreet and a more dignified course in the matter.

The impeachment of Mr. Jamieson's veracity, complained of by him, has relation to a document produced by Mr. Jamieson on a trial in Melbourne, in March, 1865, and sworn to by him as "an official record of what occurred" at the Cowana Bench, in July, 1863, signed by the Magistrates.

Mr. Cole now forwards original letters from the other Magistrates whose names were appended to the document, from which it appears that this "official record" was prepared by Mr. Jamieson, and signed by them at his solicitation, about the month of November, 1864. Mr. Crozier, one of the Magistrates, adds that "he refused to sign the memo. until Mr. Jamieson wrote in one corner 'for private purposes only,' meaning his own"; and in one of Mr. Jamieson's published letters, he confirms the statement that, previous to its signature, he wrote upon the margin a memorandum to the effect that he would "retain the document in his possession, unless it were found necessary to produce it."

It

It is only possible to avoid the conclusion that the impeachment is sustained, by supposing Mr. Jamieson to attach to the expression "official record," a meaning foreign to the ordinary acceptance of the terms.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Having received Mr. Cole's explanation, I cannot say more than has been already said—that I consider an indiscreet act on Mr Cole's part the publication of the letter.—J.B.W.—31st July.

H. Jamieson, Esq., 8th August, 1866.

Returned to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, with a view to Mr. Cole being apprised as above.—M.F.—B.C., 8th August, 1866.

No. 7.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to H. JAMIESON, Esq.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 8 August, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to the letters addressed by you to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney General, dated respectively the 8th and 15th December last, in which you complain of the publication of a letter in the *Pastoral Times*, by Mr. Stephen Cole, Commissioner of Crown Lands, impugning your conduct as a Magistrate, and your veracity with regard to certain matters which took place in the Colony of Victoria,—I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that, having received Mr. Cole's explanation of the case, he cannot say any more than has been already stated—that he considers it an indiscreet act on Mr. Cole's part to have published the letter referred to.

I have, &c.,

MICL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 8.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MR. COMMISSIONER COLE.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 30 August, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that the Honorable the Minister for Lands, having had under consideration your letter of the 7th ultimo, in reference to certain publications in newspapers, has been pleased to intimate that he considers the publication in question an indiscreet act on your part.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

No. 2.

H. JAMIESON—CHARGE AGAINST MR. COLE, C.C.L.

SCHEDULE.

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5.	Under Secretary to H. Jamieson.	23 August	23
6.	H. Jamieson to Minister for Lands.	11 September	24
7.	Under Secretary to H. Jamieson.	19 September	24

No. 1.

MEMORANDUM.

In the course of a conversation in my office on the 8th instant, Mr. Jamieson made some statements reflecting upon the conduct of Mr. Commissioner Cole in reference to his official position, of which I felt bound to make a note; and, on my proceeding to do so, Mr. Jamieson requested me to take his statement in his own words. The enclosed was accordingly written from Mr. Jamieson's dictation; and though he has therein to some extent qualified his previous language, more particularly by giving as inferences statements previously given as facts, I feel it to be only proper to make Mr. Cole aware of them, to the end that he may offer such observations, or take such other notice thereof, as he may deem advisable.

Mr. Jamieson requested me to withhold action upon the memorandum until he should put his charges in writing, which he promised to do in the course of a few days; but I have this morning received a personal communication from Mr. R. P. Raymond, to the effect that he, Mr. Jamieson, desires the memorandum to stand. I conclude, therefore, that he has abandoned his intention of writing.

Commissioner Cole,
15 May, 1866.

A. O. M.
15 May, 1866.

No. 2.

[Enclosure referred to.]

Mr. Jamieson informs me that the tender for the Paringi Run was forwarded to Mr. Cole to be reported on—that the country was ascertained by Mr. Cole to belong to Nash—that Nash was not informed by Mr. Cole in the regular manner of the acceptance of his tender, but that information was directly conveyed from the Crown Lands Office at Euston, to Mr. E. M. Curr, Chief Inspector of Sheep, at Melbourne, requesting him to put himself in communication with Glass or Nash, and to endeavour to secure the run for Mr. Henry Burne, who had just been dismissed from the office of Police Magistrate of Wentworth—that those arrangements were completed, and the run was by gift secured for Mr. Burne, fifty pounds having been first named as its value—it being, in fact, worth £1,500 (£2,000 to Mr. MacFarlane).

Communication was then sent to Euston, and the run was gazetted.

Mr. Jamieson, in explanation, states that the full particulars of the run were sent to Melbourne, and not to the office in Sydney, and that the report was therefore improperly delayed by Mr. Cole. Mr. MacFarlane considers that Mr. Burne has been by Mr. Cole most improperly placed in possession of Paringi Run.

Mr. Jamieson adds, that the delay occasioned by communicating with Melbourne prevented a run from appearing in the *Government Gazette* in the usual way.

8th May.

NOTE.—At Mr. Jamieson's request, I have agreed to delay communicating with Mr. Cole until he has leisure to write a statement to the above effect.

No. 3.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MR. COMMISSIONER COLE.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 16 May, 1866.

SIR,

See C. C. Lands'
Memo. of 15th.

I have the honor to inform you that, in the course of a conversation in my office on the 8th instant, Mr. Jamieson made some statements reflecting on your conduct in reference to your official position, of which I felt bound to take a note; and, on my proceeding to do so, Mr. Jamieson requested me to take his statement in his own words. The enclosed was accordingly written from Mr. Jamieson's dictation, and though he has therein, to some extent, qualified his previous language, more particularly by giving as inferences statements previously given as facts, I feel it to be only proper to make you aware of them, in order that you may offer such observations, or take such other notice thereof, as you may deem advisable.

Mr. Jamieson requested me to withhold action upon the memorandum until he should put his charges in writing, which he promised to do in a few days; but I have received (on the 15th instant) a personal communication from R. P. Raymond, to the effect that Mr. Jamieson desires the memo. to stand. I conclude, therefore, that he has abandoned his intention of writing.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 4.

MR. COMMISSIONER COLE to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Euston, Darling District,
12 July, 1866.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 6th May last, covering a statement dated 8th May, made by Mr. Hugh Jamieson, reflecting on my conduct in reference to my official position, and to furnish the following replies to the same:—

1. The abstract of Yucan, No. 202, of February, 1861, by Mr. William Nash, for West Paringi, Block A, was forwarded to me for report in your letter of 30 March, 1861, enclosing 264 applications for new country, and have all been disposed of with the exception of two.

2. It is not my practice to inform applicants for country that their tenders are accepted, nor is it prescribed as a part of the duties of a Commissioner of Crown Lands, so far as I am informed.

3. I never transmitted any information to Mr. E. M. Curr, the Chief Inspector of Sheep, Melbourne, that the tender for West Paringi, Block A, was accepted, and never requested him to communicate "with Glass or Nash to lease the run for Mr. Henry Burne," as will be seen by the enclosed letter of that gentleman of the 29th June last.

4. Mr. Burne's arrangements were made through the intervention of his own friends; and his letter of 7th July instant herewith, will shew that the block of country in question was not procured for him through my instrumentality; and, as to its valuation by Mr. Hugh Jamieson, I beg to observe that I do not consider him a competent authority to estimate the price of country, even when he has seen it.

5. That "communication was then sent to Euston, and the run was gazetted," when and by whom is not shewn, is not true, and exhibits an extraordinary effort to make a statement to the detriment of a public officer; as it must be well known to this individual that runs are not gazetted by local Commissioners, more particularly as he subscribes to and reads the New South Wales *Government Gazette*.

6. It is also untrue that my report on the tender was "improperly delayed"; for, other than my report under date 24th December, 1864, I have sent neither "full particulars" to Melbourne, or to any other person; and that "Mr. M'Farlane considers that Mr. Burne has been, by Mr. Cole, most improperly placed in possession of Paringi "Run," rests solely upon the assertion of Mr. Hugh Jamieson. I annex the certificate of William Ross, Esq., J.P., which shews that he had a memorandum furnished to him by Henry Burne, Esq., signed by Mr. M'Farlane, that the country occupied by Mr. Burne on Mr. Nash's behalf, was not either claimed or occupied by him.

It is not true that the run did not appear in the usual way in the *Government Gazette*, as is shewn by No. 38 of 24th February, 1865, page 493, and is another misrepresentation of a fact, with the view to the introduction of the falsehood that a delay had been occasioned by my "communicating with Melbourne."

In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge your courtesy towards me, in reducing the statements of Mr. Hugh Jamieson to writing, for my information.

I have, &c.,

STEPHEN COLE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

[Enclosures]

MR. COLE, COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

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[Enclosures in No. 4.]

Henry Burne, Esq., to Stephen Cole, Esq., Commissioner of Crown Lands, Euston.

West Paringi,
7 July, 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th ultimo, enclosing copy of a statement made by Mr. Hugh Jamieson, reflecting upon your official conduct in connection with the run of West Paringi, occupied by me; and in reply, to state that I never received any information from you whatever in reference to the above run; that the run, as the records of the Crown Lands Office will of course shew, came into my possession by transfer in the usual way, upon the acceptance of the tender of Mr. Wm. Nash for the "West Paringi" block, and not the Paringi Run as mis-stated by Mr. Jamieson, that being the adjoining block on the east, in the possession of Mr. M'Farlane; but had I required any information that would have tended to facilitate the legal occupation of vacant Crown Lands, I am not aware that there would have been any objection on the part of the Government to my applying for it at the local Lands Office.

It seems unnecessary for me further to notice the remarks of Mr. Jamieson, than to say that he has gone completely out of his way to speak of me in the most offensive manner, as having been just dismissed from the office of Police Magistrate at Wentworth, well knowing the circumstances attending my removal from that office; but it is plainly to be seen that Mr. Jamieson has been actuated by personal hostility, arising, in all probability, from my declining to adopt his views regarding the Cowana scab cases.

I have, &c.,

HENRY BURNE.

I certify that I had a memorandum furnished me by Henry Burne, Esq., signed by Mr. M'Farlane, stating that the country occupied by Mr. Burne, on Mr. Nash's behalf, was not either claimed or occupied by him. Such paper was sent to me by Mr. Burne, lest I should attach any importance to certain statements that he considered were unfounded, and the circulation of which among his friends, uncontradicted, was disadvantageous to him. I have not been able to trace it, and fear it must have been destroyed.

WM. ROSS, J.P.

Melbourne Club,
5 January, 1866.

Edward M. Curr, Esq., to Stephen Cole, Esq., Commissioner of Crown Lands, Euston.

29 June, Melbourne.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of 9th instant, I beg to state that I never had any communication with you relative to Paringi, Block A.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD M. CURR.

Submitted for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Lands.

It appears to me that the Commissioner has completely disproved everything in Mr. Jamieson's statement that was tangible; and that the representations of that individual to Mr. Cole's prejudice were not only malicious, but untrue.—A.O.M.—B.C., 7 Aug., 1866.

Satisfactory.—J.B.W.—11 Aug.

H. Jamieson, Esq.—23 Aug., /66.

No. 5.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to H. JAMIESON, Esq.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 23 August, 1866.

SIR,

The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands having submitted to this department a communication received from Mr. Commissioner Cole, with reference to a statement made by you to the former officer, on the 8th May last, reflecting on Mr. Cole's official conduct in connection with the tender sent in by Mr. W. Nash, in the year 1861, for "West Paringi, Block A," now occupied by Mr. Henry Burne,—I am directed to inform you that the Secretary for Lands considers Mr. Cole's explanation, and the documents furnished by him in support thereof, as a satisfactory and entire refutation of the charges which you have made against him in this matter.

I have, &c.,

MICL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 6.

No. 6.

H. JAMIESON, Esq., to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 11 September, 1866.

SIR,

With reference to Mr. Fitzpatrick's letter to me of the 23rd August, No. 66-6143, in which he states you consider Mr. Cole's explanation, and the documents furnished by him, a satisfactory refutation of the charges made by me against Mr. Cole, I shall feel obliged if you will be so good as to direct that I may be furnished with a copy of Mr. Cole's explanation, and of the documents referred to.

I have, &c.,

H. JAMIESON.

MR. JAMIESON having made charges against Mr. Cole which have been enquired into by the Government, and Mr. Cole's explanation deemed satisfactory, I cannot see the propriety of the Government furnishing Mr. Jamieson with copies of the documents, more especially as it is not in accordance with the practice of the department. If the charges had been made against Mr. Jamieson, the case would be very different.—J.B.W., 14 Sept.

No. 7.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to H. JAMIESON, Esq.

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 19 September, 1866.

SIR,

In reference to your letter of the 11th instant, requesting to be furnished with copies of the explanation, and documents sent in by Mr. Commissioner Cole, in refutation of the charges made by you against him, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to state, that the said charges having been fully enquired into by the Government, and Mr. Cole's explanation deemed satisfactory, he cannot see the propriety of the Government furnishing you with copies of the documents required by you, especially as it is not in accordance with the practice of this department.

2. If the charges had been made against you, the case would, Mr. Secretary Wilson remarks, be very different.

I have, &c.,

MICL. FITZPATRICK.

There is no more dangerous character in any community than a reckless slanderer, and Mr. Cole's letter must convince anyone how unsparing he has been in his attacks on the Minister for Lands, and the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, in Sydney. Even the remarks in his letter referred to are comparatively harmless, when compared with what I have heard him *publicly* declare in his own district, with reference to the acts of his superior officers in Sydney.

I hope a full public enquiry will be the result of these recent affairs.

Faithfully yours,

H. JAMIESON.

No. 3.

MINISTER'S MINUTE.

MR. JAMIESON'S answer is very unsatisfactory. A decided answer is required whether he will give up the letter or a certified copy. Mr. Jamieson says "There is no more dangerous character in a community than a reckless slanderer, and Mr. Cole's letter must convince anyone how unsparing he has been in his attacks upon the Minister for Lands, and the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, in Sydney." Yet while he gives publicity to these charges, he virtually refuses to give up the letter, or a copy, to enable the Government to investigate into their truth, or Mr. Moriarty to clear his character of the charges said to be made against him.—J.B.W.—5 June.

It is the more necessary that the Government should have a copy of the letter, as Mr. Jamieson has given further publicity to it, by informing the editors of the *Herald* of its contents—upon which they have founded a leader—without informing them of its date, but leading them to suppose that it was recently written.—J.B.W.

H. Jamieson, Esq.,—7 June, 1866.

No. 4.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to H. JAMIESON, Esq.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 7 June, 1866.

SIR,

The Secretary for Lands desires me to inform you that your letter of the 4th instant, in reply to his application for a copy of Mr. Cole's letter, in which certain charges are preferred against officers under this department, is considered very unsatisfactory; and I am now, therefore, to request of you a decided answer, as to whether you will give up the letter, or a certified copy thereof.

2. You state, that there is no more dangerous character, in any community, than a reckless slanderer; and Mr. Cole's letter must convince any one how unsparing he has been in his attacks, both on the Minister for Lands and on the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, in Sydney; yet, while you give publicity to these charges, you virtually refuse to give up the letter, or a copy, to enable the Government to investigate into their truth, or Mr. Moriarty to clear his character of the charges said to be made against him.

3. I am to add, that it is all the more necessary that the Government should have a copy of this letter, as you have given further publicity to it, by informing the editors of the *Herald* of its contents—upon which they have founded a leader—without informing them of its date, but leading them to suppose that it was recently written.

I have, &c.,

MICL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 5.

H. JAMIESON, Esq., to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Australian Club,
7 June.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have promised to send a copy of Mr. Cole's letter to Mr. Moriarty, and I shall be glad to send you a copy, as requested in your note some few days ago.

On public grounds, I hope a proper inquiry into Mr. Cole's conduct will result in placing Crown Lands matters in a satisfactory state for the future.

I remain, &c.,

H. JAMIESON.

No. 6.

No. 6.

H. JAMIESON, Esq., to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Australian Club,
9 June, 1866.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to enclose the required extract from Mr. Cole's letter, and I have to express my regret that the severe indisposition of one of the clerks at my agent's office has caused so much delay in furnishing you with the enclosed paper.

I have, &c.,

H. JAMIESON.

[Enclosure in No. 6.]

EXTRACT from a letter addressed by Mr. Cole to Mr. Jamieson, Mildura, dated Ki, 11 July, 1862:—

You will understand that a priority of tender, as Mr. Moriarty argues it, is now of little consequence, as he is absolute and master of the position; and if it is your intention to take up Mount Robe, Baran Abby, and other of your tenders, I suggest that you at once put in fresh applications, not exceeding 100 square miles each, referring, in each application, to the number of your first or original tender, to admit of your obtaining the entire area applied for under any one tender, and pay the deposit of £2 10s. on each fresh application; and moreover, to do this, you should have a Sydney agent who won't be humbugged, who should be a person of some influence, political if possible, to compel Mr. A. O. M. to accept your tenders. To illustrate what I write, you will be rather astonished when I tell you that tenders that I had recommended for acceptance, and considered by me unobjectionable, were marked for rejection, and luckily for the individual, who chanced to come to Sydney during my residence there, and his having some friends who had influence with the Minister for Lands, he was thereby enabled to smash the rejection of his tenders. I have been used to a "good deal," as our darkies say, of Government business, but the tricks of the existing departmental arrangements of Crown Lands surpass my belief. I could write more at length, but I think that I have said enough to convince you how necessary it will be to provide for the protection of your interest, in any tender that you may have undisposed of.

No. 7.

MINISTER'S MINUTE.

FORWARD a copy of enclosed extract to Mr. Cole, requesting him to explain, and give full particulars of, the transactions alluded to by him in his letter to Mr. Jamieson. Specify the tenders which were considered unobjectionable by him, and afterwards rejected by Mr. Moriarty; the names of the individual and his friends who were enabled, by their influence with the Minister, to "smash" the rejection of the tenders.

J. B. W.
13 June.

Commissioner Cole.—16 June, 1866.

No. 8.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to MR. COMMISSIONER COLE.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 16 June, 1866.

SIR,

In forwarding to you the enclosed copy of an extract from a letter addressed by you to Mr. Hugh Jamieson, in July, 1862, and furnished to this department by the desire of the Secretary for Lands, I am directed to request that you will explain and give full particulars of the transaction therein alluded to, by your specifying also the tenders which were considered unobjectionable by you, and afterwards rejected by Mr. Moriarty, and the names of the individual and his friends who were enabled, by their influence with the Minister for Lands, to cause the rejection of his tenders to be cancelled.

I have, &c.,

MICL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 9.

H. JAMIESON, Esq., to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Australian Club,
15 June, 1866.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to inform you that I have received a letter, of date 7th instant, written by Mr. Under Secretary Fitzpatrick, at your desire, requesting that I should furnish you with a copy of Mr. Cole's letter containing grave charges against Mr. Moriarty.

I beg to inform you, that the required copy of the letter was furnished by me to you as soon as circumstances permitted, and that twenty-four hours before Mr. Fitzpatrick's letter was delivered at this Club, I had forwarded a note to you expressive of my willingness to comply with your wish for a copy of the letter, and informing you that I would also furnish Mr. Moriarty with a copy.

Had

Had Mr. Moriarty, as the head of a public department, shewn me ordinary courtesy on the occasion of my informing him about Mr. Cole's statements and letter, I would at once have furnished him, if required, either with a copy of Mr. Cole's letter, or a written statement of its contents.

I therefore desire to inform you that, so far from withholding any required information, as implied by Mr. Under Secretary Fitzpatrick, I had taken steps to have the copies of the letter prepared; and further, I shall be happy to furnish you with any other information, if in my power, to enable the Government to conduct a full and fair inquiry into the serious charges stated by Mr. Cole to exist in the departmental arrangements of the Crown Lands Department in Sydney—charges of so serious a character as even to surpass his belief.

In Mr. Under Secretary Fitzpatrick's letter, he says, by your direction, that my letter of 4th (meaning my note to you) is "considered very unsatisfactory." I consider it to have been irrelevant to express to me any opinion on the point.

With respect to that part of Mr. Under Secretary Fitzpatrick's letter in which he says that I have led the editor of the *Herald* to suppose that Mr. Cole's letter was written recently, I beg to state that this statement is entirely incorrect. It did not occur to me as at all necessary to allude to the date of Mr. Cole's letter, as I distinctly mentioned to the editor that the grievances complained of in the Darling District had existed and gone on increasing during a period of very many years.

To remove, however, any erroneous impression that the editor may hastily have formed, I have since not only shewn him the original letter, and called his attention to the date, but I have furnished him with a certified copy of the letter.

It appears to me, that if grievances can be shewn to Government to have existed throughout a long period of years, and do exist up to the present time, in any district, that the proof of grievances of old date strengthens the application now made to Government for a full inquiry into the past and present state of the Crown Lands business.

I am free to admit that some blame may attach to any Crown Lands lessee who does not officially bring under the notice of Government any improper practices existing in his district, as he thus deprives the Government of the opportunity of ordering an inquiry into the alleged abuses of the District Crown Lands Office.

I have, &c.,

H. JAMIESON.

No. 10.

MINISTER'S MINUTE.

IMMEDIATELY on receipt of Mr. Jamieson's letter of 4th June, I instructed the Under Secretary to answer it; and the card which Mr. J. sent to the office, on which he wrote that he would furnish a copy of Mr. Cole's letter, I did not see for several days after the instructions had been given.

In his letter of 4th June Mr. J. states, "I shall be most happy to consider in what shape I shall bring Mr. Cole's correspondence under the notice of the Government," and no allusion is made in that letter to his having taken steps to have copies prepared, or intention to give it, and I still consider such an answer very unsatisfactory.

Notwithstanding Mr. Jamieson's opinion that it is irrelevant to express an opinion to him as to the unsatisfactory character of his letter, I cannot refrain from again expressing my opinion of the unsatisfactory nature of his communication of the 15th June, as in it he insinuates that not only he, but Mr. Cole, has made charges impugning the present state and management of the Crown Lands Department. Now this is not the case, as Mr. Jamieson has made no such charges, and Mr. Cole's letter is dated July, 1862, so that the charges, or rather insinuations, must refer to proceedings previous to that date, and are not charges stated to exist at the present time. The character of these charges will be disclosed by the investigation now taking place.

No. 11.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to H. JAMIESON, ESQ.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25 June, 1866.

SIR,

In reference to your further letter of the 15th instant, on the subject of the charges preferred against the Crown Lands Department by Mr. Commissioner Cole, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you, as regards the representation contained in the second paragraph of your letter, that immediately after the receipt of your communication of the 4th instant (in reply to Dr. Wilson's application for a copy of Mr. Cole's letter), he gave instructions as to the reply to be sent thereto, and that the card which you sent to this office, on which you wrote that you would furnish a copy of the said letter, was not seen by him until some days after those instructions had been given. Neither, I am to state, was your letter of the 7th instant, received or seen by Mr. Secretary Wilson, until after my letter of the same date had been despatched.

2. In your communication of the 4th instant, you state, "I shall be most happy to consider in what shape I shall bring Mr. Cole's correspondence under the notice of the Government"; but no allusion is made in that letter to your having taken steps to have a copy prepared of the letter, or to any intention on your part to give it, and the Secretary for Lands still considers such an answer very unsatisfactory.

3. I am to state also, that, notwithstanding the view taken by you as to the irrelevancy of expressing any opinion to you, as to your letter of the 4th instant being unsatisfactory, Mr. Secretary Wilson cannot refrain from expressing his opinion, also, as to the unsatisfactory nature of your communication of the 15th instant, now under reply, as you therein insinuate that not only you, but Mr. Cole, has made charges impugning the present state and management of the Crown Lands Department. Now, this, Mr. Secretary Wilson remarks, is not the case, as you have made no such charges, and Mr. Cole's letter is dated in July, 1862; so that the charges, or rather insinuations, must refer to proceedings previous to that date, and are not charges stated to exist at the present time. The character of these charges will, I am to add, be disclosed by the investigation now taking place.

I have, &c.,

MICL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 12.

MR. COMMISSIONER COLE to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Euston, Darling District,
9 July, 1866.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, covering a copy of an extract from a letter stated by Mr. Hugh Jamieson to have been addressed by me to him, and dated 11 July, 1862,—I have the honor to inform you that, having been furnished with a copy of the extract, I am enabled to trace the correspondence of which, if taken from my letter, it must form a part; inasmuch as it will be seen that the date thus given by Mr. Hugh Jamieson is identical with that in his letter of the 21st July, 1862, herewith enclosed, which appears to be a reply.

2. It suggests itself to me, that the letter, of which I have no copy, and cannot even remember to have written, must have been an escapade, as I have a recollection of the opinion I entertained of Mr. Hugh Jamieson's grasping proclivities for Crown Lands in the Albert District, which he desired to monopolize for himself and his friends; and having got rid of the duty of dealing with his unreasonable applications by the transference of the same to the newly appointed officer of that district, in 1861, I was doubtless tempted, on having to satisfy a further demand for tender forms, to perpetrate the same, and to furnish him his own ideas in confidence, which his continual complaints against officials and the administration of the land laws induced him readily to accept as advice of the utmost importance.

3. Mr. Hugh Jamieson's extensive runs, and large applications for new country, had so long formed the sole topic of his conversation, that it became a standing jest to others as well as myself; and a certain official turned it to account, to frame a story at his expense, by which he acquired the sobriquet of the "Governor General of the Salt-bush Country."

4. While I very much regret that the same should have been brought under official notice, I beg to submit for your consideration, that this matter may be viewed in connection with the numerous vexatious and unfounded complaints recently brought against me, all emanating directly or indirectly from the same source; from which it is apparent that Mr. Hugh Jamieson is actuated solely by ill-will, in treacherously producing a private paper to give a colouring of truth to his statements, and not by a sense of "public duty."

5. It is well known in this neighbourhood, that I have always been on the most distant terms with Mr. Hugh Jamieson; and it therefore seems incredible to me, that I should seriously write a letter of such a nature to a man I never would associate with, and whose actions, under a specious exterior towards myself, I have had such good grounds to mistrust.

I have, &c.,

STEPHEN COLE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

[Enclosures

[Enclosures in No. 12.]

H. Jamieson, Esq., to Mr. Commissioner Cole.

Mildura, 1 July, 1862.

My dear Cole,
Would you kindly forward me a few blank forms of tenders for new country. Hoping to write you when I hear of your return from Sydney,—
Believe me, &c.,
H. JAMIESON.

H. Jamieson, Esq., to Mr. Commissioner Cole.

Mildura, River Murray,
21 July, 1862.

My dear Cole,
I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter from Ki of 11th instant, and pleased to see that you had returned from Sydney, still holding the Crown Lands Commissionership of the Darling.
The information imparted to me by your letter will be considered strictly confidential. Accept my best thanks for your kindness and attention in sending it so soon after your return. The supremacy of the autocrat in Sydney must, I presume be assumed as quite unquestionable.
To enable me to send in fresh tenders, would you oblige me by sending twenty or thirty tender forms.
I paid a satisfactory visit to Mount Murchison lately, and found things going on smoothly, although the season on the Upper Darling has not been favourable. The best acknowledgments of the stock proprietors is due to you, and often referred to, for your timely zeal in preventing the sheep diseased with scab from crossing the Murray near Euston.
With my very best remembrances to Mrs. Cole and yourself,—
Believe me, &c.,
H. JAMIESON.

STATEMENT shewing the applications for Runs of Crown Lands in the Albert District, made by the Messieurs Jamieson of Mildura, in the Colony of Victoria, with the year, month, number of tender, and area in square miles of such applications.

Year and Month.	Numbers of Tenders.	Applicants.	Number of Tenders.	Area in Square Miles.
1851. September	Nos. 121 to 141 .....	.....	21 tenders	647
1854. March	No. 186 .....	.....	1 tender	120
May	Nos. 23 and 24 .....	.....	2 tenders	150
August	No. 110 .....	.....	1 tender .....	.....
November	No. 77 .....	.....	1 tender .....	.....
1855. May	Nos. 68 to 71 .....	.....	4 tenders	379
1856. February	Nos. 39 to 41 .....	.....	3 tenders .....	.....
April	Nos. 71 to 75 .....	.....	5 tenders	3,000
October	Nos. 102 and 103 .....	.....	2 tenders	224
1857. February	Nos. 45 to 50 .....	.....	6 tenders	3,600
1858. September	No. 61 .....	.....	1 tender	600
1859. March	No. 23 .....	.....	1 tender	100
1861. April	No. 58 .....	.....	1 tender .....	.....
May	No. 11 .....	.....	1 tender .....	.....
Area in square miles				8,820

NOTE.—This statement is made subject to correction, as the records of the Albert District are not longer with me, and does not include the tenders for new runs subsequently to May, 1861.
Euston, 6 July, 1866.

STEPHEN COLE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

No. 13.

MINISTER'S MINUTE.

MR. COLE's explanation is very unsatisfactory. No excuse can justify a Government Officer, while he remains in the Service, writing of his superior officer in the manner Mr. Cole has done—especially when he now admits there was no foundation for the statements made, as he says "it must have been an escapade." But taking into consideration the length of Mr. Cole's services, the years that have elapsed since the letter was written, and giving him the benefit of the supposition that his feelings were at the time irritated from the circumstance of his being at that time under suspension, also the fact of Mr.
Jamieson's

MR. COLE, COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

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Jamieson's admission in his letter of 21st July, 1862, that Mr. Cole's letter would be considered "strictly confidential," and it clearly appearing from the whole correspondence that Mr. Jamieson was not actuated by a wish to benefit the Public Service, but only desired to injure Mr. Cole, I think the justice of the case will be met by severely reprimanding Mr. Cole for having written the letter in question.

Commissioner Cole.

H. Jamieson.

Chief Commissioner, enclosing copies.—16 Aug., 1866.

J.B.W.

3 August, 1861.

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No. 14.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 16 August, 1866.

SIR,

I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to enclose, for your information, a copy of a letter that has been addressed to Mr. Cole, Commissioner of Crown Lands at Euston, in reference to the explanation that has been received from him respecting certain charges made against you, in a letter addressed by him, in July, 1862, to Hugh Jamieson, Esq., an extract from which was recently furnished by that gentleman to Mr. Secretary Wilson.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

[Enclosure in No. 14.]

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. Commissioner Cole.

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 16 August, 1866.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you that the Secretary for Lands has had under consideration your letter of the 9th ultimo, furnishing the explanation called for by him, with respect to a communication addressed by you, in July, 1862, to Hugh Jamieson, Esq., in which you make certain reflections upon the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

2. The explanation afforded by you of this matter is, I am to apprise you, very unsatisfactory, as nothing, Mr. Secretary Wilson states, can justify a Government Officer, while he remains in the Service, in writing of his superior officer in the manner you have done—especially when you suggest that your letter was an "escapade," and thereby admit in effect that there was no foundation for the statements contained in it.

Taking, however, into consideration the length of your services, the years that have elapsed since the letter was written, and giving you the benefit of the supposition that your feelings were irritated from the circumstance of your being at the time under suspense,—considering, moreover, the fact of Mr. Jamieson's admission, in his letter to you of 21 July, 1862, that your communication would be looked upon as "strictly confidential," and that he appears, from the whole of the correspondence, to have been actuated not by any wish to benefit the Public Service, but only by a desire to do you an injury,—the Secretary for Lands is willing to believe that the justice of the case will be met by a severe reprimand for your having written the letter.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 15.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to H. JAMIESON, Esq.

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 16 August, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to the correspondence which recently took place between you and the Minister for Lands, on the subject of a communication addressed to you, in July, 1862, by Mr. Cole, Commissioner of Crown Lands, in which he made certain reflections upon the head of his department, Mr. Moriarty, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Wilson to inform you that Mr. Cole has now furnished the explanation called for from him in the matter, and to enclose herewith, for your information, a copy of the letter that has been addressed to him in reference thereto.

Copy, with previous, addressed to C. C. Lands.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 16.

H. JAMIESON, Esq., to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Melbourne Club,

9 August, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to bring under your notice, with a view to their consideration by the Government of New South Wales, the circumstances connected with the disputed boundary case of Macfarlane v. Burne, which are set forth in the accompanying statement, to which, and to the letters therein alluded to, I beg to refer.

I

I would call your special attention to the fact that, had the case only been gazetted in due course, after you, as Minister of Lands, had decided that an arbitration should take place, all the unpleasantness which has arisen would have been averted; and that the complications which followed, have been owing to the neglect of duty of the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands to attend to this formal step, and thus to notify to the public, according to usual practice, your determination, which Mr. Macfarlane had a right to expect would be done, and that without further delay.

As regards Mr. Macfarlane, I am gratified to think that I have succeeded in securing for him an arbitration, by preventing your previous decision on the subject from being disturbed, and that the arbitration is about to be held; and, as regards what has concerned me personally, a perusal of the documents I forward will shew that I have most unjustifiably been provoked into acting, as I conceive, simply upon the defensive.

With reference to the statement itself, I now place it in the hands of the Government.

I have, &c.,
H. JAMIESON.

[Enclosures in No. 16.]

STATEMENT referred to in Mr. Jamieson's letter, of the 9th August, to the Honorable the Minister for Lands, Sydney.

1. When in Sydney, in March last, I waited on Mr. Moriarty, the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, with reference to the disputed boundary case of M'Farlane v. Burne, as to the Paringi Run, Darling District—Mr. M'Farlane having authorized me in writing, dated 12th March last, to do so, with a view to bring about an arbitration under the Act. Mr. M'Farlane had preferred his claim in a letter to the Government in October previously, but had not received any reply.

2. Mr. Moriarty stated that there was no objection to the case being arbitrated, and that it had already been so determined, and, as he believed, published with that view in the *Gazette*, to which he referred; and said that, if not already done, it should be done at once.

3. In a letter under date the 14th March last (copy appended, No. 1), which I had not then seen, Mr. Moriarty, as Chief Commissioner, in reply to Mr. M'Farlane's letter of October, 1865, wrote (as I afterwards ascertained) as follows:—"Having submitted your communications of the 12th and 25th October last, preferring certain complaints against Mr. Cole, together with that officer's report thereon to the Minister of Lands, I am directed to inform you" (amongst other things) "that the matter will be referred to arbitration, in accordance with the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861."

4. It will therefore be seen that the Minister of Lands had thus, in pursuance of section 6 of the Act, exercised his own discretionary power as such Minister, expressly conferred upon him *ex officio* by that Act, and had granted the arbitration, and that Mr. Moriarty was simply the organ of communicating the final determination arrived at, and the views entertained by the Minister.

5. The case, however, had not actually been gazetted; and about this time, or soon afterwards, Mr. Cole, the Commissioner of the Darling District, visited Sydney.

6. What took place afterwards between Mr. Moriarty the Chief Commissioner and Mr. Commissioner Cole, during the visit of the latter to Sydney, as to the case in question, I know not, and can only infer from what follows.

7. At the next interview I had with Mr. Moriarty, I called his attention to the case not having been gazetted, in accordance with his previous intimation. Mr. Moriarty said he did not *then* know whether he would grant the arbitration or not. I asked him how he came to contemplate changing his intentions, and he referred to what he considered some objectionable statements in Mr. M'Farlane's letter,—first, as to his asking if the Commissioner (Mr. Cole) would be entitled to receive £100 for giving his evidence in the case, as to which Mr. Moriarty stated he declined to answer this question, and remarked that he would not consider himself overpaid if he got £100 a day to give his evidence; and he repeated his refusal to answer the question, assuming a high tone, not at all fairly consequent upon anything I stated, as I simply put the question above mentioned.

8. Mr. Moriarty's next objection was, as to Mr. M'Farlane's assertion that he had been deprived of part of the Paringi Run, which had been obtained by Mr. Burne in a way which he (Mr. M'Farlane) hoped would soon be brought under the notice of the Government. Mr. Moriarty said he considered that statement contained an innuendo, which was improper. I remarked that Mr. M'Farlane had a grievance, the nature of which would be shewn; and, as I considered that Mr. Moriarty very needlessly revived and introduced these matters, and had, no doubt, since my previous interview with him, been influenced by Mr. Commissioner Cole to interrupt or prevent, if possible, the progress of the arbitration, I proceeded to state at once what was believed in the district, with reference to the manner by which Mr. M'Farlane was dispossessed of the part of the Paringi Run in question, to the effect expressed in Statement A (a copy appended, No. 2), which I offered to sign, and which is a copy of what Mr. Moriarty took down in writing at the time, upon my repeating, at his desire, what I had just before stated, and which Mr. Moriarty had said rendered me liable to an action at law in the Supreme Court for a libel, at the instance of Mr. Commissioner Cole.

9. Mr. Moriarty, at this interview, again and again threatened me with an action at law, disclaiming any belief in my statement, and (well knowing, as he did, my opinion of Mr. Cole) he continued, wantonly seeking to provoke discussion, by reiterating in an objectionable manner laudatory references to that officer, who, as Mr. Moriarty stated, had always given him satisfaction.

10. It will be remarked, during this interview Mr. Moriarty assumed to himself the power of determining *de novo* as to whether the arbitration should take place or not, and ignored altogether the directions he had received from the Minister, and the authority of the latter, and sought to re-open a case which the Minister himself, as the public officer appointed by law to determine such matters, had duly weighed and decided.

11. The very same data and objections which Mr. Moriarty now called in question, and all that Mr. Cole in his reports had urged to prevent an arbitration being held, had been already submitted to the Minister, who had nevertheless deliberately determined that the arbitration should take place. These very points, brought up again by Mr. Moriarty, were previously noticed by him in his letter to Mr. M'Farlane of the 15th March last (No. 1), before referred to, when communicating the decision of the Government, and had been disposed of, as will be seen by that letter, and had not, it appears, been allowed by the Minister to stand in the way of Mr. M'Farlane's claim being fairly inquired into; and nothing remain for Mr. Moriarty to do but to insert the case in the *Gazette*, as he had before stated should be done at once, if not indeed already done, as he then believed was the case.

12. It is apparent that it was Mr. Moriarty's business to act according to the directions of his ministerial head, and not to fall back upon any prettexts such as these, for arresting the action of the Government and obstructing Mr. M'Farlane in the maintenance of his just rights.

13. Upon looking afterwards over the papers relating to the case at the Crown Lands Office, preparatory to the arbitration, and assuming that it would still take place, notwithstanding the official difficulties interposed, I came across the report of Mr. Commissioner Cole, referred to in Mr. Moriarty's letter of the 15th March, above referred to.

14. I was scarcely prepared for such a tissue of misrepresentations, so far as I was personally concerned, as are contained in that report, which enable me to trace and interpret the allusions made by Mr. Moriarty, in his letter of the 15th March last, above referred to, which had in the meantime come to my hands from Mr. M'Farlane.

15. I felt it was my duty to place on record my unqualified contradiction of Mr. Cole's statement as to my having instigated Mr. M'Farlane in his course of action—to state plainly my views of the whole case—and to avow all that had passed between Mr. M'Farlane and myself on the subject; and accordingly I addressed a letter thereupon, dated the 30th May last, to Mr. Moriarty, Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Copies of Mr. Cole's report, and of my letter in reference to it, are appended (Nos. 3 and 4), which I leave to speak for themselves, taken in connection with Mr. M'Farlane's own two previous letters of the 12th and 25th October, 1865, copies of which are also appended (Nos. 5 and 6), and which I think will be found to be wholly undeserving of the animadversions in Mr. Cole's report, being, as I conceive, a plain straightforward narrative of facts.

16. Mr. Moriarty not only received and recorded Mr. Cole's report, containing unsupported and unjustifiable imputations against myself, of which I had been in ignorance, but in his letter of the 15th March last to Mr. M'Farlane, he adopted these statements of Mr. Cole with reference to me; for, in the concluding part of his letter he states as follows—"The complaint indeed is sufficiently shewn, by the terms in which it is brought forward, to be the offspring of some private ill-will against the Commissioner." It will be evident, on reference to the report itself, that this observation has allusion to me, and that Mr. Moriarty adopted Mr. Cole's views without any inquiry.

17. Whether the minute of the Minister justified such an uncalled for remark, I cannot say, not having seen it, but I very much doubt if it did, and until I have seen it I shall assume that it did not, and that this is only another instance of the way in which business is transacted by Mr. Moriarty in the Crown Lands Office at Sydney.

18. I desire to point out that I have already, in my letter to Mr. Moriarty of the 30th May last, repudiated the unwarranted assertions of Mr. Cole in his report, that Mr. M'Farlane was induced by me to prefer his claim to the country in question, and to make complaint against Mr. Cole, to suit my private ends.

19. I also referred in that letter to Mr. M'Farlane having, long before he consulted me, been advised by Mr. Phelps, the Member for the District, to take measures in Sydney with a view to the redress of his grievances; and I would merely state that in undertaking so to do, on being requested to act for Mr. M'Farlane when I had occasion to visit Sydney on my own business, I considered I only did a friendly action for an old and respected neighbour residing in the far interior, with the righteousness of whose claim I was fully impressed, and who, without such assistance, might have been left unaided to secure a proper acknowledgment of his right to a lease of the country of which I had and still have strong conviction he had been unjustly deprived.

20. I had hoped at first, from the case having so far advanced when I got to Sydney, that there would have been no further trouble in the matter, and there need not have been any, but for the circumstances which I have stated. When, however, my efforts were met by unforeseen official difficulties, I had to act accordingly, and I have yet to learn that anyone is to be debarred from acting according to the dictates of his own judgment in such a matter.

21. Mr. Cole, in his report, speaks of Mr. M'Farlane "as a harmless and ignorant old man," and if so, I did not see why this should shut out Mr. M'Farlane from receiving a fair measure of justice; and, on the other hand, I felt only the greater obligation imposed upon me to lend him every assistance in my power, and to sustain him firmly in his endeavours to get his claim to the country properly considered.

22. Among the papers in the Crown Lands Office relating to the case, I was astonished to find that an old private letter of the late Mr. Chadwick's to Mr. Stephen Cole, commencing "My dear Cole," had been forwarded by Mr. Cole, and recorded by Mr. Moriarty, as Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, as evidence in the case of Mr. M'Farlane.

23. In referring to this private letter, I must mention that Mr. Chadwick died within a few months after its date, having, I much regret to say, for a long time previously (as was painfully well known in the district) been in a very impaired state of health; and those who know the circumstances, well know the value to be attached to the statements in that letter, and how monstrous it is that such a production should be forwarded by Mr. Cole, and be placed by Mr. Moriarty amongst the records of the Crown Lands Office. Although the letter, no doubt, is subscribed by Mr. Chadwick, I certainly do not hold that lamented gentleman responsible for what is therein contained. I refrain, however, from saying more upon this point.

24. The first part of this letter refers to certain magisterial proceedings in Victoria, quite foreign to the case, and contains reflections upon me, and was evidently intended, by Mr. Cole to prejudice my friendly efforts for Mr. M'Farlane. A copy of Mr. Chadwick's letter is appended (No. 7).

25. Finding that Mr. Cole had resorted to such measures, in reporting officially to the Government in Mr. M'Farlane's case, and that such a private letter as Mr. Chadwick's had been received and recorded by Mr. Moriarty as the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, I felt myself bound to make known the statement of Mr. Cole himself, made publicly and privately by him in his own district, as to the malpractices he attributed to the Crown Lands Office itself at Sydney, and to Mr. Moriarty the Chief Commissioner himself in particular, and therefore, at the next interview with that officer at his office, I mentioned what Mr. Commissioner Cole had stated, referring to his letter, from which I read extracts (copy annexed, No. 8.) and he, in a most offensive manner, declined to enter upon it or to hold any further communication on the subject, and I withdrew.

26. Within an hour afterwards, to my surprise, after what had just occurred, I received from Mr. Moriarty, as Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, a letter dated 30th May last, of which, and my reply thereto, I annex copies (Nos. 9 and 10).

27. A few days afterwards, Mr. Moriarty called upon me at the Australian Club, and as I was not within at the time, he left his card with a memo. thereon, stating that he would call at 2 p.m., if convenient, to see Mr. Jamieson. I saw Mr. Moriarty at the hour mentioned, in the presence of our mutual friend Major Christie (whom he has already alluded to in his correspondence), and he then requested that I would let him have a copy of Mr. Cole's letter, with a view to enable him to take action upon it in his own vindication, which copy, or a statement of the contents of the letter, I promised to give him, Major Christie suggesting that Mr. Moriarty should apply *pro forma* in writing for it, which he did by letter of 5th June last (copy annexed, No. 11).

28. As soon as the person employed to transcribe the letter returned it to me, I handed the copy personally, at the Club, to Mr. Moriarty, when he called upon me again for it, and he compared it with the original, which I gave him to read, whilst I held the copy which I certified to be correct, and delivered it to Mr. Moriarty, who, upon receiving it, used and repeated the following words:—"I have to thank you Mr. Jamieson for this copy, and for your courtesy in the matter."

29.

29. About the same time I also furnished the Honorable Mr. Wilson the Minister of Lands, at his request, with another copy, having had occasion previously to see him and to refer to the letter, after one of my interviews with Mr. Moriarty at his office.

30. After Mr. Moriarty received the copy of the letter, another letter from him of the same date (7th June last) was received by me the same day, in which he subscribed himself "Yours faithfully," requesting before the correspondence closed between himself and me, that I would answer certain questions, which I did accordingly. His letter and my reply are annexed (Nos. 12 & 13). I did not see Mr. Moriarty afterwards.

31. I had thus complied with all Mr. Moriarty's desires to close the correspondence, and considered the matter at an end, so far as I was concerned, but the day before I left Sydney I received from him a vituperative and hostile letter, written ostensibly with a view to provoke a breach of the peace, dated 19th June last, marked "private," copy of which and of my reply thereto, addressed to him officially, I enclose (Nos. 14 & 15), and to which particularly, and to the correspondence in the appendix generally, I now in concluding this statement beg to refer, having only to add that Mr. Moriarty afterwards returned my letter with a semi-official one, which has since been forwarded to me here, of which I also enclose a copy (No. 16).

Observations on the foregoing.

1. I answered Mr. Moriarty's last letter officially, as I did not see what right he had, in a matter that concerned him officially only, and which rests between him and his own subordinate officer, Mr. Cole, to step aside from his official, to address me in such a manner in his private capacity, and to seek a personal quarrel with me, and to write in terms suggestive of a challenge to fight a duel about public matters, which he should have sought other and better means to rectify, if he considered they involved any step towards his own official vindication, and this after he having so recently acknowledged my courtesy to him—a change in his conduct which he must account for, as I cannot, nothing having occurred in the interim on my part to provoke such an attack.

2. Mr. Moriarty's course of action also is inexplicable, in becoming the apologist of Mr. Cole, his own traducer, in diverting his intention from that officer to myself, gratuitously stigmatizing my conduct for producing Mr. Cole's private letter as to Crown Lands business, forgetting that he had already established an official precedent for what he would thus condemn, by tolerating the reception of, and allowing to be recorded in the Crown Lands Office, months previously, such a communication as Mr. Chadwick's private letter to Mr. Cole, thereby justifying the production of Mr. Cole's own letter by me, which until then I had always treated confidentially, although statements to the same effect as those made in Mr. Cole's letter, and more damaging still to the Department of Crown Lands, were made publicly by him over and over again in his own district.

3. I may here be permitted to allude also to the fact of a private note of mine, written to the Minister of Lands whilst in Sydney, in careless confidence, in reply to a private note from him, having been treated as an official communication, as to which, to my surprise, I received soon afterwards an official letter from the Under Secretary for Lands.

4. Mr. Moriarty alludes to what he presumes I might have inferred to be his intentions as to making a private use only of the document in question, which he appears to regret having become an official one; but I thought nothing of what might be Mr. Moriarty's intentions, and simply furnished him, when properly applied to for it, with a copy of the letter to which I considered him entitled, to enable him to exculpate himself from the grave charges which Mr. Cole had imputed to him, and for which express purpose he made his application to me.

5. Mr. Moriarty, in his letter, further alludes to his having *demand*ed the copy. It is true that, in the same letter in which he "requests," a copy of Mr. Cole's letter, he uses the word "demand," but as he himself explains, by way of "appeal" to me, for the means to enable him to seek "redress" from another; and yet in his last letter he would leave it to be inferred that he obtained the copy under an unqualified *demand*; but this is only another of Mr. Moriarty's inconsistencies, and as the context when properly understood explains itself, I did not allow any doubtful language of this sort, which more or less characterizes the whole of Mr. Moriarty's correspondence, to stand in the way of my doing what I considered only an act of justice to him and complying with my previous promise.

6. I will not attempt to follow Mr. Moriarty further throughout his extraordinary letter, which contains such a mass of inconsistencies and, as I conceive, gross improprieties. I can well afford personally to treat his reflections upon myself as they deserve; but it does appear to me that I should be wanting in what I consider is imposed upon me under the circumstances, if I failed to bring Mr. Moriarty's conduct in this matter under the consideration of the Government, with a view to prevent its repetition, and in the hope that a proper inquiry will ensue into the conduct of this Department of the Public Service, and in order that the authority of the Minister may be upheld and due subordination maintained—that a stop may be put to the reception and recording of private letters and improper documents at the Crown Lands Office, Sydney, and that all impediments in the way of persons aggrieved by the action of its officers seeking redress may be removed, and proper facilities in future afforded in such cases, and that steps may be taken in order that, so long as Mr. Moriarty has the honor to have charge of the Crown Lands Department, and to deal with such large interests as those of the squatting community, he may learn to deport himself more in keeping with what the public have a right to expect from an officer of the Government placed in a position of such authority and influence as that of the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

H. JAMIESON.

The Appendix contains the letters, &c., referred to in the statement, of which the following is a list:—

No. 1.	14th March, 1866.	Letter, Chief Commissioner to Mr. M'Farlane.
2.	"	Mr. Jamieson's Statement, marked A.
3.	"	Report of Commissioner Cole.
4.	30th May, 1866.	Letter, Mr. Jamieson's letter in reference to Mr. Cole's report.
5.	12th October, 1865.	" Mr. M'Farlane to Minister of Lands.
6.	25th "	"
7.	"	Letter, Mr. Chadwick to Mr. Cole.
8.	11th July, 1862.	Extract from Mr. Cole's letter to Mr. Jamieson.
9.	30th May, 1866.	Letter, Chief Commissioner to Mr. Jamieson.
10.	31st "	" Mr. Jamieson to Chief Commissioner.
11.	5th June, "	" Mr. Moriarty to Mr. Jamieson.
12.	7th "	"
13.	12th "	" Mr. Jamieson to Mr. Moriarty.
14.	19th "	" Mr. Moriarty to Mr. Jamieson.
15.	23rd "	" Mr. Jamieson to Chief Commissioner.
16.	25th "	" Chief Commissioner to Mr. Jamieson.

H. JAMIESON.

NOTE.—I find I have not got copies of Mr. Commissioner Cole's report to the Chief Commissioner, marked No. 3, nor of Mr. Chadwick's private letter to Mr. Cole, marked No. 7. I would therefore request that copies of the originals, which are in the Crown Lands Office, may be introduced in their proper places, for which I have left space in the Appendix.—H.J.

(No. 1.)

(No. 1.)

The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands to Mr. M'Farlane.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 14 March, 1866.

Sir,

Having submitted your communications of the 12th October last, preferring certain complaints against Mr. Commissioner Cole, together with that officer's report thereon, to the Honorable the Minister for Lands, I am directed to inform you that the only part of your representations requiring serious consideration, is that in which you appeal against a boundary marked by Mr. Commissioner Cole, in the year 1861, between your runs "Mallee Cliffs" and "Paringi" and Mr. Francis Jenkins' "Goll Goll"; and that, in so far as this is made a subject of complaint against Mr. Cole, it appears to be quite unjustified, inasmuch as it was at your own request that Mr. Cole proceeded to settle the boundary. At the same time, the Government will not enforce upon the respective lessees an observance of the boundary so settled, but the matter will be referred to arbitration, in accordance with the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861.

I have to add, that the Government do not feel themselves called upon to enter upon your complaint of Mr. Cole's having made a demand for excessive expenses, when summoned as a witness in an arbitration case, in which, as you were not concerned, you cannot in anyway be aggrieved by the demand complained of, which was a matter within the discretion of the arbitrators, and, it appears, dealt with by them in the exercise of that discretion.

The complaint indeed is sufficiently shewn, by the terms in which it is brought forward, to be the offspring of some private ill-will against the Commissioner.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

(A.)

(No. 2.)

STATEMENT made by Mr. Jamieson to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, Sydney.

Mr. Jamieson informs me that the tender for Paringi Run was forwarded to Mr. Cole to be reported on.

That the country was ascertained by Mr. Cole to belong to Nash—that Nash was not informed by Mr. Cole, in the usual manner, of the acceptance of his tender, but that information was directly conveyed from the Crown Lands Office at Euston to Mr. E. M. Curr, Chief Inspector of Sheep, Melbourne, requesting him to put himself in communication with Glass or Nash, and to endeavour to secure the run for Mr. Henry Burne, who had lately been dismissed from the office of Police Magistrate, Wentworth; that these arrangements were completed, and the run was by gift secured for Mr. Burne—£50 having been first named as its value. Paringi West is worth £1,500 or £2,000 to Mr. M'Farlane.

Communication was then sent to Euston, and the run was gazetted.

Mr. Jamieson, in explanation, states that the full particulars of the run were sent to Melbourne and not to the office in Sydney, and that the report to Sydney Government was therefore improperly delayed by Mr. Cole.

Mr. M'Farlane considers that Mr. Burne has been, by Mr. Cole, most improperly placed in possession of Paringi.

Mr. Jamieson adds, that this delay, occasioned by communication with Melbourne, prevented the run from appearing in the *Government Gazette* in the usual way.

(No. 4.)

Mr. Jamieson to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Australian Club,
Sydney, 30 May, 1866.

Sir,

Having read Mr. Commissioner Cole's report on Mr. M'Farlane's complaint in the case of disputed boundary of Paringi Run, I do myself the honor to request your attention to the following matter:—

As Mr. Cole has, in the most unjustifiable manner, in his official report, stated that the complaint emanated from me, I desire to state that Mr. Cole's assumption is without the slightest foundation. In truth, I was in Melbourne, and not on my station, on the occasion referred to. The very natural idea of obtaining redress of his grievances emanated from Mr. M'Farlane himself, and long before my return from Melbourne Mr. M'Farlane took the opportunity of laying his case before Mr. Phelps, M.P. for the District. Mr. Phelps pointed out to him the proper course of action provided by law, and recommended him to forward all the papers connected with his case to Mr. Raymond, agent, Sydney, with the view of taking the necessary steps to obtain satisfaction of his grievance. The statement that I have employed Mr. M'Farlane's name to carry out private ends of my own is clearly wrong.

I have no hesitation in stating, that on my return to the Murray, Mr. M'Farlane waited upon me twice, and solicited my advice for his guidance. I gave it to him with pleasure, and I shall continue to assist him in every way in my power, in his laudable endeavour to obtain a restoration of those just rights of which he has, in my opinion, been most illegally and unrighteously deprived; and permit me to say, that if Mr. M'Farlane is "the harmless and ignorant old man," as described by Mr. Cole in his official despatch to Government, there is all the more reason why he should be protected in his rights to his Crown Lands property.

The clerical assistance referred to by Mr. Cole was rendered to Mr. M'Farlane on my station; and I have only to say, that any further amount of such work will, I have no doubt, be freely afforded to him at any time.

I have, &c.,

H. JAMIESON.

(No. 5.)

Mr. M'Farlane to The Secretary for Lands.

Mallee Cliff, Lower Murray,
12 October, 1865.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to refer to my communication of this day's date, having reference to my complaint against Mr. Stephen Cole, Crown Lands Commissioner of the Lower Darling District, for the alteration of the western boundary of my run known as Mallee Cliffs.

In immediate connection with this complaint, I beg to prefer a second and more serious complaint against Mr. Commissioner Cole, for the alteration of the western boundary line of my run known as Paringi; and I beg to submit the following facts for your consideration. I feel assured they will clearly shew you the position in which my best interests have been seriously injured by Mr. Commissioner Cole.

In

In the year 1856 I desired to add to my Crown Lands occupancy, and decided to apply to Government in the usual manner for a portion of the waste Crown Lands situated behind my Mallee Cliff Run.

I applied to Mr. Commissioner Cole at the Crown Lands Office, Euston, for information as to the position of this waste country, and ascertained from him that it was open for tender.

To prevent hereafter any difficulty by clashing tender or disputed boundary of country, and to render my application in strict conformity with the rules and regulations of Government, Mr. Cole sketched out my block of country, and prepared for my guidance the description of its boundaries. Copy of this original description in Mr. Cole's own handwriting is in my possession, and will be made use of by me in Court when the proper time arrives.

The description thus furnished for my guidance by Mr. Commissioner Cole was followed by me in tendering for this run; and the description published in the *Government Gazette* will be found to correspond with the original document in Mr. Cole's handwriting, and by which I shall maintain my right to a due north line as granted by the Government.

Having laid before you these facts connected with my procedure in tendering for Paringi Run, I now feel myself compelled to record my complaint against Mr. Commissioner Cole for an alteration of the western boundary line of Paringi.

It would appear that Mr. Commissioner Cole usurps to himself the right, not only of doing away with all amended descriptions furnished to the squatters by Government, but in this case he very obviously proceeds so far on his arbitrary course of conduct as to ignore his own description furnished by him for my guidance in tendering for this country.

On the 5th July, 1861, or about five years after the acceptance of my tender by Government, Mr. Cole proceeds, without consent of parties interested, to mark off my western boundary; and it must appear almost incredible under the circumstances, that he decides, as in the case of my Mallee Cliff Run, on altering my due north Government line to a north-east line, and desired that I would accept this as my western boundary.

If such an unparalleled act of official repudiation as the one now mentioned on the part of Mr. Commissioner Cole, is allowed by Government, permit me respectfully to remark that every squatter's boundary in the Colony may be thrown into utter confusion.

No Crown Lands tenant will be secure in his occupancy, even after accepting a clear description of a new run of waste lands, actually furnished to him in the handwriting of the Commissioner of the District.

I protest against the north-east line as my boundary. I claim what I am legally entitled to—a due north line as granted to me by Government, and in the first instance furnished by description and recommended to me by Mr. Commissioner Cole.

The country thus thrown into dispute by Mr. Cole's alteration of my line, has been in my occupation, as depastured over by my stock, for the last seven years; and on the faith of the description given to me by Government, I have annually paid my licenses to the Sydney Treasury.

I desire to state that this unjust attempt made by Mr. Cole to dispossess me of a portion of Paringi, if successfully carried out, would deprive me of a most valuable part of the run, embracing the whole of my water frontage to the Gal Gal Lake.

This frontage to Gal Gal Lake and country has been embraced by Mr. Cole in a block of country known as Paringi West, and into the possession of which Mr. Henry Burne, late Police Magistrate at Wentworth, has been placed by Mr. Commissioner Cole, under circumstances which will now soon be brought under your notice.

By Mr. Cole's recent action in this case, I find myself disturbed in the peaceful possession of a valuable portion of my run; and I shall be compelled, in Court, to assert my right to the land in dispute.

It is a grievous hardship to be placed in this position at any time, but it is now particularly so, in a season of drought like the present, when the loss of the water frontage is felt most severely. I therefore trust that, whilst I am compelled to sustain a serious loss by Mr. Burne's present occupancy with stock on this country, and to spend both time and money in asserting my rights in Court, that you will in justice, not only to myself, but also for the satisfaction of a large body of stockholders in this district, who are watching with deep interest the results of my case, take such immediate steps as you may deem necessary, to inquire into these two complaints now preferred by me against Mr. Commissioner Cole.

I beg to mention that I lately employed Mr. M'Cormack, licensed Government Surveyor of New South Wales, to run out my western boundary lines, as set forth in the Government descriptions of Mallee Cliff and Paringi Run.

The result of his survey proved Mr. Burne to be in possession of that portion of the run I now claim and have held possession of for seven years.

I have shewn all my Crown Lands papers to Mr. Phelps, the Member for the District, and I have been recommended by him to forward my business to Sydney.

I have, &c.,
PETER M'FARLANE.

(No. 6.)

Mr. M'Farlane to The Secretary for Lands.

Mallee Cliffs, Lower Murray,
12 October, 1865.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to address you with reference to the boundaries of my run on the River Murray, known as Mallee Cliffs, and have to prefer a complaint against Mr. Stephen Cole, Crown Lands Commissioner of the Lower Darling District.

I may state that I am one of the oldest resident stockholders in this district, having been engaged in pastoral pursuits on the Darling and Murray from the earliest years of the occupation of the country.

In the year 1851 I purchased from Mr. John M'Kindlay the run of Mallee Cliffs, on which I now reside. The western boundary line of this run is described by Government as a line north, two miles from the junction of Gol Gol Creek with the Murray; and the amended description which I hold is signed by Colonel Barney, Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands in Sydney, and dated the 4th January, 1851. This document clearly proves an indisputable right to a due north line for the last fourteen years.

I now desire to record my complaint against Mr. Commissioner Cole, by stating that, on the 5th July, 1861, ten years after the issue of the amended description by Colonel Barney and referred to, Mr. Cole proceeded to the junction of the Gol Gol Creek with the Murray, for the purpose of marking my boundary, and it appears arbitrarily decided upon altering the western boundary line of this run from a due north line as granted by Government, to a north-east line, which north-east line I believe he chained, and desired that I would accept this as my boundary.

I have never accepted this north-east line as my boundary.

I

I contend for a due north line, as granted by Government fourteen years ago. I have held and will continue to hold possession of the run by virtue of the Government description referred to, and on the faith of such I have annually paid my license to the Treasury.

In acknowledging receipt of this communication, I have to request the favour of your informing me if any Commissioner of Crown Lands has any right or power granted to him by Government, arbitrarily to alter boundary lines of runs, as Mr. Cole has done in my case, from north to north-east, and that after undisputed possession has been held of these runs for many years, as explained in this letter.

I have, &c.,

PETER M'FARLANE.

MEMO.—Mr. Chadwick's private letter to Mr. Cole to be introduced here, and numbered 7.

(No. 8.)

EXTRACT from a letter addressed by Mr. Cole to Mr. Jamieson, Mildura, dated 11th July, 1862:—

You will understand that a priority of tender, as Mr. Moriarty argues it, is now of little consequence, as he is absolute, and master of the position; and if it is your intention to take up "Mount Robe," "Baranably," and other of your tenders, I suggest that you at once put in fresh applications, not exceeding 100 square miles each—referring in each application to the number of your first or original tender, to admit of your obtaining the entire area applied for under any one tender, and pay the deposit of £2 10s. on each fresh application; and moreover, to do this you should have a Sydney agent who won't be humbugged, who should be a person of some influence, political if possible, to compel Mr. A.O.M. to accept your tenders. To illustrate what I write, you will be rather astonished when I tell you that tenders I had recommended for acceptance, and considered by me unobjectionable, were marked for rejection, and luckily for the individual, who chanced to come to Sydney during my residence there, and his having some friends who had influence with the Minister for Lands, he was thereby enabled to smash the rejection of his tenders.

I have been used to a "good deal," as our darkies say, of Government business, but the tricks of the existing departmental arrangements of Crown Lands surpass my belief. I could write more at length, but I think I have said enough to convince you how necessary it will be to provide for the protection of your interest in any tenders that you may have undisposed of.

(No. 9.)

The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands to Mr. Jamieson.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 30 May, 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to supply me with a copy of the communication read by you in my office this morning, and purporting to have been addressed to you by Mr. Cole, Commissioner of the District of Lower Darling, reflecting on the mode of dealing with tenders for runs in that district, pursued by this department.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

(No. 10.)

Mr. Jamieson to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Australian Club,
31 May, 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of date 30th instant, requesting me to furnish you with a copy of the communication read by me in your office, and "*purporting*" to have been addressed to me by Mr. Commissioner Cole.

In reply, I beg to inform you that I decline to furnish you with a copy of Mr. Cole's letter.

I have only to add, that I have read the letter referred to to the Honorable the Minister of Lands, for his information, and that I shall make whatever use I may think proper of Mr. Cole's letter on any future occasion.

I have, &c.,

H. JAMIESON.

(No. 11.)

The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands to Mr. Jamieson.

Gresham-street,
5 June, 1866.

Sir,

Referring to the subject of our conversation of this morning in Major Christie's presence, and in compliance with your wish that I should address to you in writing, so as to give you time for reflection, the request which I then preferred in person, I now have the honor to request that you will afford me the means of vindicating myself from the imputations cast upon me in the letter which you hold (and which, by reading its contents to other parties, you have been the means of promulgating), by supplying me with a copy of that letter.

It is perhaps as well that I should here repeat that I make this demand in the sole capacity of a private gentleman appealing to another for redress, or the means of redress, of an injury; and that I conceive myself to be at once entitled and compelled to take this course, from the matter having ceased to be one of public or official communication between us.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY.

(No. 12.)

(No. 12.)

The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands to Mr. Jamieson.

Australian Club,
7 June, 1866.

Sir,

I understood from Mr. Garran this morning, that your communication to him was in the nature of a complaint of the existence of such a state of things as that illustrated by Mr. Cole's observations, and that the letter of the latter gentleman was read by you to him as evidence of its existence. May I now, before the matter closes between us, request of you to state whether you have any complaint of the character in question, and if so, whether you have since made such a complaint officially to myself, or to the Minister at the head of the Lands Department.

I am &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY.

(No. 13.)

Mr. Jamieson to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Australian Club,
Sydney, 12 June, 1866.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 7th instant, and, in reply to your questions, I beg to inform you—

1st. That at the interview with Mr. Garran, and to which you refer, I informed him of the opinion I entertained of Mr. Commissioner Cole, and his actions in the Darling District for very many years past. I informed Mr. Garran of the nature and contents of Mr. Cole's letter to which you refer, and I expressed no opinion to him as to the truth or otherwise of the alleged charges made by Mr. Cole against the Minister of Lands and yourself. Mr. Garran might consider Mr. Cole's statements evidence of the existence of such practices or not; I left him, as a public writer, free to form his own opinion on such an important question.

2nd. At the time of receiving Mr. Cole's letter, I was naturally impressed with the belief that he must have had some ground for writing in the terms he did. I abandoned the prosecution of all claims to the run alluded to, as I had no wish to obtain new runs of Crown Lands by such a course of practice as that indicated in Mr. Cole's letter. I have never employed political influence to obtain new runs, and I never shall.

3rd. I have not made any official report or complaint to the Minister of Lands or to yourself, on the subject of Mount Robe, Baranably, and the other application for country referred to.

I have, &c.,
H. JAMIESON.

(No. 14.)

The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands to Mr. Jamieson.

(Private.)

Australian Club,
19 June, 1866.

Sir,

I have now to revert to the subject of the letter of which you forwarded me a copy through Major Christie. I have abstained from doing so during the past week, because I was aware that an official correspondence was in progress between you and the Minister for Lands, and felt unwilling to take any steps which might interfere with the object of that correspondence,—namely, to obtain from you in a written and tangible shape, the statements which you had previously made or communicated verbally only.

You will probably have inferred that no intention existed on my part—at any rate, none has existed—of making any other than a private use of a document which you had refused to furnish to me officially, and which I only obtained from you by demanding it as a private gentleman. As regards the writer of that document—the matter is now an official one, and therefore my action privately with respect to it is necessarily suspended. As regards yourself, however, the matter has ceased to be an official one with the termination of the correspondence above referred to, and I am at liberty to resume the private treatment of it which that correspondence interrupted.

You will therefore be pleased to understand that I make this communication solely in the capacity of a private individual, and that I propose only to refer to the private and personal considerations which your course of action has forced me into taking up, as between you and me.

You must permit me now to observe (though not to inform you), that every statement and every inference in the letter referred to at the outset is a gross and contemptible falsehood. It is my deliberate belief that you well know such to be the case, and that you became the medium of propagating the slander, wholly indifferent to the pain and injury that you were thereby causing, and the false and injurious impressions that you were creating, as to the motives and conduct of those who had never injured you or others within your knowledge, but seeking alone to gratify your private spite and malice against the writer of it—once your friend, but now notoriously your enemy.

It is very obvious to any one who reads that letter, that it was written in the unguarded confidence (invariably sacred among gentlemen), of private friendship, and that the writer, whatever else his intentions, did not intend its contents to go beyond the person to whom it was written. Its private character is attested by the interval of four years that elapsed from its date before you gave any hint of its contents to the persons slandered, or, so far as appears, to any one else, and even by your own pretended hesitation in giving the copy (after informing me and several others—one a Minister of the Crown, and another a public writer—of the contents).

Your excuse that the writer had previously violated the confidence of your private correspondence with him, only placed you in the position of deliberately following a base example. On the whole, base as I now regard, in every point of view, the conduct of the writer of the letter in question, I look upon your conduct as more base, and your present position as one of infinitely greater degradation. He at least had the excuse of writing under some (natural perhaps) irritation against an official superior, at whose instance he was at the time under suspension from his office. You were fully aware of this fact, at any rate, after first reading his letter to me, and before reading it to others. His conduct to me was in the highest degree reprehensible—yours to me, and to him, is in the last degree contemptible.

You will be pleased further to understand that herein terminates all correspondence or other intercourse between us. I decline to know you, or to have any further communication with you; unless there be anything herein for which you may conceive me to owe you any reparation—in which case it is open to you to seek it through a third party.

I am, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY.

(No. 15.)

(No. 15.)

Mr. Jamieson to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

O.H.M.S.

Australian Club,
23 June, 1866.

Sir,

On my return to Sydney, and on the eve of my departure for Melbourne, I have received your letter of the 19th instant.

Your letter is marked "*private*," and I am quite at a loss to understand upon what grounds you address a letter to me marked private, as I have never had any intimacy with you.

I shall take the very earliest opportunity of bringing your letter under the notice of the Executive, and I shall accompany it with a copy of your letter requesting me to furnish you with a copy of Mr. Commissioner Cole's letter.

With reference to the last part of your letter, I desire to inform you that I have no intention of seeking through a third party any reparation for any expression you have thought proper to make in your letter to me, upon a subject of grave public import, brought under your notice by me, and your attention called to it as the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands in New South Wales. Such a course of procedure as the one indicated by you (in the 19th century), would be at variance with the highest opinions in England, and to which opinions I beg to defer.

I have, &c.,
H. JAMIESON.

(No. 16.)

The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands to Mr. Jamieson.

Sydney, 25 June, 1866.

THE Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands has the honor to enclose Mr. Jamieson his letter, received by this morning's post.

The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands must be permitted to decline receiving from Mr. Jamieson an official commentary upon a private correspondence.

See within.—Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.—M.F.—20 Aug.

Chief Commissioner,—The attention of the Chief Commissioner is called to that part of this communication only which refers to the case *Macfarlane v. Burne*.—J.B.W.—20 Aug.

Mr. Pretious will oblige me by stating, as briefly as may be,—

1st. Whether the papers in the case were ever called for, or placed before me, in the interval between my signing the letters of the 17th March, and the receipt of Mr. Iceton's letter of 20th April?

2nd. Whether any instructions, verbal or otherwise, were given by me to delay the notification?

3rd. Why was it delayed?

A.O.M.—21 August, 1866.

In reply,—

1st. The representations made by Mr. Macfarlane as to Mr. Commissioner Cole's conduct, were at my instance *first* replied to, in order that the arbitration might be initialled—disembarrassed from any other matter—and with a view of issuing the usual letters of intimation in reference thereto to the parties interested. After the letters in reply to Mr. Macfarlane's complaints had been signed, the papers were in the Tenures Branch of this office, for preparation of notification for *Gazette*, and of the usual letters for the several parties, and were not submitted to the Chief Commissioner until after the receipt of Mr. Iceton's letter of the 20th April.

2nd. No directions were given, either verbally or otherwise, for delay in the matter; on the contrary, the several papers have all through been marked on receipt as special, and on Mr. Iceton's letter the direction given by the Chief Commissioner is noted as "*immediate*."

3rd. The delay which took place prior to the last-mentioned noting, was no doubt owing to pressure of other business. There are generally a dozen or twenty matters treated as special every day on the average, and many of them were doubtless considered by the Clerk of the Tenures Branch as of equal importance with this particular case.

A.O.M.—20 Aug.,/66.

No. 17.

REPORT ON H. JAMIESON'S STATEMENT, AND MINUTE OF SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

THE case *Macfarlane v. Burne* is now under reference to arbitration, and is only referred to by Mr. Jamieson, in his lengthy statement and observations, as a basis for his complaints of my conduct in my official and private capacities.

Mr. Jamieson's complaints as to my official conduct resolve themselves into three:—

1st. Of neglect of duty in delaying to notify the case for arbitration.

2nd. Of assuming a right to refuse an arbitration after the Minister had directed it, and—

3rd. Of assuming a high and inconsistent or improper tone in my conversations with him.

With

With regard to the first of these complaints, I beg to refer to the enclosed statement of Mr. Pretious, in which the causes of delay are adverted to. But the chief cause was that the representations of M'Farlane (which were prepared by Mr. Jamieson), consisted mainly of charges against Mr. Cole, causing needless correspondence and needlessly embarrassing M'Farlane's case.

The second charge is, as set forth by Mr. Jamieson, wilfully untrue. This is strong language, but the following explanation will justify it. There are three disputes—or substantially two—forming the subject of the correspondence that took place, the whole of which I now re-enclose—M'Farlane v. Jenkins, and M'Farlane v. Burne. At my first interview with Mr. Jamieson, I informed him that M'Farlane v. Jenkins was ordered for arbitration. At the second interview, Mr. R. P. Raymond accompanied Mr. Jamieson, and the conversation was as to the case M'Farlane v. Burne; and I certainly did inform Mr. Jamieson that I could not, without further inquiry, say whether this case was one in which I should recommend a reference to arbitration or not. That Mr. Jamieson perfectly well understood that my several communications had reference to the respective cases, is proved by the enclosed letter from Mr. Iceton, dated 30th April, with respect to the latter case, which, if not written in pursuance of (as I should be justified in assuming), is in accordance with, my suggestion made to Mr. Jamieson at that interview a day or two previous; and also by the fact mentioned to me this morning by Mr. Raymond, who has authorized me to repeat it,—that not only was it quite clear from my explanations that I distinguished between the two cases, but that this was subsequently referred to and understood in conversation between Mr. Jamieson and himself. At the same time, it is scarcely necessary for me to say that if I had seen cause for believing that the decision had been arrived at upon imperfect information, or was otherwise erroneous, I should, of course, have deemed it my duty to resubmit the case to the Minister before carrying such a decision into effect. As there was no change in my views, of course such change was not brought about by any representations or influence of Mr. Cole while in Sydney—as Mr. Jamieson admittedly, without any grounds for the assumption, does not hesitate to infer; but I may state that the case was not once referred to between us.

With respect to the third charge, I am not disposed to follow Mr. Jamieson through his dreary egotistical detail of conversations, the general purport of which he entirely misrepresents. I can, upon reflection, only charge myself with having shewn him a degree of attention far in excess of his deserts.

Pursuant to the wish expressed by the Honorable the Minister, I abstain from entering into that part of the enclosed production which deals with matters unconnected with the case of M'Farlane v. Burne; but I must be permitted to observe that Mr. Jamieson's conduct, and his statements as to certain matters which occurred between us privately, after his refusal to furnish me officially with the copy of a calumnious document, the contents of which he was industriously propagating, and the authenticity of which I greatly doubted, are of a piece with his conduct and his statements in other regards—the one improper, the other largely imbued with fiction.

A. O. MORIARTY,
B.C., 21st August, 1866.

Mr. Jamieson is at the Australian Club.

Mr. Jamieson's reference to the disputed boundary case in which Mr. M'Farlane is interested.

I am satisfied, from Mr. Moriarty's statement, that Mr. Jamieson is in error in charging that officer with having withheld from arbitration a case which I had directed to be referred to arbitration. The misunderstanding arose, no doubt, from the fact that there were two cases of the kind under consideration at the same time, in which Mr. M'Farlane was interested.

Mr. Jamieson, in the third paragraph of his observations, states that a private note written to the Minister for Lands, in "careless confidence," in reply to a private note from him, was treated as an official communication. This is not the case—I never held any private correspondence with Mr. Jamieson. No Minister would be justified in treating as private, communications (either verbal or written) reflecting on the character and conduct of an official of his own department. Mr. Jamieson endeavours to palliate his own conduct in making use of Mr. Cole's "strictly confidential" letter, after a lapse of four years, with a view of injuring that gentleman, by stating that a private letter of Mr. Chadwick's was made official; but no parallel can be drawn between the two cases, as there is nothing to shew that Mr. Chadwick's letter was intended as private except Mr. Jamieson's own assertion. I decline to interfere in any way with the private correspondence between Mr. Jamieson and Mr. Moriarty.

J. B. W.—27 Aug.

H. Jamieson, Esq.—29 Aug., 1866.

[Enclosure in No. 17.]

Thos. Iceton, Esq., to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Sydney, 20 April, 1866.

Sir,

On behalf of Mr. Peter M'Farlane, of the Mallee Cliffs, near Murray River, I have the honor to request that you will move the Minister for Lands to give direction for the preparation of a lease in Mr. M'Farlane's favour, of the Paringi Run, a description of which accompanies this letter.

This run has been in Mr. M'Farlane's occupation under accepted tender since 1856.

I

I am under the necessity of requesting the favour of your early attention to this matter, as Mr. M'Farlane has commenced an action in the Supreme Court against Mr. Burne for trespass on this run.

I have, &c.,
THOS. ICETON.

Gazette the first dispute at once, and return the papers to me IMMEDIATELY.—8 May.

West Paringi, Block A. v. Paringi.

This dispute may also be notified—by Chief Commissioner's directions.—A. O. P.—10 May.

Notified in *Gazette*, 15 May.

No. 18.

H. JAMIESON, ESQ., to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Melbourne Club,

21 August, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that, since my letter of the 9th instant, which accompanied my statement relating to the Crown Lands disputed boundary case of *M'Farlane v. Burne*, I have seen Mr. Learmonth, who informed me that when he called at your office in Sydney lately by your invitation, you shewed him a letter of mine to Mr. Cole, in which I say that I would consider his communication, with reference to the malpractices he alluded to as existing in the Crown Lands Department in Sydney, as confidential.

2. It appears obvious to me that this was done with the avowed object to induce Mr. Learmonth to believe that I had abused private confidence.

3. At the time Mr. Moriarty took up the same position, I considered it a mere diversion on his part from the very serious charges, affecting himself and the department generally, which Mr. Cole made in his letter, copies of which I furnished Mr. Moriarty and yourself with, at your and his request, and which you would now condemn me for producing.

4. I desire now respectfully to point out that it was quite unnecessary for you to produce my letter, to establish the fact that Mr. Cole's letter was confidential. I beg to say that I never denied that it was so; and, in my communication of the 9th instant, I acknowledge that I always had so treated it, until the discovery by me that private letters and improper documents had been received from Mr. Cole, and recorded in the Crown Lands Office in Sydney.

5. I am surprised to find that, when you volunteered to inform Mr. Learmonth of the facts of the case, you made no mention whatever of the private letter subscribed by the late Mr. Chadwick to Mr. Cole, reflecting upon myself, to which, and to the unfounded assertions in Mr. Cole's report, I have lately had occasion to call your particular attention. I am, however, willing to believe that this important circumstance was lost sight of by yourself at the time you saw Mr. Learmonth.

6. I have already brought under your notice the value which should be attached to the late Mr. Chadwick's letter, by any one acquainted with the painful circumstances as regards his state of health at the time, but they were not likely to be known in the Crown Lands Office.

7. When I found such a production as Mr. Chadwick's letter resorted to and recorded, I felt no longer under any obligations whatever to observe any privacy as regards Mr. Cole's own letter and statements respecting Crown Lands business; indeed I considered the recording of documents of that kind such a flagrant violation of what might be expected in the conduct of any branch of Her Majesty's Service, and so confirmatory of the reputed abuses in this department to which Mr. Cole's own letter points, that I felt bound, in justice to my old neighbour, Mr. M'Farlane, whose interests I was protecting, and to all other squatters who might be similarly circumstanced, to disclose the revelations which that letter exposes.

8. I venture to hope, that in no other Department of the Public Service in New South Wales are such practices resorted to, and such documents received and recorded—the Detective Branch of the Police Force alone excepted. And during my experience as a Magistrate, I have learned to know that even in that distinct branch of the Service, which possesses exceptional rules of its own, it is rarely that others than those in a peculiar grade of society (amongst whom it is to be hoped Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace and squatters are not to be reckoned) are the subjects of such an official inquisition.

10. Now that your particular attention has been called by me to the reception and recording of such a letter as that subscribed by the late Mr. Chadwick, I think I need scarcely ask if such a gross act of official irregularity meets with your sanction.

11. If such defamatory documents as have lately come to light are allowed to be recorded in the Crown Lands Office in Sydney, behind the backs of the persons concerned, I would like to know who is safe from this sort of official assassination, and to ask if it can possibly be conceived where such a state of things is likely to end. This applies with double force to those who, like myself, are residing at a distance of hundreds of miles from Sydney.

12. This is not a solitary case, it seems; for I had occasion, as Magistrate, on the 17th instant, to notice a similar instance of secret official slander recorded in the Crown Lands Office in Sydney, against two persons, one of them a squatter, and both of whom I know to be innocent of the felony imputed to them, which was that of *arson*; and who

knows how many more such cases may be found upon inquiry amongst the archives of the Crown Lands Office in Sydney.

13. I beg to remark that this is the second instance, also, which has lately come to my knowledge, of your having formed and promulgated opinions founded upon imperfect data unfavourable to me.

14. I have, in a separate communication of the 17th instant, disposed of the other case, with reference to the alleged perpetration of arson, stated to have come before the Wentworth Bench of Magistrates.

15. Having now respectfully brought these particulars under your notice, I may be allowed to hope that, before you again think proper to step aside from the consideration of those abuses in the Crown Lands Department itself which appear to demand your first attention, to represent my conduct to my own friends and others as deserving of reproach, that you will do me the favour carefully to ascertain that you are correctly informed of *all* the circumstances bearing upon any such question. And having said thus much, I consider that I have done my part, and that it only remains for you now to act, as I have no doubt you will feel called upon to do, in justice to me.

I have, &c.,

H. JAMIESON.

The subjects referred to in this communication having already been fully answered, and the inaccuracy of Mr. Jamieson's assertions pointed out to him, I do not consider that any good can arise from carrying this correspondence any further.

J.B.W.—28 Aug.

H. Jamieson, Esq.—29 Aug.

No. 19.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to H. JAMIESON, Esq.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 29 August, 1866.

SIR,

In reference to your letter of the 9th instant, respecting the Crown Lands disputed boundary case *M'Farlane v. Burne*, in connection with which you charge the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands with neglect of duty, I am directed to inform you that, from the explanation afforded by that officer of the circumstances of this case, the Secretary for Lands is satisfied that you are in error in charging that officer with having withheld from arbitration a case which he (the Minister) had directed to be referred to arbitration, and that the misunderstanding no doubt arose from the fact that there were at the same time two cases under consideration in which Mr. M'Farlane was interested.

2. In the third paragraph of the observations which accompany your letter, you allege that a private note written by you to the Minister for Lands in careless confidence, in reply to a private note from him, was treated as an official communication. Mr. Wilson states that this is not the case, as he never held any private correspondence with you, and that no Minister would be justified in treating as private, communications (either verbal or written) reflecting on the character or conduct of an official in his own department.

3. With regard to your endeavour to palliate your own conduct in making use of Mr. Commissioner Cole's strictly confidential letter, after a lapse of four years, with the view of injuring that gentleman, by stating that a private letter written by Mr. Chadwick had been made official,—Mr. Secretary Wilson is of opinion, that no parallel can be drawn between the two cases, as there is nothing to shew that Mr. Chadwick's letter was intended as private, excepting your own assertion.

4. In conclusion, I am instructed by the Secretary for Lands to state, that he declines to interfere in any way with the private correspondence that has taken place between you and Mr. Moriarty, a copy of which accompanied your letter.

I have, &c.,

MICL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 20.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to H. JAMIESON, Esq.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 29 August, 1866.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your further letter of the 21st instant, respecting the charges against Mr. Commissioner Cole, and reflecting generally upon the Crown Lands Department, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to state, that the subjects referred to by you having already been fully answered, and the inaccuracy of your assertions pointed out, he does not consider that any good can arise from carrying on this correspondence any further.

I have, &c.,

MICL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 21.

No. 21.

H. JAMIESON, Esq., to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 18 September, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Fitzpatrick's letter of 29th August last, No. 66-6479, in which Mr. Fitzpatrick states that the charge made by Mr. John Neilson against Mr. Cole has been investigated, and Mr. Cole's explanation deemed satisfactory.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, by your direction, goes on to say that none of the statements in my letter to Mr. Neilson (of 16th April last), or in my letter to you of the 17th August, excepting the last paragraph of the former, are correct; and that the investigation of the matter shews that Mr. Neilson was brought before the Bench, as stated by Mr. Cole; that the case was gone into, and was not dismissed, as represented by me.

I regret to feel it due to myself to address you again upon this subject. I do so with little expectation that you will appreciate what I have to say; but I cannot permit such statements as you are pleased to make, through the Under Secretary of your department, to remain on record without denial and refutation. My refutation will be conclusive, I trust, to others by whom the correspondence may at any future time be seen, and who are capable of a fair and impartial judgment on the facts.

I pass by your statement that Mr. Neilson's charge against Mr. Cole for having stated "that he had been before the Bench on a charge of arson," had been fully investigated by the Government, and Mr. Cole's explanation of the matter deemed satisfactory, with the remark that such investigation has not come under my cognizance in such a manner as might have been expected, if it had been a "full" one; but that the matter would not have concerned me, if you had not, in so many ways, associated me prejudicially with it, and brought the weight of the Government to bear injuriously upon my character, and of which you have boasted.

The charge made by Mr. Cole is, that Mr. Henry Williams, assisted by Mr. Neilson, was "the perpetrator of an act of arson, in firing the Lambing Stations of Mr. P. M'Farlane, which had been under the consideration of the Bench at Wentworth." Upon this Mr. Neilson requested me, as one of the Magistrates, to state whether a charge of felony, of the nature stated by Mr. Cole, had been preferred; and thereupon I gave a reply at once (writing from memory, after nearly five years, but not the less correctly), that no information was ever laid before the Petty Sessions Court at Wentworth, either against Mr. Williams or himself (Mr. Neilson), for any such charge as the one reported to the Government by Mr. Cole.

You support Mr. Cole in his charge, and you have impugned not only my correctness but my veracity, although you have before you a copy of the proceedings, a perusal of which ought to have rendered both impossible.

Mr. Cole, as a Magistrate, should know that arson is a felony of a most serious character, and that no act of burning can be so designated, unless done with a felonious intent; and it would seem that he deliberately meant to charge it in this sense, as he associates the term arson with the words "the perpetrator of." He also refers to the inquiry before the Bench, and, as a Crown Lands Commissioner making a report to Government, so cruelly damaging to the character of the persons whom he accuses, he should be assumed to have been cognizant of the evidence taken, as well as of the charge to which he refers.

Yet, what are the facts? The original information of Mr. M'Farlane was headed, "Malicious injury to property"; but, in fact, it contained no deposition charging malice, or anything beyond the fact of the burning; and when the said M'Farlane, the prosecutor, and his son, gave their evidence, they not only did not shew any of the ingredients requisite to constitute the crime of arson, or of malicious injury, but they expressly disproved the evidence of malice of any kind or degree. The burning proved was merely the destruction of a temporary yard for lambing, made of boughs of trees, on ground which was in dispute, and the prosecutor (Mr. M'Farlane) says, "I presume Mr. Williams burnt the yards down in the justification of a right."

His son, who was present at the act complained of, also says, "I do not suppose that the yards were burnt from any malice or ill-will—they were, I suppose, burnt upon the assertion of a right."

The evidence, in fact, shews, with a clearness which ought not to have been misunderstood, that no felonious, or even malicious intent existed, and that the burning of these yards was done with no other view than to prevent what was *bona fide* believed to be an encroachment.

My report of the case is, therefore, absolutely correct; and though I can understand that Mr. Cole's statement may have been made rashly, and under the influence of improper feeling, I cannot comprehend how you can deliberately support him in it, after seeing the depositions, and how you charge me, as one of the Magistrates, with a misrepresentation of the case.

2. You say that the case was gone into, and not dismissed, as (according to your statement) represented by me. I did not represent that it was not gone into, nor that it was dismissed. I said that it was "not proceeded with, as the Magistrates unanimously considered they had no jurisdiction in cases of disputed boundaries of Crown Lands runs." The record shews that the case was gone into until those facts appeared which made it the duty of the Bench not to proceed further with the case; and thus it is shewn that my statement was in this case also absolutely correct, whilst your imputations to the contrary are founded solely upon a misquotation of my words.

The

The circumstance is of little importance, but I should have thought that a refusal to proceed further with a case, on the ground that the Magistrates had no jurisdiction, by reason of the enactment referred to in the defendant's protest, and the absence of any adjournment, were equivalent to a dismissal, and might with truth have been so described. The distinction is verbal, and only such as might have been expected from an over-eager and inexperienced advocate.

Had I, when writing from memory after the lapse of years, not been exactly correct on such a point, I might nevertheless have been spared from imputations which, I am well aware, both from the tone of your letter, and from various circumstances that have come to my knowledge, were intended by you as reflections on my personal honor. It is altogether too much that such imputations should have for their sole basis the attributing to me of words essentially different from those I had used, and an unsubstantial verbal criticism upon them.

Further, you have imputed an untruth in my statement that I was in the chair at the hearing of the case against Henry Williams. On what grounds? Did you inquire into the fact? This you cannot have done; but though writing and speaking of me with the authority of the position you hold, you have made this imputation upon no better ground than that the signature of another Magistrate appears before mine upon the record of the proceedings. It could not be necessary for me to do more than expose the smallness of the premises on which you can venture to impugn the honor of a gentleman; but I choose to add a statement of the actual fact, lest you should persuade others to draw the same inference that you have hazarded. They are as follows:—The Magistrate who often presided on the Bench was not, as he stated, well enough to conduct the inquiry on this occasion, and he requested me to do so. Accordingly, I acted as Chairman, whilst he, if I mistake not, did the clerical part of the business.

I now come to a more serious cause of complaint against you:—You have used your official position to make against me the charge of having given "*a false magisterial certificate*." This most grave charge you have not hesitated to make against a gentleman who has acted as a Magistrate for a long period, and whose honor has never before been impugned. Justice demanded that such a charge should not have been made by any official person, unless upon the most solid grounds, and after careful inquiry. Yet you have made it upon no better ground than a glaring want of knowledge of the difference between arson and trespass, and some small criticisms (which, after all, are not correct) upon my certificate.

You cause Mr. Fitzpatrick to state in his letter, that you are "clearly of opinion" that my object (in giving the certificate to Mr. Neilson) was to injure Mr. Cole, by "giving force to Mr. Neilson's charge against him." This opinion is utterly unfounded and unjust—its expression, I must be permitted to say, was perfectly uncalled for and unwarrantable. My certificate was correct, and such as Mr. Neilson was entitled to receive from me, or any other of the Magistrates who were present, in vindication of his character. Perhaps, sir, it would be well to consider how far the tone you have assumed towards me may have arisen from an undue advocacy of Mr. Cole's cause on your part.

You have also, as I have been made aware, gone out of your way to make against me the broad charge of falsehood, when speaking to private individuals. You have studiously made opportunities for defaming me, on occasions when no public duty called upon you to speak of me at all. One remarkable instance of this has come to my knowledge, and I cannot suppose that you have been less sparing in your remarks to others, who have not yet thought it their duty to warn me of the injury you were doing me behind my back, and without the slightest notice to me. It is well that you should know that some persons to whom you have spoken of me, and to whom I am known, have felt that I was entitled to be put on my guard.

It is with very great regret that I have found it necessary to address this communication to you; but as you have thought fit, both publicly and privately, to take up the cause of Mr. Cole at so much expense to my character, it has appeared to me that I had no alternative.

The facts have been placed under the notice of my legal adviser, and I have reason to believe that your official position will not protect you from the consequences of your defamation, if I should think fit to notice them in another form. I shall, however, be advised by my friends as to whether it is worth my while to take any further steps for the vindication of my character, and to terminate, by a public exposure, any further private circulation of the statements you have been making against me in my capacity as a Magistrate.

I have, &c.,

H. JAMIESON.

Seen.—J.B.W.—22 Sept.

No. 4.

CORRESPONDENCE.—THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS, AND HUGH JAMIESON, ESQ., J.P.

(Respecting Commissioner Cole's letter to Mr. Jamieson.)

SCHEDULE.

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No. 1.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to H. JAMIESON, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 30 May, 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to supply me with a copy of the communication read by you in my office this morning, and purporting to have been addressed to you by Mr. Cole, Commissioner of the District of Lower Darling, reflecting on the mode of dealing with tenders for runs in that district pursued by this department.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

No. 2.

H. JAMIESON, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Australian Club,
Sydney, 31 May, 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of date 30th instant, requesting me to furnish you with a copy of the communication read by me in your office, and "purporting" to have been addressed to me by Mr. Commissioner Cole.

In reply, I beg to inform you that I decline to furnish you with a copy of Mr. Cole's letter.

I have only to add, that I have read the letter referred to the Honorable the Minister for Lands, for his information, and that I shall make whatever use I may think proper of Mr. Cole's letter, on any future occasion.

I have, &c.,
H. JAMIESON.

No. 3.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S MEMO.

MR. JAMIESON produced to me in my office, on the 30th ultimo, a letter written to him by Mr. Cole, on the subject of some tenders of his for runs, in which, amongst other matters, Mr. Cole observed that my course of proceeding with respect to tenders was such as to deprive applicants of all the benefit of seniority of their tenders—that it would be advisable for him to procure the services of an agent in Sydney who had political influence to look after his claims; and stated, with much more to the same effect, that in a certain case tenders recommended by him for acceptance were marked for rejection, but

but the rejection afterwards set aside, owing to influence successfully brought to bear upon me of the character above indicated. The observations had a general tendency to impugn the administration of the law and regulations with respect to tenders by the Government then in existence, but a particular bearing with respect to myself of the same character.

I desire now to give Mr. Cole the opportunity of explaining the circumstances under which the letter in question was written; and I must at the same time call upon him to state, for the information of the Minister for Lands, to what particular cases he alluded therein, as having been dealt with in a manner different from that at first determined upon, owing to influence having been brought to bear—explaining what was the influence, and by whom exerted, and generally the facts (if any) affording the foundation for his imputations.

In taking up this matter, I am alive to the inconvenience of calling upon an officer to account for the contents of a letter probably written several years since, and not intended to be repeated. I am also perfectly assured, that in communicating these matters to me at this interval, Mr. Jamieson acted from no such impulse of public duty, or feeling of propriety, as should have led him to make such a communication at the time of receiving the letter in question. But, as Mr. Cole saw ground for making the statement and observations in question, and they have now (for the first time) come to my knowledge, it is imperative that they should be fully explained and fully investigated.

A. O. M.

1 June, 1866.

Commr. Cole.—4 June, 1866.

No. 4.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MR. COMMISSIONER COLE.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 4 June, 1866.

SIR,

On the 30th ultimo, Mr. Jamieson produced to me in my office a letter written to him by you, on the subject of some tenders of his for runs, in which, amongst other matters, you observed that my course of dealing with tenders was such as to deprive applicants of all the benefit of seniority of their tenders—that it would be advisable for him to procure the services of an agent in Sydney who had political influence to look after his claims; and stated, with much more to the same effect, that in a certain case tenders recommended by you for acceptance were marked for rejection, but the rejection afterwards set aside, owing to influence successfully brought to bear upon me of the character above indicated. The observations had a general tendency to impugn the administration of the law and regulations with respect to tenders by the Government then in existence, but a particular bearing with respect to myself of the same character.

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I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

No. 5.

H. JAMIESON, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

O.H.M.S.

12 June, 1866.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, and, in reply to your inquiries, I beg to inform you,—

1st.—That at the interview with Mr. Garran, and to which you refer, I informed him of the opinion I entertained of Mr. Commissioner Cole and his actions in the Darling District for very many years past. I informed Mr. Garran of the nature and contents of Mr. Cole's letter to which you refer, and I expressed no opinion to him as to the truth or otherwise of the alleged charges made by Mr. Cole against the Minister for Lands and yourself. Mr. Garran might consider Mr. Cole's statements evidence of the existence of such practices or not. I left him, as a public writer, free to form his own opinion on such an important question.

2nd.

2nd.—At the time of receiving Mr. Cole's letter, I was naturally impressed with the belief that he must have had some grounds for writing in the terms he did. I abandoned the prosecution of all my claims to the runs referred to, as I had no wish to obtain new runs of Crown Lands by such a course of practice as that indicated in Mr. Cole's letter. I have never employed political influence to obtain new runs, and I never shall.

3rd.—I have not made any official report or complaint, to the Minister for Lands or to yourself, on the subject of Mount Robe, Baranably, and the other applications for country referred to.

I have, &c.,
H. JAMIESON.

No. 6.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S MINUTE.

MR. JAMIESON having refused to give me a copy of the letter within referred to, in reply to my official communication, I determined to pursue the matter in my capacity of a private gentleman, and succeeded by this means in obtaining it from him. Having so obtained it, I regard the matter as a private one, and shall only deal with it in that light. My letter, to which the enclosed was a reply, was a private one, but as Mr. Jamieson has seen fit to reply to it officially, I have enclosed a copy from memory.—12 June, '66.

P.S.—It appears from the original tenders herewith, that they were not abandoned or withdrawn by Mr. Jamieson, but declined in February, 1863, on the report of Commissioner Sharp, as being vague, illusory, and indefinite in description, and excessive in area. It appears, moreover, from Mr. Jamieson's letter to Mr. Cole, in reply to that referred to by him in the enclosed, that so far from then wishing to abandon his claims, he wished for "20 or 30 tender forms" ... "to enable him to send in fresh tenders."

A.O.M.

[Enclosure in No. 6.]

The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands to Hugh Jamieson, Esq.

Australian Club, 9 June, 1866.

Sir,

Mr. Garrahan has informed that your communication to him was in the nature of a complaint of the existence of a state of things of the character illustrated by Mr. Cole's observations, and that the letter of the latter gentleman was produced by you as evidence thereof.

I have now to request that you will be pleased to inform me whether you have had any cause of complaint of the character alluded to, and if so, whether you have ever preferred such complaint officially.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY.

No. 7.

PAPERS REFERRED TO IN THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S POSTSCRIPT, 12 JUNE, 1866.

Mr. Commissioner Cole to The Surveyor General, on Tenders for Country applied for by Mr. C. W. Ligar, Surveyor General, Victoria, in April, 1860.

Crown Lands Office,
Euston, Darling District,
20 May, 1860.

Sir,

I do myself the honor of drawing attention to the thirteen applications for country indicated by the following Tenders, in the month of April, 1860:—

No. 38 for 300 square miles of country.

"	53	"	250	"	"
"	52	"	230	"	"
"	54	"	620	"	"
"	50	"	187	"	"
"	49	"	187	"	"
"	48	"	281	"	"
"	36	"	462	"	"
"	37	"	260	"	"
"	47	"	265	"	"
"	46	"	93	"	"
"	39	"	760	"	"
"	57	"	552	"	"

4,447

embracing an area of four thousand four hundred and forty-seven square miles of country, included between the 147° and 142° of east longitude, and the 30° and 35° parallel of south latitude; and to request that I may be specially instructed as to their disposal.

2. It may be proper to remark that these tenders were only yesterday received by me, that I have been unable to enter upon their examination in detail, and that I am now only in a position to state that many of them describe country, situate in the Lachlan District and also in that of Wellington, which will be returned to your office with a separate report, and that many of them will be found to indicate country already under lease or a promise of lease; and that, from the magnitude of the areas applied for, it seems desirable that the applicant should be restricted to an area not exceeding 200 square miles, inasmuch as the country lying between the Rivers Lachlan and Darling, though available in many localities as winter feeding grounds, when rain falls does not continue throughout to present advantageous pasturage land, and is in a great measure made up of thick scrubs and sandhills, at times covered with the worthless porcupine grass, sometimes without vegetation at all, and frequently covered with the *callitors*, *mulga*, and *eucalyptus dumosa*.

I have, &c.,

STEPHEN COLE,
C.C. Lands, Darling District.

Refer Mr. Cole to the recent circular, but state that if, without reference thereto, he is prepared to report that the tenders are for an extent of country in excess of that sanctioned by the Regulations, a specific report to that effect would suffice for the disposal of the tenders.—12 Decr., 1860.

The Acting Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 13 June, 1860.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to submit, for the consideration of the Secretary for Lands, a question which has arisen from recent tenders for runs in the Pastoral Districts, in relation to the area which may be included by one run.

2. This area is nominally limited by the Regulations to 25 square miles, but the provisions that a larger area may be held, if necessary, to support 4,000 sheep, or their equivalent, 640 cattle, practically cancels the limitation, excepting in the most favourable country, and hence tenders for back country without water have been made in some cases to embrace areas of 700 to 800 square miles, or say thirty times the maximum area referred to.

3. These tenders probably cannot be said to embrace more than is sufficient to support 4,000 sheep, and indeed may not, in their natural state, be capable of supporting any stock whatever *throughout* the year; but by expenditure, small in proportion to the advantage to be gained, in preserving or obtaining water, such runs may be made to support, possibly, 4,000 sheep to each 50 square miles, or say 60,000 sheep.

4. I am not aware of any portion of the Orders in Council, or Regulations, which definitely provides for the rejection of tenders for so large areas, but there must be obviously a limit of area beyond which it would be so unreasonable to extend a run, as probably to warrant the Government in refusing to accept the tender—even should it be shewn that, in its natural state, it would not, by reason of want of water supply, support 4,000 sheep.

5. If this be admitted, it seems to me that, under the same principle, the Government may exercise a discretion in the determination of a maximum area; and although considering that tenderers for such large back blocks are, in many cases, if not all, prepared to make a large expenditure in obtaining water by artesian boring, or in retaining it by the construction of large reservoirs, and are therefore deserving of a liberal consideration, —a maximum of 200 square miles, or eight times the maximum of the Orders in Council, could scarcely be considered too great a restriction.

6. Such a determination would of course be entirely supplementary to the Regulations, and would in no degree warrant the inclusion in one run of more country than sufficient to support 4,000 sheep.

7. In the practical application of such a restriction, it would, it seems to me, be unfair to reject under it tenders which have already been received, or such as may be received, previously to a date at which the intention of Government may become known through a public notice; but the country in such tenders might, when in excess of the determined area, be divided into several runs, each of which would be within the maximum.

8. The country for which such large tenders have been made is principally that situated between the Lachlan and Darling Rivers; but there are also some tenders for large extents of country on the west side of the Darling River, and in the vicinity of the Barrier Ranges.

9. As in the former case the surveyor (Mr. Dewhurst) appointed to survey features, and determine the boundaries, of runs will shortly be on the ground, it is desirable that an early decision should be arrived at on this proposal.

I have, &c.,

A. G. M'LEAN,
Acting C. C. Crown Lands.

If

If the Government had the power to issue such a regulation, I should suggest that the maximum run should not, under any circumstances, exceed 100 square miles; but I am under the impression that, in the present state of the law, the Government have no power to make such a regulation.—M. F.—18 June.

To act on either suggestion, it would be necessary that the Government and Executive Council should issue a proclamation of limitation.

Let this be brought up before the next Cabinet, when the proper mileage can be determined upon.—JOHN R.—18 June.

After consultation, 100 square miles to be the maximum.—JOHN R.—18 July.

Inform the Acting Surveyor General, requesting him to return the papers by the time the Secretary for Lands returns to town.—M. F.—B.C., 6 August.

This matter is now re-submitted, as above directed.

It appears to me that, as the object is to give effect to the existing regulations, by preventing the abuse of a discretion permitted by them, it will be effectually secured by an instruction to the Commissioners of Crown Lands, intimating the extent to which the Government is willing to admit that the discretionary power to exceed the area prescribed by the regulations, may be exercised, without violence to the obvious meaning and object with which they were framed.

If it actually requires 100 square miles to depasture 4,000 sheep in ordinary seasons in any part of the country, a great proportion of the land must be unfit for grazing, and therefore not such as should be leased for pastoral purposes; and, in the case of the unwatered country, and that which is available during a portion of the year only, it is well known that, so long as the herbage lasts, it will support a very high average amount of stock as compared with the area, and that much that is otherwise valueless may be rendered, by a comparatively trifling expenditure, of considerable pastoral value.

For these reasons, I look upon any application which may have been made for a greater area than 100 square miles (the maximum which has been prescribed, and a very fair one) to depasture 4,000 sheep, as constituting an abuse of the regulations, and one which calls for no countenance; and I would recommend that all such applications should be curtailed to the maximum when they are reported upon, leaving it to the applicants to tender afresh if they desire to take up more country.—A. O. M.—B.C., 10 Oct., 1860.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

The recommendation approved.—JOHN R.—13 Oct.

Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.—M. F.—B.C., 16 Oct.

Circular to Commissioners, 10 Oct.

Draft for approval.—F.M.—18 Oct., /60.

C. W. Ligar, Esq., to The Honorable the Secretary for Lands.

Sydney, 3 January, 1861.

Sir,

Referring to our interview of this morning, and to a communication I have received from the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, informing me that it had been determined on to limit the areas of the blocks applied for to 100 square miles, I have the honor to state, that such a regulation being about to be introduced, subsequent to tenders being sent in—now nearly nine months ago—is likely to prove ruinous to the object in view in applying for the country in question. But should the Government be determined on the subject, I would urge that as little injury to the original applicant as possible be inflicted thereby.

I consider that it would be only justice, that he should be allowed to determine himself the locality of the reduced area, within the original block, and should be granted a month to determine whether he would take the remainder as subdivided by the Commissioner, with the additional rents, &c., as fixed by the Government.

If this be not done, the tenderer will be subjected to a competition, which has accumulated for the last nine months, during the whole period of which he has had no intimation whatever that he would fail in getting the land in consequence of the size of the blocks as applied for.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. W. LIGAR.

The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands is requested to report.—M.F.—B.C., 3 January, /61.—*Very urgent.*

My communication to Mr. Ligar had reference to certain tenders of his, recently received, and were made in acknowledging the tenders (which have been sent on to the Commissioners for report), that timely opportunity might be afforded to the tenderer of applying afresh for any land that he might be likely to lose on the curtailment of the first tenders.

Mr. Ligar's views and suggestions are based on the erroneous impression that a new regulation is now being applied. No new regulation has been made on the subject. All that has been done is, to give specific application and common sense limits to a discretionary power allowed by the Regulations of 1848, and always exercised by the Government and its officers, subject to approval by the Government; to make the application of the old Regulations in this particular uniform throughout the Colony, instead of varying according to the judgment of officers in charge of different districts; and to do this, in order to give more complete effect to the obvious meaning and intention of the Regulations of 1848.

I beg leave to refer to the enclosed correspondence, upon which the decision to which Mr. Ligar refers was given, and which will shew that the matter was then fully considered, and that the concession of his present request would be incompatible with the determination then arrived at and now being acted upon by this department.

I would add, that to give a tenderer for a run of 200 square miles in extent the option of retaining in different blocks the whole of his application, or of electing which of the several runs into which it might be divided he would take, would necessitate, as a matter of principle, the adoption of the same course in the cases mentioned by the A. S. General, in which runs of 800 square miles, or thirty times the regulated area, have been applied for (thereby enabling applicants to secure, by an easy evasion of the regulations, and without competition, the best runs into which such a territory might, as a consequence of their tenders, be divided by the officers of this department),—would be a manifest injustice to the numerous applicants who, during the last twelve years, have had their tenders rejected on receipt, in consequence of comprising an estimate grazing capability, as well as an estimated area, above the limits of 4,000 sheep and 25 square miles for a single run,—and would ignore the very ground of dividing the applications, which is, that the extent applied for is in excess of the area allowed by the regulations to be taken in a single block.

The course which I propose should be taken is, as it seems to me, the only one that can, consistently with the regulations and with justice, be taken, namely—to give applicants for runs of excessive size leases of lands as large as the regulations will authorize—say of 100 square miles where necessary—and to assign the positions of the reduced block as nearly as possible to that of the leading reference given in the original tender.—A.O.M.—B.C., 3 January, 1861.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

It is improbable that the Government will consent to increase the maximum in these cases, therefore that portion of the matter need not now be considered.

The only questions open then, appear to be—1st. Shall Mr. Ligar be permitted to choose which portion of the land he likes for his run?—And 2nd. Shall he be permitted to take the remainder of the land in other runs, without competition?

I would deal with these questions in the same way as would have been the case had the recent regulations not have been made, as it does not properly interfere with them, but merely with the extent of area. Had the matter been referred to the C. C. Lands, and had he reported that 100 square miles, or any lesser quantity than that applied for, was sufficient for 4,000 sheep, would Mr. Ligar have been permitted to choose? If so, it appears to me he should now be; if not, he should not be.

Then, as to his having the remainder of the land—I would deal with it in the same way. If he would have been permitted to have it without competition, after such a report as I have indicated came from the Commissioner, then I think he should now have it; if otherwise, he should not.

It is, however, a case of great importance, and one upon which the Tender Board should report.—JOHN R.—4 January.

Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.—M.F.—B.C., 4 January.

MR. LIGAR'S TENDERS.

SUBMITTED, in accordance with B.C. of 4th January, 1861.—A.O.M., B.C., 22 May, 1861.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

I will not embarrass this case with any further argument, but content myself with stating my full and unqualified concurrence in the view expressed by the majority of the Tender Board.

5 June.

M.F.

I will not, as the Board has done, enter into the question again of the right of limitation of area to 100 square miles. Upon the desirability of such limitation, not only myself, but the Government and Parliament, have equally concurred; and the Board having answered my question as to the practice in a manner antagonistic to the claim of Mr. Ligar, I can come to no other conclusion than to approve the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner.

4 July.

JOHN R.

Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

B.C., 5 July.

M.F.

Circular to Commissioners in reference to former instructions, informing them that, in any case in which they may be called upon to reduce the area given in a tender, it will be their duty to assign the position of the reduced block as nearly as possible to

THE Minute of the Honorable the Secretary for Lands on this matter appears to dismiss, as already decided, the question of the propriety of granting Mr. Ligar, in a single run, anything in excess of 100 square miles, and to limit the points referred for the report of the Tender Board to these two—

1st. Whether—the tenders being in each case for an extent of country exceeding the maximum area allowed for a run, by the recent instructions to the Commissioners of Crown Lands—Mr. Ligar shall be permitted to select which portion of the land so tendered for he will take for his run, or not; and—

2nd. Shall he be permitted to take the remainder in other runs, without competition?

The Secretary for Lands is disposed to deal with the points as though the recent instructions had not been issued, and puts the following queries:—

1st. Had the matter been referred to the Crown Lands Commissioner, and had he reported that 100 square miles, or any lesser quantity than that applied for, was sufficient for 4,000 sheep, would Mr. Ligar have been permitted to choose? and—

2nd.

to that of the leading reference given in the description.

A. ORPEN MORIARTY,
10 July. C. C. C. Lands.

As I cannot concur in the view taken of this matter in the ensuing portion of this report, and as that view was arrived at by the other Members of the Board during the period of my being called away from the meeting, it is necessary that I should state the grounds of my dissent; although, as the foregoing portion of the report, upon which we are agreed, offers a reply to the inquiries put to us by the Honorable the Minister, and in so far decides the questions at issue, in conformity with my previous reports, adversely to Mr. Ligar's claims,—and as, moreover, the report, even as a whole, affords but a very partial support to those claims,—I incur the risk of still further embarrassing a matter which has already been sufficiently discussed, and which, in reality, rests within a very narrow compass.

*I entirely deny these assumed distinctions.

In the one case (that is, heretofore), the runs have been reduced or enlarged by the action of the Government, adopting, or refusing to adopt, in the exercise of *their* unfettered discretion in every case, the Commissioner's report.

In the other, the runs will be reduced or enlarged by the same action, upon the same general principles, in pursuance of the same regulations, but in a uniform manner; and the so-called arbitrary limit is no more than a limit which will fetter, not any discretion allowed to the local Commissioner by any regulation, or any practice that ever has existed, but a course of action tending to defeat the regulations, and which has, in the few cases in which it has passed unchecked, had the effect of encouraging such attempts. Mr. Ligar has not been led to suppose that no limit has heretofore existed. An express limit of 25 square miles is prescribed by the regulations, to be exceeded only under special circumstances, and to be exceeded only with the express concurrence of the Government in every case. True, the limit may be exceeded until a grazing capacity of 4,000 sheep has been attained; but it is also true that in the New South Wales pastoral districts a grazing capacity for 4,000 sheep is represented by an area *widely* provided for by 100 square miles, whenever it can be depastured at all. When it cannot, *no extension of area* will afford such a grazing capacity, whatever improvements may do; and when, by improvements, water is obtained, and the pastoral capabilities of the country rendered available, no pastoral country is of so much pastoral value as that with reference to which these questions have arisen; and the monopoly of which, by a perversion of the regulations, it has been the object of the recent circular to put a stop to.

My colleagues can hardly, I think, have perceived the full effect of their propositions. They propose to transfer, in effect, the responsibility of these matters from the Minister or the Board to the Local Commissioner, and to give to the latter officer a power and authority which they

2nd. Under the like conditions, would he have been allowed to take the remainder without competition?

For reply to the questions thus put, the Board, one and all, can report, as regards the first,—That they are not aware of any case of reduction of area in which the applicant for the run has been consulted as to the mode in which such reduction should be made, although he may have been; whilst, on the other hand, cases are within their knowledge in which the applicant has obviously not been consulted. As regards the second—That in no instance has the applicant for a run been allowed to take the portion cut off, as in excess of the required area, in another run, without competition.

Thus far the Board are entirely agreed: but the majority, consisting of the Auditor General, the Acting Surveyor General, and the Clerk of the Executive Council, are of opinion that it would be scarcely in accordance with strict justice if Mr. Ligar were dealt with in accordance with these precedents, there being essential points of difference in the circumstances of the cases.

*In the one, the runs have been reduced in consequence of the local Commissioner having, in the unfettered exercise of his judgment, reported that the area tendered for was more than was required for the pasturage of 4,000 sheep.

In the other, the runs will be reduced, not in consequence of any such unfettered report from the Commissioner, but in obedience to an arbitrary limit imposed by the Government, after the tenders were sent in by Mr. Ligar, who had been led to suppose, by the regulations and previous practice, that no limit was imposed until a grazing capacity for 4,000 sheep had been attained.

This, in the view of the Members of the Board whose signatures are attached to this report, establishes a very material difference in the cases, and justifies, if not demands, their being dealt with upon different principles.

Unless, therefore, the local Commissioner, uncontrolled by the recent instructions, reports that the area embraced in each of Mr. Ligar's tenders is more than sufficient to depasture 4,000 sheep, the majority of the Board cannot refrain from recording their strong conviction that, in strict justice, Mr. Ligar should be allowed, upon the runs being curtailed in pursuance of the recent instructions, not only to select where and how he would take the prescribed quantity, but also to secure all or any of the remaining blocks of 100 square miles, without competition.

A precedent for this course will be found in the 4th paragraph of the Regulations of the 31st March, 1848, which appears to have been framed to meet a precisely analogous set of circumstances; and it is respectfully recommended that the principle which that regulation embodies should (subject, of course, to the report of the Commissioner) be adopted in the present case.

It is assumed that each separate block will be charged as a separate run, and the premium, if any has been offered, might be distributed rateably over the whole number.

The

they would deny the Government. They recognize reductions made by a local Commissioner in the unfettered exercise of his judgment, and consider that the tenderer should lose any land which he may cut off from their tenders, upon whatever principles or information his decision may be based; but they consider that when an extravagantly excessive tender is made, and passed by this functionary, it should secure the title of the applicant to the whole of the land applied for, notwithstanding that the Government, acting upon uniform principles, and upon information derived from the experience of the whole Colony, should be of opinion that it is for an area extravagantly in excess of that necessary for 4,000 sheep. They object, in fact, to the regulations being so administered as to prevent a repetition of such a farce as the Commissioner for one district confining all new runs to 25 square miles, in the unfettered exercise of his judgment, and the Commissioner of an adjoining district, separated from it only by an imaginary line, in the equally unfettered exercise of his, allowing lands of precisely the same character and class to be taken up in blocks of 150 or 200 square miles at the same rental.

What the other Members of the Board have quoted as precedent for their recommendation was, a provision, and a most proper one, accompanying the promulgation of the then new regulation upon which we are now acting, and under which all tenders previously made under a regulation which placed no limit upon the size of blocks, were secured *all the land* so applied for, *at the same rental*, but divided into separate holdings of a certain size.

The way in which my colleagues propose to follow this precedent is, to apply it to a case in which no new regulation is being made, but an attempt to carry out, according to their obvious intent and meaning, the regulations under which the tenders have been sent in; and they seem to overlook the inconsistency which the adoption of their recommendation would necessitate, of the Government having, by the concession of a right to the full area certified to by the Commissioner to be necessary, admitted that 4,000 sheep was the proper capability of an area larger than 100 square miles in any case, and consequently that the proportionate rent was the proper rental, there proceeding to divide the area into two or more holdings, and to charge the same rental for each.

In conclusion, I cannot abstain from repeating, in terms, that my colleagues have, in my deliberate judgment, under a misapprehension on their own part of the application of the regulations heretofore, based their arguments and recommendations upon unreal assumptions; and that the course which they recommend, of admitting, in part, and subject only to the approval of a subordinate and comparatively irresponsible functionary, Mr. Ligar's claims, would be nugatory of the attempt which has been made to carry out the regulations and to prevent the evasion of them, inconsistent with the regulations, and inconsistent with itself.

A. ORPEN MORLARTY,

Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 17 May, 1861.

The Members of the Board signing this report consider it to be of so much importance that the question now at issue should be divested of all connection with that of tenders made for areas larger than are necessary to support 4,000 sheep, as to warrant them in stating, in express terms, that the views which they have above expressed are only intended to support the claims of persons who have tendered for an area in excess of 100 square miles, and on whose tenders the Commissioner, in the exercise of his unfettered discretion, reports that the whole area so tendered for, or a less area, though still in excess of the limit to feed 4,000 sheep.

W. C. MAYNE, A.G.

EDWARD C. MEREWETHER,

Clerk of Executive Council.

A. G. M'LEAN, A.S.G.

The Board would thus illustrate the meaning of the words queried.

The tender may be for 200 square miles; the Commissioner may report that 150 is sufficient.

The run will be curtailed to 100 square miles, and it is intended that the tenderer should have the option of taking the prescribed quantity how he will, and the odd 50 miles, in a separate run, without competition, if he desires it.

W. C. M.

E. C. M.

A. G. M.

C. W. Ligar, Esq., to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Sydney, 5 January, 1861.

Sir,

In reference to your communication respecting the maximum area it is proposed to allow in future for tenders for new runs,—

I have the honor to inform you that I have prepared, and intend to forward, on Monday, a series of amended tenders, so as to prevent, as far as in my power, any more accumulation of difficulties than possible to my obtaining the land so long ago applied for.

I have at the same time to request that these amended tenders will be received without prejudice to my claims to priority, arising out of tenders sent in nine months since, and which are now under your consideration, relative to the mode of their subdivision arising out of recent acts of the Government.

I have, &c.,
C. W. LIGAR.

INFORM Mr. Ligar that the respective tenders must be dealt with on their own merits.

I am under the impression that some of the enclosed tenders are for lands not open to tender, being in the lower portion of the Wellington District, which is at present reserved from occupation; but this will appear on further inquiry.

This letter having been enclosed with the tenders, has only recently been opened, hence the delay in acknowledging it.—A.O.M.—14th Jany.

Mr. Commissioner Cole to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, on the areas of tenders Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, and 54.—April, 1860.

Crown Lands Office,
Euston, Darling District,
15 February, 1861.

Sir,

In my letters of the 20th May last, addressed to your predecessor, I drew attention to the areas comprised in the tenders of Mr. Charles W. Ligar, in the month of April last, as above numbered; and I now do myself the honor to request that I may be informed, with reference to their disposal, whether, in reducing their areas, it will be absolutely incumbent on the applicant to put in fresh tenders for the country in excess of the prescribed maximum extent of 100 square miles, and by so doing, whether the original number of miles applied for will be secured to him under his first tender.

I have, &c.,
STEPHEN COLE,
C. C. Lands.

The circular of instructions had apparently not reached Mr. Cole at the date of this letter. When was it dated? 18th March.

Messrs. Hugh and B. Jamieson to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Mildura, Lower Murray,
7 June, 1861.

Sir,

We have the honor to address you with reference to the undermentioned applications made by us some years ago, by tender, for leases of Crown Lands for pastoral purposes in the Albert District, and named by us—

Mount Robe.
Baranabby.
Stanley.
Glen Sturt.
Mount Lyell.

The tenders for the above blocks of country were carefully prepared, in accordance with the provisions contained in Her Majesty's Order in Council, published in the *New South Wales Government Gazette* of the 7th of October, 1847, and of the Regulations of the local Government published in pursuance thereof.

Having received no notice from Government of the acceptance of these tenders, we applied last year at the office of the Crown Lands Commissioner, Euston, and were informed that our applications had been recommended for acceptance by him in the usual course of business, and forwarded to the office of the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands in Sydney.

We have now the honor to request that you will have the kindness to bring these applications, on an early date, under the notice of the Crown Lands Board, for consideration and approval.

We would respectfully take the liberty of mentioning, for the sake of information, that, during the past year we have had the whole of the country embraced in these tenders thoroughly explored and examined, at very great expense and risk. We find it contains *no permanent water whatever*; and the discouraging accounts given by the well-known

known explorer, Captain Charles Sturt, of its general features and the absence of any permanent water, even for the use of man, have received ample confirmation from our recent extensive and practical examination. The development, for pastoral purposes, of this back country, situated at such a distance from the Darling River waters, will undoubtedly be attended by unusual labour and risk, demanding an outlay of capital, for endeavouring to secure water permanently, to an extent that has never yet been similarly invested for pastoral purposes, on any of the Crown Lands of the Colony.

We have, &c.,

HUGH & B. JAMIESON.

Mr. Commissioner Perry to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Office,
Moorna, Albert District,
17 October, 1857.

Sir,

With reference to the tenders of Messrs. H. & B. Jamieson (names and number in the margin) for certain runs in this district, described by latitude and longitude, embracing each the very extensive and unusual area of (600) six hundred square miles per block or run,—I have the honor to recommend that each block therein described be equally divided into three runs of (200) two hundred square miles.

2. Should this recommendation meet with your approval, I would request to be informed accordingly, as soon as possible, to enable me to furnish reports and amended descriptions of these runs with all practicable despatch, in accordance with the instructions contained in your circular of the 14th ultimo.

I have, &c.,

G. M. PERRY,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Mr. Commissioner Perry to report under what circumstances he has recommended that the large area of 200 square miles should be allowed for each run.—G.B.—Nov. 7.

Mr. Commissioner Perry to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Office,
Moorna, Albert District,
3 December, 1857.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 9th ultimo, in reply to mine of the 17th of October, respecting certain tenders for runs situated in this district, applied for by Messrs. Jamieson, and instructing me to report under what circumstances I have recommended the large area of 200 square miles for each run,—I have the honor to state, that the general character of the back country in this district is such, that a larger area is necessary for the pasturage of 4,000 sheep, or their equivalent in cattle, than is required for the same amount of stock upon the frontage to the river, from the fact of the back country being principally without water (unless in winter season), and consequently it is not available throughout the year.

2. The nearest point of these runs from the River Darling is about 100 miles (west), to arrive at which, you have to pass through a country represented as being destitute of water for a great distance. It would therefore be impracticable to make personal examination of the country, unless provided with a party, and a suitable equipment to carry the necessary supplies and water, as well as to afford protection from the aborigines. My present authorized establishment consists of one orderly; it is his duty, during my absence from head quarters, to remain in charge of the establishment; therefore I submit that it would be impossible for me to travel alone, and minutely examine, with reference to capabilities &c., such country, totally uninhabited, unless by aborigines.

3. I feel convinced, from the general character of the back country in this district, that the area I have recommended will not be found excessive.

4. As there are no clashing or opposing tenders, I beg to suggest that a fair adjustment of the boundaries can be made, as a temporary measure, without an examination of the country; and I have to request that I may be instructed whether I am to adopt this course, or to make an examination of the land, which cannot be done without the assistance of a party, as before mentioned.

I have, &c.,

G. M. PERRY,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The areas applied for are so manifestly excessive, as to render it proper to reject the tenders at once, and invite the applicants to renew the tenders in a form in conformity with the regulations.—H. H.

Mr.

Baranabby, No. 84.
Mount Robe, No. 88.
Glen Sturt, No. 71.
Stanley, No. 72.
Mount Lyell, No. 83, of
April, 1856.

Mr. Commissioner Cole to The Surveyor General.

Crown Lands Office,
Euston, Lower Darling,
23 November, 1859.

Sir,

With reference to tenders Nos. 71, 72, 83, 84, and 85, of April, 1856, I beg to state that, having made the necessary communication to the Messrs. Jamieson respecting the areas therein applied for, that I shall be in a position to make the usual report on the same, as required by your letter of the 27th May last, 57-13651, 59-989, on the receipt of their reply.

2. It may be proper to observe, that the statements contained in my predecessor's letter of the 3rd December, 1857, on the subject of these tenders, representing the difficulties of entering upon a country uninhabited either by the white man or aboriginal, without water, and its general barren character, are fully borne out by the delays sustained by an Expedition sent out by the South Australian Government to search for gold in the Barrier Ranges, which was detained at Menindry or Cawndilla for upwards of six months, and has suffered very great privations during the three or four months that they were out on that country in the prosecution of their enterprise, which has resulted in a failure.

I have, &c.,

STEPHEN COLE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Lower Darling and Albert District.

Mr. Commissioner Cole to H. Jamieson, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Euston, Darling District,
24 November, 1859.

Sir,

The Surveyor General, in a letter dated 27th May last, having urged upon me the favour of our early report upon certain tenders of yours, for country situate in the Albert District, I beg to draw your attention to the areas of—

Glen Sturt, 600 square miles.
Stanley, do.
Mount Lyell, do.
Baranabby, do.
Mount Robe, do.

Nos. 71, 72, 83,
84, and 85,—
April, 1856.

being, as it is considered, so far in excess of what may reasonably be required for the maintenance of 4,000 sheep or their equivalent in cattle, that I do not propose myself to recommend the same for acceptance.

2. If it is agreeable to your views to acquiesce in a reduction of the above-named runs to blocks of 200 square miles each, as was made by my predecessor, I have no objection to submit the same for acceptance, otherwise I have no alternative but to suggest that the applications should be declined.

3. Even under these circumstances, I must request that you will have the goodness to state specifically that you are of opinion that such an extensive area is absolutely required; and such opinion should be supported by a competent authority, inasmuch as the Government will only return to me my reports, as has been done again and again in similar cases under the present Land Board.

4. It may be proper to state, that several applications for country near the localities above referred to, and for places as indicated far less favourable, do not exceed in area the prescribed quantity of 25 square miles.

I have, &c.,

STEPHEN COLE,
Commissioner Crown Lands,
Darling District.

Messrs. H. & B. Jamieson to Mr. Commissioner Cole.

Adelaide, 12 February.

Sir,

With reference to your letter on the subject of the applications by us, for some country in the Barrier Ranges, we are willing to have the applications reduced to the same size as those runs reported upon by Mr. Commissioner Perry in our favour.

We have, &c.,

H. & B. JAMIESON.

Mr.

Mr. Commissioner Cole to The Surveyor General.

Crown Lands Office,
Euston, Darling District,
10 May, 1860.

Sir,

Glen Sturt.
Stanley.
Mount Lyell.
Baranabby.
Mount Robe.

Referring to my letter of the 23rd November last, on the subject of the areas of the tenders noted in the margin,—I beg to cover herewith correspondence which has arisen on the same, and to request instructions how I am to report on them without proceeding to the country.

2. It will be perceived by my letter above mentioned, and that of my predecessor, Mr. Commissioner Perry, of the 3rd of December, 1857, No. 57/58, how impossible it will be to examine the country indicated, unless provided with a party and suitable equipment; and, even if undertaken, I may observe that one journey to the country would fail to make me acquainted with its capabilities, in consequence of the prevalence of the extremes of drought and moisture.

3. It may be proper to state for information, that the country indicated under the name of "Mount Lyell," is described by Captain Sturt as "open barren plains. Many parts of these plains are swampy in winter, with large shallow pools of water, which are now dried up and caked. There is a great deal of grass on these plains, notwithstanding the barrenness of the soil. Thick forest cypress growing in pure sand, with small sandhills at intervals. No water to be found in this heated desert, nor near the Ranges; and it is more than probable that there is no water between them and the Darling, except in flats left by occasional rains."

4. Captain Sturt further describes the country applied for under the names of "Glen Sturt" and "Stanley."

"It was certainly a most desirable spot to us at that time, with plenty of water; it had abundance of feed along its banks, but our tents were pitched on the rough stony ground flanking it, under cover of some small rocky hills.

"To the north-west there was a very pretty detached range, and westward large flooded flats, through which the creek runs, and where there was also an abundance of feed for the stock."

5. "In respect to 'Baranabby' and 'Mount Robe,' the general description of the country indicated under these names is shewn to be 'barren plains' thickly covered with small fragments of rocks, and open barren stony plains, and on the banks of a creek, the channel of which, and the broad and better grassed valley through which it runs, we ourselves had several times crossed on our way down, but we searched its hopeless bed in vain for water."

I have, &c.,

STEPHEN COLE,
C. C. Lands.

THE assessment of these apparently excessive areas is a matter easily settled, so that the revenue should not be impaired; and if, by any decision of the Government, the rent could be arranged at the rent of £10 for every (say) 16,000 acres or 32,000 acres contained in the run desired, the revenue would be protected, and the public I dare say satisfied.—4th June.

TENDER FOR A LEASE OF A NEW RUN OF CROWN LANDS.

Intermediate or Unsettled Districts.

IN accordance with the provisions contained in Her Majesty's Order in Council, published in *New South Wales Government Gazette* of the 7th Oct., 1847, and the Regulations of the local Government, published in pursuance thereof,—

We, Hugh Jamieson and Bushby Jamieson, of Mildura, River Murray, do hereby propose to take a lease, for fourteen years, of the Crown Lands known as Mount Lyell, in the District of Albert, which lands are particularly described in the Schedule annexed to this Tender.

2. And in consideration of such lease, we are willing, and hereby offer, to pay in advance the minimum rent, below which it is provided by the said Order in Council that no run shall be let, namely, ten pounds per annum, with two pounds ten shillings per annum added thereto for every thousand sheep or their equivalent in cattle beyond 4,000 sheep or their equivalent, which the run shall, under the provisions of the said Order in Council, be estimated as capable of carrying; and also, in consideration of such lease, and by way of premium for the same, I do offer to pay yearly, in advance, the further sum of in addition to the amount of the said minimum rent.

3. And we do agree that, in the event of this Tender being accepted by His Excellency the Governor General, and of such acceptance being notified in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*, we will, within sixty days after such notification, pay into the hands of the Colonial Treasurer at Sydney, as and for the first year's rent of the said

said run, notwithstanding that the lease of the said run may not have been executed, the sum of ten pounds, being the amount, according to our computation, of the grazing capabilities of the run, of the payments which we have above offered to make, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
Minimum yearly rent, below which no run can be let	10	0	0
Further payment, at the rate of £2 10s. per thousand, for the number of stock above 4,000 sheep or their equivalent, which the run applied for is estimated to be capable of carrying			
Additional yearly payment by way of premium.....			
Total.....	£10	0	0

such payment, nevertheless, to be without prejudice to the subsequent adjustment of the rent, according to the second and third sections of the second chapter of the above-mentioned Order in Council.

4. And in consideration of this tender being accepted, and in the event of such payment not being made within the before-mentioned period of sixty days, we further agree to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of twenty pounds by way of liquidated damages, and to forfeit any right acquired by virtue of this tender, and such acceptance thereof aforesaid.

Given under our hands, this tenth day of March, A.D. 1856.

To the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Sydney.

HUGH JAMIESON.
BUSHBY JAMIESON.

Under the report of the Commissioner of the 22nd September, 1862, I recommend that this tender be declined; the description given of the country tendered for being vague, illusory, and too indefinite for identification, and the area excessive.—A. ORPEN MORIARTY.—28 Novr., /62.

63/125. Declined.—17 Feb., 1863.

SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing Tender.

Commissioner's District and General Locality.	Name of Run.	Estimated number of Acres.	Estimated Capability.		Description of the lands, by reference to leading geographical features and marked or determined boundary lines.
			Cattle.	Sheep.	
ALBERT. To the west of the River Darling, on Sturt's route to the interior desert, very distant and far beyond all bounds of civilization.	Mount Lyell	384,000	....	4,000	Commencing at a point on the 31st degree of latitude, 40 miles to the east of the 141st degree of longitude. The western boundary is formed by a line running north 30 miles; from thence the northern boundary by a line running east 20 miles; from thence the eastern boundary by a line running south (by Mount Lyell) 30 miles; from thence the southern boundary by a line running west 20 miles, to the starting point of this application. Embraces part of McFarlane's Creek.

Water not known to be permanent.

Signature of Applicants { HUGH JAMIESON.
BUSHBY JAMIESON.

Report on Tender,
100-62.

Albert District,
22nd Sept., 1862.

No. and date of Tender.	Names of Tenderers.	Name of Run.	How recommended to be disposed of.
83, of April, 1856 ..	H. & B. Jamieson ..	Mount Lyell..	Declined. Description does not indicate the land sufficiently for identification; also vague and illusory; does not conform to regulations as to size.

Decline,—21 Novr.

EDWARD SHARP,
C. C. Lands.

TENDER FOR A LEASE OF A NEW RUN OF CROWN LANDS.

Intermediate or Unsettled Districts.

IN accordance with the provisions contained in Her Majesty's Order in Council, published in the *New South Wales Government Gazette* of the 7th October, 1847, and of the Regulations of the local Government published in pursuance thereof,—

We, Hugh Jamieson and Bushby Jamieson, of Mildura, River Murray, do hereby propose to take a lease, for fourteen years, of the Crown Lands known as "Baranabby," in the District of Albert, which lands are particularly described in the Schedule annexed to this Tender.

2. And in consideration of such lease, we are willing, and hereby offer to pay in advance the minimum rent below which it is provided by the said Order in Council that no run shall be let, namely, ten pounds per annum, with two pounds ten shillings per annum added thereto for every thousand sheep, or their equivalent in cattle, beyond four thousand sheep or their equivalent, which the run shall, under provisions of the said Order in Council, be estimated as capable of carrying; and also in consideration of such lease, and by way of premium for the same, I do offer to pay yearly, in advance, the further sum of in addition to the amount of the said minimum rent.

3. And we do agree, that in the event of this tender being accepted by His Excellency the Governor General, and of such acceptance being notified in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*, we will, within sixty days after such notification, pay into the hands of the Colonial Treasurer, at Sydney, as and for the first year's rent of the said run, notwithstanding that the lease of the said run may not have been executed, the sum of ten pounds, being the amount, according to our computation, of the grazing capabilities of the run, of the payments which we have above offered to make, viz.:—

Minimum yearly rent below which no run can be let £10 0 0
 Further payment, at the rate of £2 10s. per thousand, for
 the number of stock above 4,000 sheep, or their equi-
 valent, which the run applied for is estimated to be
 capable of carrying
 Additional yearly payment offered by way of premium

Total £10 0 0

such payment, nevertheless, to be without prejudice to the subsequent adjustment of the rent, according to the second and third sections of the second chapter of the above-mentioned Order in Council.

4. And in consideration of this tender being accepted, and in the event of such payment not being made within the before-mentioned period of sixty days, we further agree to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of twenty pounds, by way of liquidated damages, and to forfeit any right acquired by virtue of this Tender, and such acceptance thereof as aforesaid.

Given under our hands, this tenth day of March, A.D. 1856.

HUGH JAMIESON.
 BUSHBY JAMIESON.

To the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands,
 Sydney.

Under the report of the Commissioner, of the 22nd September, 1862, I recommend that this tender be declined; the descriptions given of the country tendered for being vague, illusory, and too indefinite for identification, and the area excessive.—
 A. ORPEN MORIARTY.—28 Nov., 1862.

63/125. Declined.—17 February, 1863.

SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing Tender.

Commissioner's District and General Locality.	Name of Run.	Estimated number of Acres.	Estimated Capability.		Description of the lands, by reference to leading geographical features and marked or determined boundary lines.
			Cattle.	Sheep.	
ALBERT. On the New South Wales and South Australian boundary, to the west of the Darling, on Start's route to the interior desert, very distant and beyond all the bounds of civilization.	Baranabby	384,000	....	4,000	Commencing at the point on the New South Wales and South Australian boundary on the Stanley Range, as laid down by Captain Sturt, where the 141° of longitude cuts the 31° of latitude. The northern boundary of this application is formed by a line running east 30 miles; from thence the eastern boundary by a line running south 20 miles; from thence the southern boundary is formed by a line running west 30 miles; from thence the western boundary is formed by a line running north 20 miles, to the starting point of this application. This country embraces part of Morphet Creek.

Water not known to be permanent.

HUGH JAMIESON.
 BUSHBY JAMIESON.
 Report

Report on Tender, 103-62.			Albert District, 22nd Sept., 1862.
No. and date of Tender.	Name of Tenderer.	Name of Run.	How recommended to be disposed of, and why.
84 of April, 1856 ..	H. & B. Jamieson ..	Baranabby ..	Decline. Description does not indicate the country sufficiently for identification, and is also vague and illusory. It does not conform to the regulations in point of size.

Decline.—21 Nov.

EDWARD SHARP,
C. C. Lands.

TENDER FOR A LEASE OF NEW RUN OF CROWN LANDS.

Intermediate or Unsettled Districts.

IN accordance with the provisions contained in Her Majesty's Order in Council, published in *New South Wales Government Gazette*, of the 7th October, 1847, and of the Regulations of the local Government published in pursuance thereof,—

We, Hugh Jamieson and Bushby Jamieson, of Mildura, Lower Murray, do hereby propose to take a lease for fourteen years of the Crown Lands known as Mount Robe, in the District of Albert, which lands are particularly described in the Schedule annexed to this Tender.

2. And in consideration of such lease, we are willing, and hereby offer, to pay in advance the minimum rent below which it is provided by the said Order in Council that no run shall be let, namely, ten pounds per annum, with two pounds ten shillings per annum added thereto for every thousand sheep or their equivalent in cattle, beyond four thousand sheep or their equivalent, which the run shall, under the provisions of the said Order in Council, be estimated as capable of carrying; and also in consideration of such lease, and by way of premium for the same, I do offer to pay yearly in advance, the further sum of in addition to the amount of the same minimum rent.

3. And we do agree, that in the event of this tender being accepted by His Excellency the Governor General, and of such acceptance being notified in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*, we, within sixty days after such notification, pay into the hands of the Colonial Treasurer, at Sydney, as and for the first year's rent of the said run, notwithstanding that the lease of the said run may not have been executed, the sum of ten pounds; being the amount according to our computation of the grazing capabilities of the run, of the payments which we have above offered to make, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Minimum yearly rent below which no run can be let	10	0	0
Further payment, at the rate of £2 10s. per thousand for the number of stock above four thousand sheep or their equivalent, which the run applied for is estimated to be capable of carrying			
Additional yearly payment offered by way of premium ...			
Total.....	£10	0	0

such payment, nevertheless, to be without prejudice to the subsequent adjustment of the rent, according to the second and third sections of the second chapter of the above-named Order in Council.

4. And in consideration of this tender being accepted, and in the event of such payment not being made within the before-mentioned period of sixty days, we further agree to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of twenty pounds by way of liquidated damages, and to forfeit any right acquired by virtue of this tender, and such acceptance thereof as aforesaid.

Given under our hands, this tenth day of March, A.D. 1856.

To the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Sydney.

HUGH JAMIESON.
BUSHBY JAMIESON.

Under the report of the Commissioner of the 22nd September, 1862, I recommend that this tender be declined; the descriptions given of the country being vague, illusory, and too indefinite for identification, and the area excessive.—A. ORPEN MORTARTY.—
28th November, 1862.

63/125. Declined.—17th February, 1863.

SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing Tender.

Commissioner's District and General Locality.	Name of Run.	Estimated number of Acres.	Estimated Capabilities.		Description of the lands, by reference to leading geographical features and marked or determined boundary lines.
			Cattle.	Sheep.	
ALBERT. On the New South Wales and South Australian boundary to the west of the River Darling on Sturt's route to the interior desert—very distant, far beyond all bounds of civilization.	Mount Robe..	334,000	....	4,000	Commencing at a point on the New South Wales and South Australian boundary, situated on the 141st degree of longitude, 30 miles south of where the 31st degree of latitude cuts the 141st degree of longitude. The northern boundary is formed by a line running east, 30 miles; from thence the eastern boundary by a line running south, 20 miles; from thence the southern boundary by a line running west, 30 miles; from thence the western boundary by a line running north, 30 miles, to the starting point of this application. The country embraces part of Mount Robe ranges and Campbell's Creek.

Water not known to be permanent.

HUGH JAMIESON.
BUSHBY JAMIESON.

Report on Tender,
104-62.

Albert District,
22nd September, 1862.

No. and date of Tender.	Name of Tenderer.	Name of Run.	How recommended to be disposed of, and why.
95 of April, 1856 ..	H. & B. Jamieson ..	Mount Robe..	Declined. Description does not indicate the country sufficiently for identification, and is also vague and illusory. It does not conform to the regulations as to size.

Decline.—21 Nov.

EDWARD SHARP,
C. C. Lands.

TENDER FOR A LEASE OF A NEW RUN OF CROWN LANDS.
Intermediate Unsettled District.

In accordance with the provisions contained in Her Majesty's Order in Council published in the *New South Wales Government Gazette* of 7th October, 1847, and of the Regulations of the local Government published in pursuance thereof,—

We, Hugh Jamieson and Bushby Jamieson, of Mildura, Lower Murray, do hereby propose to take a lease for fourteen years of the Crown Lands known as "Stanley," in the District of Albert, which lands are particularly described in the Schedule annexed to this Tender.

2. And in consideration of such lease, we are willing, and hereby offer to pay in advance the minimum rent below which it is provided by the said Order in Council that no run shall be let, namely, ten pounds per annum, with two pounds ten shillings per annum added thereto for every thousand sheep or their equivalent in cattle, beyond four thousand sheep or their equivalent, which the run shall, under the provisions of the said Order in Council, be estimated as capable of carrying; and also in consideration of such lease, and by way of premium for the same, I do offer to pay yearly in advance, the further sum of _____ in addition to the amount of said minimum rent.

3. And we do agree that in the event of this Tender being accepted by His Excellency the Governor General, and of such acceptance being notified in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*, we will, within sixty days after such notification, pay into the hands of the Colonial Treasurer, at Sydney, as and for the first year's rent of the said run, notwithstanding that the lease of the said run may not have been executed, the sum of ten pounds, being the amount according to our computation of the grazing capabilities of the run, of the payments which we have above offered to make, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Minimum yearly rent below which no run can be let	10	0	0
Further payment at the rate of £2 10s. per thousand for the number of stock above four thousand sheep or their equivalent, which the run applied for is estimated to be capable of carrying			
Additional yearly payment offered by way of premium ...			
Total	£10	0	0

such

MR. COLE, COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

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such payment, nevertheless, to be without prejudice to the subsequent adjustment of the rent according to the second and third sections of the second chapter of the above-mentioned order in Council.

4. And in consideration of this Tender being accepted, and in the event of such payment not being made within the above-mentioned period of sixty days, we further agree to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of twenty pounds by way of liquidated damages, and to forfeit any right acquired by virtue of this Tender, and such acceptance thereof as aforesaid.

Given under our hands, this tenth day of March, A.D. 1865.

To the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

HUGH JAMIESON.
BUSHBY JAMIESON.

Under the report of the Commissioner of 22nd September, 1862, I recommend that this tender be declined; the description given of the country applied for being vague, illusory, and too indefinite for identification, and the area excessive.—A. ORPEN MORIARTY.
28th Nov.,/62.

63/125. Declined.—17th Feby., 1863.

SCHEDULE referred to in foregoing Tender.

Commissioner's District and General Locality.	Name of Run.	Estimated number of Acres.	Estimated Capability.		Description of the lands, by reference to leading geographical features and marked or determined boundary lines.
			Cattle.	Sheep.	
ALBERT. To the west of the River Darling, very far distant and beyond all bounds of civilization. Is on Sturt's route to the interior desert	Stanley	384,000	....	4,000	Commencing at that point on the New South Wales and South Australian boundary as laid down by Captain Sturt, whereon the Stanley Range the 141° of longitude cuts the 31° of latitude. The western boundary of this application is formed by a line running north 30 miles; from thence the northern boundary by a line running east 20 miles; from thence eastern boundary by a line running south 30 miles; from thence the southern boundary running west 20 miles, to the starting point of this application. Embraces part of Flood's Creek.

Water not known to be permanent.

HUGH JAMIESON.
BUSHBY JAMIESON.

Report on Tender,
102-62.

Albert District,
22nd Sept., 1862.

Number and date of Tender.	Name of Tenderer.	Name of Run.	How recommended to be disposed of, and why.
72, of April, 1856 ..	H. & B. Jamieson ..	Stanley	Decline. Description does not indicate the country sufficiently for identification; it is also vague and illusory—does not conform to regulations as to size.

EDWARD SHARP,
C. C. Lands.

TENDER FOR A LEASE OF A NEW RUN OF CROWN LANDS.

Intermediate or Unsettled District.

In accordance with the provisions contained in Her Majesty's Order in Council published in the *New South Wales Government Gazette* of 7th October, 1847, and of the Regulations of the local Government, published in pursuance thereof,—

We, Hugh Jamieson and Bushby Jamieson, of Mildura, River Murray, do hereby propose to take a lease for fourteen years of the Crown Lands known as Glen Sturt, in the District of Albert, which lands are particularly described in the Schedule annexed to this Tender.

2. And in consideration of such lease, we are willing and hereby offer to pay in advance the minimum rent below which it is provided by the said Order in Council that no run shall be let, namely, ten pounds per annum, with two pounds ten shillings per annum added thereto for every thousand sheep or their equivalent in cattle, beyond four thousand sheep or their equivalent, which the run shall, under the provisions of the said Order in Council, be estimated as capable of carrying; and also in consideration of such lease, and by way of premium for the same, I do offer to pay yearly in advance, the further sum of _____ in addition to the amount of the said minimum rent.

3.

3. And we do agree, that in the event of this tender being accepted by His Excellency the Governor General, and of such acceptance being notified in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*, we will, within sixty days after such notification, pay into the hands of the Colonial Treasurer, at Sydney, as and for the first year's rent of the said run, notwithstanding that the lease of the said run may not have been executed, the sum of ten pounds, being the amount according to our computation of the grazing capabilities of the run, of the payments which we have above offered to make, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Minimum yearly rent below which no run can be let	10	0	0
Further payment, at the rate of £2 10s. per thousand for the number of stock above four thousand sheep or their equivalent which the run applied for is estimated to be capable of carrying			
Additional yearly payment offered by way of premium ...			
Total.....	£10	0	0

such payment, nevertheless, to be without prejudice to the subsequent adjustment of the rent according to the second and third sections of the second chapter of the above-mentioned Order in Council.

4. And in consideration of this Tender being accepted, and in the event of such payment not being made within the above-mentioned period of sixty days, we further agree to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of twenty pounds by way of liquidated damages, and to forfeit any right acquired by virtue of this Tender, and such acceptance thereof as aforesaid.

Given under our hands, this tenth day of March, A.D. 1856.

HUGH JAMIESON.
BUSHBY JAMIESON.

To the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Sydney.

Under the report of the Commissioner of the 22nd September, 1862, I recommend that this tender be declined; the descriptions given of the country applied for being vague, illusory, and too indefinite for identification, and the area excessive.—A. ORPEN MORIARTY.—28th November, /62.

SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing Tender.

Commissioner's District and General Locality.	Name of Run.	Estimated number of Acres.	Estimated Capability.		Description of the lands, by reference to leading geographical features and marked or determined boundary lines.
			Cattle.	Sheep.	
ALBERT. To the west of the River Darling, on Sturt's route to the interior desert, very far distant, and beyond all bounds of civilization.	Glen Sturt ..	384,000	....	4,000	Commencing at a point on the 31st degree of latitude, 20 miles to the east of the 141st degree of longitude. The western boundary is formed by a line running north 30 miles; from thence the northern boundary is formed by a line running east 20 miles; from thence the eastern boundary, by a line running south 30 miles; from thence the southern boundary is formed by a line running west 20 miles, to the starting point of this application. This country embraces portion of Flood's Creek.

Water not known to be permanent.

HUGH JAMIESON.
BUSHBY JAMIESON.

Report on Tender,
101-62.

Albert District,
22nd Sept., 1862.

Number and date of Tender.	Name of Tenderer.	Name of Run.	How recommended to be disposed of, and why.
71. of April, 1856 ..	H. & B. Jamieson ..	Glen Sturt ..	Decline. Description does not indicate the country sufficiently for identification; also vague and illusory—does not conform to the regulations as to size.

Decline.—21 Nov.

EDWARD SHARP,
C. C. Lands.

No. 8.

MR. COMMISSIONER COLE to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Euston, Darling District,
25 June, 1866.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, having reference to a letter alleged by Mr. Hugh Jamieson to have been addressed to him by me, on the subject of some of his tenders for new runs, and which, it appears, was written several years ago. I beg to state that I have now no recollection of such letter—the particulars of the same, or the circumstances under which it was written—embracing the statements as set out in your communication of the above date.

2. Admitting the same as stated, I could only have heard them at the time in private circles, and could not, therefore, have been in a position to notice or substantiate the same, even if a reference had been made to me at the time such letter was written; but now, having forgotten the existence of the same, I am not in a position to answer for the contents, or give any clue to the source whence I obtained such impressions.

3. If Mr. Hugh Jamieson have such a letter in his possession, containing such statements, it is evident that it must have been written in confidence, though such a proceeding on my part is very remarkable, as it is well known that I never would associate in any way with Mr. Hugh Jamieson; and the production of it, after several years, has emanated solely from ill-will towards me, of which I have numerous proofs, and from no sense of public duty.

4. I enclose a copy of the only letter that I can trace that I have addressed to him on the subject of his tenders for country in the Albert District, referred to in my letters to your predecessor of dates of 23rd November, 1859, and 10th May, 1860.

I have, &c.,

STEPHEN COLE.

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Submitted for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Lands.

As a copy of the letter in question has been forwarded to Mr. Cole from the Department of Lands since the date of my letter to which this is a reply (and of which I enclose a copy), the matter may perhaps await Mr. Cole's further explanation.

A. O. M.—B.C., 13 July, /66.

Seen.—J. B. W.—19 July.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

[Enclosure in No. 8.]

Euston, 24 November, 1859.

Sir,

The Surveyor General, in a letter dated 27th May last, having urged upon me the favour of an early report upon certain tenders of yours for country situate in the Albert District, I beg to draw your attention to the areas of—

No. 71 of April, 1856.	Glen Sturt.	600 square miles.
" 72 " "	Stanley.	" "
" 83 " "	Mount Lyell.	" "
" 84 " "	Baranabby.	" "
" 85 " "	Mount Robe.	" "

3,000 square miles.

being, as it is considered, so far in excess of what may reasonably be required for the maintenance of 4,000 sheep or their equivalent in cattle, that I do not propose to myself to recommend the same for acceptance.

2. If it is agreeable to your views to acquiesce in a reduction of the above-named runs to blocks of 200 square miles each, as was made by my predecessor, I have no objection to submit the same for acceptance, otherwise I have no alternative but to suggest that your applications should be declined.

3. Even under these circumstances, I must request that you will have the goodness to state specifically that you are of opinion that such an extensive area is absolutely required; and such opinion should be supported by a competent authority, inasmuch as the Government will only return to me my reports, as has been done again and again in similar cases under the present Land Board.

4. It may be proper to state that several applications for country near the localities above referred to, and for places as indicated, far less favourable, do not exceed in area the prescribed quantity of 25 square miles.

STEPHEN COLE,

Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Lower Darling and Albert Districts.

No. 9.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to H. JAMIESON, Esq.

THE Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands has the honor to re-enclose to Mr. Jamieson his letter received by this morning's post.

The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands must be permitted to decline receiving from Mr. Jamieson an official commentary upon a private correspondence.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 25 June, 1866.

No. 10.

No. 10.

H. JAMIESON, Esq., to The CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Melbourne Club,
9 August, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day transmitted to the Honorable the Minister for Lands at Sydney, a communication prepared by me, having reference to the disputed boundary case *M'Farlane v. Burne*, with which is enclosed a copy of your letter to me of the 19th June last, which I already intimated to you I would place in the hands of the Government.

I have, &c.,
H. JAMIESON.

No. 11.

H. JAMIESON, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Melbourne Club,
9 August, 1866.

SIR,

Some confusion appears to have arisen in the correspondence which recently passed between the Office of Crown Lands and myself, so that I am unable to distinguish those letters which may have been recorded in your office from those which may have been treated by you as private and not recorded.

I have therefore the honor to request that I may be furnished with a list of the dates of those which have been recorded.

I have, &c.,
H. JAMIESON.

No. 12.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to H. JAMIESON, Esq.

New South Wales.
Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 18 August, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant.

There can be no such confusion as you describe between public and private correspondence, unless it be on your own part; but I have no objection to aid you, by forwarding a schedule of all official letters received from or transmitted to you, which, I presume is what you require.

I have, &c.,
ALBERT OWEN PRETIOUS,
pro. Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

SCHEDULE.

Letters received from Mr. H. Jamieson :—

- 66/4457. Declining to furnish copy of Mr. Cole's letter, dated 31 May, 1866.
- 66/4459. *Re* M'Farlane's complaint, dated 30 May, 1866.
- 66/4900. *Re* interview with Mr. Garran, dated 12 June, 1866.
- 66/5444. Forwarding authority to act for M'Farlane, 31 July, 1866.
- 66/5554. *Re* dispute, M'Farlane and Burne, 9 August, 1866.

Letters to Mr. Jamieson :—

- Chief Commissioner, asking for copy of Mr. Commissioner Cole's letter, 30 May, 1866.
- Chief Commissioner, returning letter from Mr. Jamieson, 25 June.

No. 5.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. COMMISSIONER COLE—CORRESPONDENCE.

(Re alleged charge of Arson.)

SCHEDULE.

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1. J. T. Neilson, for copy of correspondence of July, 1861. 31 March, 1866	65
C. Commissioner's B.C. thereon, and Minister's approval	66
2. Copy of letter applied for and obtained (with enclosures). 12 July, 1861	66
H. Williams to Commissioner Cole. 1 July, 1861	66
Commissioner Cole to H. Williams. 2 July, 1861	67
3. John Thomas Neilson to Minister for Lands—Complaints against Mr. Commissioner Cole. 3 April, 1866 (with enclosures)	67
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C. Commissioner Cole to H. Williams. 25 June, 1861	69
D. 2 July, 1861	69
4. J. T. Neilson's complaint that Commissioner Cole has charged H. Williams with felony. 4 April, 1866	69
5. J. T. Neilson, pro F. Jenkins, for arbitration. 6 April, 1866 (with H. Williams' authority to Neilson to act for Jenkins, of 20 June, 1865)	69
6. J. T. Neilson, forwarding copies of correspondence re charge of arson—Commissioner Cole's letter of 12 July, 1861. 16 April, 1866	70
J. T. Neilson to H. Jamieson. 13 April	70
H. Jamieson to J. T. Neilson. 16 April	70
7. Reference by Minister to Chief Commissioner. 17 April	70
Reference by Chief Commissioner to Commissioner Cole. 5 May	71
8. J. T. Neilson, complaining that no action had been taken. 14 May	71
Under Secretary, in reply	71
9. Commissioner Cole to Chief Commissioner, forwarding copies of depositions. 19 May ..	72
10. Commissioner Cole to Chief Commissioner, in reference to J. T. Neilson's charges of 3rd and 6th April. 31 May	73
Submission to Minister. 15 June. Approval. 20 June	75
11. Under Secretary to J. T. Neilson. 29 August	76
12. Commissioner Cole, submitting copies of depositions (as in No. 9), re complaint of charge of felony	76
13. Chief Commissioner thereon, and Minister's approval. 19 June	78
14. J. T. Neilson—Memorial to His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Baronet, &c., &c., &c.—Complaints against Commissioner Cole—Referred to Commissioner Cole. 16 May, 1866	78
15. Submission to Minister—Approval. 11 August, 1866	79
16. Commissioner Cole to Chief Commissioner (accompanying No. 15) on statement in J. T. Neilson's Memorial. 10 July	79
Enclosures :—	
Commissioner Cole to Hy. Burne. 11 June	80
Henry Burne to S. Cole. 19 June	80
and to be placed therewith.	
17. Commissioner Cole, forwarding letter from Commissioner Woore. 23 July, 1866	80
J. C. Woore to S. Cole. 11 July	80
18. Commissioner Cole, forwarding letter from Mr. Dunbar. 13 August	81
A. Dunbar to S. Cole. 6 August	81
19. H. Jamieson, re charge of arson. 17 August, 1866	81
20. Minute of Minister. 27 August, 1866	83
21. U. S. to J. T. Neilson. 29 August, 1866	84
U. S. to H. Jamieson. 29 August, 1866	84
22. H. Jamieson, for copies of papers (Court)	84
23. U. S., in reply	85
24. H. Jamieson, further	85
25. J. T. Neilson to Minister for Lands. 8 October, 1866	85

No. 1.

MR. NEILSON to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

No. 2, Sea View Terrace,
Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo,
31 March, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor herewith to make application to be allowed to obtain copies of certain correspondence which has passed between Mr. Commissioner Cole and yourself, and bearing date of July, 1861, in reference to an alleged charge of arson perpetrated by Mr. Henry Williams and myself, and which matter was not within Mr. Cole's province to report.

As the matter in question reflects upon the respectability and position of Mr. Williams and myself, I humbly request the favour of being allowed to obtain copies of the correspondence in question.

I have, &c.,

JOHN NEILSON.

The report referred to is dated 12 July, 1861.

I see no objection to the applicant being allowed to take a copy of it as he desires.

A. O. M.

B.C., 4th April, 1866.

The Under Secretary for Lands. Appd.—J.B.W.—6 April.

Chief Commissioner of Lands.—B.C., 7 April.—M.F.

No. 2.

MR. COMMISSIONER COLE to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,

Euston, Darling District,

12 July, 1861.

SIR,

Mr. Peter Macfarlane having requested me to define the west boundary of the Mallee Cliffs Run, I do myself the honor to state that I have accordingly marked the same on the ground, by chaining a distance of about four miles on a north-east bearing, which is the general course of the Gol Gol Creek for about two miles, when it turns to the eastward of north-east.

2. It will be perceived by the enclosed tracing, that to establish the north boundary of Gol Gol Run, and to give—according to the description furnished with my letter of the 10th October, 1854, on tender No. 16 of March, 1848, and 20 of July, 1848—Francis Jenkins “an average distance of about three miles from the river,” and “on the east by a part of the Gol Gol, or more properly Moontong Creek,” it was necessary to make the eastern boundary in length four miles from the junction of the Creek with the River Murray.

3. The Messrs. M'Farlane and Williams were duly summoned to the ground. The former attended, and as the latter did not, I enclose his letter, together with a copy of my reply to the same.

4. Henry Williams, who alleges that he represents Mr. Francis Jenkins, is one of the many stockmen of that name who reside on the Gol Gol Run; and I may state that, assisted by one John Neilson, was the perpetrator of an act of arson in firing the lambing stations of Mr. Peter M'Farlane, which has been under the consideration of the Bench of Magistrates at Wentworth.

I have, &c.,

STEPHEN COLE,

C. C. Lands, Darling.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S MINUTE.

I don't understand the Commissioner's meaning, I confess. He states that he was required to fix the west boundary of the Mallee Cliffs Run, and proceeds to explain his grounds for extending it to a distance of four miles from the river, by reasons which are solely applicable to the Gol Gol Run, and have no bearing that I can trace upon the depth of Mallee Cliffs.

Moreover, if, as would appear to have been the case, a dispute existed as to the boundaries of these runs, the Commissioner's course, as pointed out by his instructions, should have been to call upon the parties to proceed to an arbitration, instead of proceeding on his own authority (which is quite insufficient to warrant such a course) to mark a boundary.

As the matter now stands, therefore, and while on many grounds desirous of supporting the Commissioner's proceedings, I regret that I do not perceive how they can in the present instance be adopted, much less enforced.

12 Aug.

[Enclosures in No. 2.]

* Mr. Williams to Mr. Commissioner Cole.

Gol Gol,

Lower Murray,

1 July, 1861.

SIR,

I am in receipt of your communication of the 28th ultimo, in reference to the marking out of the boundaries of the Mallee Cliffs and the Gol Gol Runs; and beg to inform you that it is not with my consent; and, on the part of Mr. Francis Jenkins, I most decidedly object.

2. On referring to the proper legal authorities, I find that you are not the properly authorized person to mark and set out such boundaries, unless they are agreed upon by mutual consent.

3. I beg to inform you that the ground in question is in dispute, and that any boundary you may fix will not be recognized.

4. I would respectfully bring before your notice the advisability of not interfering with the question as it at present stands.

I have, &c.,

HENRY WILLIAMS.

Mr.

Separate,
marked •

Mr. Commissioner Cole to Mr. Henry Williams.

Gol Gol Creek,
2 July, 1861.

Sir,
I beg to inform you, in consequence of the weather I was unable to be at Gol Gol on Tuesday; and as I am now on the ground, I have to request your attendance here, as I propose to mark on the country the line between Malleo Cliffs and Gol Gol.

I note the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant.

I have, &c.,
STEPHEN COLE,
Commissioner for Crown Lands, Darling District.

Gol Gol or Moontong.

Commencing at the junction of the Gol Gol or Moontong Creek with the Murray River, and extending to the westward along the river about 13 miles; bounded on the north at an average distance of about 3 miles from the river; on the east by a part of Gol Gol, or more properly Moontong, Creek; and on the west by a part of the eastern boundary of Tiltao Run from and about Mount Look-out.

No. 3.

MR. NEILSON to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

No. 2, Sea View Terrace,
Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo,
3 April, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to bring under your notice, certain complaints which I beg to prefer against Mr. Commissioner Cole, in his dealings with the Crown Lands in the Darling District, and extending over some time.

I may premise that I am fully authorized by Mr. Francis Jenkins and Mr. Henry Williams, the interested parties, in preferring these charges on their behalf.

1. It appears that, shortly after the promulgation of the Orders in Council (7th October, 1857), and shortly after the arrival of Mr. Commissioner M'Donald at Euston, in the lower Darling District, Mr. Francis Jenkins applied by tender for a lease of the Gol Gol Run, then occupied by him, which tender was drawn up in the Commissioner's office, and was forwarded to the Chief Crown Lands Commissioner, where it was recorded as No. 16, of March, 1848. It seems, however, that the matter remained in abeyance through a letter written to the Crown Lands Office, of date 17 January, 1850, on account of reserve. However, the Commissioner, Mr. M'Donald, reported in the first instance, on a subsequent tender of Mr. Dugald Fletcher, No. 20, of June, 1848, which tender was subdivided into two runs, No. 1, Tiltao, No. 2, Tapio, and Mr. Fletcher's tender was accepted in such form. Shortly after this, Mr. Commissioner M'Donald died, and left his office in confusion; his place was filled by the present Commissioner, Mr. Cole, the tender for Gol Gol Run "Jenkins' No. 16, of March 1848," had not then been reported upon, which however was done by that officer, by letter of October 10, 1854, but in a manner interfering with Mr. Jenkins' rights of property and his rights as first tenderer; the country applied for by him being described by the annexed paper writing marked "A," and had been occupied exclusively by him for many years previously; and the amended description marked "B" has the effect of virtually depriving Mr. Jenkins of his run, and was done by Mr. Cole without in any way consulting that gentleman, and in face of the Crown Lands Notice of January 12, 1854, proclaiming the reserve along the River Murray, by which "no portion of land thus indicated will be allowed to be included in "any pastoral lease to be issued under the same Order in Council, but each licensed "occupant will have preserved to him a right of access to the waters of the Murray," So that Mr. Cole included within Mr. Jenkins' description land that could not be leased, and by his description gave Mr. Jenkins only thirteen (13) square miles of available area in his run, and contrary to the Notice of March 31st, 1848, which laid down that no run shall consist of less than 25 square miles.

2. The Gol Gol Run is now held under lease to Mr. Francis Jenkins, but he has made it over to his nephews, Messrs. Williams—young men highly and deservedly respected in the district. After the run had been reported upon and accepted, and the usual letter of authority to occupy had been forwarded to Mr. Jenkins, his house was burnt down, and the documents connected with this station were unfortunately destroyed.

3. It having come to the knowledge of Mr. Williams that Mr. Cole's brother-in-law, Mr. Fletcher, had obtained his back country through Mr. Cole's creation of vacant country by the tampering with Mr. Jenkins' tender, called upon Mr. Cole, and was received in his usual uncourteous and overbearing manner, which is well known to gentlemen resident in the district, and was informed by Mr. Cole that his brother-in-law had tendered for the whole of the back country, and would get it.

4. Mr. Williams, acting for his uncle Mr. Francis Jenkins, took no active steps in the matter till June 6th, 1861, when, in company with myself, he proceeded to Mr. Cole's station at Ki, to which place he had removed the Crown Lands Office, to see him with regard to the boundaries and position of the Gol Gol Run, when he shewed us the description marked "B," as recorded in his books; and when asked for the original abstract of tender, after much hesitation, produced it with his amendment thereon in pencil, but refused Mr. Williams a copy of the same. Upon the 11th of the same month, Mr. Williams found his neighbour Mr. Peter M'Farlane, trespassing with a flock of sheep

sheep upon part of his run, at Gol Gol Lake, and which had been in his possession for fourteen years previously, and was informed that Mr. Cole had told M'Farlane that it was his (M'Farlane's) run. Mr. Williams considering that it was his run, gave notice to M'Farlane to remove his sheep, and, in the assertion of his right, burnt down the sheep-yard which had been erected by M'Farlane upon the Gol Gol Run. For this act a summons was issued by the Wentworth Bench, and the case was heard before Messrs. Jamieson (in the chair) Perry and Crozier, on the 21st of June; and the Bench were unanimous in dismissing the information, the act complained of being done in the assertion of a *bona fide* claim of right to certain land, the dispute as to which was beyond their jurisdiction. Subsequent to this, however, Mr. Williams received the letter marked "C" from Mr. Cole, which was replied to on the 1st July. Mr. Williams attended according to notice, when not meeting Mr. Cole at the appointed place and time, he returned to the station. A further letter from Mr. Cole, marked "D," was not taken any notice of by Mr. Williams, as the matter was a dispute with his neighbour, and he considered Mr. Cole as going beyond his functions, and to be acting in an extra-judicial manner in this case. It seems, however, though being warned to the contrary, and acting under no specific instructions from his superior officer, he did go and set out a boundary which has been in no ways recognized by Mr. Williams.

5. Although the matter previously referred to in the foregoing paragraph had been duly determined before the proper tribunal; Mr. Cole, in order to display a further vindictiveness in this case, did communicate by letter to the Chief Crown Lands Commissioner, preferring a charge of felony against Mr. Williams, seeking by such means to create a prejudice against that gentleman, and to seriously injure his character and reputation.

6. Mr. Williams having been engaged in forming new stations in Queensland, has been unable, through the want of documentary and other evidence, till the present moment, to prefer these accumulative charges against Mr. Cole, although when he asked Mr. Cole in 1856, whether any back country could be taken up, he was informed, in that usual arrogant and blasphemous manner peculiar to that gentleman, that such was not the case, although, afterwards, such appeared so, as the following case will prove:—Mr. Henry Burne was dismissed from the office of Police Magistrate at Wentworth, by the former Martin Administration—was, in the opinion of Mr. Cole, hardly dealt with by the Government; he provided an asylum for Mr. Burne, in the Crown Lands Quarters at Euston. It is beyond all doubt that Mr. Burne had access to the Crown Lands papers, and shortly became possessed of important information. Acting upon this, matters were set in progress. A certain Mr. William Nash, Broadford, Victoria, had by Tender, No. 202, of February, 1861, applied for a run, West Paringi, Block A. Whether his tender embraced the country required for Mr. Burne's purposes or not was a matter of indifference, so long as the tender could be made use of; and through Mr. Cole's instrumentality, and through friends in Melbourne, the chance of the right in the tender was purchased from Mr. Hugh Glass, Mr. Nash's representative, for £50, and by further misrepresentation obtained as a gift; and when that matter was completed, the tender was amended, and reported upon for acceptance by Mr. Cole—taking as his starting-point in the description the pine-tree unauthorizedly marked by him on the 2nd July, 1861. I need not point out to you the gross injustice sought to be practised by this officer by such malpractices, and by such continual tamperings with the rights of parties in the tenders for new runs.

7. In reference to the descriptions furnished herewith, it will be found that the descriptions embrace part of the Gol Gol Run, and that the description of the Gol Gol Run embraces parts of the conterminous runs—that they are in fact in no way coincident; and such being the case, there is every probability of disputes arising on all possible occasions, and affords encouragement to a large amount of bad feeling to exist between neighbours, as each party claims to be possessed of what their descriptions embrace, and these descriptions, through the neglect of the Commissioner, Mr. Cole, embrace part of each other's runs. I may here add, that this case is one of many existent in the district, whereby a large amount of litigation and bad feeling is engendered through the neglect and malpractices of Mr. Cole.

8. The foregoing charges having been made—that Mr. Cole has, contrary to the Statute, 4 William, No. 10, section 7—that he has, in the administration of his office, "conducted himself in an improper, vexatious, and oppressive manner," and I therefore humbly beg that such conduct may be inquired into.

I have, &c.,

JOHN THOMAS NEILSON.

[Enclosures in No. 3.]

A.

Bounded by Gol Gol Creek; on the east by the Darling; on the west by the Mallee Scrubs; on the north and southward by the Murray River.

B.

Commencing at the junction of Gol Gol on Moontongue Creek with the Murray River, and extending to the westward along that river about 13 miles; bounded on the north by a line at an average distance of 3 miles from the river; on the east by part of Gol Gol or more properly Moontongue Creek; and on the west by a part of the eastern boundary of * Tapio Run, from and about Mount Look-out.

* This should be Tiltao Run.—Note by Commissioner Cole.

C.

MR. COLE, COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

69

C.

Mr. Commissioner Cole to Mr. Williams.

Crown Lands Office,
Euston, Darling District,
28 June, 1861.

Sir,
I have the honor to inform you that I shall be at Gol Gol Creek on Tuesday, the 2nd July (at 12 o'clock), to mark the boundaries of the Mallee Cliffs and Gol Gol Runs.

I have, &c.,
STEPHEN COLE,
Commissioner for Crown Lands,
Darling District.

D.

Mr. Commissioner Cole to Mr. Williams.

Crown Lands Office,
Euston, 2 July.

Sir,
I beg to inform you that, in consequence of the weather, I was unable to at (sic) Gol Gol Creek on Tuesday; and as I am now on the ground, I have to request your attendance there, as I propose to mark on the country the line between Mallee Cliffs and Gol Gol.

2. I note the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant.

I have, &c.,
STEPHEN COLE,
Commissioner for Crown Lands,
Darling District.

Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.—B.C., 6 April.—M.F.

No. 4.

MR. NEILSON to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 4 April, 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor to bring under your notice the fact that Mr. Commissioner Cole, of the Darling District, did, by letter dated 12th July, 1861, and addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, prefer a charge of felony against Mr. Henry Williams, for the purpose of creating a prejudice against that gentleman, in order that his run might become cancelled, and otherwise to suit Mr. Cole's personal purposes.

2. I have the honor to submit that this is a charge reflecting seriously on Mr. Williams' character, and would humbly desire that the matter be inquired into.

I have, &c.,
JOHN THOS. NEILSON.

To follow other papers.

Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.—B.C., 9 April, 1866.

No. 5.

MR. NEILSON to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

No. 2, Sea View Terrace,
Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo,
6 April, 1866.

Sir,

Referring to my letter of the 3rd instant, wherein I made general charges of malpractice and tamperings with the Crown Lands in the Darling District, by Mr. Commissioner Cole, I have the honor, on the part of Mr. Jenkins, lessee of the Gol Gol Run, to submit that his rights to lease of the said run, under his original tender, No. 16, of March, 1848, be inquired into, and that it also be referred to arbitration in the manner prescribed by the 23rd and following sections of Land Act, 1861.

I have, &c.,
JOHN THOMAS NEILSON.

Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.—B.C., 9 April.—M.F.

[Enclosure]

[Enclosure in No. 5.]

Mr. Williams to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Gol Gol, Lower Murray,
20 June, 1865.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that, holding and occupying the run known as Gol Gol in the Darling District, for and on behalf of my uncle, Mr. Francis Jenkins, the lessee, I have instructed and authorized Mr. John Neilson, the bearer of this, to make full inquiry as to the position of matters affecting the aforesaid run, and to take such steps as he may deem advisable in reference to the same in that behalf.

I have, &c.,
HENRY WILLIAMS, JUNR.

No. 6.

Mr. NEILSON to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

2, Sea View Terrace,
Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo,
16 April, 1866.

Sir,

Again referring to my letter of the 3rd April, 1866, with regard to the special charge of felony preferred by Mr. Commissioner Cole, Darling District, by letter forwarded to the Chief Crown Lands Commissioner, under date 12th July, 1861, I have the honor to annex copies of correspondence that has passed between the Chairman of the Bench at Wentworth and myself, regarding the unfounded charge of felony so preferred by Mr. Cole.

I have, &c.,
JOHN THOMAS NEILSON.

[Enclosures in No. 6.]

Mr. Neilson to Mr. Jamieson.

No. 2, Sea View Terrace,
Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst,
13 April, 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor to bring under your notice a paragraph from a certain letter addressed to the Chief Crown Lands Commissioner, Sydney, by Mr. Crown Lands Commissioner Cole, of the Darling District, in which he prefers a charge of felony against Mr. Henry Williams and myself.

I herewith transcribe a copy of the paragraph 4 in the letter before mentioned:—

"4. That Henry Williams, who alleges that he represents Mr. Francis Jenkins, is one of the many stockmen of that name who reside on the Gol Gol Run, and I may state, assisted by one John Neilson, was the perpetrator of an act of arson, in firing the lambing stations of Mr. Peter M'Farlane, which has been under the consideration of the Bench of Magistrates at Wentworth."

As one of the Magistrates of the Wentworth Bench, and present when Mr. Williams and myself were summoned before the Bench, I beg to be informed whether a charge of felony, of the nature stated by Mr. Cole, was ever preferred against us on the occasion referred to, and whether any imputation remained upon our characters.

I remain, &c.,
JOHN NEILSON.

Mr. Jamieson to Mr. Neilson.

Australian Club,
16 April, 1866.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 13th instant, having reference to an alleged charge of arson officially reported to the Government of this Colony, by Mr. Commissioner Cole, against yourself and Mr. Henry Williams of Gol Gol Station.

In reply, I beg to inform you that no information was ever laid before the Petty Sessions Court at Wentworth, either against Mr. Williams or yourself, for any such charge as the one reported to Government by Mr. Cole.

I distinctly recollect that a complaint was made by Mr. M'Farlane, of Mallee Cliffs Station, against his neighbour Mr. Henry Williams, of Gol Gol Station, for alleged trespass on Crown Lands, said Crown Lands being at that time in dispute. I was in the chair at the Petty Sessions Court, Wentworth, when the case came before that Bench. The case was not proceeded with in Court, as the Magistrates unanimously considered they had no jurisdiction in cases of disputed boundaries of Crown Lands runs.

With reference to your last question, I have only to say that both Mr. Williams and yourself left the Court House at Wentworth without the slightest imputation being cast upon your character.

I am, &c.,
HUGH JAMIESON.

No. 7.

THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

C.C.C. Lands.—B.C., 17 April, /66.—M.F.

Referred to Mr. Commissioner Cole, for any explanation or observations he may desire to offer on the subject of the within complaints and representations.—A.O.M.—
B.C., 5 May, 1866.

MR.

MR. NEILSON to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

2, Sea View Terrace,
Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo,
16 April, 1866.

Sir,

Again referring to my letter of the 3rd of April, 1866, with regard to the special charge of felony preferred by Mr. Commissioner Cole, Darling District, by letter forwarded to the Chief Crown Lands Commissioner, under 12th July, 1861, I have the honor to annex copies of correspondence that has passed between the Chairman of the Bench at Wentworth and myself, regarding the unfounded charge of felony so preferred by Mr. Cole.

I have, &c.,
JOHN THOMAS NEILSON.

A true transcript—STEPHEN COLE.

Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Referred to Mr. Commissioner Cole, for any explanation or observations he may desire to offer on the subject of the within complaints and representations.—A.O.M.—5th May, 1866.

No. 8.

MR. NEILSON to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

2, Sea View Terrace,
Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo,
14 May, 1866.

SIR,

In calling upon you personally this morning, in reference to my inquiry as to what action had been taken in regard to my letter of 3rd April and subsequent dates, and informing you that no action had as yet been taken in this matter, although Mr. Commissioner Cole was then in Sydney, and that ample opportunity had been afforded to enable him to reply to the charges therein made, and of which he was cognizant, and entirely affected himself—as I informed you that no action had been taken by the Crown Lands Department in this matter, and as such seems to display a dilatoriness on the part of the officials at the head of this department, I beg to bring under your notice the following report:—

Upon leaving your office, I called upon the Chief Commissioner, with the intention of eliciting from him what action had been taken in this matter, and, in conversation with that gentleman, found that the matter was still in abeyance. As I am a non-resident here, and time is precious to me, I wished to know what was being done in this matter, and explained myself plainly and fully as to my intentions to that gentleman, and made the remark that it seemed to be the wish of the department, which I could only gather from Mr. Moriarty's own conversation, to throw every obstacle in the way of this inquiry into the rights of the parties connected with Crown Lands in this case.

I may further state that our conversation was rather abruptly terminated—Mr. Moriarty, to my idea, behaving in rather an uncourteous manner. I had no wish to fall into collision with that gentleman, and if my views of his action in this matter were too plainly expressed, I must beg pardon; but still I trust that I have sufficient principles of rectitude and good conduct to guide me in all my transactions in life.

I have, &c.,
JOHN THOMAS NEILSON.

Having inquired into this matter, I find that there is no foundation for the statements made by Mr. Neilson, either in this letter or to me personally, as action has been taken in the matter.—J.B.W.—17 May.

Mr. Neilson.—21 May.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to MR. NEILSON.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 21 May, 1866.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, respecting the delay that you state has taken place in inquiring into the charges preferred against Mr. Commissioner Cole, and complaining also of the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands in the matter.

2. In reply, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you, that having made due inquiry into the case, there appears to be no foundation for the statements made by you, either in your letter or to himself personally, as action has been taken with respect to the charges referred to.

I have, &c.,
MICL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 9.

MR. COMMISSIONER COLE to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Euston, Darling District,
19 May, 1866.

SIR,

Having reference to my letter of the 20th December last, on the subject of the boundary line between the Mallee Cliffs and the Gol Gol Runs, and to the 10th paragraph of the same, I beg to forward herewith copies of the depositions in the case of *M'Farlane v. Williams* and others, heard at the Wentworth Police Office, on the 21st June, 1861; from which it will be seen that Mr. Williams claimed, and Mr. M'Farlane stated on oath, the Gol Gol Creek to be the boundary between their respective runs.

2. I beg to draw attention to the fact that Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P., of Mildura, was one of the Magistrates who remitted the matter to me for my decision, under the pressure, I presume, of Mr. John Neilson's extraordinary protest, which accompanies the proceedings.

3. Mr. M'Farlane having stated to me, when I staid at his house in July, 1861, that he was perfectly satisfied that I should run the course of the Gol Gol Creek as the western boundary lines of the Mallee Cliffs and Paringi Runs, I chained the creek for two miles as the boundary of Mallee Cliffs Run, and two miles further as a portion of the western boundary of the Paringi Run; and as he thereby consented to allow Mr. Williams the boundary he claimed, I considered the matter finally settled.

4. I regret that the accidental omission of a reference to the west boundary of the Paringi Run, in my letter of the 12th July, 1861, should have led to the misconception that I had increased the depth of the Mallee Cliffs Run from two to four miles, as would appear from your letter of the 19th August, 1861—61-6089.

By a reference to the tracings furnished at the time and subsequently, it will be seen that I did not even contemplate such a step, nor is the depth of two miles departed from in the appraisal papers of the Mallee Cliffs Run forwarded in my letter of the 18th September, 1865.

I have, &c.,

STEPHEN COLE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

[Enclosures in No. 9.]

New South Wales, }
to wit.

Peter M'Farlane v. Henry Williams and others.

Malicious Injury to Property.

THE information and complaint of Peter M'Farlane, taken on oath before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, this 14th day of June, 1861, who saith as follows:—Yesterday evening, when my son Robert returned home from where he and three blackfellows were making some bough yards for the purpose of lambing down, he informed me that Henry Williams, Thomas Williams, and one John Neilson, had come to the yards about 2 o'clock, threw off their coats, gathered some boughs and leaves, and set fire to the main yard, which had been constructed to hold 1,500 ewes. My son tried to stop them, but without avail, and he informs me that the greater part of the yard was burnt down, and that a new yard would have to be erected; I therefore pray that justice may be done herein.

PETER M'FA LANE.

Sworn before me, at Wentworth, this }
14 June, 1861—

HENRY BURNE, P.M.

A true copy—STEPHEN COLE, J.P.

Peter M'Farlane, being duly sworn, states:—That information now handed to me is correct.

By the defendant, John Neilson: Upon what grounds do you depasture sheep at Paringi? The paper put in, marked A, I believe to be a correct description of my run called Paringi.

Are you aware that Mr. Jenkins has been in possession, for the last fourteen years, of this run? I cannot say.

Have you seen cattle running there? I have.

Are you aware that Mr. Jenkins has tendered for all that country? I am not aware.

Are you aware that Mr. Jenkins was in possession of the run in question before you came to reside at Mallee Cliffs? I cannot say; I am not aware that any particular people's cattle were upon the ground in question; the boundaries of my runs have never been surveyed by an authorized surveyor; I have only a natural boundary, which is Gol Gol Creek; there are no marked trees; I do not know whether Mr. M'Kinley ever settled his boundary with Mr. Jenkins; I believe the distance to be between three and four miles from the Murray to the yards that were burnt down; it might be under three miles; I presume Mr. Williams burnt the yards down in justification of a right.

PETER M'FARLANE.

Taken and sworn before us, at the Police Office, }
Wentworth, this 21st day of June, 1861—

G. M. PERRY, J.P.
H. JAMIESON, J.P.
JOHN CROZIER, J.P.

A true copy—STEPHEN COLE, J.P.

Robert

Robert M'Farlane, being duly sworn, states:—On Tuesday, the 11th day of June, I was at Paringi; I went there with three blacks, for the purpose of making yards; Mr. John Williams and Thomas Williams came up; they never said anything upon that day with reference to the position of the yards; on Wednesday, the 12th, I continued making yards and was not interfered with; on Thursday, the 13th, Henry Williams, Thomas Williams, and Mr. Neilson, rode up, and made their horses fast; Mr. Henry Williams came up to me and said, "I see you are intruding, and I have come to hunt you out of this; I am going to set fire to your yards, and I will give you twenty-four hours' notice to be off from this with your sheep, or I will impound them;" they then went and set fire to the yards and hurdles.

By the defendant Neilson: I do not suppose that the yards were burnt from any malice or ill-will; they were, I suppose, burnt upon the assertion of a right.

ROBERT M'FARLANE.

Taken and sworn before us, this 21st day of June,
1861, at the Police Office, Wentworth—

G. M. PERRY, J.P.
H. JAMIESON, J.P.
JOHN CROZIER, J.P.

A true copy—STEPHEN COLE, J.P.

Patrick Byrnes, being duly sworn, states:—I am shepherd in the employment of Mr. Peter M'Farlane of Mallee Cliffs; I was out on the 13th of June with my sheep, which I was shepherding at Paringi, and Mr. Robert M'Farlane came to me on the run and said that I was to take my sheep away, as he had received twenty-four hours' notice from Mr. Williams; I went to the camp on the same day, and found the yards and hurdles burning; I remained there for a short time, and Mr. Henry Williams and the other defendants came to the yards and asked my master if he intended taking away my sheep; Mr. M'Farlane told Williams that he had given him twenty-four hours notice to remove the sheep, and the time was not up.

By the defendant Neilson: I heard Mr. Henry Williams tell M'Farlane that he had authority to burn from the junction of the Darling to Gol Gol Creek; I did not see any one set fire to the yards.

his
PATRICK x BYRNES.
mark.

Taken and sworn before us, at Wentworth, this }
21st day of June, 1861—

G. M. PERRY, J.P.
H. JAMIESON, J.P.
JOHN CROZIER, J.P.

Witness—G. M. PERRY.

To the Worshipful the Bench of Magistrates in Petty Sessions assembled at Wentworth, in the Colony of New South Wales, on the 21st day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

In re Peter M'Farlane v. Henry Williams and others.

WHEREAS we, the undersigned defendants in the above case, have been summoned by Henry Burne, Esquire, Police Magistrate at Wentworth, and one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony, upon the information of the aforesaid Peter M'Farlane, that we did each and severally, on the 13th day of June last, unlawfully set fire and burn down a certain sheep-yard, his property:

That whereas the offence was committed in the assertion of a right, and that, in accordance with the Act of Imperial Parliament 7 & 8 Geo. IV, c. 30, clause 24, it is not competent for this Court to entertain the case, as the offence committed was in the assertion of a *bona fide* claim of right, and therefore we most respectfully beg to protest and object to your Worships considering the case, as it is beyond your Worships' powers of jurisdiction.

HENRY WILLIAMS.
THOMAS WILLIAMS.
JOHN NEILSON.

A true copy—STEPHEN COLE, J.P.

Decision.

MR. WILLIAMS admits the truth of the information, but pleads justification of right.

By the evidence put before the Court, documentary or otherwise, the Court is not in a position to determine upon whose run the yards, in question were situated, and remit the consideration of this point to the reference of the Commissioner of the District, after whose decision the proper steps may be taken to enter upon the case.

G. M. PERRY, J.P.
H. JAMIESON, J.P.
JOHN CROZIER, J.P.

Police Office, Wentworth,
21 June, 1861.

A true copy—STEPHEN COLE, J.P.

Chief Commissioner (pencil memorandum).

I SUPPOSE this is intended as a reply to Neilson's complaint. Request Mr. Cole to return letters, with such further explanation as he may desire to offer at his earliest convenience.—7 June.

No. 10.

MR. COMMISSIONER COLE to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

MR. COMMISSIONER COLE begs to enclose herewith copies of the depositions taken at Wentworth, on the 21st June, 1861, in the case of Peter Macfarlane v. Williams and others, from which it appears to him that he was fully justified in making the reference contained in his letter to the Chief Commissioner of the 12th July, 1861, which is now sought to be brought forward as a charge against him. Mr. Cole has to state, for information, that a report of the particulars of the proceeding of Messrs. Williams and Neilson, in reference to the burning of Mr. M'Farlane's lambing station was lodged with him officially on the 13th June, 1861, by the late Mr. M'Tairsh, the step-son of Mr. Peter M'Farlane.

470—K

Mr.

Mr. Neilson's statement—that the object contemplated by me, of “creating a prejudice against Mr. Henry Williams, in order that his run might become cancelled, and otherwise suit Mr. Cole's personal purposes”—is a base fabrication, wholly unsupported by facts; for the acts of Henry Williams, Thomas Williams, and John Thomas Neilson, as it appears to him, could not have caused a forfeiture of Mr. Jenkins' run, who would not be amenable for the action of others. The Queen's Order in Council, sect. 14, chapter 2, provides that the conviction for felony should be against the lessee, and after the conviction to be inquired into by two or more Justices, and then to be confirmed by the Governor.

In respect to the statements contained in the letter of Mr. Hugh Jamieson, which he signs as a Magistrate, that “No information was ever laid before the Petty Sessions Court at Wentworth, either against Mr. Williams or yourself, for any such charge as “the one reported to Government by Mr. Cole,” and that “the case was not proceeded with in Court,” are not in accordance with the truth, as shewn by the depositions. The Magistrates appear to have heard the case, and to have arrived at a decision that the matter should be referred to the Commissioner of the District, instead of dealing with the charge of burning the yards and hurdles, the property of Peter Macfarlane, as contained in the information laid, and substantiated by the depositions taken by them. There is no evidence of Mr. M'Farlane having made “a complaint against his neighbour, Henry Williams, for alleged trespass” as “distinctly recollected” by Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P., of Mildura; and it may be proper to state that the original depositions are in the handwriting of G. M. Perry, Esquire, formerly Commissioner of the Albert District, and that it remains to be shewn that Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P., of Mildura, did occupy the Chair on that occasion.

Mr. Neilson's letters of the 4th and 16th April, 1866, 2524, 16th April, 1866, and 2823, 24th April, 1866, are herewith returned.

Euston, Darling District, 31st May, 1866.

STEPHEN COLE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

A true transcript—STEPHEN COLE.

[Enclosures in No. 10.]

To the Worshipful the Bench of Magistrates, in Petty Sessions assembled, at Wentworth, in the Colony of New South Wales, on the twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

In re Peter M'Farlane v. Henry Williams and others.

WHEREAS we, the undersigned defendants in the above case, have been summoned by Henry Burne, Esquire, Police Magistrate at Wentworth, and one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony, upon the information of the aforesaid Peter M'Farlane, that we did, each and severally, on the thirteenth day of June last, unlawfully set fire to and burn down a certain sheep yard, his property:

That whereas the offence was committed in the assertion of a right, and that in accordance with the Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 & 8 Geo. IV, c. 30, clause 24, it is not competent for this Court to entertain the case, as the offence committed was in the assertion of a *bona fide* claim of right, and therefore we most respectfully beg to protest and object to your Worships considering the case, as it is beyond your Worships' powers of jurisdiction.

HENRY WILLIAMS.
THOMAS WILLIAMS.
JOHN NEILSON.

A true transcript—STEPHEN COLE.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Peter M'Farlane v. Henry Williams and others.

Malicious injury to property.

THE information and complaint of Peter M'Farlane, taken on oath before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, this 14th day of June, 1861, who saith as follows: Yesterday evening, when my son Robert returned home from where he and three blackfellows were making some bough yards for the purpose of lambing down, he informed me that Henry Williams, Thomas Williams, and one John Neilson, had come to the yards about 2 o'clock, threw off their coats, gathered some boughs and leaves, and set fire to the main yard which had been constructed to hold 1,500 ewes. My son tried to stop them, but without avail, and he informs me that the greater part of the yard was burnt down, and that a new yard would have to be erected. I therefore pray that justice may be done herein.

PETER M'FARLANE.

Sworn before me, at Wentworth, }
this 14th June, 1861,—

HENRY BURNES, P.M.

True transcript—STEPHEN COLE.

Peter M'Farlane, being duly sworn, states that the information now handed to me is correct.
By the defendant, John Neilson: Upon what grounds do you depasture sheep at Paringi? The paper put in, marked A, I believe to be a correct description of my run called Paringi.
Are you aware that Mr. Jenkins has been in possession, for the last fourteen years, of this run? I cannot say.
Have you seen cattle running there? I have.
Are you aware that Mr. Jenkins has tendered for all that country? I am not aware.

Are

Are you aware that Mr. Jenkins was in the possession of the run in question before you came to reside at Mallee Cliffs? I cannot say; I am not aware that any particular people's cattle were upon the ground in question. The boundaries of my run have never been surveyed by an authorized surveyor; I have only a natural boundary, which is Gol Gol Creek; there are no marked trees; I do not know whether Mr. Mackinlay ever settled his boundary with Mr. Jenkins; I believe the distance to be between three and four miles. I presume Mr. Williams burnt the yards down in justification of a right.

PETER M'FARLANE.

Taken and sworn before us, at the Police Office, }
Wentworth, the 21st day of June, 1861,— }

G. M. PERRY, J.P.
H. JAMIESON, J.P.
JOHN CROZIER, J.P.

A true transcript—STEPHEN COLE.

Robert M'Farlane being duly sworn, states:—On Tuesday, the 11th day of June, I was at Paringi; I went there with three blacks, for the purpose of making yards; Mr. John Williams and Thomas Williams came up; they never said anything on that day with reference to the position of the yards. On Wednesday, the 12th, I continued making yards, and was not interfered with; on Thursday, the 13th, Henry Williams, Thomas Williams, and Mr. Neilson, rode up and made their horses fast; Mr. Henry Williams came up to me and said, "I see you are intruding, and I have come to hunt you out of this; I am going to set fire to your yards, and I will give you twenty-four hours' notice to be off from this with your sheep, or I will impound them;" they then went and set fire to the yards and hurdles.

By the defendant Neilson: I do not suppose that the yards were burnt from any malice or ill-will; they were, I suppose, burnt upon the assertion of a right.

ROBERT M'FARLANE.

Taken and sworn before us, this 21st day of June, 1861, }
at the Police Office, Wentworth,— }

G. M. PERRY, J.P.
H. JAMIESON, J.P.
JOHN CROZIER, J.P.

A true transcript—STEPHEN COLE.

Patrick Byrnes, being duly sworn, states:—I am shepherd in the employment of Mr. Peter M'Farlane, of Mallee Cliffs; I was out on the 13th June with my sheep, which I was shepherding at Paringi, and Mr. Robert M'Farlane came to me on the run, and said that I was to take my sheep away, as he had received twenty-four hours' notice from Mr. Williams; I went to the camp on the same day, and found the yards and hurdles burning; I remained there for a short time, and Mr. Henry Williams and the other defendants came to the yards, and asked my master if he intended taking away the sheep; Mr. M'Farlane told Williams that he had given twenty-four hours' notice to remove the sheep, and the time was not up; I heard Mr. Henry Williams tell Mr. M'Farlane that he had authority to burn from the junction of the Darling to Gol Gol Creek.

By the defendant Neilson: I did not see any one set fire to the yards.

his
PATRICK × BYRNES.
mark

Taken and sworn before us, at Wentworth, this }
21st day of June, 1861,— }

Witness—G. M. PERRY.

G. M. PERRY, J.P.
H. JAMIESON, J.P.
JOHN CROZIER, J.P.

A true transcript—STEPHEN COLE.

Decision.

MR. WILLIAMS admits the truth of the information, but pleads justification of right.

By the evidence put before the Court, documentary or otherwise, the Court is not in a position to determine upon whose run the yards in question were situated, and remit the consideration of this point to the reference of the Commissioner of the District, after whose decision the proper steps may be taken to enter upon the case.

G. M. PERRY, J.P.
H. JAMIESON, J.P.
JOHN CROZIER, J.P.

Police Office, Wentworth,
21st June, 1861.

A true transcript—STEPHEN COLE.

MINUTE of C. C. C. Lands on Mr. Commissioner Cole's letter dated 31 May, 1866.

Submitted for the commands of the Honorable the Minister for Lands.

It appears to me that Mr. Commissioner Cole's reply to the charges preferred by Mr. Neilson is a satisfactory one.—A.O.M.—B.C., 15 June, 1866.

Approved.—J.B.W.—20 June, 1866.

Mr. Neilson informed.—29 August, 1866.

No. 11.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to MR. NEILSON.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 29 August, 1866.

SIR,

In reference to your letter of the 6th April last, and previous correspondence, respecting the complaint preferred by you against Mr. Cole, Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Darling District, for having acted improperly in connection with the tenders for "Gol Gol Run," and other matters affecting the rights of leaseholders in his district, I am directed to inform you that the Secretary for Lands considers the explanation that has been received from Mr. Cole, with regard to those charges, as quite satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

MICL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 12.

MR. COMMISSIONER COLE to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Euston, Darling District,
31 May, 1866.

SIR,

In noticing the charges preferred against me under date 3 April, 1866, by one John Thomas Neilson, to the Honorable the Minister for Lands, in which he states that Mr. Francis Jenkins and Mr. Henry Williams have authorized him to make the same, I beg to observe that such statement rests solely on the assertion of Mr. Neilson.

2. Mr. Neilson's complaint that I had "reported on tender No. 16, of March, 1848, in a manner interfering with Mr. Jenkins' rights of property and his rights as "first tenderer," is wholly unfounded. In disposing of such tender, I excluded, in my amended description of Gol Gol, that portion of land reserved, giving Mr. Jenkins Gol Gol Creek as claimed by him as his eastern boundary, and three miles at Mount Lookout as the western boundary, or an average depth of three miles from the river. It therefore appears to me that, excepting such land as was thus excluded, which land was also withdrawn from Dr. Fletcher's tender No. 20, of June, 1848, by the late Commissioner, Mr. McDonald, that Mr. Francis Jenkins has obtained all the country applied for by him under tender No. 16, of March, 1848, or the supplementary description of the same country in tender No. 20, of July, 1848; and I cannot perceive that my predecessor, in his amended description of Tiltao, has included in the same any portion of the land applied for by Mr. Francis Jenkins. Mr. Neilson considers that the Proclamation of the Murray River reserve of 12th January, 1854, should have entitled Mr. Jenkins to a depth of five miles along the Murray River instead of three miles, and complains of my having included the same in Mr. Jenkins' run. The course prescribed by Mr. Neilson, of enlarging the areas of frontage runs to the Murray, on account of such reserve, was not adopted by the Government in respect to the frontage runs from the junction of the Darling to the South Australian boundary, accepted on the 31st May, 1854. The reserve in question, however, has now been cancelled by Proclamation under date 31st August, 1865, and perhaps Mr. Neilson's grievance on that point may be considered at an end.

3. The statement that Mr. Fletcher "had obtained his back country through Mr. Cole's creation of vacant country, by the tampering with Mr. Jenkins' tender," is unwarrantable, as the applications of Mr. Jenkins will sufficiently prove. I could not have informed Mr. Williams in 1856, that "my brother-in-law had tendered for the whole of the back country, and would get it," as I was not married until December, 1858. Whatever conversation may have passed between Mr. Williams and myself, he does not appear to have been influenced by the same, as I find that in May, 1857, Mr. Francis Jenkins tendered for country named the "Scrubby Plain," and described it as situated opposite Gol Gol station and Mount Lookout, which tender was declined, as indicating country included in "Outer Tiltao," previously accepted.

4. I am unable to remember the object of the visit of the Messrs. Williams and Neilson to me in 1861. I may, however, state that, to the best of my recollection, I did furnish them with all the information they required, and afterwards provided them with lunch. I cannot remember refusing Mr. Williams a copy of the description of Gol Gol run.

5. In reply to the statements, under paragraph 5, I may observe that I preferred no charge against Mr. Henry Williams. I referred to the circumstance of the burning of the yards, which was the cause of the matter being brought under my notice, as Commissioner of Crown Lands, by Mr. Peter M'Farlane—and "the proper tribunal" referred to by Mr. Neilson.

6. I have not communicated my opinion respecting Mr. Burne's loss of office to Mr. Neilson. I provided no asylum for Mr. Burne in the Crown Lands quarters at Euston. Mr. Burne did not seek, nor had he access to, Crown Lands papers at Euston, though, if he had required any information, he would doubtless have been furnished with the same. The manner in which Mr. Burne obtained his right to "West Paringi, block A," cannot

cannot be a subject of complaint on the part of Mr. Neilson, as no portion of the country described under tender No. 202, of February, 1861, has ever been applied for by Messrs. Jenkins, Williams, or Neilson. It is sufficient for me to state that Mr. Burne did not acquire the same through my instrumentality, "malpractices, or continued tamperings with the rights of parties in the tender for new runs."

7. I do not concur in Mr. Neilson's assertion, that the description of Gol Gol run "embraces parts of the conterminous runs"; for although the description in tender No. 16, of March, 1848, is indefinite in respect to the outer boundary, the supplementary description furnished in tender No. 20, of July, 1848, which fixes the side lines at "3 miles," enabled me to frame the external line from the two extreme points of the side lines. The estimated area given in these applications is "10,000 acres feeding country in eighteen miles, by taking the average" and "34,560 acres," so that after deducting that portion of land withdrawn for the reserve, it will be seen that Mr. Jenkins has the full area claimed by and leased to him under the amended description in my report of the 10th October, 1854, herewith.

8. It appears unnecessary for me to comment on the tone that pervades the whole of these charges; and I have simply to repudiate the statements of Mr. Neilson that I have conducted myself in an "improper, vexatious, and oppressive manner" towards Mr. Francis Jenkins.

I have, &c.,

STEPHEN COLE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

"Gol Gol" or "Moontong": Commencing at the junction of Gol Gol or Moontong Creek with the Murray River, and extending to the westward along the river about thirteen miles; bounded on the north at an average distance of about three miles from the river; on the east by a part of Gol Gol, or more properly Moontong Creek; and on the west by a part of the eastern boundary of Tiltao run, from and about Mount Lookout.

MEMORANDUM BY MR. COMMISSIONER COLE.

MR. Commissioner Cole begs to enclose herewith copies of the *Depositions taken at Wentworth, on the 21st June, 1861, in the case of Peter M'Farlane v. Williams and others, from which it appears to him that he was fully justified in making the reference contained in his letter to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands of the 12th July, 1861, which is now sought to be brought forward as a charge against him. Mr. Cole has to state, for information, that a report of the proceedings of Messrs. Williams and Neilson, in reference to the burning of Mr. M'Farlane's lambing station, was lodged with him officially on the 13th June, 1861, by the late Mr. M'Tairsh, the step-son of Mr. Peter Macfarlane.

Mr. Neilson's statement, that the object contemplated by him, of "creating a prejudice" against Mr. Williams, "in order that his run might become cancelled, and otherwise to suit Mr. Cole's personal purposes," is a base fabrication, wholly unsupported by facts; for the acts of Henry Williams, Thomas Williams, and John Thomas Neilson, as it appears to him, could not have caused a forfeiture of Mr. Francis Jenkins' run, who would not be amenable for the actions of others. The Queen's Order in Council, section 14, chapter 2, provides that the conviction for felony should be against the lessee, and, after the conviction, to be inquired into by two or more Justices, and then to be confirmed by the Governor.

In respect to the statements contained in the letter of Mr. Hugh Jamieson, which he signs as a Magistrate, that "no information was ever laid before the Petty Sessions Court at Wentworth, either against Mr. Williams or yourself, for any such charge as "the one reported to Government by Mr. Cole," and that "the case was not proceeded with in Court," are not in accordance with the truth, as shewn by the depositions. The Magistrates appear to have heard the case, and to have arrived at a "decision" that the matter should be referred "to the Commissioner of the district," instead of dealing with the charge of burning the yards and hurdles, the property of Peter M'Farlane, as contained in the information laid and substantiated by the depositions taken by them. There is no evidence of M'Farlane having made a "complaint against his neighbour, Henry Williams, for alleged trespass," as "distinctly recollected" by Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P., of Mildura; and it may be proper to state that the original depositions are in the handwriting of G. M. Perry, Esq., formerly Commissioner of the Albert District, and that it remains to be shewn that Mr. Hugh Jamieson, J.P., of Mildura, did occupy the chair on that occasion.

Mr. Neilson's letters of the 4th and 16th April 2,524, and 2,823 24th April, 1866, are herewith returned.

STEPHEN COLE.

Euston, Darling District,
31st May, 1866.

* Depositions, &c., printed *ante*.

No. 13.

MINUTE ON MR. COMMISSIONER COLE'S MEMORANDUM.

SUBMITTED for the information and commands of the Honorable the Minister.

It appears from the accompanying copy of depositions, that a charge of the character in question actually was preferred against Neilson, and others, before the Wentworth Bench, and that, instead of dismissing the charge, as they perhaps ought to have done, the Bench "remitted the consideration of the point"—upon whose run the yards which the parties were charged with burning were situated—"to the reference of the Commissioner of the District, after whose decision the proper steps may"—it was stated by the Bench—"be taken to enter upon the case."

So far, therefore, as the facts are involved, they appear to be with the Commissioner, and at variance with the statement of the complainant and Mr. Jamieson, J.P. Moreover, it is sufficiently obvious that the Commissioner, in referring to those facts in a letter to me, was not "preferring a charge of felony," as the complainant expresses it, "in order that the run might become forfeited, and otherwise to suit Mr. Cole's personal purposes." As the Commissioner points out, the party charged was not the holder of the run, and if he had been, he would only have forfeited his lease upon conviction.

At the same time, I express no opinion as to any necessity that existed for the Commissioner's introducing the matter into his report of 12th July, 1861; it would, indeed, have been more judicious to have omitted all reference to the matter, which had no bearing upon the question under report.

A.O.M.

B.C., 15 June, 1866.

Mr. Cole's explanation appears to be perfectly satisfactory. His justification, in alluding to this charge of arson, appears to be the identification of the party with whom he was corresponding.

J.B.W.

19 June.

No. 14.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order 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, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The humble Petition of John Neilson, of Sydney,—

RESPECTFULLY SUEWETH:—

1. That your Petitioner has, during his residence in the Colony of New South Wales, been identified with projects of opening up the navigation of the River Murray, in conjunction with his relative, Captain Francis Cadell, and has otherwise devoted his life in exploring the country west and north-west of the Darling River, and added largely to the knowledge and geography of that part of this Colony.

2. That your Petitioner has by such means benefited the Colony at large, and has always endeavoured to be useful in his own generation.

3. That your Petitioner has had his character, respectability, and position, reflected upon in a clandestine manner by Mr. Commissioner Cole, of the Darling District, by public statement, and also by a letter forwarded by that officer to the Chief Crown Lands Commissioner, of date July 12, 1861, preferring a charge of felony against your Petitioner and Mr. Henry Williams, of Gol Gol Station, River Murray.

4. That the charge made by Mr. Cole is wholly false and untrue, and was made by him for the purpose of creating a prejudice against Mr. Henry Williams and myself, and for the purpose of dispossessing Mr. Williams of his run, and use his powers as a Commissioner to force Mr. Williams to sell his run to his brother-in-law, Mr. Fletcher.

5. That Mr. Cole has, in his conduct of Commissioner, been guilty of tampering with tenders sent to him for report, for his own personal purposes, and has been guilty of serious malpractices in the conduct of his office, and which has been made the subject of serious charges to the Minister of Lands by your Petitioner.

6. That Mr. Cole has, in the conduct of his office, acted and conducted himself in a highly improper, vexatious, and oppressive manner, contrary to the statute 4th William 4, No. 10, sec. 7.

7. That your Petitioner humbly prays that your Excellency may be pleased to take the premises into your favourable consideration, and to grant such inquiry into Mr. Cole's conduct as your Excellency in your wisdom may think fit.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

JOHN NEILSON.

21st April, /66. Ack. receipt.

This is a formal complaint against Mr. Cole. Refer to the Executive Council.—J.Y.

9th May, /66.

Referred to the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, by the Executive Council.—J.Y.

Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.—M.F.—11th May.

Commissioner Cole, with reference to previous correspondence forwarded for his report.—A.O.M.—B.C., 16th May, 1866.

No. 15.

No. 15.

MINUTE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

FORWARDED, with reference to my blank cover of the 15th June, submitting Mr. Cole's reply to the memorialist's complaint on the same subject, addressed to the Honble. the Minister for Lands. The matter does not appear to me to call for further comment.—A.O.M.—B.C., 7 Augt., 1866.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Satisfactory.—J.B.W.—11 Augt.

No. 16.

MR. COMMISSIONER COLE to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Euston, Darling District,
10 July, 1866.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your blank cover reference of 16th May last, on a petition from Mr. John Thomas Neilson to His Excellency the Governor, preferring certain complaints against me, and to forward my replies to the same as subjoined. Returned here-
with.

1. Mr. John Neilson sets forth, in the first clause of the petition, that he has been "identified with Captain Francis Cadell, in projects for the opening up of the navigation of the River Murray." Though a resident on this river for the last sixteen years, and well acquainted with the several enterprises of that gentleman, I never heard of Mr. Neilson until 1861, when he was at Gol Gol Station, and engaged, in company with the Messrs. Williams, in burning the sheep yards and hurdles of Mr. Peter M'Farlane, as shewn by accompanying depositions in the case heard by the Magistrates at Wentworth, on the 21st June, 1861. His statement, that he "has otherwise devoted his life, in exploring the country west and north-west of the Darling River, and added largely to the knowledge and geography of that part of the Colony," so far as I have been enabled to ascertain, may be explained by his proceeding to the Warrego River in search of runs with the Messrs. Williams. With No. 2.

2. To what extent Mr. Neilson has by such means "benefited the Colony at large, and has always endeavoured to be useful in his own generation," as in the second clause, I am unable to judge. I have heard that, eight or nine years ago, he was engaged in trade as a storekeeper at Echuca in Victoria; and he also appears to have been employed as a barman at the inn at Menindee, on the Darling River, as will be seen from the accompanying letter of the 19th June last of Mr. Henry Burne, late Police Magistrate of Wentworth, who seems to have disapproved of his conduct at that place.

3. In the third clause, Mr. Neilson complains of his "character, respectability, and position, being reflected upon by Mr. Commissioner Cole, of the Darling District, in a clandestine manner; and also by public statement and letter of 12th July, 1861, addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, preferring a charge of felony against himself and Mr. Henry Williams, of Gol Gol Station, River Murray." I beg to state that I have already replied to these charges, in my Memorandum of 31st May last, in reply to a blank cover reference of the 5th May, 1866, on complaints made by Mr. J. T. Neilson,—copy herewith.

4. Mr. Neilson proceeds, in the fourth clause of his petition, to state that the "charge made by Mr. Cole is wholly false and untrue," which is not in accordance with the facts of the case, as shewn by the proceedings taken at Wentworth, on the 21st June, 1861; and I remark, that it is now apparent that Mr. Hugh Jamieson, as a Magistrate, lent himself, for his own purposes, to support Mr. Neilson in the above statement, by affirming "that no information was ever laid before the Petty Sessions Court at Wentworth, either against Mr. Williams or yourself, for any such charge as the one reported to Government by Mr. Cole." Whereas he was present when the case was heard, and when the defendants admitted the "truth of the information," as will be seen from the "decision" of the Magistrates, in the papers herewith. The motives attributed to me by Mr. Neilson, of using my "powers, as a Commissioner, to force Mr. Williams to sell his run to his brother-in-law, Mr. Fletcher," I beg to observe is a base fabrication.

5. The "serious charges" that Mr. Neilson has laid before the Honorable the Minister for Lands, as referred to by him in the fifth clause of the petition, have been replied to by me, under date the 31st May, 1866, in which I have denied the "charge of continual tampering with the rights of parties in the tenders for new runs, for personal purposes."

6. I have also repudiated, under the same date, the complaint set forth in the sixth clause of the petition, of "conducting myself in a highly improper, vexatious, and oppressive manner," which rests solely on the assertion of Mr. John Thomas Neilson, and does not appear to have been concurred in by the lessees of Crown Lands in the Darling District, inasmuch as I was appointed by them their sole appraiser to value their runs, in the years 1863, 1864, and 1865.

7. The request of the petitioner that an inquiry into my conduct may be granted, appears to me to be a repetition of the same demand made by Mr. Hugh Jamieson, under the signature of Mr. Peter M'Farlane, in the letters of 14th October, 1865, respectively addressed to the Honble. Chas. Cowper, then Chief Secretary, and to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, wherein he observes, that he deems it his duty "to bring under notice the absolute necessity which at present exists for an inquiry into the manner in which the Crown Lands business of this important district has been conducted by Mr. Commissioner Cole." I beg to submit that the same is a very remarkable proceeding on the part of Messrs. Jamieson and Neilson, who cannot be aggrieved by the manner in which an officer discharges the duties of a Commissioner of Crown Lands in a district in which they do not represent property or any other interest.

I have, &c.,

STEPHEN COLE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

[Enclosures in No. 16.]

Mr. Commissioner Cole to Henry Burne, Esq.

Euston, 11 June, 1866.

Sir,

I have to request that you will be good enough to furnish me with any information that you may possess concerning a Mr. John Thomas Neilson, and more particularly if you are aware in what capacity he has been employed in this district.

I have, &c.,

STEPHEN COLE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

A true transcript.—STEPHEN COLE.

Henry Burne, Esq., to Mr. Commissioner Cole.

Melbourne, 19 June, 1866.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, requesting to be furnished with any information I may possess concerning a Mr. John Thomas Neilson, during his residence in the Darling District, I beg to inform you that, upon an official visit made by me to Menindee, in my capacity as Police Magistrate at Wentworth, in the month of December (I think), 1860, I was much disturbed by an individual walking about the town, evidently in a state of *delirium tremens*, and not in a fit state to be at large. I therefore sent for the innkeeper (Mr. Thomas Paine), and upon inquiry, I ascertained that the person causing the annoyance was the Mr. Neilson herein alluded to, and that he had been acting in the capacity of barman to Mr. Paine, but had been discharged in consequence of his intemperance. I considered it necessary, for his own safety, as well as for the preservation of order, to place him in charge, for the night, of the District Constable, whom I had with me, viz., Constable Bell, better known as Sergeant Bell.

I have, &c.,

HENRY BURNE.

No. 17.

MR. COMMISSIONER COLE to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Euston, Darling District,
23 July, 1866.

SIR,

I beg to enclose herewith a letter from the Albert Commissioner, in respect to the alleged services rendered by Mr. J. T. Neilson to the geographical knowledge of this Colony, and to request that the same may be placed with my report on the petition of Mr. Neilson to His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council.

10th July, 1866.

I have, &c.,

STEPHEN COLE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

[Enclosure in No. 17.]

Mr. John C. Woore to Mr. Commissioner Cole.

Crown Lands Office, Mount Murchison,
Albert District, 11 July, 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo; and, with reference to the statement of John Thomas Neilson to His Excellency the Governor, I beg to state,—

That so far as the Albert District is concerned, I am not aware that Mr. John Thomas Neilson has ever contributed in any way to the geographical knowledge of this Colony.

With regard to the pursuits and employment of the individual in question, I regret to say that I cannot give you any information further than that he has acted as a sort of agent for a Mr. H. Hopwood, in the matter of some tenders for runs in this district.

I have, &c.,

JOHN C. WOORE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Albert.

No. 18.

No. 18.

MR. COMMISSIONER COLE to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Euston, Darling District,
13 August, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to cover herewith a letter under date 6th August instant, and to request that you will be good enough to have the same placed with my report dated 10th July last, on your blank cover reference of the 10th May, 1866, on the petition of one J. T. Neilson to His Excellency the Governor.

I have, &c.,

STEPHEN COLE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

[Enclosure in No. 18.]

Mr. A. Dunbar to Mr. Commissioner Cole.

Menindee, 6 August, 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 20th June.

With regard to Mr. J. Neilson, he was for a short time in charge of a snagging party on the Upper Murray, for Capt. Cadell, and, like other *employées* of that gentleman, was so far identified with the navigation of the Murray.

While at Menindee he was in the employ of Mr. Pain of that township.

His explorations were chiefly carried on with Mr. Williams, in search of runs on the Paroo and Warrego Rivers, and no doubt added something to the knowledge of the country near those streams. I have not heard or seen anything of him for two years now.

I have, &c.,

A. DUNBAR.

No. 19.

MR. H. JAMIESON to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS, SYDNEY.

Melbourne Club,
17 August, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor now to address you under the following circumstances:—

1. Some years ago, a case having reference to a boundary dispute between Mr. M'Farlane, of Mallee Cliffs, and Mr. Henry Williams, of Gol Gol, in which the former was the complainant, came on to be heard at the Wentworth Police Court, when I sat as one of the Bench of Magistrates.

2. As it appeared in Court at the outset that the case arose out of disputed rights to Crown Lands, it was at once determined by the Bench not to entertain it, being beyond their jurisdiction, and it was accordingly dismissed.

3. I believe the friendly relations which had always subsisted between the two neighbours, Mr. M'Farlane and Mr. Williams, all along continued, and still remain, undisturbed, notwithstanding this boundary dispute, and that Mr. M'Farlane never intended to charge Mr. Williams with a felony.

4. When in Sydney in April last, Mr. John Neilson, a friend of Mr. Williams, addressed a letter to me on the subject, dated 13th April last, in which he quotes from a report of Mr. Commissioner Cole to the Crown Lands Office in Sydney, wherein Mr. Cole states that, "Henry Williams, who alleges that he represents Mr. Francis Jenkins, is one of the many stockmen of that name who reside on the Gol Gol Run, and, assisted by one John Neilson, was the perpetrator of an act of arson, in firing the lambing stations of Mr. Peter M'Farlane, which had been under the consideration of the Bench of Magistrates at Wentworth."

5. I may here state that Mr. Williams, who is spoken of by Mr. Cole in his report as a stockman, is a stockholder, and the possessor now of a valuable run in Queensland, and is a young man of unblemished character, associating on good terms with the squatters in the district, and his name is recorded by Mr. Landsborough the explorer as having proved himself a first-class pioneer in undiscovered country,—and this is the person reported to Government as a felon!—Another instance of the receipt and recording of improper documents in the Crown Lands Office at Sydney, which I have already had occasion to notice in a previous communication.

6. Mr. Neilson, in his letter, puts the question to me as one of the sitting Magistrates, "whether a charge of felony, of the nature stated by Mr. Cole, was ever preferred against Mr. Williams and himself on the occasion referred to, and whether any imputation remained upon their characters."

7. I replied at once, denying that such a charge had been made, stating also what I recollected of the nature of the case, and removing the imputations cast upon both Mr. Williams' and Mr. Neilson's characters.

8. Copies of Mr. Neilson's letter to me, and my reply, are annexed.

9. I am now informed by Mr. Learmonth, who has lately returned from Sydney, that my letter has been brought under your attention, and that the Court papers in the case have been produced to you, to shew that I was in error in one of my statements, "that no charge of arson was laid," as the information or summons is said to have been actually laid for arson.

10. I may possibly have been mistaken in this, but I have not the means at hand here to ascertain, nor could I obtain the papers in less than a fortnight from Wentworth, so I will assume for the present that I am in error in this respect, which, however, I shall regret to find is the case.

11. I of course wrote from memory; and certainly the case left no impression on my mind or on that of any member of the Bench (as I believe), of its having any of the criminal features of arson associated with it whatever.

12. A lambing yard, of the value of £2 or £3 at most, erected upon disputed country, had, it was alleged, been set on fire, but no station buildings or other property whatever, as might be inferred from the statement of Mr. Cole. The case was not gone into fully, and for the reasons I have already mentioned.

13. I may mention that it is no uncommon occurrence in disputes of the kind, for one of the parties resisting the trespass of the other, to set fire to yards in assertion of his right. All squatters know such steps to have been adopted over and over again, but they have never viewed them as criminal proceedings, much less in so grave a light as involving the felonious crime of arson.

14. I do not think it possible that I could myself have issued the summons for such an offence as arson, and certainly not with a proper knowledge of the circumstances; and I am quite in ignorance at this moment on the subject, in the absence of the documents. All I know about the matter is what I have stated—I know nothing of the object with which Mr. Cole's report to the Government was written, and I can only surmise how and for what purpose my letter is now brought forward.

5. I take leave to remark that when Mr. Neilson applied to me, and quoted Mr. Cole's report, I considered, from my recollection of the circumstances, that it was a very reckless statement, not at all borne out by the facts, and a gross injustice to persons referred to.

16. It is quite clear that when Mr. Cole reported to the Government this serious charge of arson against Mr. Williams "in firing the lambing stations of Mr. Peter M'Farlane," he thereby admitted at once, as Commissioner of the District, Mr. M'Farlane's right to the country upon which the alleged arson was committed; yet, on the 20th December last, in reporting upon Mr. M'Farlane's claim thereto, after Mr. Burne had been put into possession of this same country, Mr. Cole completely turned round, and repudiated his official admission as to this portion of Mr. M'Farlane's run, upon which Mr. Williams is reported to have perpetrated this alleged crime of arson.

17. In paragraph ten of that report, Mr. Cole states that Mr. M'Farlane has not been permitted by Mr. Williams, acting for Mr. Jenkins, to occupy a "north line; and" "my disturbing him in the peaceful possession for seven years of a valuable portion of" "his run is a charge disproved by his yards having been burnt and his lambs smothered" "by Mr. Williams or his people, prior to my chaining the creek in the year 1861," thereby shewing that this proceeding of Mr. Williams is now, by this very report, viewed by Mr. Cole himself in the same light as it was considered by myself, and as nothing more than a forcible assertion of a Crown Lands boundary right, claimed by Mr. Williams, and in no way connected with such a grave offence as arson.

18. Mr. Cole may attempt, if he can, to reconcile these manifest inconsistencies.

19. How Mr. Cole could have arrived at the unsupported conclusion that Mr. Williams, assisted by Mr. Neilson, was the perpetrator of "an act of arson, &c.," I cannot conceive; nor can I imagine for what purpose he could venture to make an assertion, so rash, so cruel, so ruinous to the character of parties concerned, and so totally at variance with the result of the proceedings of the Bench to which he refers.

20. I therefore unhesitatingly complied with Mr. Neilson's request, and exculpated Mr. Williams and himself from the unfair imputation, by stating in my letter what I recollected of the facts of the case, and that they had left the Court without the slightest stain upon their characters.

21. At the time I handed the letter to Mr. Neilson, he wanted it for some immediate object, as regards his own vindication amongst his friends; but I afterwards, at his request, authorized him to make any use he pleased of it, and at the same time, I particularly pointed out to Mr. Neilson the desirability of obtaining copies of the Court proceedings themselves, from the Wentworth Bench.

22. Had Wentworth been within a reasonable distance from Sydney, and had the matter been less urgent, I certainly would have told Mr. Neilson to get the copies of the document in due course to speak for themselves.

23. I may be technically in error as to the form of charge preferred, and if so, I am quite willing to be corrected; but there can be no doubt, if the charge was arson, that it was wholly unsupported; and whatever it was, it was dismissed, so that nothing done by the Bench implicated the parties, therefore, I was substantially right in exculpating them, and Mr. Cole positively wrong in asserting *that the one had assisted the other in perpetrating an act of arson.*

24. The error imputed to me at least could injure no one; and I have, at any rate, been in the main correct, as the papers themselves in your hands will shew; and I have protected the character of innocent persons, which the unsupported assertion of Mr. Cole tended to ruin.

25. I regret to hear from Mr. Learmonth, that a good deal has been made of this alleged error of mine, as to the form in which the charge was laid, and that you have thought proper to call the attention of himself (and possibly many others) to the circumstances, referring to it as to a false "certificate" given by me as a Magistrate. This was evidently and expressly done with a view to my discredit, and to the advantage of Mr. Cole, as regards other matters which are before you officially.

26. I think I was entitled to expect, and I should have esteemed it a kindness, if you had, upon discovery of the alleged discrepancy, done me the favour of asking for an explanation, which I should have been happy to give.

27. I have acted for many years as an unpaid Magistrate of New South Wales, as well as for Victoria and South Australia, during my residence on the confines of the three Colonies, and have always attended most readily to the performance of my duties in this respect.

28. I have never before been subjected to the least unpleasantness arising out of magisterial business, until these recent matters originating with Mr. Cole, in Victoria, as to which, however, as you are doubtless aware, I have been thoroughly upheld, both in the Supreme Court and in the Parliament of that Colony, of which Mr. Cole has ceased to be a Magistrate.

29. Unpaid Country Magistrates are, as you may well imagine, frequently placed in circumstances of peculiar difficulty,—first, in discharge of their duties on the spot, with defective appliances and assistance, and again, in cases like the one in question, when referred to, at a distance of hundreds of miles from the Court where they may have acted, on matters connected with cases which have come before them, perhaps (as in this case) long previously, and when they can only speak from memory; and I certainly think, when they are prepared willingly to discharge their duties and to abide by their responsibility, they are justified in expecting some protection from the central Government, and at least to common courtesy, which I cannot help feeling has been denied me in this instance.

30. Having now made this explanation, the opportunity for which has been accidentally afforded to me by Mr. Learmonth's visit to Sydney, I leave it to you to do what you may consider due to me under the circumstances.

I have, &c.,

H. JAMIESON.

No. 20.

MINISTER'S MINUTE ON MR. H. JAMIESON'S LETTER OF 17TH AUGUST, 1866.

THE case alluded to by Mr. Jamieson in this communication, viz., Mr. Neilson's charge against Mr. Cole, for having stated in a letter to the Chief Commissioner that he (Mr. Neilson) had been before the Bench at Wentworth, on the charge of arson, has been fully investigated by the Government, and Mr. Cole's explanation deemed satisfactory. It is to be regretted that Mr. Jamieson did not refresh his memory as to the particulars of the case, before writing either the letter to Mr. Neilson of 15 April or this one of the 12th instant, as none of the statements—with the exception of the last paragraph of his letter to Mr. Neilson, concerning which Mr. Cole makes no remarks—are correct. Mr. Neilson was brought before the Bench, as stated by Mr. Cole; the case was gone into, and was not dismissed, as stated by Mr. Jamieson; but evidence having been taken, it was remitted by the Bench to the Commissioner, to determine upon whose run the yards in question were situated "after whose decision the proper steps may be taken to enter upon the case." So that it may not be a mere surmise on the part of Mr. Jamieson, as to "how and for what purpose my letter is now brought forward," he may be informed that, immediately on its receipt, it was forwarded by Mr. Neilson to substantiate his charge against Mr. Cole. If the only object Mr. Jamieson had in view was to enable Mr. Neilson to vindicate his "character amongst his friends," the last paragraph would have been sufficient; but all the circumstances surrounding the case shew clearly, in my opinion, that Mr. Jamieson's object was to injure Mr. Cole, by giving force to Mr. Neilson's charge against him. I do not consider I was called to ask Mr. Jamieson for any explanation of his letter, as the documents in the hands of the Government fully explained the facts.

J.B.W.

27 Aug.

H. Jamieson, J. Neilson, 29 Aug., 66.

Forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the information of Mr. Cole.—B.C., 29 Aug., 1866.

No. 21.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to MR. NEILSON.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 29 August, 1866.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 16th April last, and previous correspondence respecting the complaint preferred by you against Mr. Commissioner Cole, for having stated, in a communication to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, that you had been brought before the Bench of Magistrates at Wentworth, upon a charge of arson, I am directed to inform you that the Secretary for Lands considers the explanation that has been furnished by Mr. Cole of this matter to be perfectly satisfactory.

2. I am at the same time to enclose for your information, a copy of a letter that has been addressed to Mr. Hugh Jamieson (who has also been in correspondence with this Department on the above subject), in which Mr. Secretary Wilson's views of the case are fully stated.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

[Enclosure in No. 21.]

The Under Secretary for Lands to Hugh Jamieson, Esq.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 29 August, 1866.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that the case therein alluded to, namely, the charges made by Mr. John Neilson against Mr. Cole, Commissioner of Crown Lands, for having stated, in a communication to the Chief Commissioner, that he (Mr. Neilson) had been before the Bench of Magistrates, Wentworth, upon a charge of arson, has been fully investigated by the Government, and Mr. Cole's explanation of the matter deemed satisfactory.

2. Mr. Secretary Wilson thinks it to be regretted that you did not refresh your memory as to the particulars of the case, before writing either the letter to Mr. Neilson (of which you have furnished a copy) or the one now under reply, as none of the statements which they contain—excepting that in the last paragraph of the former, concerning which Mr. Cole makes no remark—are correct.

The investigation of the matter shews that Mr. Neilson was brought before the Bench, as stated by Mr. Cole, that the case was gone into, and was not dismissed, as represented by you, but that evidence having been taken, it was remitted by the Bench to the Commissioner, to determine upon whose run the yards that were burnt were situated, "after whose decision, the proper steps were to be taken to enter upon this case."

3. In order, however, that it may not (as stated in par. 4 of your letter) be mere surmise on your part, as to how and for what purpose your letter is now brought forward, I am to inform you that, immediately after its receipt by Mr. Neilson, he forwarded it to this office, to substantiate his charge against Mr. Cole. If the only object you had in view was to enable Mr. Neilson to "vindicate his character among his friends," the last paragraph of your letter, Mr. Wilson thinks, would have been sufficient; but, from all the circumstances surrounding the case, he is clearly of opinion that your object was to injure Mr. Cole, by giving force to Mr. Neilson's charges against him.

4. I am further directed by the Secretary for Lands to state (with respect to the remark contained in paragraph 26 of your letter) that he does not consider that he was called upon to ask you for any explanation as to the version given by you of this matter, as the facts of the case were fully explained by the different documents in the hands of the Government.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 22.

MR. JAMIESON to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Australian Club,
Sydney, 30 August, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that I may be furnished with copies of the depositions, and any other Court papers received by you, in the case of M'Farlane v. Williams.

The case was heard at Wentworth Police Court, some years ago, before Mr. Crozier, Mr. Perry, and myself; and I, as one of the Magistrates on the occasion referred to, request that I may be furnished, or permitted to furnish myself, with copies of these papers, at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,

H. JAMIESON.

I think it would be more satisfactory if Mr. Jamieson applied to the Wentworth Bench for copies of these papers. If he cannot get them in that way, he will be permitted to copy them in this office.—J.B.W.

H. Jamieson informed.—4 Sept., 1866.

No. 23.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to MR. H. JAMIESON.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 4 September, 1866.

SIR,

In reference to your letter of the 30th ultimo, requesting to be furnished with copies of the depositions, or any other Court papers in this department, in the case *McFarlane v. Williams*, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to state that he thinks it would be more satisfactory if you were to apply to the Wentworth Bench, (before whom the case was tried) for copies of these papers; but that if you cannot get them in that way, there will be no objection to your taking copies in this office.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 24.

MR. JAMIESON to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

I COULD not possibly get the Court papers up from Wentworth Bench under three weeks, and as I am visiting Sydney on this business only, I beg that the clerk now sent to the Lands Department may be permitted at once to take the required copies, and thus save further delay.

H. JAMIESON, J.P.

Under the circumstances stated by Mr. Jamieson, he may be allowed to copy the papers referred to in this office.—J.B.W.—6 Sept.

Chief Commr. of C. Lands.—M.F.—B.C., 8 Sept.

Copies of information and depositions taken—8th.

No. 25.

MR. NEILSON to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Gol Gol Station,
8 October, 1866.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th August last, in reply to my letter of the 16th April last (and covering copy of a letter of even date, addressed by you to Hugh Jamieson, Esq., and having reference to your reply to me), in which you inform me that you consider the explanation that has been furnished by Mr. Cole of this matter to be perfectly satisfactory. I beg respectfully to submit that I made application to you for an inquiry to be made into Mr. Cole's conduct, which application has neither been granted nor refused. I am therefore surprised at the unusual course followed, of taking for granted as correct any *ex parte* statement made in way of explanation by Mr. Cole in his defence, without allowing me to substantiate by evidence, before a properly constituted Commission, the serious charges I have made against that officer in his public capacity.

I have, &c.,

JOHN THOS. NEILSON.

Seen—J.B.W.—17 Oct.

No. 6.

JOHN THOMAS NEILSON'S CHARGES AGAINST COMMISSIONER COLE.

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No. 1.

MR. NEILSON to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

No. 2, Sea View Terrace,
Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo,
27 April, 1866.

SIR,

Again referring to my letter to you of the 3rd instant, against Mr. Commissioner Cole, Darling District, I have the honor herewith to prefer a further charge of trafficking in the Crown Lands of the Colony, and otherwise tampering with tenders placed under his authority for report, thus betraying the highly important trust placed in his hands.

1. That in virtue of his office as a Commissioner of Crown Lands, he became possessed of the knowledge of existent vacant country on the Darling River, and that a tender was prepared in the name of his brother-in-law, Mr. George Fletcher, for this vacant country, and named Mount Macpherson East; Mr. Fletcher never having seen, nor had any knowledge of the existence of this country only through his brother-in-law, Mr. Commissioner Cole. The tender having been thus prepared and forwarded to Sydney in the usual way, was passed through the tender box and laid before the Board at the Crown Lands Office, and being forwarded to the Commissioner for his report, was of course, by Mr. Cole, reported upon.

2. That a collusion between Crown Lands Commissioner Cole and his brother-in-law, Mr. Fletcher, having thus clearly taken place and the run secured, it was immediately brought into the market in Melbourne, and sold to Mr. Robert Cay, of Newbridge, for the sum of two thousand five hundred pounds (£2,500); and it can never be denied that Mr. Cole received the largest share, if not the whole of the proceeds.

I have just briefly stated the prominent facts, some of which have already been admitted to me by Mr. Cole; and upon further inquiry in this matter, you will be able to elicit more.

I humbly beg, therefore, that you may deem it expedient to grant an inquiry in this matter.

I have, &c.,

JOHN THOS. NEILSON.

C. C. C. Lands.—B.C., 30 April.—M.F.

Commissioner Cole, with reference to previous correspondence of a similar character forwarded for his report.—A.O.M.—B.C., 14 May, 1866.

No. 2.

MR. COMMISSIONER COLE to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Euston, Darling District,
9 July, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to return herewith Mr. John Thomas Neilson's letter of the 27th April last, forwarding a further charge of trafficking in Crown Lands, and otherwise tampering with tenders placed under my "authority for report"; and, in reply, beg to state that Mr. Fletcher did not apply to me for information to frame his application for the run of "Mount Macpherson East," though if he had sought the same, he would doubtless have been furnished with any information that I possessed. I may observe that Mr. Fletcher

Fletcher had the best opportunity of obtaining Crown Lands on the Darling, from his long residence on and intimate knowledge of that river, and the practice of forming additional stations on the Upper Darling was at that time adopted by many of his neighbours.

The facility with which Mr. Neilson proceeds to establish a "collusion between Mr. Cole and his brother-in-law, Mr. Fletcher," is only surpassed by the statement that I received the "largest share, if not the whole, of the proceeds" of the sale of such run; and that I "admitted" these "prominent facts" to Mr. Neilson. It is sufficient for me to state that I have no connection with Mr. Fletcher in business, and that I did not "receive the largest share, if not the whole, of the proceeds," as stated by Mr. Neilson.

I beg to observe that I have only spoken to Mr. Neilson on two occasions—once in 1861, and again in the month of April last, when he accosted me in Sydney, and presumed to inform me that "he was about to commence an action at law against me."

The tone that pervades the whole of these complaints, and the offensive intrusion into my private affairs, in alluding to Mr. Fletcher as "his brother-in-law," is difficult to account for on the part of Mr. Neilson, who is a stranger to me, and I am not aware that he has experienced from me either wrong or injustice.

I have, &c.,

STEPHEN COLE,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

SUBMITTED for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Lands.

The complainant has not, in my opinion, raised, by his statements and insinuations, any presumption which is not sufficiently met by the Commissioner's denial.—A.O.M.—B.C., 7 Augt., 1866.

Explanation satisfactory.—J.B.W.—11 Augt.

No. 3.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to MR. J. T. NEILSON.

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 21 August, 1866.

SIR,

In reference to the correspondence that has taken place between you and this Department, respecting the charges preferred by you against Mr. Cole, Commissioner of Crown Lands at Euston, I am directed to inform you that explanations have now been received from Mr. Cole of the different matters complained of by you, which the Secretary for Lands considers satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 4.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MR. COMMISSIONER COLE.

Crown Lands Office,

Sydney, 24 August, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that the Honorable the Minister having had under consideration your letter of the 9th ultimo, in reference to certain statements made by J. T. Neilson, has been pleased to intimate that he considers your explanation satisfactory, and that Neilson has been so informed.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

C. C. C. Lands.

No. 5.

MR. J. T. NEILSON to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

No. 2, Sea View Terrace,

Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst,

8 June, 1866.

SIR,

Again referring to the series of charges of mal-administration, collusion, tampering with tenders, and trafficking in the Crown Lands of the Colony, preferred by me against Mr. Commissioner Cole, of the Darling District, I beg herewith to make a further charge of trafficking in the Crown Lands of the Colony.

It is a fact that, in the administration of the Crown Lands Department in the Darling District, that Mr. Cole used to obtain from holders of runs blank forms of tender, signed by them, and which were used by Mr. Cole for his own gain and ends, as the sequel will show.

2. Mr. Donald M'Kenzie, of Tuppalin, Lower Murray, having had some business connections with Mr. Cole, left in his hands several of the blank tender forms before alluded to.

3. That Mr. Cole did make use of such blank form, signed by Mr. M'Kenzie, for his own purposes. The body of the tender will be found in Mr. Cole's handwriting; and he applied for the new country under the name of Topar, Albert District, No. 96, August, 1858.

4. That upon the acceptance of the tender, which was during Mr. M'Kenzie's absence in England, Messieurs Stilling & Co., Adelaide, paid the moneys due at Treasury, Sydney, on account of Mr. M'Kenzie.

5. That upon the return of Mr. M'Kenzie to the Colony, he objected to the payment of the money by Messieurs Stilling & Co. on his account, as he had never tendered for the runs in question on his own account, but that Mr. Cole had made use of his name for his own gain.

6. That the run in question, after having been duly gazetted, was placed by Mr. Cole in the hands of Mr. Charles Brown, commission agent, No. 33, Bourke-street, Melbourne, and was sold by Mr. Brown to Mr. E. J. Hogg, on Mr. Cole's account.

7. The witnesses required to prove this charge are Mr. M'Kenzie, Messieurs Stilling & Co., and Mr. Charles Brown.

8. I, therefore, respectfully beg that you may be pleased to make inquiry into this matter, and to take such other steps as you may deem expedient.

I have, &c.,

JOHN THOS. NEILSON.

Chief Commissioner,

Mr. Cole may be asked if he can explain this matter; but it is impossible for the Government to investigate charges connected with transactions which took place eight years ago.—J.B.W.—14 June.

May be referred, as directed; but as the land was not in his district, the Commissioner might have tendered for it in his own name, if he had desired to obtain it on his own account. Moreover, M'Kenzie's transfer to Hogg disproves the allegation of his name having been used without his sanction and for an improper motive.—11 July.

No. 6.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MR. COMMISSIONER COLE.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 17 July, 1866.

SIR,

Letter of 8th
June.

I have the honor, as directed by the Honorable the Minister, to refer, for your explanation, the enclosed copy of a letter addressed to him by Mr. John Thomas Neilson, with copy of the Minister's minute thereon.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

No. 7.

MR. COMMISSIONER COLE to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Newtown, Darling District,
23 August, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, 66-4706, covering a further charge preferred against me by Mr. John Thomas Neilson, in which, inferences are again made to supply the place of facts.

2. Mr. Neilson states "that Mr. Cole used to obtain from holders of runs, blank forms of tenders, signed by them, and which were used by Mr. Cole for his own gains and ends," which I beg to state is a base fabrication.

3. Mr. Donald M'Kenzie never left tender forms so signed in my possession; though, I believe that, many years ago, I did frame descriptions of country for Mr. Mackenzie, situate in the Albert District, at that time in charge of another Commissioner, as I have frequently done for many applicants of vacant Crown Lands.

4. It appears to me that Mr. Neilson's statement, that "on the acceptance of the run, during Mr. M'Kenzie's absence in England, Messrs. Stilling paid the moneys due to the Treasury," is not supported by the facts of the case, inasmuch as Mr. M'Kenzie returned to the Colony in 1862, after the Albert District was transferred to the charge of Mr. Commissioner Sharp; and such run was gazetted in July, 1864, as is shewn by the *Government Gazette*, page 1710, of that year.

5. The enclosed letter of Mr. Charles Brown will explain the nature of the sale of Topar, from which it is not apparent that the run was "sold on Mr. Cole's account," as stated by Mr. John Thomas Neilson.

6. It may be proper to observe, that when the application for country was made and disposed of, the same was not within my jurisdiction.

I have, &c.,

STEPHEN COLE,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

[Enclosure in No. 7.]

Mr. Charles Brown to Mr. Commissioner Cole.

33, Bourke-street West,
Melbourne, 9 August, 1866.

My dear Cole,

I am in receipt of yours of 6th instant, enclosing an extract from a letter from Mr. Neilson to the Minister of Lands, Sydney, in which he makes a most unwarrantable use of my name, and for which I shall certainly call him to account. With regard to the Topar Block,—this run belonged to Mr. Donald M'Kenzie, from whom I bought, and afterwards sold to Mr. E. J. Hogg; and if the Minister of Lands wishes to know anything more about it, I shall be happy to supply him with any information he may require; and had Mr. Neilson asked me for information before he made false statements about me, he could have satisfied himself that this block was not placed in my hands for sale by you; and I can now understand why all the squatters in the Albert District—Ross, Reid, and others—in speaking of Mr. Neilson, say, "You can't believe a word the man says." I have not spoken half a dozen words to the man in my life. He placed a block called "Sturt's Depot Glen" (in which he is interested with Hopwood) in my hands for sale, and until then I knew nothing of the man except by repute.

Yours very truly,
CHAS. BROWN.

Submitted for the Honorable the Minister's information.

This charge appears to have been a mere fabrication.—A.O.M.—B.O., 10 Sept., /66.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Seen.—J.B.W.—13 Sept.

No. 8.

MR. J. T. NEILSON to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

No. 2, Sea View Terrace,
Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst,
4 June, 1866.

SIR,

Again referring to my communication of the 3rd April last, and my subsequent communication of 27th April last, preferring a series of charges of collusion, tampering with tenders, and trafficking in the Crown Lands of the Colony, by Mr. Commissioner Cole, during his administration of the Crown Lands in the Darling District, I have the honor herewith to bring under your notice the transactions of this office, in reference to the runs specified in the margin.

It seems that shortly after Mr. Cole's arrival in the Darling District, that tenders were framed by him, and descriptions sent to persons in Sydney. In the case of the two runs in question, the descriptions and tenders were sent in by Mr. E. H. Pollard, of this city, and were of course (Mr. Cole having a half interest in them) duly reported upon. Mr. Pollard held them but a short time, and in 1856, at Mr. Cole's instigation, Mr. Pollard completed a transfer to Mr. Allan M'Gaa, who held the runs nominally for Mr. Cole, until he had completed his arrangements with Mr. James M'Leod, a publican, with whom he had then entered into partnership in squatting pursuits, and who has shewn me some of Mr. Cole's money transactions with him, based upon the partnership held by Mr. Cole in these two runs.

It seems, however, that the runs were obtained from Mr. E. H. Pollard in a fraudulent manner, as, upon conferring with that gentleman, he informs me that *he has not, to this day, received from Mr. Cole his half-value in the run.*

And it further appears that the runs were transferred to Mr. Allan M'Gaa, for the purpose of discharging a debt owing by Mr. Cole to that gentleman, as the following entry in that gentleman's books appears:—

1856. Dec. 2. By Stephen Cole, received for A. M'Gaa's half-interest	} £200.
in the runs of Mythe and Outer Mythe, District of the	
Lower Darling, sold to James M'Leod for £400	

I therefore beg respectfully to state that this case discloses, in a clear manner, the actions of Mr. Cole in trafficking in Crown Lands, and obtaining an interest in the same in a surreptitious manner.

MR. COLE, COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

I therefore beg respectfully to submit that this officer has been guilty of conduct contrary to his instructions, and derogatory to the responsible office placed in his hands, and humbly beg that this further charge may be inquired into.

I have, &c.,

JOHN THOMAS NEILSON.

Chief Commissioner,

If Mr. Pollard has any charges to make against Mr. Cole, he ought to make them himself, and not through a third party. I cannot see what Mr. Neilson has to do with the matter, the more especially as eleven years have elapsed.

Mr. Neilson.—12 June, 1866.

J.B.W.

8 June.

No. 9.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to MR. J. T. NEILSON.

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 12 June, 1866.

SIR,

Mythe.
Outer Mythe.
Darling District.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, representing certain transactions alleged to have taken place between Mr. Commissioner Cole and Mr. E. H. Pollard, with respect to the runs specified in the margin, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to state, that if Mr. Pollard has any charges to make against Mr. Cole, he ought to bring them himself, and not through a third party.

2. Mr. Secretary Wilson further remarks that he cannot see what you have to do with the matter, especially as eleven years have elapsed since the occurrences are stated to have taken place.

I have, &c.,

MICL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 10.

MR. J. T. NEILSON to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

2, Sea View Terrace,

Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst,

20 June, 1866.

SIR,

Mythe and
Outer Mythe,
Darling District.

I have your communication of the 12th instant before me, having reference to certain transactions which had taken place between Mr. Commissioner Cole and Mr. E. H. Pollard, in reference to the runs specified in the margin, wherein you state that if Mr. Pollard has any charges to make against Mr. Cole, he ought to bring them himself, and not through a third party; and remarking further, that you cannot see what I have to do with the matter, since eleven years have elapsed since the occurrences are stated to have taken place.

In reply, I beg most respectfully to state that, smarting under the unfounded charge of felony made by Mr. Commissioner Cole, in his letter to the Crown Lands Office, of date July 12th, 1861, and being respectably connected in this city, as well as holding a respectable position generally, I feel justified, in a measure, in bringing before you the many flagrant and nefarious practices committed by this officer, in connection with his administration of the Crown Lands in the Darling District.

2. Mr. Pollard, from whom I obtained my information, will bear me out in the charges made.

3. Under the foregoing circumstances, I consider, and I think you will agree with me, that these charges are of such a nature as not to be passed quietly by.

I have, &c.,

JOHN THOMAS NEILSON.

Send copies to Mr. Cole, for his information.

Commissioner Cole.—27 June, 1866.

No. 11.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MR. COMMISSIONER COLE.

Crown Lands Office,

Sydney, 27 June, 1866.

SIR,

Previous letter.

I have the honor to forward herewith, for your information, copy of letter addressed to the Honorable the Minister for Lands, by Mr. John Thomas Neilson, and of the Minute of the Minister thereon.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

C. C. C. Lands.

No. 12.

No. 12.

MR. COMMISSIONER COLE to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Euston, Darling District,
20 July, 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 27th ultimo, covering copy of another letter from Mr. J. T. Neilson, addressed to the Honorable the Minister for Lands.

I beg to make a general statement in reply to such a letter, in which inferences are again made to supply the place of facts. I never had a business transaction with Mr. E. H. Pollard, of Sydney, and I know nothing of the business relations that existed between Mr. Pollard and the late Mr. Allan M'Gaa; and that I never entered into a partnership in squatting pursuits with Mr. James M'Leod, though I have had some considerable money transactions with him, at the request of my friend the late Mr. D. R. M'Leod, of Gundaroo, who interested himself greatly on his behalf, which have been honorably adjusted by the former some years ago.

It may be proper to remark that I never was indebted to any person in Sydney, and the payment by me to Mr. M'Gaa of the sum of £200 appears to have been one of many remittances made to Sydney on behalf of Mr. James M'Leod, under Mr. D. R. M'Leod's guarantee.

The descriptions of the runs Mythe and Outer Mythe, Nos. 40 and 42, June, 1855—Gumpanoola, Tyndia, and Undeathi, Nos. 33, 34, and 35, of February, 1856, all of which were subsequently transferred to Mr. James M'Leod, were obtained at this office by the late Mr. D. R. M'Leod, of Gundaroo, who was constantly on the Darling River; and, beyond acting on behalf of this gentleman, I beg to state that I had no interest in these runs. 27 Novr., 1856.
25 June, 1857.

I have, &c.,

STEPHEN COLE,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Submitted for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Lands.

A. O. M.

B.C., 20 Aug. /66.

Seen.—J.B.W.—21 Aug.

No. 13.

MR. COMMISSIONER COLE to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Euston, Darling District,
1 September, 1866.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to cover herewith a letter, dated 20th ultimo, from Mr. James M'Leod, and to request that you will be good enough to cause the same to be placed with my letter of the 20 July, 1866, in reply to your letter of 27 June, 1866.

I have, &c.,

STEPHEN COLE,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

[Enclosure in No. 13.]

Mr. James M'Leod to Mr. Commissioner Cole.

Gaskmore Park,
20 August, 1866.

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 16 July last, and to say that I think it a very impertinent and unwarrantable interference in my affairs by this Mr. Neilson, to whom you allude. You very kindly advanced to me, on different occasions, several sums of money, all of which have been returned to you some years ago, and the remittance of £200 was one of these money transactions on my account. It is a downright lie to say that you were in partnership in squatting pursuits with me, and that this partnership was based on the runs of Mythe and Outer Mythe, which were sold to me on behalf of Mr. D. M'Leod, who transferred to me other blocks of country to make up a station on the Darling River.

I am very happy to have it in my power to answer and contradict such a story.

I remain, &c.,

JAMES M'LEOD.

No. 14.

MR. J. T. NEILSON *to* THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Gol Gol Station,
Lower Murray,
17 September, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of August 29th, 1866, by which, in reply to my letters of 3rd April, 16th April, June 4th, 8th, and 20th, preferring a series of charges of mal-administration of office against Mr. Commissioner Cole, I am informed that explanations have now been received from Mr. Cole of the different matters complained of by me, which the Secretary for Lands considers satisfactory.

I respectfully request the favour of being furnished with a copy of the explanations above referred to.

I have, &c.,

JOHN THOS. NEILSON.

This being a complaint against Mr. Cole, there is no necessity for giving Mr. Neilson a copy of the explanations.—J.B.W.—22 Sept.

Mr. Neilson informed.—28 Sept.

No. 15.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS *to* MR. J. T. NEILSON.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 28 September, 1866.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, requesting to be furnished with copy of the explanation given by Mr. Commissioner Cole, with respect to the charges preferred by you against him, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to state, that the charges referred to being against an officer of his department, and having, in Mr. Wilson's opinion, been satisfactorily refuted, there can be no necessity for giving you a copy of the explanation, as required by you.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 16.

MR. J. T. NEILSON *to* THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Gol Gol Station,
Lower Murray,
8 October, 1866.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th August last, in reply to my letter of the 6th April last, making complaint against Mr. Commissioner Cole, for having dealt in an improper manner with the tenders of the Gol Gol Run, and the matters affecting the rights of leaseholders in his district, wherein you inform me that you consider the explanations received from Mr. Cole as quite satisfactory.

I beg respectfully to submit that, not being placed in possession of the explanation or counter-statement made by Mr. Cole, I am unable to say whether his statements are true, or are in any way borne out by facts; and as Mr. Cole was furnished with copies of my charges against him, I therefore respectfully request the favour of being furnished with copies of Mr. Cole's explanation, in order that I may reply correctly to your communication on the subject.

I have, &c.,

JOHN THOS. NEILSON.

Seen.—J.B.W.—17 Oct.

No. 7.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. COMMISSIONER COLE—CORRESPONDENCE.

(Re Boundaries—Mallee Cliffs, Paringi, Gol Gol, &c.)

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No. 1.

MR. P. M'FARLANE to SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Vid Balranald.

Mallee Cliffs Station,

River Murray, 12 October, 1865.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to address you with reference to the boundaries of my run on the river Murray known as Mallee Cliffs, and herein to prefer a complaint against Mr. Stephen Cole, Crown Lands Commissioner of the Lower Darling District.

I may state that I am one of the oldest resident stockholders in this district, having been engaged in pastoral pursuits on the Darling and Murray from the earliest years of the occupation of the country.

In the year 1851 I purchased from Mr. John M'Kinlay the run of Mallee Cliffs, on which I now reside. The western boundary line of this run is described by Government as a line *north* two miles from the junction of Gol Gol Creek with the Murray, and the amended description which I hold is signed by Colonel Barney, Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands in Sydney, and dated the 4th of January, 1851.

This document clearly proves an indisputable right to a due north line for the last fourteen years.

I now desire to record my complaint against Mr. Commissioner Cole, by stating that on the 5th July, 1861, ten years after the issue of the amended description by Colonel Barney referred to, Mr. Cole proceeded to the junction of the Gol Gol Creek with the Murray, for the purpose of marking my boundary, and it appears arbitrarily decided upon altering the western boundary line of this run *from a due north line, as granted by Government*, to a north-east line, which north-east line, I believe, he chained, and desired that I would accept this as my boundary.

I have never accepted this north-east line as my boundary. I contend for a *due north line* as granted by Government fourteen years ago. I have held, and will continue to hold possession of this run by virtue of the Government description referred to, and on the faith of which I have annually paid my license to the Treasury,

In acknowledging receipt of this communication, I have to request the favour of your informing me if any Commissioner of Crown Lands has any right or power granted to him by Government arbitrarily to alter boundary lines of runs, as Mr. Cole has done in my case, from north to north-east, and that after undisputed possession of these runs has been held for many years, as explained in this letter.

I have, &c.,

P. M'FARLANE.

Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.—B.C., 26 Dec.—M.F.

Mr.

Mr. P. M'Farlane to The Secretary for Lands.

Via Balranald.

Mallee Cliffs Station,
River Murray, 12 October, 1865.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to refer to my communication of this day's date, having reference to my complaint against Mr. Stephen Cole, Crown Lands Commissioner of the Lower Darling District, for the alteration of the western boundary of my run known as Mallee Cliffs.

In immediate connection with this complaint, I beg to prefer a second and most serious complaint against Mr. Commissioner Cole, for the alteration of the western boundary line of my run known as Paringi, and I beg to submit the following facts for your consideration. I feel assured they will clearly shew you the position in which my best interests have been seriously injured by Mr. Commissioner Cole.

In the year 1856, I desired to add to my Crown Lands occupancy, and decided to apply to Government in the usual manner for a portion of the waste Crown Lands situated behind my Mallee Cliffs Run. I applied to Mr. Cole, at the Crown Lands Office, Euston, for information as to the position of this waste country, and ascertained from him that it was open for tender. To prevent hereafter any difficulty by clashing tender or disputed boundary of country, and to render my application in strict conformity with the rules and regulations of Government, Mr. Cole *sketched out my block of country, and prepared for my guidance the description of its boundaries*. Copy of this original description in Mr. Cole's own handwriting is in my possession, and will be made use of by me in Court when the proper time arrives. The description thus furnished for my guidance by Mr. Commissioner Cole was followed by me in tendering for this run, and the description published in the *Government Gazette* will be found to correspond with the original document in Mr. Cole's handwriting, and by which I shall maintain my right to a due north line as granted to me by the Government.

Having laid before you these facts connected with my procedure in tendering for Paringi Run, I now feel myself compelled to record my complaint against Mr. Commissioner Cole for an alteration of the western boundary line of Paringi.

It would appear that Mr. Commissioner Cole usurps to himself the right not only of doing away with all amended descriptions furnished to squatters by Government, but in this case he very obviously proceeds so far in his arbitrary course of conduct as to ignore his own descriptions, furnished by him for my guidance in tendering for this country.

On the 5th July, 1861, or about five years after the acceptance of my tender by Government, Mr. Cole proceeds, without consent of parties interested, to mark off my western boundary; and it must appear almost incredible under the circumstances, that he decides, as in the case of my Mallee Cliffs Run, on altering my *due north* Government line to a north-east line, and desired that I would accept this as my western boundary.

If such an unparalleled act of official repudiation as the one now mentioned on the part of Mr. Commissioner Cole is allowed by Government, permit me respectfully to remark that the boundary of every squatter's run in the Colony may be thrown into utter confusion. No Crown Lands tenant will be secure in his occupancy, even after accepting a *clear description of a new run of waste lands* actually furnished to him in the handwriting of the Commissioner of the District.

I protest against this north-east line as my boundary.

I claim that I am legally entitled to a *due north* line as granted to me by Government, and in the first instance furnished by description and recommended to me by Mr. Cole.

The country thus thrown into dispute by Mr. Cole's alteration of my line has been in my occupation and depastured over by my stock for the last seven years; and, on the faith of the description given to me by Government, I have annually paid my licenses to the Sydney Treasury.

I desire to state that this unjust attempt made by Mr. Cole to dispossess me of a portion of Paringi, if successfully carried out, would deprive me of a most valuable part of the run, embracing the whole of my water frontage to the Gol Gol Lake. This frontage to Gol Gol Lake and country has been embraced by Mr. Cole in a block of country known as Paringi West, into possession of which Mr. Henry Burne, late Police Magistrate at Wentworth, has been placed by Mr. Commissioner Cole, under circumstances which will now soon be brought under your notice.

By Mr. Cole's recent action in this case, I find myself disturbed in the peaceful possession of a valuable portion of my run, and I shall be compelled in Court to assert my right to the land in dispute. It is a grievous hardship to be placed in this position at any time, but it is now particularly so in a season of drought like the present, when the loss of water frontage is felt most severely.

I therefore trust that, whilst I am compelled to sustain a serious loss by Mr. Burne's present occupancy with stock on this country, and to spend both time and money in asserting my rights in Court, that you will in justice not only to myself, but also for the satisfaction of a large body of stockholders in this district, who are watching with deep interest the results of my cases, take such immediate steps as you may deem necessary to inquire into these two complaints now preferred by me against Mr. Commissioner Cole.

I lately employed Mr. M'Cormack, licensed Government surveyor, of New South Wales, to run out my western boundary lines as set forth in the Government descriptions of Mallee Cliffs and Paringi Runs. The result of his survey proved Mr. Burno to be in possession of that portion of the run I now claim, and have held possession of for seven years.

I may mention that I have shewn all my Crown Land papers to Mr. Phelps, the Member for the District, and I have been recommended by him to forward my business to Sydney for the purpose of having it fully inquired into. With every assurance that this complaint will meet with due attention from you,—

I have, &c.,
PETER M'FARLANE.

No. 2.

MR. PETER M'FARLANE to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Mallee Cliffs, Murray River,
14 October, 1865.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to inform you, that I have, under date 12th instant, forwarded two complaints against Mr. Stephen Cole, Crown Lands Commissioner of this District, to the Minister for Lands, Sydney; and I deem it my duty, as one of the oldest stockholders in the district, to bring under your notice the absolute necessity which at present exists for an inquiry into the manner in which the Crown Lands business of this important district has been conducted by Mr. Commissioner Cole.

I have, &c.,
PETER M'FARLANE.

The Under Secretary for Lands.—C. C.—B.C., 26 Oct.

Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.—M. F.—B.C., 30 Oct.

Mr. M'Farlane to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Mallee Cliffs Station, Murray River,
14 October, 1865.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to inform you that I have lodged two complaints, under date 12th instant, with the Honorable John Robertson, Minister of Crown Lands, Sydney, against Mr. Stephen Cole, Crown Lands Commissioner, of the Lower Murray District.

I have appointed Mr. R. Peel Raymond my agent in Sydney, for the purpose of obtaining all information I may require in the prosecution of my Court business; and I have to request that you will furnish him with any information I may be entitled to from the Crown Lands Office in Sydney.

An inquiry by Government into the mode of dealing with the Crown Lands of this district would, I may add, be most desirable.

I have, &c.,
PETER M'FARLANE.

No. 3.

MR. R. P. RAYMOND to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

No. 15, Bligh-street,
Sydney, 18 October, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to apply, on behalf of Mr. Peter M'Farlane, of Mallee Cliffs, Lower Darling, that the disputed boundary case between him and Mr. Henry Burne, may be referred to arbitration, under the 23rd clause of the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861.

I have, &c.,
R. P. RAYMOND.

See complaints against Mr. Cole within.—A. O. P.—10 Nov.

Refer to Commissioner Cole.—11 Nov.

No. 4.

MR. PETER M'FARLANE to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Mallee Cliffs, Lower Murray,
25 October, 1865.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to refer to my communication of date the 12th instant, in which I preferred two complaints against Mr. Stephen Cole, Crown Lands Commissioner, of the Lower Darling District, for the alteration of the western boundary lines of my runs known as Mallee Cliffs and Paringi.

In

In accordance with the provisions of the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, I beg now to intimate my desire to submit to a Court of Arbitration the boundary case in dispute between myself and Mr. Burne; and I have to request your authority and sanction for the holding of such Court at Wentworth, River Darling.

As a lessee of Crown Lands, and reluctantly compelled to go into Court in a disputed boundary case, I am obviously much interested in requesting the favour of your informing me what allowance the Government of New South Wales permits a Commissioner of Crown Lands on full pay to charge, when called upon in his official capacity to give evidence before an Arbitration Court in his own district.

This inquiry is prompted on my part by the fact mentioned in the enclosed original letter signed by Mr. R. Biggart Gow, the umpire in the disputed boundary case between M'Evoe and Tyson, held at Balranald, in February, 1864, and in which case Mr. Cole, as Commissioner of the District, was officially called as witness.

At the request of Mr. Cole, and to prevent delay or inconvenience to him, his evidence upon that occasion, was, by consent of the arbitrators, taken on the first day of Court, and lasted for about two hours, after which Mr. Cole was informed that he was at liberty to leave, and would not be further required. Mr. Cole was not again called in the case.

An account, however, amounting to *eighty guineas*, was handed in by him, for his attendance and giving evidence.

It will scarcely be credited by Government that a Commissioner could make such an unprecedented charge, but the enclosed letter affords the most clear and conclusive proof that a claim for *eighty guineas* was made by Mr. Cole; and this fact will, I think, prove to you, to what extreme lengths official improprieties in the Public Service extend themselves, unchecked by, and indeed wholly unknown to the Government, in the far distant Crown Lands District.

Mr. Landale, M.P., who is at present I believe in Sydney, was, I may add, one of the arbitrators on this occasion, and doubtless recollects well this circumstance.

The distance from the Commissioner's quarters at Euston to Balranald is seventy miles; and, as Mr. Cole's charge in the case of M'Evoe and Tyson was *eighty guineas*, I may, in explanation of my own position, state that the distance from Euston to Wentworth is about ninety miles, and as my case will in all probability be heard at Wentworth, and Mr. Cole must be called in evidence, his charge will in the above *ratio* of distance amount to *one hundred guineas*.

I may be compelled also to refer to arbitration the boundary of my Mallee Cliffs Run; and as in this case the evidence of Mr. Cole would be required, I apprehend another claim of one hundred guineas may be handed in by Mr. Commissioner Cole.

I demur to such monstrous charges, and consider it a public duty to bring this matter under your immediate notice, so that I and other lessees of Crown Lands who are likely to seek redress of our grievances in an Arbitration Court, may know the opinion and decision of the Government in this important question.

Satisfied that the Government of New South Wales have no wish to withhold justice from any squatter, I confidently rely on this communication receiving from you the most careful consideration.

I beg to request the favour of a reply as early as possible, so that an early day may be appointed for the holding of the Arbitration Court.

I have, &c.,

PETER M'FARLANE.

[Enclosure in No. 4.]

R. B. Gow, Esq., to P. M'Farlane, Esq.

Brown's Crown Hotel,
Wentworth, 18 October, 1865.

Dear Sir,

In reply to the inquiry as to the charge made by Mr. Commissioner Cole, in the arbitration case of Tyson v. M'Evoe, heard at Balranald, in February, 1864, I have to inform you that Mr. Cole handed in an account for *eighty guineas* (80) for his attendance giving evidence in the case. This account was handed to me in due course, along with the other papers in the case by the arbitrators, and I returned it to Mr. Cole with the endorsement that, as my award decreed that each party should pay his own costs in the case, he (Mr. Cole) must apply for payment of his account to the party who had summoned him to attend as a witness.

I am, &c.,

R. BIGGART GOW,

Umpire in the disputed boundary cases between James Tyson and James M'Evoe.

No. 5.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MR. COMMISSIONER COLE.

(65-6279.)

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 13 November, 1865.

SIR,

65-6279
6199
6166
6140
6139
6400

I have the honor to refer, for your early report, a correspondence in reference to a dispute as to the boundaries of the Mallee Cliffs and Paringi Runs, as well as to some complaints preferred against yourself by Mr. Peter M'Farlane.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

No. 6.

No. 6.

MR. COMMISSIONER COLE to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Euston, Darling District,
13 December, 1865.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo, covering certain correspondence for my report. I do myself the honor to state that my replies to certain charges therein preferred against me, under the signature of Mr. Peter M'Farlane, must be necessarily delayed until I can obtain certain papers to enable me to refute the same.

I have, &c.,
STEPHEN COLE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

No. 7.

MR. COMMISSIONER COLE to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Euston, Darling District,
20 December, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to my letter of the 13th instant, I beg to state that, as I have not received the papers therein referred to, I beg to forward my report under this day's date, to prevent further delay.

The paper, which was in the possession of Mr. William Ross, contains the statement, under Mr. M'Farlane's signature, that he never occupied any portion of the country now included in West Parangi, Block A; such paper was written by Mr. M'Farlane, in consequence of certain remarks made by Mr. Jamieson to Mr. W. Ross, respecting Mr. H. Burne, which he considered injurious, and on my receiving the same it will be duly forwarded.

I have, &c.,
STEPHEN COLE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

No. 8.

MR. COMMISSIONER COLE to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Euston, Darling District,
20 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo, 65-6279, covering certain correspondence, as in the margin, herewith returned, together with my report on the same.

2. Under tender No. 34, of October, 1848, Mr. John M'Kinlay applied for country under name of Bengallow, and the following memo., in pencil, in the handwriting of the late Mr. Commissioner Macdonald, is the only record I have of that gentleman's action on the same:—"32 miles frontage from Luscombe's boundary, Mount Dispersion, to Gol Gol Creek;" two blocks, "1st block from Mount Dispersion to N.W. end of Bengallow Creek, 16 miles"—"2nd, from Bengallow to Gol Gol Creek, 16 miles, 2 miles back."

3. In tender No. 16, of March, 1848, seven months prior to the tender for Bengallow, Mr. Francis Jenkins applied for certain country which is described as "bounded by Gol Gol Creek on the east," from which it is apparent that Mr. Jenkins claimed the creek as his eastern boundary.

4. It will be seen that the alteration in the western boundary of Mr. John M'Kinlay's application "from within 1 mile of Gol Gol Creek," as in the original tender, to Gol Gol Creek, was made by the late Commissioner Macdonald, to take advantage of the natural boundary of Gol Gol Creek; and Gol Gol Creek has been the recognized boundary between the Gol Gol and Mallee Cliffs Runs, since the home station of the former was removed from the eastern side of Gol Gol Creek to its present locality on the lower end of Gol Gol Run.

5. The error of a line north, as given in the description of Mr. Peter M'Farlane and Kenneth M'Donald's Mallee Cliffs Run, in the *Government Gazette* of the 26th July, 1861, No. 48, page 1205, appears to have arisen from the circumstance of that creek being supposed to run north instead of north-easterly, which I found to be its course by chaining, in compliance with Mr. M'Farlane's request, in July, 1861.

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6. In forwarding my appraisal papers on the Mallee Cliffs Run, it will be seen that the error of a north line has been pointed out, and no country to the west of Gol Gol Creek has been included in my appraisal of the same.

7. It is difficult to understand how Mr. M'Farlane can complain of my making the western boundary of his run, as his letter of the 24th June, 1861, herewith, shews that he requested the same as a favour, and I had every reason to believe that he was quite satisfied with the result.

8. The description of Paringi was written out by me to assist Mr. M'Farlane, who was unable to write his own description. It was intended to include the country lying at the back of the Mallee Cliffs Run, as is described by me, as commencing "about 2 miles north of the junction of Gol Gol Creek with the Murray, or the N.W. corner of the Mallee Cliffs Run," being then under the impression that the general course of Gol Gol Creek was north. The eastern boundary of Mr. Jenkins' previously accepted tender being the Gol Gol Creek, Mr. M'Farlane could not adopt any starting point but "the N.W. corner of Mallee Cliffs Run," or claim a "line north" as his western boundary, when the course of the creek was proved to run north-easterly.

9. The letter accepting Mr. Peter M'Farlane's Paringi Run, dated 2nd January, 1858, sets forth, under the fourth clause—"the boundaries must be regarded as temporary only, and subject to any alteration or amendment found necessary on a proper measurement of the land.

10. This line having been marked by me, solely at Mr. M'Farlane's request, consequent on a dispute as to the western boundaries of the Mallee Cliffs and Paringi Runs, prior to the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861 coming into operation, it appears to me that, by his approval of the same, he has adopted the line as chained by me with the assistance of one of his sons. Mr. M'Farlane has not been permitted by Mr. Williams, acting for Mr. Jenkins, to occupy a "north line," and my "disturbing him in the peaceful possession, for seven years, of a valuable portion of his run," is a charge disproved by his yards having been burnt and his lambs smothered by Mr. Williams or his people, prior to my chaining the creek in the year 1861.

11. Tender No. 202, of February, 1861—"West Paringi, Block A," William Nash, accepted 24 February, 1865—will shew the assertion, "into possession of which Mr. Henry Burne, late Police Magistrate of Wentworth, has been placed by Mr. Commissioner Cole," to be a gross invention; and the circumstances which will now "soon be brought under your notice," must be supplied by the author of these letters.

12. I am not aware "that a large body of stockholders in this district are watching, with deep interest, the result of my cases"; but as their names are not furnished, it appears to me unnecessary to notice such statement, further than to observe that I believe it to be both unauthorized and unwarrantable.

13. I have failed to ascertain on what grounds the western boundaries of Mallee Cliffs and Paringi Runs can be referred to arbitration by Messrs. Peter M'Farlane and Kenneth McDonald and William Nash, or Peter M'Farlane and Wm. Nash. It appears to me, that if such boundaries are to be considered still unsettled, that the case for arbitration will be, in the first instance, between Messrs. M'Farlane and McDonald and Francis Jenkins, and afterwards between Mr. M'Farlane and Francis Jenkins.

14. Referring to the arbitration case, heard at Balranald in February, 1864, in the letter dated 25th October last, it is stated, without foundation, that "at the request of Mr. Cole, and to prevent delay or inconvenience to him, his evidence upon that occasion was, by consent of the arbitrators, taken on the first day of Court, and lasted about two hours, after which, Mr. Cole was informed that he was at liberty to leave, and would not be further required."

15. The Court was opened on the 10th February—the day on which I received the Judge's order, and as I did not leave Euston until the 11th, I could not have given my evidence until the third or fourth day. I can rebut the assertion that I was informed that I was at "liberty to leave," by stating that the late Mr. Nicholas Chadwick, who was an arbitrator, particularly requested me to remain and be present during the sitting of this Arbitration Court, and moreover, I considered it my duty to be in attendance until the rising of the Court.

16. Being unacquainted with the usual amount allowed for the expenses of witnesses, I sought information from the late Mr. Chadwick and other gentlemen, who stated that £5 a day would be claimed and allowed, as in the arbitration case previously heard at Yangar, in the Murrumbidgee District, and near Balranald; and I enclose a certified copy of a letter from the late Mr. Chadwick, which will prove that, in his opinion, these "monstrous" and unprecedented charges ought to have been paid to the witnesses.

20 June, 1864.

17. I may mention that, many months afterwards, being compelled to refer the matter to my attorney in Sydney, the matter ended by my receiving a sum of money quite inadequate to cover my expenses.

18. I beg to observe that, though these charges and complaints are made under the signature of Peter M'Farlane, I feel justified in stating that the animus displayed throughout these letters proves to me that I was correctly informed,—that such have emanated from Mr. Hugh Jamieson, a squatter in Victoria, who, having his own ends to serve in this matter, has not hesitated to pursue his practice of using the names of others to carry them out. The letters are in the handwriting of his brother, William Jamieson, and his overseer, Mr. Wise.

19. In noticing the letters addressed to the Honorable Charles Cowper, and to the Chief Commissioner, pointing out the "absolute necessity" of my official conduct being made the subject of inquiry, I may remark that it appears to me to be due to a public

public officer, that the grounds for such a request should be more fully stated, as a protection against such vague and unfounded charges as those now made under the signature of a very harmless and ignorant old man.

I have, &c.,

STEPHEN COLE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

[Enclosures in No. 8.]

Mr. M'Farlane to Mr. Commissioner Cole.

Mallee Cliffs,
24 June, 1861.

Sir,

I will feel much obliged to you if you could come down to settle the boundary between Mr. Williams and me. I could not settle it at Wentworth, as Mr. Williams could not shew me any bearings of his run. You must excuse me for not coming about it to you, as both flocks are lambing. By doing me this favour, you will very much oblige me.

I remain, &c.,

PETER M'FARLANE.

Mr. Chadwick to Mr. Commissioner Cole.

Canaby, 20 June, 1864.

My dear Cole,

Yours of the 13th instant is to hand; and I can assure you I am astonished and utterly amazed at what you tell me about Jamieson, in connection with Urquhart's case. I am sorry to hear of it. If he does not take care, he will get himself seriously into trouble. As to giving you advice relative to gaining your expenses, incurred during the hearing of the arbitration case, all I can say is, I think you are acting in the best way by putting it into M'Culloch's hands; I can do no more, I am sorry to say. I forwarded your account to the Umpire by post, as he refused to take it from me personally at Bulranald, at the close of the case, also that of Mr. May; he has only received one-third of what he is entitled, but I expect it will be all he will get. The affair throughout was carried on in a very disgraceful way. I have received letters from my Superintendent on the Darling, but the news, I regret to say, is very sad; I have sustained a heavy loss through the flood.

Mr. Phelps and Mr. Scott, of Para, have been writing to me as Scab Director, to make inquiries about those sheep of Taylor's that were scabby being sent out back, but Taylor is not within my district, he is in Mr. Scott's of Ki, therefore I shall write to him upon the subject, and request him to make the necessary inquiry.

I am sorry I cannot give you any better news as to my health, my cough and head still remaining as bad as ever, it having stuck to me fairly ever since my return from Melbourne.

With kind regards to Mrs. Cole and yourself,—

I am, &c.,

N. CHADWICK.

A true copy—STEPHEN COLE.

No. 9.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S MINUTE.

SUBMITTED, with the complaints reported on, for the commands of the Honorable the Minister for Lands.

The only part of the representation of Mr. Macfarlane requiring serious consideration is, that in which he appeals against a boundary marked by Mr. Commissioner Cole, in the year 1861, between his runs Mallee Cliffs and Paringi, and Mr. Francis Jenkins' run Gol Gol. In so far as this is made a subject of complaint against Mr. Cole, it appears to me to be quite unjustified, inasmuch as it was at the complainant's own request (now enclosed, and dated 24 June, 1861) that Mr. Cole proceeded to settle the boundary.

At the same time, it is not, in my opinion, advisable that the Government should now enforce upon the respective lessees an observance of the boundary so settled.

In reply to his letter, reporting having fixed this boundary (now submitted, and dated 12 July, 1861), I informed Mr. Cole that I could not recommend that it should be adopted by the Government, much less that it should be enforced; and the opinion then arrived at by me is strengthened by perceiving that the Commissioner acted under a mistaken impression as to a most important fact, namely, the date of acceptance of the tender for Gol Gol, which, though prior in date of receipt to that for Mallee Cliffs, was not actually accepted until some time subsequently to the latter. I therefore beg to recommend that the dispute be referred to arbitration, in accordance with the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861.

There is a complaint of Mr. Cole having made a demand for excessive expenses, when summoned as a witness in an arbitration case. The present complainant not having been concerned in that case, or in any way aggrieved by the demand complained of, which was a matter within the discretion of the arbitrators, and, it appears, dealt with by them in the exercise of that discretion, I cannot think the Government called upon to

to enter upon this complaint, which is indeed sufficiently shewn, by the terms in which it is brought forward, to be the offspring of some private ill-will against the Commissioner.

A. O. M.

B.C., 14 February, 1866.

Approved.—J. B. W.—17 Feb.

NOTE.—Commissioner Cole's letter of 12 July, 1861, with correspondence *re* Charge of J. T. Neilson *re* Arson.

No. 10.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS *to* MR. P. M'FARLANE.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 14 March, 1866.

SIR,

Having submitted your communications of the 12th and 25th of October last, preferring certain complaints against Mr. Commissioner Cole, together with that officer's report thereon, to the Honorable the Minister for Lands, I am directed to inform you that the only part of your representations requiring serious consideration, is that in which you appeal against a boundary marked by Mr. Commissioner Cole, in the year 1861, between your runs Mallee Cliffs and Paringi, and Mr. Francis Jenkins' run Gol Gol; and that, in so far as this is made a subject of complaint against Mr. Cole, it appears to be quite unjustified, inasmuch as it was at your own request that Mr. Cole proceeded to settle the boundary. At the same time, the Government will not enforce upon the respective lessees an observance of the boundary so settled, but the matter will be referred to arbitration, in accordance with the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861.

I have to add, that the Government do not feel themselves called upon to enter upon your complaint of Mr. Cole's having made a demand for excessive expenses, when summoned as a witness in an arbitration case, in which, as you were not concerned, you cannot in any way be aggrieved by the demand complained of, which was a matter within the discretion of the arbitrators, and, it appears, dealt with by them in the exercise of that discretion.

The complaint, indeed, is sufficiently shewn, by the terms in which it is brought forward, to be the offspring of some private ill-will against the Commissioner.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

No. 11.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS *to* MR. COMMISSIONER COLE.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 14 March, 1866.

SIR,

Having submitted Mr. M'Farlane's communications of the 12th and 25th October last, together with your report thereon, dated the 20th December last, I am directed to inform you, that the only part of the representations of Mr. M'Farlane requiring serious consideration, is that in which he appeals against a boundary marked by you, in the year 1861, between his runs "Mallee Cliffs" and "Paringi," and Mr. Francis Jenkins' run Gol Gol; and that, in so far as this is made a subject of complaint against you, it appears to me to be quite unjustified, inasmuch as it was at Mr. M'Farlane's own request that you proceeded to settle the boundary in question. The Government, however, will not enforce upon the respective lessees an observance of the boundary so settled. You have been already informed, in reply to your letter of the 12th July, 1861, that its adoption could not be recommended; and the opinion then conveyed to you is now strengthened by its becoming evident that you acted under a mistaken misapprehension as to a most important fact, namely, the date of the acceptance of the tender for Gol Gol, which, although prior in date of receipt to that for Mallee Cliffs, was not actually accepted until some time subsequently to the latter. The dispute will therefore be referred to arbitration, in accordance with the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861.

I have to add, that the Government do not feel it necessary to enter upon Mr. M'Farlane's complaint of your having made a demand for excessive expenses, when summoned as a witness in an arbitration case, as Mr. M'Farlane was not concerned in that case, or in any way aggrieved by the award complained of, which was a matter within the discretion of the arbitrators, and, it appears, dealt with by them in the exercise of that discretion. The complaint, indeed, is sufficiently shewn, by the terms in which it is brought forward, to be the offspring of some private malice against you.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

C. C. C. Lands.

No. 12.

MR. H. JAMIESON to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Australian Club,
Sydney, 30 May, 1866.

SIR,

Having read Mr. Commissioner Cole's report on Mr. M'Farlane's complaint in the case of disputed boundary of Paringi Run, I do myself the honor to request your attention to the following matter.

As Mr. Cole has, in the most unjustifiable manner, in his official report, stated that the complaint emanated from me, I desire to state that Mr. Cole's assumption is without the slightest foundation in truth. I was in Melbourne, and not on my station, on the occasion referred to. The very natural idea of obtaining redress of his grievance emanated from Mr. M'Farlane himself, and, long before my return from Melbourne, Mr. M'Farlane took the opportunity of laying his case before Mr. Phelps, M.P. for the District. Mr. Phelps pointed out to him the proper course of action provided by law, and recommended him to forward all the papers connected with his case to Mr. Raymond, Agent, Sydney, with the view of taking the necessary steps to obtain satisfaction of grievance.

The statement that I have employed Mr. M'Farlane's name to carry out private ends of my own is clearly wrong.

I have no hesitation in stating that, on my return to the Murray, Mr. M'Farlane waited upon me twice, and solicited my advice for his guidance; I gave it to him with pleasure, and shall continue to assist him in every way in my power, in his laudable endeavours to obtain a restoration of those just rights of which he has, in my opinion, been most illegally and unrighteously deprived; and, permit me to say, that if Mr. M'Farlane is "the harmless and ignorant old man" as described by Mr. Cole, in his official despatch to Government, there is all the more reason why he should be protected in his rights to his Crown Lands property.

The clerical assistance referred to by Mr. Cole was rendered to Mr. M'Farlane on my station; and I have only to say that any further amount of such work will, I have no doubt, be freely afforded to him at any time.

I have, &c.,

H. JAMIESON.

The case is under reference to arbitration, and I see no necessity for entering upon a correspondence with Mr. Jamieson as to his agency therein.—7 June.

No. 13.

MR. J. T. NEILSON to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

2, Sea View Terrace,
Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo,
21 May, 1866.

SIR,

On the part of Mr. Francis Jenkins, lessee of the Gol Gol Run, in the Darling District, I have the honor to request that the boundaries and his rights to lease under his accepted tender may be defined and determined, by their being submitted to arbitration, under the 23rd section of the Crown Lands Occupation Act, 1861, for the following reasons:—

1. That the run at present is claimed and held under three different descriptions, two of which have been furnished by the Crown Lands Commissioner, and which embrace land claimed by others under similar descriptions furnished by the same Commissioner.
2. That the boundaries between Mallee Cliffs and Paringi Runs and the Gol Gol Run are in no ways coincident, and are at the present time fruitful in disputes and litigation.
3. I humbly beg that the boundaries of the run and the right as to lease may be referred to arbitration in the manner prescribed.

I have, &c.,

JOHN THOMAS NEILSON.

Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.—B.C.—M.F.—23 May.

No. 14.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to MR. J. T. NEILSON.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 22 June, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 21st ultimo, on behalf of Mr. Jenkins, that the boundaries and right of lease of the Gol Gol Run, in the Darling District, may be submitted to arbitration, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that there is no cause for reference to arbitration as regards the boundaries of the run in question, which boundaries are only partially coincident, and do not overlap. The descriptions, if required, can be obtained at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

I have, &c.,

MICL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 15.

No. 15.

MR. COMMISSIONER COLE to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Euston, Darling District,
16 July, 1866.

SIR,

Adverting to your letter of the 14th March last (No. 66-1680), in which you state that I had already been informed, in reply to my letter of the 12th July, 1861, that the adoption of the boundary as chained by me could not be recommended, and the "opinion then conveyed to you is now strengthened by its becoming evident that you acted under a mistaken impression as to a most important fact, namely, the date for the acceptance of the tender for Gol Gol, which, although prior in date to that of Mallee Cliffs, was not actually accepted until some time subsequently to the latter," I do myself the honor to state that it was not the western boundary of the Mallee Cliffs Run that was in dispute, but the boundary between the runs of Paringi and Gol Gol; and if the date of the acceptance is to determine the matter, even then it will be seen that Gol Gol was accepted on the 28th February, 1855, prior to the tender for "Paringi," which was accepted 30 May, 1857. It appears to me, therefore, that accepting two miles as the boundary of Mallee Cliffs Run, Mr. M'Farlane has no claim to a north line beyond that point, inasmuch as the Gol Gol Creek is the boundary of Mr. Jenkins' run, after the termination of the two miles north of the Mallee Cliffs Run boundary.

2. I beg to observe that, before I entered on the chaining of that line, I informed Mr. M'Farlane that I recognized the creek as Mr. Jenkins' boundary line; and he expressed his willingness to have the same chained as his western boundary, and sanctioned my proceeding with the same, in company with one of his sons; and I am not aware that he was dissatisfied with such line, until some time after Mr. Burne occupied West Paringi, Block A.

I beg to enclose a tracing which will explain the position of the several runs, since Mr. Macfarlane now declines to accept the boundary he has adopted up to a recent date.

It may be proper to remark that, after Mr. Macfarlane appointed me his sole appraiser for the Mallee Cliffs Run, in August last, before Mr. Hugh Jamieson returned to the Murray, and when, at his request, I staid a night at his station, he did not intimate to me his intention to maintain his right to a north line, or make any allusion to any of the complaints against me, that were submitted to him for signature, in the month of October following.

I have, &c.,

STEPHEN COLE,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

These matters being now under reference to arbitration, I see no object in entering upon their merits, further than in observing that I adhere to the views already expressed to Mr. Cole in my letters to which he refers.—20 Aug.

No. 16.

MR. PETER M'FARLANE to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Melbourne, Swanston-street,
23 July, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Commissioner Cole lately came to my station, and brought with him a certain document prepared by him for my signature. The subject of the document was that I had not given Mr. Jamieson any authority to act for me in Sydney, in my Crown Lands business.

I desire to inform you that I gave Mr. Jamieson full authority in writing to act for me in my Crown Lands business, and that he has acted throughout to my entire satisfaction.

As a lessee of Crown Lands, it is proper for me to call your attention to the improper course of conduct pursued by Mr. Commissioner Cole, in interfering with my private affairs; and not only preparing a document for my signature, but also endeavouring to force me to sign it; a document designedly prepared by him to do injury to the course of action I have thought proper to adopt in Sydney, for the purpose of bringing my disputed Crown Lands business to a fair trial, first in a Court of Arbitration and afterwards in the Supreme Court of the Colony.

I have, &c.,

PETER M'FARLANE.

This complaint, it is obvious, really emanates from Mr. Hugh Jamieson, whose frivolous and unfounded complaints against Mr. Cole have already received very much more attention than they deserved.

I submit that no object will be gained by pursuing the matter any further.—
A. O. M.—B.C., 18 August, 1866.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Approved.—J. B. W.

Mr.

Mr. P. M'Farlane to The Secretary for Lands.

Melbourne, Swanston-street,
23 July, 1866.

MR. M'FARLANE respectfully desires to enclose to the Honorable the Minister for Lands, a certified copy of complaint made by him to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, Sydney, against Mr. Commissioner Cole of the Darling District.

The certified copy has been compared by me with the original letter, and found to be correct.—ROBT. LANDALE. 31 July, 1866.

Mr. P. M'Farlane to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Melbourne, Swanston-street,
23 July, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Commissioner Cole lately came to my station, and brought with him a certain document prepared by him for my signature. The subject of the document was that I had not given Mr. Jamieson any authority to act for me in Sydney in my Crown Lands business.

I desire to inform you that I gave Mr. Jamieson a full authority in writing to act for me in my Crown Lands business, and that he has acted throughout to my entire satisfaction.

As a lessee of Crown Lands, it is proper for me to call your attention to the improper course of conduct pursued by Mr. Commissioner Cole, in interfering with *my private affairs*, and not only preparing a document for my signature, but also endeavouring to *force me* to sign it; a document designedly prepared by him to do injury to the course of action I have thought proper to adopt in Sydney, for the purpose of bringing my disputed Crown Lands business to a fair trial, first in a Court of Arbitration, and afterwards in the Supreme Court of the Colony.

I have, &c.,
PETER M'FARLANE.

No. 17.

MR. P. M'FARLANE to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Melbourne, Swanston-street,
27 July, 1866.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to state that, in a previous letter, I requested to be informed by you whether Crown Lands Commissioners, when called upon in their official capacity, in their own districts, to give evidence in cases of disputed boundaries of Crown Lands, were entitled to make any charge for giving evidence, beyond the charge for travelling expenses always allowed. To this important question I have not yet received any reply.

My disputed boundary case with Mr. Burne comes off soon, the Arbitrators having been named; and as the Crown Lands Commissioner of the District is to be a witness, I have to request that you will favour me with a reply to my inquiry on this (to me) very important matter.

I have, &c.,
PETER M'FARLANE.

No. 18.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MR. P. M'FARLANE.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 19 August, 1866.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that I am not aware of any rule prescribing expenses in the cases of the kind suggested. These are matters within the jurisdiction of the Arbitrators.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 19.

MR. H. JAMIESON to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Melbourne Club,
31 July, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that circumstances have arisen which render it desirable for me to forward to you a certified copy of Mr. M'Farlane's authority, given to me by him, with reference to authorizing me to act for him in Sydney, in all or any matters connected with his Crown Lands business.

I have, &c.,
H. JAMIESON.

Mallee Cliffs,
12 March, 1866.

I HEREBY authorize Mr. Hugh Jamieson to act for me in Sydney, in all or any matters in connection with my Crown Lands business with the Government of New South Wales.

PETER M'FARLANE.

Melbourne, 31 July, 1866.

Compared with the original letter, and found to be correct.—ROBT. LANDALE.

[Price, 2s. 10d.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer,—1866.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RUNS APPRAISED BY MR. DAVID BELL.

(OPINION OF SOLICITOR GENERAL IN REFERENCE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 6 November, 1866.

[See *Votes and Proceedings*, No. 56, Entry 1.]

OPINION of the Solicitor General, in reference to Mr. Bell's Appraisements, alluded to ^{Reg. 4.} by the Minister for Lands, in his reply to a Question by Mr. J. Stewart, 30 October, 1866.

Under the "Additional Regulations," published in the *Government Gazette*, on the 28th April, 1865, the Appraiser was bound to appoint a time and place for holding a Court of Appraisement, and to give not less than seven days' notice in writing thereof to the parties interested, &c. The object in giving such notice was to enable persons interested to appear and tender such evidence as they might consider necessary.

It would seem that the Regulation referred to was not complied with, and it may be assumed that the complainant was damnified thereby. Such being the case, I am disposed to think that the appraisement may be treated as a nullity, and that the Petitioner is entitled to a re-appraisement of his run.

R. M. ISAACS,
Sol. Genl.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.
(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 December, 1866.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 27 March, 1866, That there be laid upon the table of this House,—

“ A Return shewing approximately the extent of Crown
“ Lands in New South Wales, calculated in acres, which has
“ neither been alienated, nor leased, nor applied for, for
“ squattages, or any other purposes.”

(Mr. Phelps.)

CROWN LANDS.

THE DEPUTY SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

MEMO. :—
The number of acres of unoccupied and unalienated land, that has not been applied for to lease, in the First-class Settled Districts, may be stated approximately at 11,000,000.

(For the Surveyor General.)
P. F. ADAMS,
19 Dec.

RETURN to an Order of the Legislative Assembly of the 27th March, 1866, on the motion of Mr. Phelps, shewing approximately the extent of Crown Lands in the Second-class Settled and Unsettled Districts of New South Wales, which has neither been alienated, nor leased, nor applied for, for squattages, or any other purpose.

DISTRICT.	AREA.
	Acres.
Albert	1,000,000
Bligh... ..	221,000
Clarence	nil.
Darling	nil.
Gwydir	16,000
Lachlan	nil.
Liverpool Plains	16,000
Monaro	250,000
Murrumbidgee	52,000
New England and Macleay	1,500,000
Warrego	818,000
Wellington	nil.
TOTAL	3,873,000

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 26 Novr., 1866.

A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVES OF, IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 December, 1866.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 9 January, 1866, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) A Return of all Reserves from Sale, or from Conditional Purchase, made since the 1st July, 1865, in the Districts of Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, or Lower Darling—giving the extent in acres, boundaries, and situation in each case; together with the names of Stations or Runs, and their lessees, on which such Reserves are situate; and all correspondence which has passed between the said lessees, their agents, or any parties on their behalf, with any Officer or Officers of the Government. Also, all correspondence relative to Reserves applied for, but not made, or in which the matter is still pending.
- “(2.) Copies of all communications which have been addressed to Conditional Purchasers or others in the above Districts, now or lately in occupation of Reserves, or portions of Reserves, or of land applied for intended as Reserves; and of all correspondence between Conditional Purchasers and any Officer or Officers of the Government relative thereto; and of any petition, memorial, or remonstrance which has been addressed to the Government, or to any Officer of the Government, relative to the resumption or the intended resumption of any lands for any purpose whatever, by the Government, in the said Districts.”

(*Mr. Wisdom.*)

CROWN LANDS.

DESCRIPTION of Reserves from Conditional Purchase, made since the 1st July, 1865, in the Districts of Darling, Lachlan, and Murrumbidgee, together with Correspondence in the Surveyor General's Office relative thereto, compiled to 11th January, 1866.

(For the Surveyor General.)

P. F. ADAMS,

19 December.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 20 December, 1866.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

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No. 1.

RESERVES FROM CONDITIONAL PURCHASE.

RETURN of Land Reserved from Sale until Surveyed, for the preservation of Water Supply, or other public purposes, notified from the 1st July, 1865, to 11th January, 1866.

MURRUMBIDGEE DISTRICT.

No. 144—1,360 acres—Lessee, William Hamilton.

Goombarganna Run—county of Hume, parish of Goombarganna, near Blathering Joe's hut, and on the north boundary of 160 acres, measured on pre-emptive right of W. Hamilton, Goombarganna run: Commencing on Goombarganna Creek at a point due west from the north-west corner of 160 acres, portion 1, parish of Goombarganna, measured on pre-emptive right of W. Hamilton; and bounded thence on the south by a line forming partly the north boundary of that portion, bearing east $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles: on the east by a line bearing north 20 chains; on the north by a line bearing west to Goombarganna Creek; and on the west by that creek, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 147—160 acres—Lessee, Henry Sagers Lewes.

Moirs Run—county of Cadell, parish of Coloola, at Greenwich Plain. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point bearing north 6 degrees 2 minutes west, and distant 62 chains and 22 links from the north-eastern corner of portion 1, parish of Coloola; and bounded thence on the south by a line bearing west 40 chains; on the west by a line bearing north 40 chains; on the north by a line bearing east 40 chains; on the east by a line bearing south 40 chains, to the point of commencement.

No. 148—Lessee, Henry Sagers Lewes.

Moirs Run—county of Cadell, parish of Bama, at the Rushy Swamp. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the north-eastern corner of portion 102 of 160 acres; and bounded thence on the west by a line forming partly the eastern boundaries of that portion and portions 85, 84, and 64, bearing south 164 chains; on the south by a line bearing east 83 chains; on the east by a line bearing north 164 chains; and on the north by a line forming partly the southern boundaries of portions 105 and 104 of 160 acres each, bearing west 83 chains, to the point of commencement.

No. 149—320 acres—Lessee, Henry Sagers Lewes.

Moirs Run—county of Cadell, parish of Bama, at the Yellow Waterholes, Greenwich Plains, on the road from Moama to Deniliquin. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point distant 1 chain east from the south-eastern corner of portion 59 of 80 acres; and bounded thence on the west by a road 1 chain wide, dividing it from that portion, bearing north 40 chains, to another road 1 chain wide; on the north by that road, dividing it from portions 67, 68, 72, and 76, bearing east 83 chains and 60 links; on the east by the western boundary line of portion 60, bearing south 40 chains; and on the south by a line bearing west 83 chains and 60 links, to the point of commencement.

No. 150.

No. 150—160 acres—Lessee, Henry Sagers Lewes.

Moira Run—county of Cadell, parish of Moama, at Backwater Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of Backwater Creek, at the north-eastern corner of portion 115; and bounded thence on the south by the northern boundary line of that portion, bearing west 50 chains and 78 links, to a road 1 chain wide; on the west by that road, bearing north 31 chains and 51 links; on the north by a road 1 chain wide, bearing east 50 chains and 78 links; and on the east by a line bearing south 26 chains and 54 links, to Backwater Creek; and thence by that creek downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 151—160 acres—Lessee, Henry Sagers Lewes.

Moira Run—county of Cadell, parish of Moira, at Dora. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point distant 4 chains and 67 links west and 48 chains and 10 links north, from the north-eastern corner of portion 105, in the parish of Bama; and bounded thence on the south by a line bearing east 40 chains; on the east by a line bearing north 40 chains; on the north by a line bearing west 40 chains; and on the west by a line bearing south 40 chains, to the point of commencement.

No. 152—160 acres—Lessee, H. S. Lewes.

Moira Run—county of Cadell, parish of Moira, near Moira. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point bearing east 41 degrees 56 minutes north, and distant 131 chains and 79 links from the north-western corner of portion 101, in the parish of Bama; and bounded thence on the south by a line bearing east 40 chains; on the east by a line bearing north 40 chains; on the north by a line bearing west 40 chains; and on the west by a line bearing south 40 chains, to the point of commencement.

No. 51—420 acres—No lessee (formerly W. Lester).

Morbringer Run—county of Hume, parish of Bungowannah, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the northern corner of the extension to reserve No. 51 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified 30th September, 1864) and bounded thence on the north-west by the north-easterly prolongation of the north-western boundary of that extension, bearing north 35 degrees east, to the range forming the eastern boundary of the county of Hume; on the east by that boundary southerly; and on the south-east by the north-easterly prolongation of the south-eastern boundary of the extension to reserve No. 51 aforesaid, bearing south 35 degrees west, to the eastern corner of that extension.

No. 83—330 acres—No lessee.

Morbringer Run—county of Hume, parish of Bungowannah, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the north-western corner of portion 88, parish of Bungowannah, conditionally purchased by T. Proctor, and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing north 4 miles; on the north by a line bearing west about 10 chains to a point due north from the north-east corner of portion 87, conditionally purchased by J. Croker; and on the west by a line bearing south to that corner.

No. 56—490 acres—No lessee.

Morbringer Run—county of Hume, parish of Bungowannah, near Howlong. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the north-eastern corner of portion 71, parish of Bungowannah; and bounded thence on the east by a line forming partly the western boundaries of portions 1 and 7, bearing north to its intersection with the south-easterly prolongation of the south-western boundary of portion 14, parish of Moorwatha; on the north by that prolongation, bearing north 72 degrees 20 minutes west, about 17 chains; on the west by a line, forming partly the eastern boundary of the Howlong Reserve from lease, southerly to a point due west from the north-western corner of portion 71 aforesaid; and on the south by the westerly prolongation of the northern boundary of that land and that boundary, being in all a line bearing east 17 chains to the point of commencement.

No. 39—2,560 acres—Lessee, D. Ferguson.

Howlong Run—county of Hume, parish of Quat Quatta, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the north-western corner of portion 37, parish of Howlong, and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing north about 5 miles; on the north by a line bearing west about 85 chains; on the west by a line bearing south to the north-eastern corner of R. and W. J. Pearce's portion 42, parish of Quat Quatta.

No. 40—7,680 acres—Lessces, D. Ferguson and Matthew Pearce.

Howlong and Quat Quatta Run—county of Hume, parish of Quat Quatta, on the boundary dividing Quat Quatta and Howlong Runs, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the north-western corner of R. and W. J. Pearce's portion 24, parish of Quat Quatta, and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing north 4 degrees east 8 miles; on the north by a line bearing west 4 degrees north about 130 chains (crossing the boundary dividing the Quat Quatta and Howlong Runs); and on the west by a line bearing south 4 degrees west, to the north-eastern corner of portion 22, parish of Quat Quatta.

No. 42.

No. 42—1,600 acres—Lessee, D. Ferguson.

Quat Quatta Run—county of Hume, parish of Quat Quatta, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the north-western corner of portion 16, parish of Quat Quatta, and bounded thence on the east by a line forming partly the western boundaries of portions 49, 51, and 52, parish of Quat Quatta, bearing north 5 miles; on the north by a line bearing west 40 chains and 13 links; and on the west by a line forming partly the eastern boundaries of portions 48, 47, and 49, bearing south to the north-eastern corner of portion 2, parish of Quat Quatta.

Extension northerly of that portion of reserve No. 46 from sale until surveyed, included in portions 87, 91, 96, and 97, parish of Corowa, county of Hume (notified 24th December, 1861).

No. —2,240 acres—Lessee, D. Ferguson.

Quat Quatta Run—county of Hume, parish of Corowa, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murray River, at the south-western corner of portion 98, parish of Corowa; and bounded thence on the east by the western boundaries of that portion and portions 92, 88, 157, 158, and 159, northerly, and by a line bearing north from the north-western corner of the last-mentioned portion $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; on the north by a line bearing west 28 chains 77 links; on the west by a line bearing south 2 miles, to the north-eastern corner of portion 160; and thence, by the eastern boundaries of that portion and portions 161, 162, 163, 166, 86, 90, and 95, and by a line bearing south from the south-eastern corner of the last-mentioned portion, to the Murray River; and thence by that river, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. —1,760 acres—Lessee, Donald Ferguson.

Quat Quatta Run—Extension northerly of that portion of reserve No. 46 from sale until surveyed, &c., included in portions 84 and 83, parish of Corowa—county of Hume (notified on the 24th December, 1861). The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the north-western corner of portion 85, parish of Corowa, and bounded thence on the east by a line forming partly the western boundaries of portions 166, 165, 162, 161, and 160, bearing north $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; on the north by a line bearing west 28 chains; and on the west by a line forming partly the eastern boundaries of portions 167, 168, 169, 183, 184, 185, and 188, bearing south 5 miles to the north-eastern corner of portion 77.

No. 43—800 acres—Lessee, Donald Ferguson.

Quat Quatta Run—county of Hume, parish of Corowa. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the western corner of portion 76, parish of Corowa; and bounded thence on the north-east by a line forming partly the south-western boundaries of portions 175 to 180 inclusive, and 190 to 195 inclusive, bearing north 26 degrees 30 minutes west 5 miles; on the north-west by a line south-westerly, at right angles to the north-east boundary, 20 chains; on the south-west by a line forming partly the north-eastern of portions 147, 173, 172, and 171, bearing south 76 degrees 30 minutes east, to the northern corner of portion 74.

No. —955 acres—Lessees, G. Gray, J. H. Atkins, and J. M. B. Neill, and W. Gray, H. Aitkin, and J. B. Neille.

Quat Quatta and Brocklesby Runs—Extension westerly of that portion of reserve No. 46 from sale until surveyed, &c., included in portions 65 and 66, county of Hume, parish of Corowa, Brocklesby Run (notified on the 24th Dec., 1861). The Crown Lands within following boundaries: Commencing at the north-western corner of portion 65, parish of Corowa; and bounded thence on the north by a line bearing west to reserve from conditional sale No. 50, partly within the Corowa Gold Field; on the west by the eastern boundary of that reserve, bearing south 31 chains; on the south by a line forming partly the northern boundaries of portions 12 and 13, parish of Corowa, bearing east to the western boundary of portion 62; and thence by that boundary, bearing north to the north-western corner of that portion.

No. —280 acres—Lessees, G. Gray, J. H. Atkins, and J. M. B. Neill.

Brocklesby Run—Extension northerly of that portion of reserve No. 46 from sale until surveyed, &c., included in portions 127, 128, and 129, (notified on the 24th December, 1861)—county of Hume, parish of Corowa, Brocklesby Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the north-western corner of portion 126, parish of Corowa; and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing north about 142 chains; on the north by the southern boundary line of 320 acres, measured on pre-emptive right of Messrs. Atkins, Gray, and Neill, bearing east 21 chains; and on the east by a line bearing south to the north-eastern corner of portion 131, parish of Corowa.

No. 50—2,720 acres—Lessees, G. Gray, J. M. Atkins, and J. M. B. Neill.

Brocklesby Run—county of Hume, parish of Corowa, Brocklesby Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the north-western corner of portion 152, parish of Corowa; and bounded thence on the south by the northern boundaries of that portion and portion 151, bearing east 34 chains; on the east by a line bearing north about 460 chains; on the north by a line bearing west 65 chains;

chains; on the west by a line bearing south 375 chains; thence again on the north by a line bearing west $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, to the north-west corner of reserve No. 50 from sale until surveyed &c.

No. 140—3,520 acres—Lessee, R. Brown.

Collendina Run—county of Hume, parish of Corowa, Collendina Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease, at the north-eastern corner of reserve No. 140 from sale until surveyed, &c. (notified on the 31st May, 1864); and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing north about 340 chains, to the boundary dividing Brocklesby and Collendina Runs, and by that boundary bearing about north 11 degrees west 2 miles; on the north by a line bearing west 80 chains; on the west by a line bearing south 11 degrees east, about 125 chains, to its intersection with the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 140 aforesaid; and thence, by a line bearing south, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 97—960 acres—Lessee, R. Brown.

County of Hume, parish of Corowa, Collendina Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease, at the north-eastern corner of reserve No. 97 from sale until surveyed, &c. (notified on the 28th April, 1863); and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing north 4 miles; on the north by a line bearing west about 30 chains; on the west by a line bearing south to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve, at the north-west corner of reserve No. 97 aforesaid.

No. 98—2,240 acres—Lessees, R. Brown, J. Sherwin, and George Sherwin.

Collendina and Turramia Runs—county of Denison, Murray River, at the boundary dividing Collendina and Turramia Runs. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murray River, at a point bearing east 25 degrees 30 minutes south, and distant $22\frac{1}{2}$ chains from a point where the boundary dividing Collendina and Turramia Runs meets that river; and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing north 7 miles; on the north by a line bearing west, crossing the aforesaid boundary, $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile; on the west by a line bearing south to the Murray River; and on the south by that river upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 103—3,200 acres—Lessee, G. Sherwin.

County of Denison, Turramia Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River reserve from lease at the north-western corner of reserve No. 103 from sale, &c. (notified on the 7th November, 1863); and bounded thence on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of that reserve, bearing north 5 miles; on the north by a line westerly 1 mile; on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 103 aforesaid, bearing south 5 miles, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 104—3,200 acres—Lessees, W. Sloane, Ford. Spiers, and R. J. Jeffray.

County of Denison, Mulwala Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 104 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north 5 miles; on the north by a line westerly 1 mile; on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 104 aforesaid, bearing south 5 miles, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 105—3,200 acres—Lessee, H. C. Jeffrays.

County of Denison, Boomoonanana Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 105 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north 5 miles; on the north by a line westerly 1 mile; on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 105 aforesaid, bearing south 5 miles, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 106—2,400 acres—Lessee, H. C. Jeffrays.

County of Denison, Boomoonanana Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 106 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north 5 miles; on the north by a line westerly $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile; on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 106 aforesaid, bearing south to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 107—3,200 acres—Lessee, H. C. Jeffray.

County of Denison, Boomoonanana Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River

River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 107 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north 5 miles; on the north by a line westerly 1 mile; on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 107 aforesaid, bearing south, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 108—3,200 acres—Lessees, Southern Insurance Co., of Melbourne.

County of Denison, Burrooga Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 108 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north 5 miles; on the north by a line westerly 1 mile; on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 108 aforesaid, bearing south 5 miles, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 109—3,200 acres—Lessees, Southern Insurance Co. of Melbourne.

Burrooga Run—county of Denison, Murray River, on the boundary dividing Burrooga and Murray Runs. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 109 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north 5 miles; on the north by a line westerly 1 mile, crossing the boundary dividing Burrooga and Murray Runs; on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 109 aforesaid, bearing south 5 miles, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 110—1,600 acres—Lessee, Patrick Hennessy.

County of Denison, Murray Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 110 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north 5 miles; on the north by a line westerly $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 110 aforesaid, bearing south 5 miles, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 111—1,920 acres—Lessee, Patrick Hennessy.

County of Denison, Blubla Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 111 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north to Tuppal Creek; on the north by that creek downwards; on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 111 aforesaid, bearing south, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 112—1,920 acres—Lessee, P. Hennessy.

County of Townsend, Blubla Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 112 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north 3 miles; on the north by a line westerly 1 mile; on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 112 aforesaid, bearing south, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 113—1,920 acres—

County of Townsend, Narrabulla Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 113 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north 3 miles; on the north by a line westerly 1 mile; on the west by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 113 aforesaid, bearing south, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 114—1,920 acres—

County of Townsend, Narrabulla Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 114 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north 3 miles; on the north by a line westerly 1 mile; on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 114 aforesaid, bearing south, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 115—1,920 acres—Lessees J. M'Laurin & Sons.

County of Townsend, Morocco Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from

CROWN LANDS.

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from lease; and bounded thence on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 115 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north 3 miles; on the north by a line westerly 1 mile; on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 115 aforesaid, bearing south, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 116—1,920 acres—Lessees, J. M'Laurin & Sons.

County of Townsend, Morocco Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 116 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north 3 miles; on the north by a line westerly 1 mile; on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 116 aforesaid, bearing south, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 117—1,920 acres—Lessees, M'Laurin & Sons.

County of Townsend, Counalla Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 117 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified 7th November, 1863) bearing north 3 miles; on the north by a line westerly 1 mile; on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 117 aforesaid, bearing south, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 143—7,040 acres—Lessee, H. S. Lavers.

County of Cadell, Moira Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the north by the westerly prolongation of the northern boundary of reserve No. 143 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 31st January, 1865) bearing west 11 miles; on the west by a line southerly 1 mile; and on the south by the westerly prolongation of the southern boundary of reserve No. 143 aforesaid, bearing east, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 89—320 acres—Lessee, H. S. Lavers.

County of Cadell, Moira Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the north by the westerly prolongation of the northern boundary of reserve No. 89 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 12th February, 1863) bearing west to the north-eastern corner of Lewis and Throsby's 439 acres; on the west by the eastern boundary line of that land, bearing south 80 chains; and on the south by the westerly prolongation of the southern boundary of reserve No. 89 aforesaid, bearing east, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 95—3,200 acres—Lessees, Kirk and Goldsbrough.

Tattaila Run—county of Cadell, at Tattaila, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 95 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 18th February, 1863) bearing north 5 miles; on the north by a line westerly 1 mile; and on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 95 aforesaid, bearing south 5 miles to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 94—3,200 acres—Lessees, Kirk and Goldsbrough.

Perricoota Run—county of Cadell, adjoining the eastern boundary of Perricoota Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 94 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 18th February, 1863) bearing north 5 miles; on the north by a line westerly 1 mile; on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 94 aforesaid, bearing south 5 miles, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 93—3,200 acres—Lessees, Kirk and Goldsbrough.

County of Cadell, Perricoota Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 93 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 18th February, 1863) bearing north 5 miles; on the north by a line westerly 1 mile; and on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 93 aforesaid, bearing south, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 92—3,200 acres—Lessees, Kirk and Goldsbrough.

County of Cadell, Perricoota Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary

boundary of reserve No. 92 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 18th February, 1863) bearing north 5 miles; on the north by a line bearing west 1 mile; and on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 92 aforesaid, bearing south 5 miles, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 118—3,200 acres—Lessee, C. N. Bagot.

County of Cadell, Toorangabby Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the south-east by the north-easterly prolongation of the south-eastern boundary of reserve No. 118 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified 7th November, 1863) bearing north 46 degrees east 5 miles; on the north-east by a line north-westerly 1 mile; on the north-west by the north-easterly prolongation of the north-western boundary of reserve No. 118 aforesaid, bearing south 46 degrees west 5 miles, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 119—3,200 acres—Lessee, C. N. Bagot.

County of Cadell, Toorangabby Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the south-east by the north-easterly prolongation of the south-eastern boundary of reserve No. 119 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north 45 degrees east 5 miles; on the north-east by a line north-westerly 1 mile; and on the north-west by the north-easterly prolongation of the north-western boundary of reserve No. 119 aforesaid, bearing south 45 degrees west 5 miles, to the back boundary of the Murray River reserve aforesaid.

No. 121—2,560 acres—Lessees, A. Sutherland and B. Lee.

County of Wakool, Barham Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 121 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north 4 miles; on the north by a line westerly 1 mile; on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 121 aforesaid, bearing south, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 122—2,560 acres—Lessees, A. Sutherland and B. Lee.

County of Wakool, Barham Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 122 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north 4 miles; on the north by a line westerly 1 mile; and on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 122 aforesaid, bearing south, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 126—2,560 acres—Lessee, John Capel.

County of Wakool, Gonn Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 126 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north to the boundary dividing Melool and Gonn Runs, and by part of that boundary northerly 1 mile; on the north by a line westerly 1 mile; on the west by a line, southerly, parallel with the aforesaid boundary, dividing the runs, to its intersection with the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 126 aforesaid; and thence by that prolongation, bearing south, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 130—1,920 acres—Lessee, S. H. Officer.

County of Wakool, Murray Downs Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 130 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north 3 miles; on the north by a line bearing west 1 mile; on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 130 aforesaid, bearing south, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 131—1,920 acres—Lessee, S. H. Officer.

County of Wakool, Murray Downs Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the south by the easterly prolongation of the southern boundary of reserve No. 131 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November 1863) bearing east $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; on the east by a line bearing north to the south boundary of 617 acres, portion 74, at Lake Toom, measured on pre-emptive right for S. H. Officer; on the north by that boundary, bearing west, to the outlet of Lake Toom, at a point bearing north 54 degrees east and distant 57 links from a gum-tree marked PP broad-arrow 74 65 under, and 19 chains and 50 links east from the south-east corner of portion 73; thence by a line bearing north to Lake Toom; thence by

by that lake westerly to its outlet; thence by that outlet to the south-eastern corner of 631 acres, portion 73 aforesaid, measured on pre-emptive right for S. H. Officer, bearing north 20 degrees west and distant 25 links from a gum-tree marked PP broad-arrow 73 65 under; thence by the south boundary of that 631 acres, bearing west, 99 chains; by the western boundary of that land, bearing north about 40 chains; and thence by the easterly prolongation of the northern boundary of reserve No. 131 aforesaid, bearing west, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 132—1,920 acres—Lessee, S. H. Officer.

County of Wakool, Murray Downs Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the south by the easterly prolongation of the southern boundary of reserve No. 132 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing east 3 miles; on the east by a line bearing north 1 mile; on the north by the easterly prolongation of the northern boundary of reserve No. 132 aforesaid, bearing west, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 133—5,120 acres—Lessees, Trust and Agency Company.

County of Wakool, Poon Boon Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 133 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north 8 miles; on the north by the back boundary of the run westerly 1 mile; on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 133 aforesaid, bearing south, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 134—5,760 acres—Lessees, Trust and Agency Company.

Poon Boon Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease, at the north-east corner of reserve for water supply No. 134 (notified 7th November, 1863); and bounded on the south-east by a line bearing about north 36 degrees south, to the back boundary of the run, passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile easterly of Eastern Station hut; on the north by that boundary, westerly; and on the west by a line, south-westerly, parallel to the south-east boundary and distant 1 mile therefrom, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease, at the north-west corner of reserve No. 134 for water supply aforesaid.

No. 135—3,840 acres—Lessees, Trust and Agency Company.

County of Wakool, Poon Boon Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the south-east by the north-easterly prolongation of the south-eastern boundary of reserve No. 135 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north 45 degrees east, 7 miles; on the north-east by the back boundary of the run north-westerly 1 mile; on the north-west by the north-easterly prolongation of the north-western boundary of reserve No. 35 aforesaid, bearing south 45 degrees west, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 87—1,920 acres—Lessees, Trust and Agency Company.

County of Wakool, Poon Boon Run, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the south by the easterly prolongation of the southern boundary of reserve No. 87 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 13th April, 1863) bearing east 4 degrees 30 minutes south, 3 miles; on the east by a line northerly 1 mile; on the north by the easterly prolongation of the north boundary of reserve No. 87 aforesaid, bearing west 4 degrees 30 minutes north, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 157—173,440 acres—

Counties of Boyd, Mitchell, Urana, and Townsend, on Yanko and Colombo Creeks. The Crown Lands within 1 mile of the Yanko Creek, from the Murrumbidgee River to its junction with the Billabung Creek, and within 1 mile of the Colombo, from its outflow from the Yanko Creek to its junction with the Billabung Creek.

No. 145—220 acres—Lessee, T. Boyd.

Rosebank Run—county of Wynyard, on Gilmore Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of Gilmore Creek, at the south-eastern corner of T. Mara and R. Downey's 323 acres, and bounded thence on part of the north by the southern boundary of that land and its westerly prolongation, being in all a line bearing west $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile; on the west by a line bearing south 10 chains; on the south by a line bearing east (crossing Gilmore Creek) $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; on the east by a line bearing north 10 chains; and on the remainder of the north by a line bearing west (crossing Gilmore Creek) $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the point of commencement.

No. 146—300 acres—Lessee, T. Boyd.

Jugyong, or Gilmore Boyd Run—county of Wynyard, on Gilmore Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of

Gilmore Creek, at a point distant 12 chains northerly from the north-eastern corner of T. Boyd's 160 acres on that creek; and bounded thence on part of the south by a line bearing west $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; on the west by a line bearing north 10 chains; on the north by a line bearing east (crossing Gilmore Creek) $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; on the east by a line bearing south 10 chains; and on the remainder of the south by a line bearing west (crossing Gilmore Creek) 2 miles to the point of commencement.

No. 153—2,560 acres—Lessee, S. H. Officer.

Murray Downs and Willakool Runs—county of Wakool on the Wakool River, on the western boundary of Murray Downs Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of the Wakool River, at the north-eastern corner of reserve No. 61 from lease, district of Murrumbidgee, (notified on the 11th March, 1852) at the confluence of Coobool Creek; and bounded thence on the east by a line forming partly the eastern boundary of that reserve, bearing south 4 miles; on the south by a line bearing west to Merrang Creek; on the west by that creek, northerly, to a point due south from the south-east corner of reserve No. 61 aforesaid; and thence by a line forming partly the western boundary of that reserve, bearing north, to the Wakool River; and on the north by that river, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 156—1,440 acres—Lessee, R. Brown.

County of Denison, on the Murray River, at the Store Cattle Waterhole, Collindina Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murray River at a tree marked A; and bounded on the west by the east boundary of 320 acres, conditional purchase by J. Brown, and its northerly prolongation, bearing north to the back boundary of the Collindina Run; on the north by that boundary easterly; on the east by a line bearing south, and distant $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile east from the western boundary, to the Murray River; and on the south by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 184—179,200 acres—

Counties of Urana, Townsend, and Wakool. The Crown Lands within 1 mile of the Billabong Creek, from the confluence of the Colombo, downwards, to its confluence with the Kyalite or Edward River, but exclusively of the village of Jerilderie and suburban and measured lands within the Jerilderie Reserve from lease, No. 49 extension, notified 10th March, 1865; the town of Conargo and suburban lands, and measured lands within the Conargo Reserve from lease; the village of Wangonilla and suburban lands; and the towns of Moulamein North and South and suburban lands.

No. 154—2,080 acres—Lessee, S. G. Henty.

County of Hume, at Walla Walla, on Billabong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the south-eastern corner of 126 acres, measured on pre-emptive application of S. G. Henty, and bounded thence on part of the west by a line bearing south 5 miles; on the south by a line bearing east 40 chains; on the east by a line bearing north 6 miles 23 chains to the new marked line of road to Albury *via* Gerogery; on the north by that road, north-westerly, to the south boundary of 167 acres measured on pre-emptive application of S. G. Henty, and by part of the south boundary of that land, bearing west about 18 chains; and on the remainder of the west by a line, forming partly the eastern boundary of the 126 acres aforesaid, bearing south 121 chains to the point of commencement.

County of Hume, on Billabong Creek, Walla Walla, at the crossing of the new line of road to Albury, *via* Gerogery, 50 acres. For public watering-place.

No. 158—Lessee, S. G. Henty.

Walla Walla Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Billabong Creek, at the south boundary of 167 acres applied for to purchase by S. G. Henty, at Walla Walla, and bounded on the north by part of that boundary, bearing west, to the new marked line of road to Albury, *via* Gerogery; on the south-west by that road south-easterly; on the east by a line, bearing north, distant 17 chains east from the junction of the south boundary aforesaid with Billabong Creek, to Billabong; and on all other sides by that creek, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 159—2,400 acres—Lessee, A. A. Huon.

Counties of Hume and Goulburn, Gerogery Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the south-west corner of A. A. Huon's 644 acres, and bounded on the north by part of the south boundary of that land, bearing east 50 chains; on the east by lines bearing south $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, and again south $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; on the south by a line bearing west to the road from Albury to Wagga Wagga, opposite the north-east corner of J. McLeod's 320 acres, C. P.; on the west by that road, northerly, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; on the north by a line east about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; on the west by a line, bearing north and distant $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west from the east boundary, to the road aforesaid from Albury to Wagga Wagga, and by that road, north-easterly, to the point of commencement.

No. 160—1,840 acres—Lessee, A. A. Huon.

County of Hume, Gerogery Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point about 5 chains south, and 30 chains west, from the north-west corner of A. A. Huon's 644 acres; and bounded on the north by a line bearing west $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles; on the west by a line bearing south $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; on the south by lines bearing

bearing east 2 miles, south $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, again east 1 mile, thence north $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and again east $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and on the east by a line, bearing north $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, to the point of commencement.

No. 161—270 acres—Lessee, A. A. Huon.

Gerogery Run—county of Hume, adjoining the west boundary of A. A. Huon's 644 acres, at Gerogery. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the south-west of A. A. Huon's 644 acres; and bounded thence on the east by part of the west boundary of that land, bearing north 75 chains; on the north by a line bearing west 30 chains; on the west by a line bearing south $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the road from Albury to Wagga Wagga; and on the south-east by that road, north-easterly, to the point of commencement.

No. 162—320 acres—Lessee, A. A. Huon.

County of Hume, Gerogery Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point bearing north 17 degrees west, and distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the north-west corner of A. A. Huon's 800 acres, S. P.; and bounded thence on the south by a line bearing west 85 chains; on the west by a line bearing north $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; on the north by a line bearing east 75 chains; and on the east by a line bearing south 17 degrees east to the point of commencement.

No. 163—480 acres—Lessee, A. A. Huon.

County of Goulburn, Gerogery Run, adjoining A. A. Huon's 800 acres. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point distant 10 chains southerly, and 1 chain west, from the north-west corner of A. A. Huon's 800 acres; and bounded thence on the east by a road 1 chain wide, dividing it from part of that land, bearing southerly 40 chains; on the south by lines bearing west 59 chains and 94 links, north 20 chains, and again west 60 chains; on the west by a line bearing north 40 chains; on the north by lines bearing east 60 chains, south 20 chains, and again east 60 chains, to the point of commencement.

No. 164—320 acres—Lessee, A. A. Huon.

County of Hume, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile westerly from A. A. Huon's 800 acres Gerogery Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point distant 60 chains west, and 10 chains south, from the south-west corner of A. A. Huon's 800 acres; and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing south 56 chains and 57 links; on the south by a line bearing west 56 chains and 57 links; on the west by a line bearing north 56 chains and 57 links; and on the north by a line bearing east 56 chains and 57 links, to the point of commencement.

No. 178—1,920 acres—Lessees, W. and A. Macleay and W. Clarke.

Ugobit Run, R. 3. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Bounded on the west from the Murrumbidgee River by the east boundary of the Ugobit Run, bearing south 3 miles; thence by a line west 1 mile; on the west by a line bearing north to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the north by that river, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 179—960 acres—Lessees, W. and A. Macleay and W. Clarke.

Ugobit Run, at Waddi, R. 2. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, and bounded on the west by a line bearing south $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, passing 34 chains east from the west boundaries of reserve from lease No. 12; on the south by a line east $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; on the east by a line north to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the north by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 180—1,920 acres—Lessees, W. and A. Macleay and W. Clarke.

Ugobit Run, R. 1. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing south 3 miles, passing $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east from the west boundary of the run; on the south by a line east 1 mile; on the east by a line north to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the north by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 181—1,920 acres—Lessees, Clarke and Macleay.

Uratta Run, R. No. 2. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing south $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, passing 12 chains east from the east boundary of Macleay and Clarke's 640 acres; on the south by a line east 1 mile; on the east by a line north to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the north by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 182—2,240 acres—Lessees, Clarke and Macleay.

Uratta Run, R. 1. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, and bounded on the east by a line bearing south 3 miles, passing about 1 mile and 14 chains west from the east boundary of Uratta Run; on the south by a line west 1 mile; on the west by a line north to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the north-east by that river, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 183—Lessee, R. Brown.

Collendina Run—county of Hume, parish of Collendina, Murray River. Portion No. 8, parish of Collendina, and its extension southerly to the Murray River.

No. 166

No. 166—1,920 acres—Lessee, R. F. Horsley.

Yabtree Run—county of Wynyard. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of the Murrumbidgee River, at the north-west corner of the Mundarlo Reserve from lease; and bounded on the east by the west boundary of that reserve, and its southerly prolongation, 3 miles; on the west by a line 1 mile from and parallel to the east boundary aforesaid, extending northerly to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the north by that river, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 167—2,400 acres—Lessee, Richard Whiticker.

Jellingro Run—county of Wynyard. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of the Murrumbidgee River, at the junction of the Jellingro Creek with that river, and bounded on the east by a line extending south 3 miles; on the west by a line 1 mile from and parallel to the east boundary aforesaid; and on the south by the Murrumbidgee River, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 168—1,920 acres—Lessee, R. F. Horsley.

Yabtree Run—county of Wynyard. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Yaven Yaven Creek, distant about 2 miles in a north-westerly direction from the junction of the Yaven Yaven and Nacha Nacha Creeks; and bounded on the south-east by a line extending north-easterly 2 miles, and south-westerly 2 miles; and on the north-west by a line $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from and parallel to the south-east boundary aforesaid.

No. 169—4,480 acres—Lessees, R. F. Horsley, Jas. Kennedy, D. Johnstone.

Yabtree, Ellerslie, Addilong Runs—county of Wynyard. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Yaven Yaven Creek, about 1 mile southerly from the south-west corner of Messrs. Deane and Sawyer's 360 acres on the Nacha Nacha Creek; and bounded on the north by a line extending easterly 5 miles, westerly 2 miles; and on the south by a line 1 mile from and parallel to the north boundary aforesaid.

No. 170—3,200 acres—Lessee, James Kennedy.

Ellerslie Run—county of Wynyard. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Yaven Yaven Creek, distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile northerly from the junction of Darlow's Creek with the Yaven Yaven; and bounded on the south by a line extending east $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, west 2 miles; and on the north by a line 1 mile from and parallel to the south boundary aforesaid.

No. 171—1,600 acres—Lessee, G. A. Griffiths.

Dutjon Run—county of Wynyard. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the south-west corner of the Yaven Yaven Reserve; and bounded on the north by a line extending west 1 mile, east 4 miles, from that corner, and on the south, by a line $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from and parallel to the north boundary aforesaid, 5 miles.

No. 172—1,280 acres—Lessee, G. A. Griffiths.

Dutjon Run—county of Wynyard. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the south-west corner of T. Griffiths' 640 acres, on the Yaven Yaven Creek; and bounded on the north by a line extending west $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and east from that corner $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and on the south by a line parallel and distant $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the north boundary aforesaid.

No. 173—640 acres—Lessee, G. A. Griffiths.

Dutjon Run—county of Wynyard. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Yaven Yaven Creek, about 52 chains above the confluence of Bago Springs with the Yaven Yaven Creek; and bounded on the south by a line extending east $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, and west from that point $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and on the north by a line $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from and parallel with the south boundary.

No. 174—2,240 acres—Lessee, G. A. Griffiths.

Dutjon Run—county of Wynyard. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Old Adelong and Tumbarumba Road, at the foot of the range dividing the waters of the Yaven Yaven and Bago Creeks; and bounded on the south by a line east 1 mile, and west from that road $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and on the north by a line 1 mile from and parallel to the south boundary aforesaid.

No. 175—2,080 acres—Lessees, D. Johnstone and Robert Broughton.

Addilong and Gadara Runs—county of Wynyard. Commencing on the Adelong Creek, at the south-east corner of portion 11, in the parish of Euadera; and bounded on the north in part by the south boundary of that portion and its westerly prolongation $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and by a line from the aforesaid corner easterly 3 miles; on the south by the Adelong population boundary and its westerly prolongation.

No. 176—Lessee, Richard Whiticker.

Jellingro Run—county of Wynyard, on the Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of the Murrumbidgee, north easterly from the north-east corner of the Mundarlo Reserve, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; and bounded on the west by a line extending southerly 2 miles; on the east by a line $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from and parallel to the west boundary aforesaid.

Nos. 90 and 91—6,400 acres—Lessee, H. S. Lavers.

Moirs Run Extension—county of Cadell, near Moama. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the south-eastern corner 1,361 acres, No. 148 of reserves from sale until surveyed for water supply, &c.; and bounded thence on the north by the south boundary of that reserve and its westerly prolongation, being west in all about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; on the west by a line south 1 mile; on the south by a line east to its intersection with a line from the north-westerly prolongation of the south-western boundary of reserve No. 91 of reserves from sale until surveyed; on the south-west by that prolongation, south-easterly, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; on the south-east by part of that boundary, north-easterly, 1 mile; on the north-east by a line forming the north-westerly prolongation of the north-east boundary of reserve No. 91 aforesaid, north-westerly, to a point $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south from the north boundary aforesaid; thence on the south by a line east, the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease aforesaid; on the east by that boundary, northerly, to a point due east from the point of commencement; and again on the north by a line bearing west about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the point of commencement.

No. 89—4,480 acres—Lessee, H. S. Lavers.

Moirs Run Extension Westerly—county of Cadell. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Bounded on the south by a line forming partly the south boundary of Lewis and Throsby's 439 acres at Moira; from the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease, bearing west, to the back boundary of the Moira Run; on the west by that boundary northerly; on the north by a line forming partly the north boundary of the 439 acres aforesaid, bearing east, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease.

No. 302—19,200 acres—Lessee, E. J. Hogg.

Mathoura Run, Gulpa Island: Commencing at the point on the Murray River where the Edward River breaks out; thence northerly by west bank of Edward River to its junction with Gulpa Creek; thence southerly by east bank of Gulpa Creek to its effluence from the Murray; thence to starting point.

No. 303—32,000 acres—Lessees, M. Shanahan, P. A. Jennings and M. A. Jennings, and G. R. Caldwell.

Warbreccan and Cobran Runs, Yallakool Island: Commencing on the north side of Wakool Creek, at a point where it breaks out of Edward River; thence by north side of Wakool Creek westerly to its junction with Yallakool Creek; thence north-easterly by south bank of Yallakool Creek to the point of its outflow from the Edward River; thence by south bank of Edward River to the point of commencement.

No. 294—3,520 acres—Lessee, E. J. Hogg.

Tanturan Run (See re-notified as 294, December 30): Commencing at the dam on the Thule Lagoons; and bounded on the west by a line south to the Murray River; on the east by a line parallel to the west boundary and 1 mile distant therefrom.

No. 295—5,120 acres—Lessee, G. R. Caldwell.

Tanturan Run (Re-inserted—see 295 of December 30): Commencing at the easternmost corner of the run; and bounded on the south-east by a line south-easterly, dividing this run from Toorangabby Run, to the Murray River; on the north-west by a line parallel to the south-east boundary and distant $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile therefrom.

No. 306—640 acres—Lessee, E. S. Splatt.

Beremegad Run: At the Merribit Sheep Camp, distant about 1 mile in a northerly direction from the Merribit Bridge: Commencing at a tree marked B.G.D. over 7, 5 chains south of the Merribit hut; and bounded by a line extending east $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence north 1 mile, west 1 mile, south 1 mile, and east to the point of commencement.

No. 307—640 acres—Lessee, E. S. Splatt.

Beremegad Run: At Grindamill Sheep Camp, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Wakool River at Old Grindamill, having the Grindamill hut as its centre, and the boundaries directed to the cardinal points of the compass.

No. 308—640 acres—E. S. Splatt.

Beremegad Run: At Ward's hut camp, about 1 mile west of the boundary fence between North Wakool and Beremegad, having the hut for its centre and the boundaries directed to the cardinal points of the compass.

No. 309—640 acres—Lessee, E. S. Splatt.

Beremegad Run: At Two-mile Sheep Camp, about 2 miles in a north-westerly direction from the homestead, having the hut for its centre and the boundaries directed to the cardinal points of the compass.

No. 310—640 acres—Lessee, E. S. Splatt.

Beremegad Run: At Cumba Cumba Sheep Camp, about 6 miles in a north-westerly direction from homestead, and 2 miles from Wangaradgerri boundary, having the hut for its centre and the boundaries directed to the cardinal points of the compass.

No. 294.

No. 294—1,920 acres—Lessee, J. Hay.

Jeegar Run: Commencing at the point where the boundary fence between Jeegar and Wangaragee touches the Neimur River, and bounded on the south-east by that fence in a direction about 27 degrees west of south; on the west by a portion of the side line of Jeegar Reserve No. 63 (as proclaimed 16 March, 1852) to a point 40 chains from and at right angles to the boundary fence aforesaid; and on the north and west by a line parallel to the said fence, and extending to the River Neimur; and thence by that river to the point of commencement.

No. 295—2,560 acres—Lessee, J. Hay.

Jeegar Run: Commencing at a tree marked \square A on the Neimur River, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile above Pugabilly Hut, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the boundary fence between Jeegar and Wangaradgie; and bounded on the south-east by a line running south-west 4 miles; thence by a line north-west 1 mile; thence by a line north-east to the Neimur River aforesaid; and by the Neimur River to the point of commencement.

No. 296—1,280 acres—Lessee, J. Hay.

Jeegar Run: Commencing at a tree marked \square B, on the Neimur River, below where the fence from the Cunninyenk Station strikes that river, and 20 chains from the nearest part of that fence; and bounded by a line parallel to said fence, in a direction about 33 degrees south of west, to a point at right angles to the end of said fence; thence 1 mile in a southerly direction and at right angles to said fence; thence by a line parallel to aforesaid fence until it meets the Neimur River; thence by the Neimur River to the point of commencement.

No. 297—1,280 acres—Lessee, J. Hay.

Jeegar Run: Commencing at a tree marked \square D, on the Neimur River, 5 chains west of a hut known as John's Station, and about 1 mile above the junction with the Wakool; and bounded on the west by a line extending in a direction due south 2 miles, thence by a line east 1 mile; thence on the east by a line north to the Neimur, and by the Neimur to the point of commencement.

No. 298—1,920 acres—Lessee, J. Hay.

Jeegar Run: Commencing at a point on the Wakool River, at a tree marked \square E, 1 mile and 50 chains in a direct line above the junction of the Little Neimur; and bounded on the east by a line north $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence on the north by a line west $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence by a line south to the Wakool, and by the Wakool to the point of commencement.

No. 299—1,280 acres—Lessee, J. Hay.

Jeegar Run: Commencing near a tree marked \square F, on the Wakool River, below the fence extending from that river to the Cunnunjah Station; and bounded on the north by a line parallel to and 60 chains distant from that fence, in a direction north of east, to meet the boundary of Water Reserve No. 3; thence on the east by the boundary of that reserve to a point 1 mile from and at right angles to the northern boundary line; thence by a line parallel thereto, extending to the Wakool River, and by that river to the point of commencement.

No. 300—3,200 acres—Lessee, J. Hay.

Jeegar Run: Commencing at a tree marked \square H, on the Wakool River, south-easterly from the Sandy Camp, and about 3 miles and 70 chains west from the western side line prolonged of the Jeegar Reserve No. 63 (as proclaimed 16 March, 1852); and bounded on the west by a line north 5 miles; on the north by a line east 1 mile; on the east by a line south to the Wakool River; and by that river to the point of commencement.

No. 301—3,840 acres—Lessee, J. Hay.

Jeegar Run: Commencing at a point on the Wakool River, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile due west of the western boundary of the Jeegar Reserve No. 63; and bounded on the east by a line extending due north 6 miles; thence west 1 mile; thence south to the Wakool River; thence by that river to the point of commencement.

No. 302—640 acres—Lessee, J. Hay.

Jeegar Run: Containing the Bugganeit Creek Corner Camp, having for its centre a tree marked \square K, and its boundaries being coincident with the cardinal points of the compass, to include the area.

No. 303—640 acres—Lessee, J. Hay.

Jeegar Run: Containing the Cunnigenk Camp; commencing at a tree marked \square L about 2 miles in a north-westerly direction from Cunnigenk Station; and bounded by a line extending due west $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; thence south 1 mile; thence east 1 mile; thence north 1 mile; thence west to the point of commencement.

No. 304—640 acres—Lessee, J. Hay.

Jeegar Run: Commencing at a point 5 chains west of hut situated upon the Island Upper Sheep Station Camp; and bounded by a line extending south $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; thence

thence east 1 mile; thence north 1 mile; thence west 1 mile; thence south to the point of commencement.

No. 305—640 acres—Lessee, J. Hay.

Jeegar Run; Containing the Pissen Cattle Camp: Commencing at a tree marked \square M at the western end of the Pissen Lagoon; and bounded by a line extending due south $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; thence east 1 mile; thence north 1 mile; thence west 1 mile; thence south to the point of commencement.

No. 311—640 acres—Lessee, E. C. Pearson.

Jointly on Sandy Creek and Wagga Wagga Runs: Commencing at a stake bearing south 45 degrees east from a tree marked R. S., near the boundary line of Sandy Creek and Wagga Wagga Runs, and distant 56 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ chains; and bounded on the south by a line extending west 80 chains or 1 mile; thence north, forming the western boundary, 1 mile; thence east 1 mile and parallel to southern boundary line.

No. 312—640 acres—Lessee, E. C. Pearson.

Wagga Wagga Run: Commencing at a stake bearing north 45 degrees west, from a centre tree marked L. M., and distant 56 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ chains; and bounded on the north by a line extending easterly 80 chains or 1 mile; thence south, forming eastern boundary, 1 mile; thence west 1 mile and parallel to northern boundary line.

No. 313—640 acres—Lessee, E. C. Pearson.

Wagga Wagga Run: Commencing at a stake bearing south 45 degrees east from a tree marked N. O., and distant 56 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ chains; and bounded on the south by a line extending westerly 80 chains or 1 mile; thence north, and forming the western boundary, 1 mile; thence east 1 mile and parallel to south boundary line.

No. 314—640 acres—Lessee, E. C. Pearson.

Wagga Wagga Run: Commencing at a stake bearing south 48 degrees east from a tree marked P. Q., and distant 56 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ chains; and bounded on the south by a line extending westerly 80 chains or 1 mile; thence north, forming the western boundary of reserve, 1 mile; thence east 1 mile and parallel to southern boundary line.

No. 315—640 acres—Lessee, E. C. Pearson.

Wagga Wagga Run: Commencing at a stake bearing south 45 degrees east from a tree marked J. K., and distant 56 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ chains; and bounded on the south by a line extending westerly 80 chains or 1 mile; thence north, forming the western boundary of reserve; thence east 1 mile and parallel to the southern boundary line.

No. 316—640 acres—Lessee, E. C. Pearson.

Sandy Creek Run: Commencing at a stake bearing south 45 degrees east from a tree marked A. B., and distant 56 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ chains; and bounded on the south by a line extending westerly 80 chains or 1 mile; thence north, and forming western boundary of reserve, 1 mile; thence east 1 mile and parallel to southern boundary line.

No. 317—640 acres—Lessee, E. C. Pearson.

Sandy Creek Run: Commencing at a stake bearing north 45 degrees east from a tree marked C. D., and distant 56 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ chains; and bounded on the east by a line extending southerly 80 chains or 1 mile; thence west, and forming the southern boundary, 1 mile; thence north 1 mile and parallel to eastern boundary line.

No. 317—640 acres—Lessee, E. C. Pearson.

Sandy Creek Run: Commencing at a stake bearing south 45 degrees east from a tree marked E. F., and distant 56 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ chains; and bounded on the south by a line extending westerly 80 chains or 1 mile; thence north, forming western boundary, 1 mile; thence east 1 mile and parallel to southern boundary line.

No. 319—640 acres—Lessee, E. C. Pearson.

Sandy Creek Run: Commencing at a stake bearing south 45 degrees west from a centre tree marked G. H., and distant 56 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ chains; and bounded on the west by a line extending south 80 chains or 1 mile; thence east, forming northern boundary, 1 mile; thence south 1 mile and parallel to western boundary line.

No. 320—640 acres—Lessee, E. C. Pearson.

Sandy Creek Run: Commencing at a stake bearing north 45 degrees east from a centre tree marked T. U., and distant 56 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ chains; and bounded on the east by a line extending south 80 chains or 1 mile; thence west, forming southern boundary, 1 mile; thence north 1 mile and parallel to eastern boundary line.

No. 285—4,480 acres—Lessee, T. A. Chane.

Morago Run, Edward River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a marked tree (I within diamond) on the Edward River, about 23 chains, south 41 degrees east, from division fence at its terminus on the river at the southern corner of paddock, and bounded on the east by a line north about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence by a line

line north 24 degrees east to back boundary of run; thence on the north by a line westerly along that boundary $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile; on the west by the west boundary of the run, south 24 degrees west, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence by a line parallel with and distant 60 chains from east boundary to the Edward River, and by that river to the point of commencement.

No. 286—4,480 acres—Lessee, T. A. Chane.

Morago Station—Edward River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a marked tree (2 within diamond) on the Edward River, about 4 chains west of Sawyers' Camp; and bounded on the west by a line running north 10 degrees east to the back boundary of the run; thence $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile easterly along the boundary fence; and thence by a parallel line south 10 degrees east to the Edward River, and by that river to the point of commencement.

No. 287—4,480 acres—Lessee, T. A. Chane.

Morago Station—Edward River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a marked tree (3 within diamond) on the Edward River, about 20 chains south from blazed tree on Flood Creek, at the easterly extremity of cattle camp, about 3 miles west from lower gates in boundary fence, and bounded by lines north to the back boundary of the run; thence westerly along the boundary fence $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile; and thence by a line south, parallel to the east boundary to the Edward River, and by that river.

No. 288—4,480 acres—Lessee, T. A. Chane.

Morago Station—Edward River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a marked tree (4 within diamond) on the Edward River, about 25 chains west 30 degrees south from terminus of eastern boundary fence of the run on the river; and bounded on the west by a line north to the back boundary of the run; thence on the north by a line east 40 chains; thence by east boundary fence of the run to the Edward River; and thence by that river.

No. 289—640 acres—Lessee, T. A. Chane.

Morago Station—cattle camp. The Crown Lands having for its centre a tree marked A within diamond, distant about 20 chains east from white gate in division fence; bounded by a line bearing 10 degrees east of north and parallel lines.

No. 290—640 acres—Lessee, T. A. Chane.

Morago Station—cattle camp. The Crown Lands having for its centre a marked tree B within diamond, distant about 93 chains, east 6 degrees north, from marked tree A already described; bounded by a line 10 degrees east of north and parallel lines.

No. 291—640 acres—Lessee, T. A. Chane.

Morago Station—cattle camp. The Crown Lands having for its centre a marked tree (C within diamond), distant about 2 miles 76 chains, east 4 degrees north, from marked tree (B within diamond) already described; bounded by a line running north and parallel lines.

No. 292—640 acres—Lessee, T. A. Chane.

Morago Station—cattle camp. The Crown Lands having for its centre a marked tree D within diamond, distant about 2 miles 5 chains from middle gate in boundary fence, in a direction west 8 degrees north; bounded by a line bearing north and parallel lines.

No. 293—640 acres—Lessee, T. A. Chane.

Morago Station—cattle camp. The Crown Lands having for its centre a marked tree (E within diamond), distant about 1 mile 13 chains, in a direction west 10 degrees north, from middle gate in boundary fence; bounded by a line bearing north and parallel lines.

No. 294—640 acres—Lessee, T. A. Chane.

Morago Station—cattle camp. The Crown Lands having for its centre a marked tree (F in diamond), distant about 1 mile 32 chains from gate in Baratta boundary fence, in a direction south 2 degrees east; bounded by a line bearing north and parallel lines.

No. 295—640 acres—Lessee, T. A. Chane.

Morago Station—cattle camp. The Crown Lands having for its centre a marked tree (G in diamond), distant about 22 chains in a westerly direction from brush tailing-yard on the Box Creek; and bounded by a line bearing north and parallel lines.

No. 296—640 acres—Lessee, T. A. Chane.

Morago Station—cattle camp. The Crown Lands having for its centre a marked tree (H in diamond), distant about 16 chains, in a direction west 35 degrees north, from angle post in division fence at Four-mile Waterhole; bounded by a line bearing north and parallel lines.

No. 297—640 acres—Lessee, T. A. Chane.

Morago Station—cattle camp. The Crown Lands having for its centre a marked tree (I in diamond), distant, in a direction north 40 degrees east, 1 mile 20 chains from angle post of division fence at Four-mile Waterhole; bounded by a line bearing north 30 degrees east and parallel lines.

No. 298—640 acres—Lessee, T. A. Chane.

Morago Station. The Crown Lands having for its centre a marked tree (J in diamond), distant, in a direction north 30 degrees east, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from angle post of division fence at Four-mile Waterhole; bounded by a line bearing north 10 degrees east and parallel lines.

No. 299—640 acres—Lessee, T. A. Chane.

Morago Station—cattle camp. The Crown Lands having for its boundary a tree marked (K in diamond), distant, in a direction east 26 degrees south, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from angle post of division fence at Four-Mile Waterhole; bounded by a line bearing north and parallel lines.

No. 300—640 acres—Lessee, T. A. Chane.

Morago Station—cattle camp. The Crown Lands having for its centre a marked tree (L in diamond), distant, in a direction north 5 degrees east, about 1 mile 58 chains from marked tree (D in diamond) already described; bounded by a line bearing north and parallel lines.

No. 301—640 acres—Lessee, T. A. Chane.

Morago Station—cattle camp. The Crown Lands having for its centre a marked tree (M in diamond), distant, in a westerly direction, about 1 mile 75 chains from corner post of division fence, at its northern extremity where it cuts the back boundary fence; bounded by a line bearing north 10 degrees east and parallel lines.

No. 302—640 acres—Lessee, T. A. Chane.

Morago Station—cattle camp. The Crown Lands having for its centre a marked tree (N in diamond), distant, in a direction west 35 degrees south, about 52 chains from the corner post at junction of division and back boundary fence; bounded by a line bearing north 17 degrees east and parallel lines.

No. 303—640 acres—Lessee, T. A. Chane.

Morago Station—cattle camp. The Crown Lands having for its centre a marked tree (O in diamond), distant, in a direction south 15 degrees west, from gate post at hurdles in back boundary fence about 50 chains; bounded by a line bearing about 20 degrees east of north (north 20 degrees east) and parallel lines.

No. 281—640 acres—Lessee, R. Broughton.

County of Wynyard, parish of Gadara, on Gilmore Creek, Gadara Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of Gilmore Creek, at the south-east corner of Robert Wilson's 220 acres; and bounded thence on the north by the southern boundary of that land, bearing west to the south-western corner of that land; on the east by the western boundary of that 320 acres and its northerly prolongation, being in all a line bearing north to a point due east from the eastern corner of portion 14; again on the north by a line bearing west to that corner; on the north-west by the south-eastern boundary of that portion, south-westerly, to Gadara Creek; on the south-west by that creek, downwards, to R. K. Broughton's 165 acres; on the south by part of the north boundary of that land, bearing east to Gilmore Creek; and again on the east by that creek, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 282—1,120 acres—Lessee, R. Broughton.

County of Wynyard, on Gadara Creek, parishes of Calafat and Gadara, Gadara Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Gadara Creek, at the south-western corner of portion 10, parish of Gadara; and bounded thence on part of the east by the western boundary of that portion and its northerly prolongation, being in all a line bearing north to the southern boundary of portion 22, parish of Calafat; on the north by part of that boundary and its westerly prolongation, being in all a line bearing west 1 mile; on the west by a line bearing south about 1 mile and 60 chains; on the south by a line forming partly the northern boundary of a measured portion of 200 acres (portion 15), bearing east 1 mile; and on the remainder of the east by a line bearing north to the point of commencement.

No. 146—2,560 acres—Lessee, R. Broughton.

(Extended.) County of Wynyard, parish of Gilmore, on Gilmore Creek, Gadara Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Gilmore Creek, at the south-western corner of R. Lynch's northern 321 acres; and bounded thence on part of the north by the southern boundary of that land and its easterly prolongation, being in all a line bearing east to the range dividing the waters of Gilmore Creek from those of the Tumut River; on the east by that range, southerly, to a point due east from the north-east corner of R. Lynch's southern 321 acres; on the south by the easterly prolongation of the northern boundary of that land, that boundary, the

northern boundary of T. Boyd's 160 acres and its westerly prolongation, bearing westerly to the western watershed of Wondowyer Creek; on the west by that watershed, northerly; on the remainder of the north by the westerly prolongation of the southern boundary of a measured portion of 160 acres and that boundary, being in all a line bearing east to the point of commencement.

No. 283—960 acres—Lessee, R. Broughton.

Gadara Run, county of Wynyard, on Adelong Creek, at the confluence of Wondalga Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Adelong Creek, at the north-western corner of R. K. Broughton's 200 acres; and bounded thence on the south by the northern boundary of that land and its easterly prolongation, being in all a line bearing east 2 miles; on the east by a line bearing north 60 chains; on the north by a line bearing west to Adelong Creek; and on the west by that creek, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 284—270 acres—Lessee, R. Broughton.

Gadara Run, county of Wynyard, parish of Calafat, at Bunabuckbuck Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Bunabuckbuck Creek, at its intersection with the northern boundary of portion 31 of 40 acres; and bounded thence on part of the south by a line bearing east to a point due south from the south-western corner of portion 25; on the east by a line forming partly the western boundary of that portion, bearing north 26 chains; on the north by part of the southern portion of boundary 23 and its westerly prolongation, being in all a line bearing west 104 chains; on the west by a line bearing south 26 chains; and on the remainder of the south by the easterly prolongation of the northern boundary of portion 31 aforesaid, bearing east to the point of commencement.

No. 279—5,680 acres—Lessee, Jn. Peter.

Banandra Run, R. I. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, 2 miles below the west boundary of the Banandra reserve from lease No. 13; and bounded on the east by a line south to the back boundary of the run; on the south by that boundary, westerly, 47 chains; on the west by a line north to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the north by that boundary, easterly, to the point of commencement.

No. 280—7,040 acres—Lessee, Jn. Peter.

Banandra Run, R. 3—about 11 square miles. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile east from the west boundary of Banandra Run; and bounded on the west by a line south to the back boundary of the run; on the south by that boundary, easterly, 1 mile; on the east by a line north to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the north by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 275—3,520 acres—Lessee, Jn. Peter.

Uroby Run, Murrumbidgee River, R. 4. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, adjacent to the eastern boundary of Banandra reserve from lease, No. 13, Murrumbidgee District; and bounded on the west by a line south, to the back boundary of the run; on the south by a line, easterly 40 chains; on the east by a line north to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the north by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 276—4,640 acres—Lessee, Jn. Peters.

Uroby Run, R. 3. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, distant $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile east from the east boundary of reserve for water supply R. 4 (No. 275); and bounded on the west by a line bearing south to the back boundary of the run; on the south by that boundary, easterly, 50 chains; on the east by a line north the Murrumbidgee River; and on the north by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 277—3,520 acres—Lessee, Jn. Peters.

Uroby Run, R. 2. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, at a point distant 2 miles below the eastern boundary of Uroby Run; and bounded on the east by a line south to the back boundary of the run; on the south by that boundary, westerly, 40 chains; on the west by a line north to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the north by that river, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 278—3,520 acres—Lessee, Jn. Peters.

Uroby Run, R. 1. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, adjacent to the east boundary of Uroby Run; and bounded on the east by that boundary, bearing south; on the south by the back boundary of the run, westerly, 40 chains; on the west by a line north to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the north by that river, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 265—40 acres—Lessee, Keith Petrie.

County of Hume, parish of Curramandrah, Brown Springs Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the north-eastern corner of portion 1, of 160 acres, measured on pre-emptive application for K. Petrie; and bounded thence

thence on the west by the eastern boundary line of that land, bearing south 38 chains ; on the north-west by the south-eastern boundary of that land, bearing south 45 degrees west 2 chains and 83 links ; on the south by a line bearing east 12 chains ; on the east by a line bearing north 40 chains ; and on the north by a line bearing west 10 chains, to the point of commencement.

No. 273—296 acres—Lessee, E. J. Hogg.

Mathoura Run—county of Townsend, on the road from Deniliquin to Moama : Commencing at the intersection of the Deniliquin Road with the north boundary of P. Stuckey's 320 acres ; and bounded on the south by the north boundary of that land, westerly, 62 chains 38 links ; on the west by a line north 54 chains 7 links ; on the north by a line east 47 chains 87 links to the Deniliquin Road ; and on the east by that road, south-easterly, to the point of commencement.

No. 317—640 acres—Lessee, E. C. Pearson.

Nathoura Run—county of Cadell. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries : Commencing at a point, bearing south 11 degrees 29 degrees east, 98 chains from the south-east corner of P. Stuckey's 190 acres, south portion ; and bounded on the north by a line east 28 chains 29 links ; on the east by a line south 28 chains 29 links ; on the south by a line west 28 chains 29 links ; and on the west by a line north 28 chains 29 links to the point of commencement.

No. 266—5,760 acres—Lessees, Trust and Agency Company.

Burrabogie Run, Murrumbidgee River, R. No. 1. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries : Commencing at the marked tree on the river, being the boundary tree between the runs Burrabogie and Elielwah ; and bounded on the west by a line running along the boundary fence between Burrabogie and Elielwah south 12 miles ; thence along the south boundary of Burrabogie for $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, east about 7 degrees north ; thence by a line running north to the Murrumbidgee River, and by a line along the river-course to the starting point.

No. 267—5,760 acres—Lessees, Trust and Agency Company.

Burrabogie Run, Murrumbidgee River, R. No. 2. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries : Commencing at a point on the Murrumbidgee River, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles up the river, from the tree marking the north-east corner of water reserve No. 1 ; and bounded on the west by a line running south 12 miles ; thence on the south by a line (being part of southern boundary of Burrabogie) running east 7 degrees north for $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile ; thence by a line running north to the Murrumbidgee River ; thence along that river to the starting point.

No. 268—5,760 acres—Lessees, Trust and Agency Company.

Burrabogie Run, Murrumbidgee River, R. No. 3. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries : Commencing at a point on the River Murrumbidgee, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles up that river from the tree marking the north-east corner of water reserve No. 2 ; and bounded on the west by a line running south 12 miles about to the southern boundary of Burrabogie River ; thence along that boundary $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, bearing about east 7 degrees north ; thence by a line running north to the Murrumbidgee River, and along the course of that river to the starting point.

No. 269—5,760 acres—Lessees, Trust and Agency Company.

Burrabogie Run, Murrumbidgee River, R. 4. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries : Commencing at the point on the River Murrumbidgee, at the boundary between Burrabogie and Mulberrygong ; and bounded on the east by a line running along the boundary fence between Burrabogie and Mulberrygong, and beyond it until it intersects the southern boundary line of Burrabogie ; thence along that boundary 1 mile, bearing west 7 degrees south ; thence by a line running north to the Murrumbidgee River ; and thence up the river to the starting point.

No. 270—5,760 acres—Lessees, Trust and Agency Company.

Mulberrygong Run, Murrumbidgee River, R. 1. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries : Commencing at the point on the River Murrumbidgee marking the north-east corner of Mulberrygong Run ; and bounded on the east by a line running along the fence dividing the Run Mulberrygong from Poganmain, 12 miles south to the southern boundary of Mulberrygong ; thence along that boundary $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, bearing west 7 degrees south ; thence by a line north to the river River Murrumbidgee ; thence up that river to the starting point.

No. 271—7,680 acres—Lessees, Trust and Agency Company.

Mulberrygong Run, Murrumbidgee River, R. 2. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries : Commencing at a point on the Murrumbidgee River 2 miles and 40 chains below tree marking the north-west corner of reserve No. 1 ; and bounded on the east by a line running south until it intersects the south boundary line of the Mulberrygong Run ; thence along that boundary 1 mile, bearing west 7 degrees south ; thence by a line north to the River Murrumbidgee ; thence up the river to the starting point.

No.

No. 271A—3,840 acres—Lessees, Trust and Agency Company.

Mulberrygong Run, Murrumbidgee River, R. 3. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point on the River Murrumbidgee 2 miles and 40 chains below the tree marking the north-west corner of reserve No. 2, being bounded on the east by a line running south until it intersects the southern boundary of Mulberrygong; thence along that boundary, east 7 degrees south, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; thence by a line running north to the River Murrumbidgee; and thence up that river to the starting point.

No. 230—640 acres—Lessees, R. Bruce Ronald, and Jas. McBain.

Dora Dora Run—county of Goulburn, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murray River, at a point 50 chains south from the south boundary of Dora Dora Reserve 97, Murrumbidgee District, from lease; and bounded on the north by a line west 2 miles, and on the south by a line $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from and parallel to the north boundary east to the Murray River.

No. 231—2,560 acres—Lessees, J. B. Ronald, and Jas. McBain.

Dora Dora Run—on the Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murray River, at the south-east corner of Dora Dora Reserve; and bounded on the west by a line north 4 miles; and on the east by a line 1 mile distant from and parallel to the east boundary to the Murray River.

No. 232—1,280 acres—Lessees, J. B. Ronald, and Jas. McBain.

Dora Dora Run—on the Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murray River, at a point $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles easterly from the east boundary line of Dora Dora Reserve from lease; and bounded on the west by a line north 4 miles; and on the east by a line $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile distant from and parallel to the west boundary to the Murray River.

No. 233—1,280 acres—Lessees, J. B. Ronald, and Jas. McBain.

Dora Dora Run—on the Murray River, at the confluence of Seven-mile Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murray River, at the confluence of Seven-mile Creek; and bounded on the north-west by a line north 35 degrees east 4 miles; and on the south-east by a line $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile distant from and parallel to the north-west boundary to the Murray River.

No. 234—242 acres—Lessee, S. G. Watson.

Talmalmo Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murray River, at the south-east corner of portion containing 242 acres; bounded on the west by the east boundary of that portion and its northerly prolongation to the north boundary of the run; and bounded on the east by a line 50 chains from and parallel to the west boundary line to the Murray River.

No. 235—320 acres—Lessee, S. G. Watson.

Talmalmo Run—on the River Murray. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Bounded on the west by the east boundary of reserve No. 234 of reserves from sale until surveyed for water supply, &c., &c., bearing north 2 miles; and on the east by a line 20 chains from and parallel to the west boundary to the Murray River.

No. 236—2,560 acres—Lessee, R. S. Gatket.

Jingellie Run—county of Goulburn, on the Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the River Murray at the north-east corner of R. S. Gabbett's 191 acres; bounded on the west by a line north 4 miles, and on the east by a line 1 mile distant from and parallel to the west boundary line to the Murray River.

No. 237—2,240 acres—Lessee, R. S. Gatket.

Jinjillie Run—on Coppabella Creek. Commencing on the Coppabella Creek, at the junction of the Lankay's Creek: Bounded on part of the north by a line west 2 miles, and on the remainder of the north by a line east, from the point of commencement, to the east boundary of the county of Goulburn; bounded on the south by a line 1 mile distant from and parallel to the north boundary crossing Coppabella Creek.

No. 238—1,920 acres—Lessee, J. W. Robinson.

Coppabella Run—county of Goulburn. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Coppabella Creek, at an old hut about 1 mile and 8 chains northerly from the junction of Sandy Waterhole Creek; and bounded on part of the south by a line west to the dividing range of the waters of Lankay's Creek and Coppabella Creek; on the remainder of the south by a line east, crossing Coppabella Creek, to the range dividing the counties of Goulburn and Selwyn; and bounded on the north by a line 1 mile distant from and parallel to the south boundary crossing Coppabella Creek.

No. 239—640 acres—Lessee, J. W. Robinson.

Coppabella Run—on the Coppabella Creek. Bounded on the north by the south boundary of the Coppabella Reserve from lease, extended west to Yarara Creek, and
east

east to boundary dividing the counties of Goulburn and Selwyn; and bounded on the south by a line $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile distant from and parallel to the north boundary.

No. 240—3,200 acres—Lessee, J. W. Robinson.

Coppabella Run—on Coppabella Creek: Commencing on the Coppabella Creek, at a point 40 chains southerly from the junction of the Back Creek; and bounded on the south by a line extending west 2 miles; and east, crossing Coppabella Creek, to the boundary dividing the counties of Goulburn and Selwyn; and bounded on the north by a line 1 mile distant from and parallel to the south boundary crossing Coppabella Creek.

No. 241—1,600 acres—Lessees, J. Robinson, junior, and J. Armstrong.

Yarara Creek Run—county of Goulburn. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Yarara Creek about 60 chains south-easterly from Yarara head station hut; and bounded on the north by a line west $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and on the south by a line distant 60 chains from and parallel to the north boundary.

No. 242—640 acres—Lessees, J. Robinson, junior, and J. N. Armstrong.

Yarara Creek Run—on Vyner's Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point on Vyner's Creek about 1 mile north-westerly from Yarara head station; and bounded on the south-east by a line south 45 degrees west 1 mile, and north 45 degrees east (crossing the creek) 1 mile; and bounded on the north-west by a line 1 mile distant from and parallel to the south-east boundary crossing the creek aforesaid.

No. 243—640 acres—Lessees, J. Hore and G. Day.

Little Billabong Run—county of Goulburn. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the north-east corner of a measured portion of 385 acres; and bounded on part of the west by a line north 1 mile; on the north by a line east to a point due north from the north-west corner of a measured portion of 160 acres; on the east by a line south to Four-mile Creek; and on the remainder of the west by a line south to Four-mile Creek.

No. 244—640 acres—Lessees, J. Hore and G. Day.

Little Billabong Run—on Billabong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the south-west corner of a measured portion of 204 acres; bounded on the north by the south boundary of that portion and its easterly prolongation to reserve No. ; bounded on the south by a line distant 40 chains from and parallel to the north boundary.

No. 245—1,920 acres—Lessees, W. Bootes and J. H. Williams.

On part of Caraboot Run—county of Goulburn. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Little Billabong Creek at a point about 40 chains south-westerly from the junction of Vokins' Creek; and bounded on part of the west by a line south 2 miles, and by a line north (crossing the creek) 1 mile; and bounded on the east by a line distant 1 mile from and parallel to the west boundary line.

No. 246—640 acres—Lessee, R. S. Gatkett.

On Jingellie Run—county of Selwyn. The Crown Lands, within the following boundaries, on the Horse Creek: Commencing at a point about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-easterly from the junction of that creek with the Murray River; and bounded on part of the south by a line west 1 mile, and by a line east 1 mile (crossing the creek); and bounded on the north by a line $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile distant from and parallel to the south boundary line.

No. 247—1,280 acres—Lessees, W. Sloan and F. Spiro.

Glenken Run—county of Selwyn, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point on the River Murray, easterly, 1 mile from the south-east corner of the run; and bounded on the west by a line north 2 miles; and bounded on the east by a line 1 mile distant from and parallel to the west boundary to the Murray River.

No. 248—640 acres—Lessees, W. Sloane and F. Spiers.

Glenken Run—on the Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murray River, at a point about 2 miles westerly from Glenken head station; and bounded on the west by a line north 2 miles; and bounded on the east by a line distant 40 chains from and parallel to the west boundary.

No. 249—2,560 acres—Lessees, W. Sloane and P. Spiers.

Glenken Run—on the Murray River, adjoining the Juranee Reserve from lease. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murray River, at the south-east corner of Juranee Reserve from lease No. 40, Murrumbidgee District; and bounded on the west by that reserve and its northerly prolongation, in all 4 miles; and bounded on the east by a line 1 mile distant from and parallel to the west boundary to the Murray River.

No. 250—2,560 acres—Lessees, R. S. G. Macdonald and L. F. De Salis.

On Welaregang Run—county of Selwyn. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the River Murray, at a point due west from the north-west corner

corner of portion No. 4, parish of Welaregang; and bounded on the south by a line east 4 miles; and bounded on the north by a line 1 mile distant from and parallel to the south boundary.

No. 251—1,920 acres—Lessees, A. Dight and J. Hay.

Walleragang Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the River Murray at a point about 64 chains northerly from that junction of the Tooma River; bounded on the east by a line north 3 miles; and bounded on the west by a line 1 mile distant from and parallel to the east boundary line.

No. 252—1,660 acres—Lessee, Jn. Pierce.

On the Gri Girk Run—county of Selwyn. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the River Murray at the south-west corner of William Benson's C.P. of 300 acres, portion 4, parish Gri Gric; bounded on the north by the south boundary of that portion and its easterly prolongation, being in all a line east 5 miles; and bounded on the south by a line 40 chains distant from and parallel to the north boundary.

No. 253—1,660 acres—Lessees, A. Dight and J. Hay.

Gri Gric Run—on the Tooma River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Tooma River, and adjoining the east boundary of the Welaregang Village Reserve, being reserve from C.P. No. 48 (notified 17th April, 1862); and bounded on the west by that reserve and its southerly prolongation, being a line in all $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; bounded on the east by a line $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile distant from and parallel to the west boundary line.

No. 254—2,240 acres—Lessees, M. Hervey and L. Cockburn.

On Bringenbrong Run—county of Selwyn. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: On the River Murray, at a point about 2 miles and 16 chains northerly from the junction of the Nidi River; bounded on the east by a line north $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and bounded on the west by a line 1 mile distant from and parallel to the east boundary.

No. 255—1,920 acres—Lessees, J. N. and C. H. Douglas.

Bringenbrong Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murray River, at a point about 2 miles 16 chains northerly from the junction of the Nidi River; and bounded on the north by a line east 3 miles; and bounded on the south by a line 1 mile distant from and parallel to the north boundary.

No. 256—640 acres—Lessees, A. Dight and J. Hay.

Tooma Run—county Selwyn, on the Tooma River: At a point due east from the north-east corner of the Welaregang V. R., being reserve from C.P. No. 48 (notified 17th April, 1862); and bounded on the south by a line west 2 miles; and bounded on the north by a line 40 chains distant from and parallel to the south boundary.

No. 257—3,200 acres—Lessees, A. Dight and J. Hay.

Tooma Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point due west $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the south corner of J. Garland's 160 acres; and bounded on the north by a line east 5 miles, crossing Tumberumba and Meragle Creeks; and bounded on the south by a line 1 mile distant from and parallel to the north boundary.

No. 258—1,280 acres—Lessees, A. Dight and J. Hay.

Tooma Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a tree marked T on Meragle Creek, near the junction of Spring Creek; and bounded on the north by a line west to the Maun's Creek, crossing the Tumberumba Creek; and bounded on the south by a line 1 mile distant from and parallel to the north boundary.

No. 259—3,200 acres—Lessees, A. Dight and J. Hay.

On the Meragle Run—county of Selwyn. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point on the Meragle Creek, 40 chains northerly from the junction of Meragle Back Creek; bounded on the south by a line west 40 chains, and by a line east, crossing the Meragle and the Meragle Back Creek, 4 miles; bounded on the north by a line 1 mile distant from and parallel to the south boundary.

No. 260—5,120 acres—Lessees, A. Dight and Jn. Hay.

Meragle Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Meragle Creek, at a point about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northerly from reserve from sale until surveyed, &c., No. 259; and bounded on the south by a line west to Paddy's River, and by a line east crossing Meragle Creek 4 miles; bounded on the north by a line 1 mile distant from and parallel to the south boundary.

No. 261—5,120 acres.—

On the Glenroy Run—county of Selwyn. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Mannus Creek, at the junction of Garry's Waterhole Creek;

Creek; bounded on the east by a line north 30 degrees east 3 miles; and by a line south 30 degrees west 5 miles, crossing the Boggy Creek; bounded on the west by a line 1 mile distant from and parallel to the east boundary.

No. 262—1,280 acres—

Glenroy Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: The land between Craven and M'Auliff's pre-emptive portion and the measured portion in the parish of Tumberumba; and bounded on the east by the Mannus Creek, and on the west by the eastern boundary of the reserve from sale until surveyed, &c., No. 261.

No. 263—640 acres—

Glenroy Run—camp reservation at Bill's Hut. The centre of the reserve is about 5 miles westerly from the junction of Garry's Waterhole Creek with the Manus.

No. 264—640 acres—

Glenroy Run—camp reserve. The centre of this reserve is about 2½ miles south-west from the junction of the Boggy Creek with the Manus.

No. 182—200 acres—Lessee, Richard Whiticker.

Jillingro Run—county of Wynyard, on the Murrumbidgee River, between Oak and Jillingro Creeks—to include the Limestone Bed. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, about 1 mile 24 chains below the confluence of Oak Creek; and bounded on the east by a line south $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile; on the south by a line west $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; on the west by a line north to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the north by that river, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 165—642 acres—

County of Hume, parish of Castlestead. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the south-east corner of A. A. Huon's 644 acres; and bounded thence on the west by the east boundary of that land, northerly, 80 chains 25 links; on the north by a line east 80 chains; on the east by a line south 80 chains; and on the south by a line west 80 chains to the point of commencement.

No. 127—2,560 acres—Lessee, S. H. Officer.

(Extension northerly). County of Wakool, Melool Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of Reserve No. 127 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north to the Wakool River; on the north by that river, downwards; on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 127 aforesaid, bearing south to the back boundary of the Murray River reserve aforesaid.

No. 128—2,560 acres—Lessee, S. H. Officer.

(Extension northerly). County of Wakool, Melool Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 128 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north to the Wakool River; on the north by that river, downwards; on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 128 aforesaid, bearing south to the back boundary of the Murray River reserve aforesaid.

No. 258—3,200 acres—Lessee, S. H. Officer.

County of Wakool, on Meron Creek, Willakool Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Meron Creek, at a point where the boundary fence between Willakool and Murray Downs Run first meets that creek from the Wakool River; and bounded thence on the north by a line bearing east 5 miles; on the east by a line bearing south 1 mile; on the south by a line bearing west to Meron Creek; and on the west by that creek, northerly, to the point of commencement.

No. 258 A—3,200 acres—Lessee, S. H. Officer.

Willakool Run: Commencing at a point on the Murray Downs and Willakool boundary fence, bearing about south by east, and distant about 44 chains from a bridge over the Meron, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in a straight line below the sheep wash on Murray Downs; thence east about 5 miles to the eastern boundary of Willakool; thence south 1 mile; thence west to western boundary of run; thence following that boundary to point of commencement.

No. 292—1,280 acres—Lessee, S. H. Officer.

Murray Downs Run, Wakool River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point where the boundary of the Pom Bom and Murray Downs Run joins the Wakool Run, a fenced line; and bounded thence by a line south to the Meron Creek; thence following that creek up to a point 1 mile east from the western boundary; thence by a line north to the Wakool; thence following that creek down to the point of commencement.

No.

No. 293—1,920 acres—Lessee, S. H. Officer.

Meron Creek, Murray Downs Run: Commencing on the Meron Creek, at a point 100 yards above the place on the road from Murray Downs to Giour, known as Harrison's Ford; thence north 1 mile; south to Meron Creek; thence following creek up to point of commencement.

No. 294—640 acres—

Meron Creek, Murray Downs Run: Commencing at a post marked A, bearing east 1 degree south, and distant 20 chains from the woolshed on Murray Downs; and bounded thence by lines north 1 mile; thence east about 1 mile to Meron Creek; thence following the Meron up to a tree marked c; thence by a line west 1 mile to point of commencement.

No. 293 A—640 acres—Lessees, A. Sutherland and B. Lee.

Barham Run, Bucket Island: 1 mile easterly from Danbury Creek and 1 mile wide.

No. 294 A—640 acres—Lessees, A. Sutherland and B. Lee.

Barham Run, Wakool River: 3 miles easterly of west boundary of run; 1 mile wide.

No. 295—2,240 acres—Lessees, A. Sutherland and B. Lee.

Barham Run, on creek flowing from Wakool River; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of west boundary of run and 1 mile wide; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles deep.

No. 296—640 acres—Lessees, A. Sutherland and B. Lee.

Barham Run, Danberry Creek: $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west from head station; 1 mile wide.

No. 297—1,920 acres—Lessees, A. Sutherland and B. Lee.

Barham Run, on Thule Creek: 1 mile southerly from junction of Porthole Creek; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile deep either side of creek; 1 mile wide.

No. 298—1,440 acres—Lessees, A. Sutherland and B. Lee.

Barham Run, Porthole Creek: $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile above bridge; 1 mile wide; extending back 2 miles.

No. 299—1,440 acres—Lessees, A. Sutherland and B. Lee.

Barham Run, Thule Creek: 4 miles southerly from Porthole Creek; 1 mile wide; 2 miles back from river.

No. 300—640 acres—Lessees, A. Sutherland and B. Lee.

Barham Run, Thule Creek: $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles northerly from Murray River; 1 mile wide and 1 mile back.

No. 290—1,440 acres—Lessee, G. R. Caldwell.

Thule Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the south-west corner at the dam on Thule Lagoons; and bounded on the south by Thule Lagoons, easterly, 1 mile; on the east by a line north to the back of the run; on the north by the north boundary of that run; on the west by the west boundary of the run, southerly, and by a line south to the starting point.

No. 291—2,880 acres—Lessee, G. R. Caldwell.

Thule Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a marked tree, the south-eastern corner of improvement purchase at Old Woolshed; and bounded on the west by a line north to the back of the run; and on the east by a line, southerly, distant 1 mile from the west boundary to Thule Lagoon.

No. 292—4,480 acres—Lessee, P. Brougham.

Red Plains Run, Billabong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Billabong Creek, at a point $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile west from the west boundary of the run; and bounded on the east by a line south about 7 miles 32 chains to the back boundary of the run; on the south by that boundary, northerly, 1 mile; on the west by a line north to Billabong Creek; and on the north by that creek, north-easterly, to the point of commencement.

No. 293—4,480 acres—Lessee, P. Brougham.

Red Plains Run, Billabong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Billabong Creek, at the junction of Thullabin's Creek; and bounded thence on the east by a line south about 7 miles to the back boundary of the run; on the south by that boundary, westerly, 1 mile; on the west by a line north to Billabong Creek; and on the north-east by that creek, south-easterly, to the point of commencement.

No. 222—1,600 acres—Lessee, Jn. Brougham.

North Currabunganung Run—county of Townsend, on Billabong and Yanko Creeks. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the north

north bank of Billabong Creek, at a point distant about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-easterly from the confluence of the Billabong and Yanko Creeks; and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing north to Yanko Creek; on the north by Yanko Creek, easterly; on the east by a line distant 1 mile from the western boundary, bearing south, to Billabong Creek; and on the south-west by that creek, north-westerly, to the point of commencement.

No. 223—2,880 acres—Lessee, Jn Brougham.

North Currabunganung Run—county of Townsend, on Billabong and Yanko Creeks. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the north bank of Yanko Creek, at a point distant $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles easterly from the confluence of Yanko and Billabong Creeks; and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing north about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the back boundary of the run; on the north by a line bearing east 56 chains; on the east by a line bearing south to Yanko Creek; and on the south by that creek, westerly, to the point of commencement.

No. 224—6,400 acres—Lessee, Jn. Brougham.

North Currabunganung Run—county of Townsend, on Billabong and Yanko Creeks. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the north bank of Billabong Creek, at a point distant 1 mile westerly from the intersection of the eastern boundary of North Currabunganung Run with Billabong Creek; and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing north about 10 miles to the north boundary of the run; on the north by a line bearing west 1 mile; on the west by a line bearing south to Billabong Creek; and on the south by that creek, easterly, to the point of commencement.

No. 120—1,600 acres—Lessees, A. Sutherland and B. Lee.

Barham Run Extension Northerly—county of Wakool, Murray River, at Thule Creek: The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 120 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north to Thule Creek; on the north-east by that creek south-easterly; on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 120 aforesaid, bearing south to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 121—1,280 acres—Lessees, A. Sutherland and B. Lee.

Barham Run Extension Northerly—county of Wakool, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 121 from sale until surveyed, (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north to Barber's Creek; on the north by that creek easterly; and on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 121 aforesaid, bearing south to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 122—1,280 acres—Lessees, A. Sutherland and B. Lee.

Barham Run Extension Northerly—county of Wakool, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 122 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north to Barber's Creek; on the north by Barber's Creek easterly; on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 122 aforesaid, bearing south to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 123—640 acres—Lessee, J. Capel.

Gonn Run Extension Northerly—county of Wakool, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 123 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north to Barber's Creek; on the north by that creek easterly; on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 123 aforesaid, bearing south to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 124—1,280 acres—Lessee, J. Capel.

Gonn Run Extension Northerly—county of Wakool, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 124 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north to the Wakool River; on the north by that river easterly; on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 124 aforesaid, bearing south to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 125—1,920 acres—Lessee, J. Capel.

Gonn Run Extension Northerly—county of Wakool, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 125 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north 3 miles; on the north by a line bearing easterly; on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 125 aforesaid, bearing south, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 126—1,920 acres—Lessee, J. Capel.

Gonn Run Extension Northerly—county of Wakool, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve; and bounded on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 126 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north 3 miles; on the north by a line easterly; on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 126 aforesaid, bearing south, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 127—960 acres—Lessee, S. H. Officer.

Melool Run Extension Northerly—county of Wakool, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 127 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north to Merran Creek; on the north by that creek easterly; on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 127 aforesaid, bearing south, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 128—640 acres—Lessee, S. H. Officer.

Melool Run Extension Northerly—county of Wakool, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundaries of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 128 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north to Merran Creek; on the north by that creek easterly; on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 128 aforesaid, bearing south, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 129—960 acres—Lessee, S. H. Officer.

Willakool Run Extension Northerly—county of Wakool, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 129 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north to Merran Creek; on the north by that creek easterly; on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 129 aforesaid, bearing south, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 133—2,560 acres—Lessees, Trust & Agency Company.

Poon Boon Run Extension Northerly—county of Wakool, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundaries of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded thence on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 133 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north 4 miles; on the north by a line easterly; on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 133 aforesaid, bearing south, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 134—3,840 acres—Lessees, Trust & Agency Company.

Poon Boon Run Extension Northerly—county of Wakool, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded on the west by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of reserve No. 134 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) bearing north 6 miles; on the north by a line bearing easterly; on the east by the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 134 aforesaid, bearing south, to the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 135—1,440 acres—Lessees, Trust and Agency Company.

Poon Boon Run Extension Northerly—county of Wakool, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the back boundary of the Murray River Reserve from lease; and bounded on the north-west by the north-easterly prolongation of the north-western boundary of reserve No. 135 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) north-easterly, to the western boundary of reserve No. 134 from sale until surveyed, &c.; on the east by part of that boundary, southerly;
on

on the south-east by the north-easterly prolongation of the south-eastern boundary of reserve No. 135 aforesaid, bearing south-westerly to the west boundary of the Murray River Reserve aforesaid.

No. 185—1,280 acres—Lessee, G. Sherwin.

Terramia Run—county of Denison, on the Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murray River at a point due south from the south-eastern corner of John Hogg's conditional selection of 160 acres; and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing north 5 miles; on the north by a line bearing east to reserve No. 98 from conditional purchase (notified on the 28th April, 1863); on the east by that reserve, bearing south, to the River Murray; and on the south by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 186—1,120 acres—

Boonoomooana Run—county of Denison, on the Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the south-western corner of reserve No. 107 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) and bounded thence on the east by part of the western boundary of that reserve bearing north 5 miles; on the north by a line bearing west 20 chains; on the west by a line bearing south to the Murray River; and on the south by that river, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 187—480 acres—

County of Denison, on the Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on a lagoon formed by the River Murray, at a point distant 60 chains easterly from the south-eastern corner of George Hillas' portion 2, parish of Baroogo; and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing north 3 miles; on the north by a line bearing west 20 chains; on the west by a line bearing south to the aforesaid lagoon; and on the south by a line, easterly, along the margin of the lagoon to the point of commencement.

No. 188—480 acres—Lessee, P. Hennessy.

Murray Run—county of Denison, on the Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point on a lagoon formed by the River Murray $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-westerly from the south-western corner of reserve No. 109 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing north 3 miles; on the north by a line bearing west 20 chains; on the west by a line bearing south to the lagoon; and on the south by that lagoon, easterly, to the point of commencement.

No. 189—960 acres—Lessee, P. Hennessy.

Murray Run—county of Denison, on the Murray River, near Treumwal. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the south-western corner of reserve No. 111 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) and bounded thence on the east by part of the western boundary of that reserve bearing north 3 miles; on the north by a line bearing west $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile; on the west by a line bearing south to a lagoon formed by the River Murray, and by the eastern side of that lagoon to the River Murray; and on the south by that river, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 190—960 acres—Lessee, J. M'Donnell.

Wannock Run—county of Townsend, near Wappareen Reserve, Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the south-eastern corner of reserve No. 113 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863) and bounded thence on the west by part of the eastern boundary line of that reserve, bearing north 3 miles; on the north by a line bearing east to the eastern boundary of the Narabula Run; on the east by that boundary line bearing south to the River Murray; and on the south by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 191—480 acres—Lessees, J. M'Learin and Sons.

Morocco Run—county of Townsend, on the Murray River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murray River, at the south-eastern corner of reserve No. 115 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 7th November, 1863); and bounded thence on the west by the eastern boundary of that reserve, bearing north 3 miles; on the north by a line easterly; on the east by a line distant 20 chains east from the western boundary, bearing south to the Murray River; and on the south by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 192—1,280 acres—Lessee, H. S. Lewes.

Moirs Run—county of Cadell, on the Murray River, at Lake Moira. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murray River, at the north-eastern corner of reserve No. 89 from sale until surveyed, &c., (notified on the 12th February, 1863); and bounded thence on the south by the northern boundary of that reserve and its westerly prolongation, being in all a line bearing west 4 miles; on the west by a line northerly; on the north by a line distant 40 chains from the southern boundary, bearing east to the Murray River; and on the east by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 204

No. 204—11,360 acres—Lessee, E. J. Hogg.

Mathoura Run, Edward River, and Paradise Block Run, R. 1. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Edward River, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles above its junction with the Murray River; and bounded on the south by a line west about $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles, passing about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north of the north boundary of the Mathoura Reserve from lease, to the back boundary fence of Paradise Block Run; on the west by that boundary fence northerly 1 mile; on the north by a line bearing east to the Edward River; and on the east by that river, southerly, to the point of commencement.

No. 205—3,680 acres—Lessee, E. J. Hogg.

Mathoura Run, on the Edward River, R. 2. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: And bounded on the south, from the Edward River, by a line bearing west, crossing Gulph Creek, 2 miles 65 chains north from the north boundary of Mathoura Reserve from lease, to the back boundary of the Mathoura Run; on the west by that boundary northerly $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; on the north by a line bearing east to the Edward River; and on the east by that river southerly, to the point of commencement.

No. 206—10,560 acres—Lessee, E. T. Hogg.

Mathoura and Paradise Block Runs, R. 3. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Edward River; and bounded on the north by a line west crossing Gulph Creek, at the south boundaries of suburban lands, Village of Yallama, (proclaimed 19th October, 1864) bearing west to the west boundary of Paradise Block Run; on the west by a boundary southerly 1 mile; on the south by a line bearing east to the Edward River; and on the east by that river, northerly, 1 mile to the point of commencement.

No. 207—7,040 acres—Lessee, E. J. Hogg.

Mathoura Run: At the junction of Gulph Creek with the Edward River, R. 4. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Edward River, and bounded on the north, from the junction of Gulph Creek to the Edward River, by the north boundary of Mathoura Run, bearing westerly to the back boundary of that run; on the west by that boundary, southerly, 1 mile; on the south by a line bearing east to the Edward River; and on the east by that river to the point of commencement.

No. 208—3,840 acres—

Yallama Run, Edward River, R. 6. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Edward River, at the south-east corner of J. Tyson's 320 acres; and bounded on the north by a line bearing west to the back boundary of Yallama Run; on the west by that boundary southerly; on the south by a line forming partly the north boundary of reserve from lease No. 114, (notified 16th April, 1862) distant about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the north boundary, bearing east to the Edward River; and on the east by that river, northerly, to the point of commencement.

No. 209—3,680 acres—

Yallama Run, Edward River, R. 5. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Edward River, at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south from the south-east corner of J. Tyson's 320 acres; and bounded thence on the north by a line west 6 miles, to the back boundary of the Yallama Run; on the west by that boundary, southerly, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile; on the south by the westerly prolongation of the north boundary of portion No. 1 of 52 a, J. H. Hawkins' C.P., parish of Yallamba, and that boundary bearing east to the north-east corner of that portion; thence by the east boundary of that portion, southerly, and the northern boundaries of portions 8, 9, 12, and 13, to the north-east corner of the latter portion; and thence by a line bearing east to the Edward River, and on the east by that river, northerly, to the point of commencement.

No. 225—640 acres—No lessee.

Morbringer Run, county of Hume, parish of Morebringer. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a marked tree M. P. 2, being the north-east corner of Johanna Sealey's selection; and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing north 1 mile; on the north by a line bearing west 1 mile; on the west by a line bearing south 1 mile; and on the south by a line bearing east 1 mile, to the point of commencement.

No. 195—7,680 acres—Lessees, J. B. Barnett and E. Klingender.

North Gunambil and South Gunambil Runs, Billabong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing near a dam on Billabong Creek, about 3 miles and 30 chains westerly from Gunambil Home Station; and bounded on the west by a line south to the back boundary of the South Gunambil Run, and by a line north, crossing the Billabong Creek, to the back boundary of North Gunambil Run; bounded on the east by a line 60 chains distant from and parallel to the west boundary.

No. 196—7,680 acres—Lessees, C. H. Barber and F. T. Moore.

Gunambil and Burrangong Runs. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Billabong Creek; bounded on the west by the east boundary of Barber and Moor's pre-emptive portion, 640 acres, and its southerly prolongation to the

the back boundary of the run, and by a line north, crossing the creek, to the back boundary of Wilson's Burrangong Run; bounded on the east by a line 60 chains distant from and parallel to the west boundary.

No. 197—8,960 acres—Lessees, C. H. Barber and F. T. Moore, and J. Wilson.

Gunambil and Burrangong Runs, Billabong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Billabong Creek, at a point about 3 miles easterly from Gunambil Home Station; bounded on the west by a line south to back boundary of Burrangong Run; and bounded on the east by a line 1 mile distant from and parallel to the west boundary passing through the aforesaid runs.

No. 198—7,680 acres—Lessees, C. H. Barber and F. T. Moore, and J. Wilson.

Gunambil and Burrangong Runs, Billabong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a dam on the Billabong Creek, about 6 miles 24 chains easterly from Gunambil Home Station; and bounded on the west by a line north to the back boundary of Burrangong Run, and by a line south to the back boundary of Gunambil Run; and bounded on east 60 chains distant from and parallel to the west boundary passing through each of the aforesaid runs.

No. 199—1,280 acres—Lessees, C. H. Barber and F. T. Moore, and J. Wilson.

On the Gunambil and Burrangong Runs, Billabong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Billabong Creek at the north-west corner of Gunambil Run, being 5 miles and 16 chains westerly from Barber and Moore's head station; and bounded on the west by a line south 1 mile, and by a line north, crossing the Billabong Creek, 1 mile; and bounded on the east by a $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from and parallel to the west boundary, 1 mile north and 1 mile south.

No. 200—960 acres—Lessee, G. Day.

Four-mile Creek Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the north-west corner of a measured portion of 612 acres on the Four-mile Creek; and bounded partly on the south by the north boundary of that portion, and its easterly prolongation, in all a line east 3 miles; and bounded on the north by a line $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from and parallel to the south boundary.

No. 201—480 acres—Lessee, G. Day.

On the Four-mile Creek Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Bounded on the north by the south boundary of a measured portion of 612 acres and that line prolonged easterly, being in all 3 miles; and bounded on the south by a line 20 chains distant from and parallel to the north boundary. This is a reserve under the 5th section of the Occupation Act.

No. 202—960 acres—Lessee, G. Day.

On Four-mile Creek Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Four-mile Creek, at a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile southerly from the south-west corner of a measured portion of 612 acres; and bounded on the north by a line east 3 miles; and bounded on the south by a line $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile distant from and parallel to the north boundary.

No. 203—640 acres—Lessee, J. B. Sharp.

On Greenhills Run—county of Wynyard. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Nacka Nacka Creek, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile northerly from the confluence of Sharpe's Creek; bounded on the south-east by a line bearing south 50 degrees west to Darlow's Creek, and extended westerly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and bounded on the north by a line 1 mile distant from and parallel to the aforesaid boundary.

No. 210—7,680 acres—Lessee, J. Tyson.

Lower Deniliquin Run, R. No. 2. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point on the Edward River, 3 miles west from the west boundary of old reserve of North Deniliquin; on the east by a line north to the northern boundary of the run; on the west by a line 1 mile from and parallel to the eastern boundary, bearing south to the Edward River, and by that river, south-easterly, to the point of commencement.

No. 211—3,840 acres—Lessee, J. Tyson.

Lower Deniliquin Run, R. No. 3. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the north bank of the Edward River, at the south-west corner of the run; on the west by the western boundary of the run north to its back boundary; on the east by a line parallel to and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the western boundary south to the Edward River, and by the Edward River, westerly, to the point of commencement.

No. 212—2,080 acres—Lessee, J. Tyson.

Lower Deniliquin Run, R. No. 1. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the north boundary of the population boundary reserve of North Deniliquin $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile from its north-west corner; and bounded on the west by a line bearing north to the back boundary of the run; on the east by a line parallel to and

and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the western boundary bearing south to the population boundary ; and on the south by the population boundary to the point of commencement.

No. 213—10,880 acres—Lessee, J. Tyson.

Deniliquin Run, R. No. 1. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries : Commencing at a point on the north bank of Tuppall Creek, bearing north 30 degrees west, 45 chains from the south-east corner of the run ; and bounded thence on the east by a line north to the northern boundary of the run ; on the west by a line 1 mile from and parallel to the eastern boundary, bearing south to Tuppall Creek ; and on the south by Tuppall Creek, south-easterly, to the point of commencement.

No. 214—10,880 acres—Lessee, J. Tyson.

Deniliquin Run, R. No. 2. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries : Commencing at a point on the north bank of Tuppall Creek, 20 chains easterly from the eastern boundary of population reserve of Deniliquin ; and bounded on the west by a line bearing north to the northern boundary of the run ; on the east by a line parallel to and 1 mile from the western boundary, bearing south to Tuppall Creek ; and on the south by Tuppall Creek, westerly, to the point of commencement.

No. 215—6,720 acres—Lessees, J. Robertson and R. Landale.

Moulamein Run, R. No. 3. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries : Commencing on the north bank of the Edward River, 1 mile west of the western boundary of Moulamein Reserve, and bounded on the east by a line north 18 degrees east, crossing the back line of Moulamein Run to the back line of Oak Forest Run ; on the west by a line $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from and parallel to the eastern boundary to the Edward River, and by the Edward River, easterly, to the point of commencement.

No. 216—6,720 acres—Lessees, J. Robertson and R. Landale.

Mooloomon Run, No. 1. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries : Commencing at the south-eastern corner of the run, at a marked tree on the north bank of the Billabong Creek ; and bounded on the east by the eastern boundary of that run and the eastern boundary of the back block "Oak Forest," northerly, to the back line of Oak Forest Run ; on the west by a line parallel to and 1 mile from the eastern boundary, southerly, to the Billabong Creek, and by that creek, northerly, to the point of commencement.

No. 217—10,240 acres—Lessees, J. Robertson and R. Landale.

Mooloomon Run, No. 4. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries : Commencing on the north bank of the Edward River, at the south-western corner of the run ; and bounded on the west by the west boundary of that run, and by the west boundary of Oak Forest Run, northerly, to the back boundary of the latter run ; on the east by lines parallel to and 1 mile from the western boundary, southerly, to the Edward River, and by that river, westerly, to the point of commencement.

No. 218—6,720 acres—Lessees, J. Robertson and R. Landale.

Mooloomon Run, No. 2. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries : Commencing on the north bank of the Billabong Creek, 5 chains east of the eastern boundary of Moulamein Reserve ; and bounded on the east by a line north, crossing the back boundary of Moulamein Run, to the back boundary of Oak Forest ; on the west by a line $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from and parallel to the east boundary, southerly, to the Billabong Creek, and by that Creek, north-easterly, to the point of commencement.

No. 219—7,040 acres—Lessees, M. Shanahan, P. A. Jennings, and M. A. Jennings.

Warbrean Run—county of Townsend, at Kyalite, on the Edward River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries : Commencing at a tree marked W over No. 1, at a place on the Edward River known as Kyalite, about 2 miles west from the north-eastern corner of the Warbrean Station ; and bounded on the east by a line bearing south to the southern boundary or back line of the run ; on the south by part or that boundary, bearing west 1 mile ; and on the west by a line parallel to the east boundary line, bearing north to the Edward River ; and on the north by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 220—8,000 acres—Lessees, M. Shanahan, S. A. Jennings, and M. A. Jennings.

Warbrean Run—county of Townsend, on the Edward River, at Bonarco. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries : Commencing at a tree marked W over No. 2, at a place on the Edward River known as Bonarco ; and bounded on the east by a line bearing south to the southern boundary or back line of Warbrean Run ; on the south by a line bearing west 1 mile ; and on the west by a line parallel to the eastern boundary line, bearing north to the Edward River ; and on the north by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 221—5,280 acres—Lessees, M. Shanahan, W. A. Jennings, and M. A. Jennings.

Warbrean Run, county of Townsend, on Yalla Kool Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries : Commencing at a tree marked W over No. 3, at a place on the Yalla Kool Creek, known as Yalla Kool ; and bounded on the east by a line south to the southern boundary or back line of the Warbrean Run ; on the south
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by a line bearing westerly 60 chains; and on the west by a line parallel to the eastern boundary line, bearing north to Yalla Kool Creek; and on the north by that creek, easterly, to the point of commencement.

No. 228—300 acres—Lessee, Mrs. Ann Stuckey.

Willie Pluma Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the north-east corner of portion 45 in Willie Ploma; and bounded on the west by the east boundary of that portion; on the south by the north boundary of portion 46 in Willie Ploma and the Main Southern Road; on the east by the west boundaries of portions 10, 11, and 12, in the parish of South Gundagai; and on the north by the Murrumbidgee River, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 228 A—640 acres—Lessee, Mrs. Ann Stuckey.

Willie Plumah Run—county of Wynyard, at a tree marked A. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at about 1 mile from the south-west corner of portion 99, A. Stuckey, C.P., 100 acres in the parish of Willie Ploma; and bounded on the west by a line bearing south 1 mile, forming partly the east boundaries of portions 102 and 99 aforesaid; on the south by a line east 1 mile; on the east by a line north 1 mile; and on the north by a line west 1 mile to the point of commencement.

No. 229—640 acres—Lessee, Mrs. Ann Stuckey.

Willie Pluma Run—county of Wynyard. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a tree marked B, bearing about east 1 mile from the south-east corner of portion 88, in the parish of Willie Ploma; and bounded on the south by a line extending east 1 mile, north 1 mile, west 1 mile, and south 1 mile to the point of commencement. This reserve to include Campbell's Meadow on the Gundagai and Tumut Road.

No. 304—4,000 acres—Lessee, G. Fairburn.

Elielwah Run, Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, at the north-east corner of the run; and bounded on the east by the east boundary of the southerly to its back boundary; and on the west by a line north, and distant $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile from the east boundary, to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the north by that river.

No. 305—8,320 acres—Lessee, G. Fairburn.

Elelewah Run, Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west from the east boundary of the run; and bounded on the east by a line south to the back boundary of the run; and on the west by a line north, and distant 1 mile from the east boundary, to the Murrumbidgee River.

No. 306—640 acres—Lessee, R. F. Horsley.

Yabtree Run: Commencing at a gum-tree marked A over WR, situated on the south bank of the Murrumbidgee River, about 100 yards above the old sheep station hut, on the top end of the sheep station flat; thence by a line south 1 mile; thence by a line west 1 mile; thence by a line north about 1 mile to the Murrumbidgee River.

No. 307—1,280 acres—Lessee, R. F. Horsley.

Yabtree Run: Commencing at a gum-tree marked B over WR, situated on the western bank of Hillas' Creek, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the confluence of that creek with the Murrumbidgee River; thence by a line west 1 mile; thence by a line south 1 mile; thence by a line east 2 miles; and thence by a line north 1 mile; and thence by a line west to the tree marked as above.

No. 308—1,280 acres—Lessee, R. F. Horsley.

Yabtree Run: Commencing at a gum-tree marked C over WR, situated on the western bank of Hillas' Creek, near a large rock about $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile above the bridge; thence by a line west 1 mile; thence by a line south 1 mile; thence by a line east 2 miles; thence by a line north 1 mile; and thence by a line west 1 mile to the marked tree aforesaid.

No. 309—640 acres—Lessee, R. F. Horsley.

Yabtree Run: Commencing at a gum-tree marked D over WR, situated on the western bank of Hillas' Creek, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile below the confluence of the Nacka Nacka and Yaven Yaven Creeks; thence by a line west 1 mile; thence by a line south 1 mile; and thence by a line east to the Yaven Yaven Creek.

No. 310—1,280 acres—Lessee, R. F. Horsley.

Yabtree Run: Commencing at a gum-tree marked E over WR, situated on the western bank of Hillas' Creek, about 1 mile above Delanty's Hut; thence by a line west 1 mile; thence by a line south 1 mile; thence by a line east 2 miles; thence by a line north 1 mile; and by a line west to the marked tree aforesaid.

No. 311

No. 311—640 acres—Lessee, R. R. Horsley.

Yabtree Run: Commencing at a yellow box-tree marked F over WR, situated about 2 chains west of Thistle Camp; thence by a line east 1 mile; thence by a line south 1 mile; thence by a line west 1 mile; and thence by a line north 1 mile to the marked tree aforesaid.

No. 318—30,240 acres—Lessee, H. S. Lewes.

Moirs Run—county of Cadell, at Moama. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murray River, at a point bearing about north $35\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east, and distant about 4 miles and 8 chains from the confluence of Goulburn and Murray Rivers; and bounded thence on the east by a line north, about 3 miles, to the south boundary of the extension to reserve No. 90 from sale until surveyed, (notified 22nd December, 1865); on the north by that boundary, being a line passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south of the south boundary of 1,361 acres reserved from sale until surveyed, &c., 8th December, 1865, parish of Bama, bearing west about 7 miles; thence by a line crossing the north-westerly extension of reserve No. 91, (notified 22nd December, 1865) south-westerly; and thence by the south boundary of the westerly extension of that reserve, bearing west about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to its junction with the northerly extension of reserve No. 95 from sale until surveyed, (notified 22nd December, 1861) thence on the west by the east boundary of that reserve, bearing south about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-west corner of J. Rousch's conditional purchase of 320 acres, being portion No. 46, parish of Tataila; thence on the south by the north boundary of that 320 acres bearing east, by the east boundary of that 320 acres bearing south, and by the north boundaries of R. Berryman's 185 acres, C. P., portion 26, parish of Tataila; J. Halschers 185 acres, parish of Tataila, C. P. portion 25, and portion 24 of 885 acres, bearing east to the north-east corner of portion 24 aforesaid; thence by the north-eastern boundaries of portions 23 and 21, parish of Tataila, south-easterly, to the north boundary of the reserve on account of the population of the town of Moama; thence by the north and the east boundaries of that population reserve, being lines bearing east and south to Back Water Creek; thence by that creek, downwards, to the Murray River: and thence by that river, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 312—1,280 acres—Lessee, T. Mitchell.

County of Goulburn, Woomargama Run, Woomargama or Mountain Creek: Commencing on Woomargama or Mountain Creek, at a peg about 6 yards from a box-tree marked broad-arrow R. 110, being a point bearing north 45 degrees east from south-east corner of J. Dickson's 320 acres; and bounded on the north-west by a line bearing south 45 degrees west to that corner; on the west by a line southerly; on the south-east by a line parallel with and distant 1 mile from the north-western boundary, north-easterly, to Woomargama or Mountain Creek; and on the north-east by that Creek, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 313—1,280 acres—Lessee, T. Mitchell.

County of Goulburn, Woomargama Run, Woomargama or Mountain Creek: Commencing on Woomargama or Mountain Creek, at a peg about 6 yards from a box-tree marked broad-arrow R. 110, being a point bearing north-east from the south-eastern corner of J. Dickson's 320 acres; and bounded thence on the north-west by a line bearing north 45 degrees east to the back boundary of the run; on the north-east by part of that boundary; on the south-east by a line parallel with and distant $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the north-western boundary, south-westerly, to Woomargama Creek; and on the south-west by that creek, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 314—1,280 acres—Lessee, T. Mitchell.

County of Goulburn, Woomargama Run, Woomargama or Mountain Creek: Commencing on the Woomargama or Mountain Creek, at a point distant 10 yards from a box-tree marked broad-arrow R 121; and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing north 26 degrees east 1 mile; on the north by a line; on the east by a line parallel with and distant $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the boundary, southerly, to Woomargama Creek; and on the south by that creek, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 315—1,280 acres—Lessee, T. Mitchell.

County of Goulburn, Woomargama Run, Woomargama or Mountain Creek: Commencing on Woomargama or Mountain Creek, at a red gum-tree marked broad-arrow R 116, being a point distant 11 chains and 50 links east from the north-east corner of portion 3, parish of Woomargama; and bounded thence on the south-west by a line bearing south 45 degrees east 2 miles; on the south-east by part of that boundary; on the north-east by a line parallel with and distant 78 chains from the north-eastern boundary north-westerly to Woomargama or Mountain Creek, and by that creek, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 316—1,280 acres—Lessee, T. Mitchell.

County of Goulburn, Woomargama Run, Woomargama or Mountain Creek: Commencing on Woomargama or Mountain Creek, at a point distant about 13 yards from a box-tree marked broad-arrow R 128; and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing north to the south boundary of reserve No. 333; on the north by part of that boundary, westerly; on the west by a line parallel with and distant $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the eastern boundary, southerly, to Woomargama or Mountain Creek, at the north-east corner of portion

portion 3, parish of Woomargama; and by that creek, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 398—2,720 acres—Lessee, E. L. Splatt.

Beremegad Run: Commencing at a point where the boundary fence between Wangaradergie, and Beremegad touches the Wakool River; and bounded on the west by that fence extending to the northern boundary of the run; thence by a portion of that boundary east $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; thence by a line parallel to the western boundary southerly to the Wakool; and by that river to the point of commencement.

No. 399—2,720 acres—Lessee, E. L. Splatt.

Beremegad Run: Commencing at a tree marked BGD over 2, being at the effluence of a creek from the Wakool River immediately below the Old Cobwell Hut, and about 2 miles in a direct line below the junction of Christie's Creek with the Wakool; and bounded on the west by a line extending north to the boundary of the run; thence by a portion of that boundary east $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; thence south to the Wakool; and by that river to the point of commencement.

No. 400—2,720 acres—Lessee, E. L. Splatt.

Beremegad Run: Commencing at a tree marked BGD over 3, near Brooke's Hut, on the Wakool River, and about 30 chains in a direct line below the junction of the Merribit Creek with the Wakool; and bounded on the east by a line extending north to the boundary of the run; thence by a portion of that boundary west $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; thence south to the Wakool; and by that river to the point of commencement.

No. 401—5,760 acres—Lessee, E. L. Splatt.

Beremegad Run: Commencing at a tree marked BGD over 4, on the Wakool River; 1 mile west of a line drawn north from the Merribit Bridge; and bounded on the east by a line extending north to the boundary of the run; thence by a portion of that boundary west 1 mile; thence south to the Wakool; and by that river to the point of commencement.

No. 402—2,880 acres—Lessee, E. L. Splatt.

Beremegad Run: Commencing at a tree marked BGD over 5, on the Wakool River near an old sheep station known as Old Grindamill, and about 1 mile and 66 chains in a direct line from where the western boundary of the run touches the Wakool; and bounded on the east by a line extending north to the boundary of the run; thence by a portion of that boundary west $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; thence south to the Wakool; and by that river to the point of commencement.

No. 403—1,760 acres—Lessee, E. L. Splatt.

Beremegad Run: Commencing at a point where the boundary fence between the north Wakool Run and Beremegad touches the Wakool; and bounded on the east by that fence; on the west by lines parallel to and distant 30 chains from that fence; on the north by the boundary of the run; and on the south by Wakool River.

No. 404—2,240 acres—Lessee, Keith Petrie.

Brown's Springs Run: Commencing on Petrie's Creek, at a tree marked P 4, distant about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in a westerly direction from the homestead; and bounded on the east by a line extending northerly a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and extending in a southerly direction a distance of about 2 miles; on the west by a line 1 mile from and parallel to the east boundary line.

No. 405—800 acres—Lessee, Keith Petrie.

Brown's Springs Run: Commencing on Petrie's Creek, at a tree marked P 4, distant about 3 miles in a north-westerly direction from the homestead; and bounded on the north by a line extending westerly a distance of about 2 miles, and extending in an easterly direction a distance of about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from and parallel to the north boundary line.

No. 406—1,280 acres—Lessee, Keith Petrie.

Brown's Springs Run: Commencing on a creek which flows into Petrie's Creek, at a tree marked P 6, distant about 2 miles in a westerly direction from the homestead; and bounded on the north by a line extending westerly a distance of about 2 miles, and extending in an easterly direction a distance of about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; on the south by a line $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from and parallel to the north boundary line.

No. 407—3,200 acres—Lessee, Jas. Wilson.

Burrongong Run, on the north bank of Billabong Creek, 1 mile frontage to the said creek: Commencing from the west boundary of the pre-emptive section, 320 acres, already applied for, purchased by me at the Burrongong Home Station; thence by the said creek 1 mile westward; thence by a line due north to the back boundary of the run with Mr. Chapman's Butherwa; thence by that boundary 1 mile eastward; thence by a line due south to the point of commencement.

No. 408—3,200 acres—Lessee, Jas. Wilson.

Burrongong Run—on the north bank of the Billabong Creek, 1 mile frontage to the Billabong Creek: Commencing at the eastern boundary of the pre-emptive section which I have applied to purchase, adjoining the dam known as Moore's dam; thence by the Billabong Creek 1 mile eastward; thence by a line due north to the back boundary of the said run with Mr. Chapman's Butherwa Run; thence westward 1 mile by said boundary; thence by a line due south to the point of commencement.

No. 409—3,200 acres—Lessee, Jas. Wilson.

Burrongong Run—on the north bank of the Billabong Creek, 1 mile frontage to said creek: Commencing from the site of a proposed dam I am about to construct, about midway between the two dams already existing on the creek; thence by the said creek eastward 1 mile; thence by a line due north to the back boundary of this run with Mr. Chapman's Butherwa Run; thence by the said boundary 1 mile westward; thence by a line due south to the point of commencement.

No. 410—640 acres—Lessees, Theodotus J. Sumner and Wm. Faed.

Butherwa Run—upon the north side of Urana Creek, known as the Hill Plain Camp, situated in a northerly direction from Butherwa House, and distant from same about 4 miles: Commencing at its north-western corner, at a box-tree marked T standing upon the south-western portion of a swamp known as the First Round Swamp, and bounded by a line 1 mile east; from thence by a line 1 mile south; from thence by a line 1 mile west; and from thence by a line 1 mile north to the starting point tree marked T. The centre of the above square mile is box-tree marked L.

No. 411—3,200 acres—Lessees, Theodotus J. Sumner and Wm. Faed.

Butherwa Run: Commencing at that spot upon the north bank of Urana Creek where my upper or eastern boundary line crosses the said creek, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above my homestead, and running down the northern bank of the creek in a westerly direction for 1 mile, and bounded upon the east by my Butherwa boundary line, extending along the same for 5 miles; and bounded upon the west by a line 1 mile from and parallel to the east boundary line extending 5 miles back from Urana Creek.

No. 412—2,560 acres—Lessees, Theodotus J. Sumner and Wm. Faed.

Butherwa Run: That portion of Urana Creek, south side, where the upper or eastern boundary line crosses the creek about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above my homestead: from thence down the south side of Urana Creek in a westerly direction for 1 mile; from thence south 4 miles; and on the east by a line parallel to and 1 mile from the west line, and extending the same distance back.

No. 413—640 acres—Lessees, Theodotus J. Sumner and Wm. Faed.

Butherwa Run: That spot known as the Creek Camp, centered by a pine-tree marked L, situated west-north-west 1 mile from my Butherwa homestead.

No. 414—640 acres—Lessees, Theodotus J. Sumner and Wm. Faed.

Butherwa Run: That spot of land known as the Boree, centred by box-tree marked L, standing about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-west or thereabouts from my homestead.

No. 415—2,560 acres—Lessee, F. Valiant.

Chah Sing Station: Commencing at a point on Edward River where the eastern boundary fence of Chah Sing Station enters it; and bounded on the eastern side by a line of fence running south-westerly to a cross fence distant about 4 miles; and on the western side by a line 1 mile from and parallel to the eastern boundary.

No. 416—2,560 acres—Lessee, F. Valiant.

Chah Sing Station: Commencing at a tree marked W over 2 (distant about 5 miles in a westerly direction from the eastern boundary of run), and extending 40 chains east and 40 chains west; and bounded on the east and west by lines running south, parallel to and distant from each other 1 mile, extending from River Edward to a cross fence distant about 4 miles.

No. 417—1,120 acres—Lessee, F. Valiant.

Chah Sing Station: Commencing at a hut on River Edward (distant about 10 miles in a westerly direction from eastern boundary of run), and extending 35 chains north-west and 5 chains south-east; bounded on the eastern side by a line running south-westerly from Edward River to a cross fence a distance of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and on the western side by a line $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from and parallel to the eastern boundary.

No. 418—1,600 acres—Lessee, F. Valiant.

Chah Sing Station: Commencing at hut on Neimar River (distant in a westerly direction about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from point where the eastern boundary fence of run enters the said river), and extending 40 chains east and 40 chains west; and bounded on the east and west by lines parallel to and distant from each other 1 mile, running north from the Neimar River to a cross distant about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

No. 419

No. 419—800 acres—Lessee, F. Valiant.

Water Reserve No. 5, Chah Sing Station, frontage to the Neimar River: Commencing at a point on Neimar River, where dividing fence enters it (distant about 5 miles in a westerly direction from eastern boundary fence of run); and bounded on the eastern side by a line running north to a cross fence distant about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and on the western side by a line $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from and parallel to the eastern boundary.

No. 420—2,560 acres—Lessee, W. Chapman.

Eughranna or Mundawathery Run. That portion of Urana Creek, upon the south side: Commencing from pine-tree marked V, nearly opposite Messrs. Watt and Thompson's (proprietors or lessees of North Urana) homesteads; and bounded upon the eastern side by a line running due south 4 miles; bounded upon the northern side by Urana Creek 1 mile; and bounded upon the west by a line running south 1 mile from and parallel to the eastern boundary line.

No. 421—640 acres—Lessee, W. Chapman.

Eughranna Run: That square mile centred by oak-tree marked V, situated about 4 miles west-south-west from homestead, and 1 mile in west-north-west direction from Varly's Gums.

No. 422—640 acres—Lessee, G. Fairburn.

Eli Elwah Run, No. 7: About 10 miles south from the River Murrumbidgee, 1 mile west from eastern boundary, containing swamp known as the Vicerage Swamp and Pine Ridge, and as a camping place for sheep.

No. 423—640 acres—Lessee, G. Fairburn.

Eli Elwah Run, No. 4, 640 acres: About 8 miles south from the River Murrumbidgee, 3 miles east from telegraph line, containing a dry swamp known as the Box Swamp, and used as a camping-place for sheep.

No. 424—640 acres—Lessee, G. Fairburn.

Eli Elwah Run, No. 12: 4 miles west from eastern boundary, 2 miles east from Somerville's Hut Camp, containing swamp known as Evans' Swamp, and as a camping-place for sheep.

No. 425—640 acres—Lessee, G. Fairburn.

Eli Elwah Run, No. 18: About 2 miles east from western boundary, 2 miles north from southern boundary, containing swamp known as Cane Swamp, and used as a camping-place for sheep.

No. 426—640 acres—Lessee, M. Pearce.

Howlong Run: Commencing at a tree marked MP over I, situated at the north-west end of the Long Plain, about 9 miles north-north-west of my station, the marked tree to be the centre of the reserve.

No. 427—640 acres—Lessees, A. Dight and Jn. Hay.

Maragle Run: $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile along the general course of the River Edwards, westerly from the south-east corner of Murgah Run, and running parallel with the fence dividing Murgah from Baratta to the back fence, about 8 miles.

No. 428—1,920 acres—Lessees, A. Dight and Jn. Hay.

Maragle Run: 40 chains on each side of the subdivision fence, about 3 miles east of Murgah Station, and running parallel to the fence from the Edward River, north, to the back fence; distance, about 6 miles.

No. 429—5,120 acres—Lessees, A. Dight and Jn. Hay.

Maragle Run: Commencing at a tree marked MI on the Maragle Creek, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north of the junction of the Back Creek with the Maragle Creek; and bounded on the south by a line extending east and west to the boundaries of the Maragle Run; on the north by a line distant 1 mile from and parallel to the southern boundary; and on the east and west by portions of the boundary lines of the run.

No. 430—4,480 acres—Lessees, A. Dight and Jn. Hay.

Maragle Run: Commencing at a tree, M 2, on the Maragle Creek, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the junction of the Back Creek with the Maragle Creek; and bounded on the south by a line extending east and west to the boundaries of the Maragle Run; on the north by a line distant 1 mile from and parallel to the southern boundary; and on the east and west by portions of the boundary lines of the run.

No. 431—2,720 acres—Lessees, A. Brock and J. Hardie.

Nowrame Run: Commencing at the north-east corner of Nowrame Run; and bounded on the east by the eastern boundary of that run, a fenced line $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile wide; and extending from the northern boundary of said (Billabong) creek to the southern or back line of Nowrame.

No. 432

No. 432—5,120 acres—Lessees, A. Brock and J. Hardie.

Nowrame Run: Commencing at a peg on the Nowrame Creek, about 1 mile nearly due west of the house at the home station; and bounded on the east by lines north and south to back and front of the run 72 chains wide; westerly from said north and south lines.

No. 433—3,840 acres—Lessees, A. Brock and J. Hardie.

Nowrame Run: Commencing at a peg on the Nowrame Creek, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile easterly from the house at the home station; and bounded on the west by lines north and south to the back and front of the run $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile wide easterly from said north and south run.

No. 434—3,840 acres—Lessee, Thomas Learmonth.

Upon Nyang Run, at Moulamein, frontage to the Edwards: Commencing at the River Edwards, where it is crossed by the western boundary of the Moulamein Reserve, which is supposed to be now $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile square; south about 6 miles; thence west 1 mile; thence north a line parallel to and 1 mile distant from the eastern boundary to the River Edwards.

No. 435—3,840 acres—Lessee, Thomas Learmonth.

Upon Nyang Run, at Moulamein, frontage to the Edwards: Commencing where the fence of the paddock, known as the Three-mile Paddock, enters the Edwards, at the western end of the fence; bounded on the west by a line running south to River Neimur; and on the east by a line extending from the Neimur to the Edwards parallel to and 1 mile distant from the western boundary.

No. 436—800 acres—Lessee, Thomas Learmonth.

Upon Nyang Run, at Moulamein, frontage to the Edwards: Commencing where the Balpool Run enters the Edwards, following the direction of the boundary fence south-easterly about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a brush fence; thence westerly $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; thence north-easterly to the Edwards, a line parallel to and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile distant from the eastern boundary.

No. 437—1,440 acres—Lessee, Thomas Learmonth.

Upon Nyang Run, at Moulamein, frontage to the Neimur: Commencing at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile east of the hut known as O'Brien's Hut; bounded on the east by a line running south to the Neimur, and north till it meets the boundary fence with Balpool Run, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; bounded on the west by a line parallel to and 1 mile distant from the eastern boundary, but extending beyond it about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to a brush fence.

No. 438—1,600 acres—Lessee, Thomas Learmonth.

Upon Nyang Run, Moulamein—frontage to the Neimur: Commencing at a point on the Neimur, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile east of a tree on Wangaradgerie Point, marked W over 5; bounded on the east by a line running north about 5 miles; and on the west by a line parallel to and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile distant from the eastern boundary.

No. 439—2,560 acres—Lessee, Thomas Learmonth.

Upon Nyang Run, at Moulamein—frontage to the Neimur: Bounded on the east by a line from the River Neimur, passing 10 chains east of the Pucklealley Hut, running north about 4 miles; bounded on the west by a line parallel to and 1 mile distant from the eastern boundary.

No. 440—4,480 acres—Lessees, J. Henty and H. J. Neille.

Round Hill Run: Commencing at a tree marked broad-arrow over R 157, on the north bank of the Billabong Creek, at a point about 60 chains west from the east boundary of Round Hill Run; and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing north to the north boundary of the Round Hill Run; on the north by the north boundary of the Round Hill Run westerly 60 chains; on the west by a line bearing south to the south boundary of the Round Hill Run; on the south by the south boundary of the Round Hill Run; from thence north to the point of commencement.

No. 441—800 acres—Lessees, A. Dight and Jn. Hay.

Tooma Run: Commencing at a point where the northern boundary of the Wela-regang Reserve intersects the western boundary of the Tooma Run; and bounded on the south by a line extending east to the Tooma River; on the north by a line distant $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from and parallel to the southern boundary, and extending from the western boundary of the run to the Tumbarumba Creek; on the east by the Tooma River and Tumbarumba Creek; and on the west by portion of the boundary of the run.

No. 442—3,840 acres—Lessees, A. Dight and Jn. Hay.

Tooma Run: Commencing at the north-eastern corner post of the Tooma stock-yard; and bounded on the north by a line extending east and west to the boundaries of the Tooma Run; on the south by a line distant 1 mile from and parallel to the northern boundary; and on the east and west by portions of the boundary lines of the run.

No. 443

No. 443—2,560 acres—Lessees, A. Dight and Jn. Hay.

Tooma Run: Commencing at a tree marked T3, on the Tumbarumba Creek, 2 miles north of the north of the north-eastern corner post of the Tooma stockyard; and bounded on the south by a line extending east and west from that tree to the boundaries of the Tooma Run; on the north by a line distant 1 mile from and parallel to the southern boundary; and on the east and west by portions of the boundary lines of the run.

No. 444—640 acres—Lessee, Edward Ashcroft.

Tootool Run: Commencing at a box-tree marked B over 5, about 1 mile east from the south-western corner of the Tootool Run, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the southern boundary, and extending half a mile east, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south, from the said marked tree.

No. 445—640 acres—Lessee, Edward Ashcroft.

Tootool Run: Commencing at a box-tree marked D reversed over 4 reversed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the boundary fence west from the north-eastern corner of the Tootool Run, and extending $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile east and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west along the boundary fence, and 1 mile south from the said marked tree.

No. 446—3,200 acres—Lessee, Edward Ashcroft.

Tootool Run—water reserve marked A over 1: Commencing at a box-tree marked A over 1, 1 rood 1 chain and 10 links from a box-tree marked broad-arrow over 60, close to the old stockyard at the original home station, and extending along the creek in a northerly direction for 1 mile to a gum-tree marked broad-arrow over 60, and extending back to the eastern and western boundaries of the said Tootool Run.

No. 447—640 acres—Lessees, Geo. Watt and Hugh Thomson.

Urana Run, Camp A: Centre is an old oak-tree marked A, bearing in a south-easterly direction 73 chains from the south-eastern corner of Coonong boundary fence, and near the eastern edge of Urana Swamp, part of which it embraces.

No. 448—640 acres—Lessees, Geo. Watt and Hugh Thomson.

Urana Run, Camp D: Centre is an oak-tree marked D, bearing in a north-easterly direction about 1 mile from the north-eastern corner of North Goonambil Run, embracing a cattle camp and portion of the Urana Basin.

No. 449—640 acres—Lessees, Geo. Watt and Hugh Thomson.

Urana Run, Camp E: Centre is an oak-tree marked E, bearing in a southerly direction from tailing-yard out-station about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, and near the outlet from Urana Swamp, embracing a cattle camp and portion of the Urana Basin.

No. 450—640 acres—Lessee, S. G. Henty.

Walla Walla Station, Billybong Creek: 1 square mile at a sheep camp on the northern side of Petrie's Creek, and distant about 3 miles south and by west from the homestead, Walla Walla, and marked HPL (conjoined) No. V., on a box-tree near the middle of the section.

No. 451—640 acres—Lessee, S. G. Henty.

Walla Walla Station, Billybong Creek: 1 square mile at the Boundary Spring Sheep Camp, situated about 7 miles south from homestead, Walla Walla, and marked HPL (conjoined) No. IV., on a box-tree at the said spring.

No. 452—640 acres—Lessces, Trust and Agency Company.

Back Block of N. Wanganella Run: Having for its centre a stake marked CR3, distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the 8-mile Hut, in a south-easterly direction, the south-east corner being a stake marked CR 3, the boundary lines of this reserve being coincident with the cardinal points of the compass.

No. 453—640 acres—Lessees, Trust and Agency Company.

Back Block of Wanganella Run—known as Dry Plains: Having for its centre a stake marked CR 1, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in a north-westerly direction from the clump known as the "Old Gums," the south-easterly corner being a stake marked CR 1 over, the boundary lines of this reserve being coincident with the cardinal points of the compass.

No. 382—3,040 acres—Lessee, George Macleay.

Togammaia, Singoramba Run: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, at north-west corner of portion 5, parish of Singorambah, county of Boyd; and bounded thence on part of the south by the northern boundary of that land; on the west by a line south to the back boundary of Singorambah Run; on the east by a line north, distant 19 chains 85 links from and parallel to the west boundary line, to the Murrumbidgee River.

No. 383—3,040 acres—Lessee, George Macleay.

Singorambah Run: Commencing at the north-west corner of reserve No. 10, at Mulburraga, on the Murrumbidgee River; and bounded thence on the east by a line south to the back boundary of Singorambah Run; on the west by a line north, distant 1 mile from and parallel to the east boundary, to the Murrumbidgee River.

No. 384

No. 384—4,800 acres—Lessee, George Macleay.

Togamnain, Singoramba Run: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River at the north-east corner of portion 5, parish of Ennanbrennan, county of Boyd; and bounded thence on the west by a line south to the back boundary of Singorambah Run; and on the east by the east boundary line of that run, running north to the Murrumbidgee River.

No. 385—11,520 acres—Lessee, George Macleay.

Singoramba Run: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River; and bounded on part of the south by the north boundary line bearing west to the north-west corner of portion 6, parish of Ennanbrennan, county of Boyd; and bounded thence on the east by a line south to the back boundary of Singorambah Run; on the west by a line north, distant 1 mile from and parallel to the east boundary line, to the Murrumbidgee River.

No. 386—4,640 acres—Lessee, George Macleay.

Singoramba Run: Commencing at the north-west corner of portion 1, parish of Toggamnain, county of Boyd; and bounded thence on the east by a line south to the back boundary of Singorambah Run; on the west by a line north, distant 1 mile from and parallel to the east boundary line, to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the north by that river, upwards.

No. 296—1,440 acres—Lessee, G. Sherwin.

Terramia Run, at Bullock Camp and Middle Plain: Commencing at a point distant 40 chains west from a tree marked A in diamond, about 100 chains north from the north-western corner of No. 7 c. purchase on this run; and bounded thence on part of the west by a line bearing south $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; on the south by a line east 1 mile; on the east by a line north $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; on the north by a line bearing west 1 mile; and on the remainder of the west by a line bearing south to the point of commencement.

No. 297—640 acres—Lessee, G. Sherwin.

Terramia Run, Sandy Camp: Extending north, south, east, and west, from a tree marked D in diamond. This tree is due west 80 chains from marked tree on eastern boundary, 6 miles out from the river, and in the centre of winter camping ground of the cattle.

No. 298—640 acres—Lessee, G. Sherwin.

Terramia Run, at Hanley's Plain: Extending north, west, south, and east, from a tree marked F in diamond on north-west side of Hanley's Plain, and bearing due east about 100 chains from a marked tree $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the river, on west side of the run. On this reserve is a valuable natural waterhole and a camp.

No. 299—640 acres—Lessee, G. Sherwin.

Terramia Run, Limestone Swamp: Extending north, west, south, and east, from a tree on the northside of Limestone Swamp, marked G in diamond, and situated on the main cattle tracks on east side of the run; and bearing due west from a tree marked X on eastern boundary line of the run.

No. 300—640 acres—Lessee, G. Sherwin.

Terramia Run, at Big Plain: Extending north-west, south, and east, from a tree marked I in diamond, at south-east end of Big Plain. Includes a valuable cattle camp and small swamp.

No. 301—640 acres—Lessee, G. Sherwin.

Terramia Run, on road from Mulwala to Bull Plain: Extending north, west, south, and east, from a tree marked J in diamond, on western side of road from Mulwala to Bull Plain and Momalong, and about 9 miles from Mulwala. This reserve includes a small swamp, and a belt of pine scrub for shelter.

No. 193—5,760 acres—Lessees, Trust and Agency Company and D. Chrystal.

Poon Boon Burrawang Tararie Run, at the confluence of the Wakool and Edward Rivers. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the south-western corner of reserve No. 58 from lease (notified on the 11th March, 1852); and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing south to a point due west from the junction of the Wakool and Edward Rivers; on the south by a line bearing east to that junction; and thence by the Edward River, upwards, to a point due south from the south-eastern corner of reserve No. 58 aforesaid; on the east by a line bearing north to that corner; and on the north by the southern boundary of that reserve, bearing west, to the point of commencement.

No. 397—6,000 acres—Lessee, J. Tyson.

Deniliquin Run, at Tyson's large reservoir, about 8 miles north-easterly from the town of Deniliquin. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Bounded on the east by a line north 245 chains, passing $122\frac{1}{2}$ chains east from the centre of Tyson's reservoir aforesaid; on the north by a line west 245 chains, passing $122\frac{1}{2}$ chains north from the centre of the reservoir aforesaid; and on the west and south by lines south 245 chains; and east 245 chains.

No. 294

No. 294—3,520 acres—Lessee, G. R. Caldwell.

Tanturan Run: Commencing at the dam on the Thule Lagoons; and bounded on the west by a line south to the Murray River; on the east by a line parallel to the west boundary, and 1 mile distant therefrom.

No. 295—5,120 acres—Lessee, G. R. Caldwell.

Tanturan Run: Commencing at the easternmost corner of the run; and bounded on the south-east by a line south-easterly, dividing this run from Toorangabby Run, to the Murray River; on the north-west by a line parallel to the south-east boundary, and distant $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile therefrom.

No. 318—7,040 acres—Lessee, Robert Rand.

Mohonga Run, Billabong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Billabong Creek, at a box-tree marked R 218; and bounded thence on part of the east by a line bearing north to the back boundary of the run; on the north by part of that boundary, westerly; on the west by a line, parallel with and distant $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the eastern boundary, bearing south (crossing Billabong Creek) to the back boundary of the run; on the south by part of that boundary, easterly; and on the remainder of the east by a line bearing north to the point of commencement.

No. 319—800 acres—Lessee, Robert Rand.

Mohonga Run, Billabong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of the Mohonga Creek, at a point bearing south $62\frac{1}{2}$ east, and distant 28 links from a box-tree marked R 227; and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing north to the back boundary of the run; on the north by part of that boundary, easterly; on the east by a line parallel with and distant $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the western boundary, bearing south to Billabong Creek; and on the south by that creek, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 320—1,280 acres—Lessee, T. S. Gibson.

Billabong (Bulgundrie) Run, Billabong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of Billabong Creek, at a gum-tree marked R 212; and bounded thence on part of the east by a line bearing north to the back boundary of the run; on the north by part of that boundary, westerly; on the west by a line parallel with and distant $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the eastern boundary, bearing south (crossing Billabong Creek) to the back boundary of the run; on the south by part of that boundary, easterly; on the remainder of the east by a line bearing north to the point of commencement.

No. 321—5,120 acres—Lessee, T. S. Gibson.

Billabong (Bulgundrie) Run, Billabong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of the Billabong Creek, at a box-tree marked R 205; and bounded thence on part of the east by a line bearing north to the back boundary of the run; on the north by part of that boundary, westerly; on the west by a line southerly, parallel with and distant 1 mile from the eastern boundary (crossing Billabong Creek), to the back boundary of the run; on the south by part of that boundary, easterly; on the remainder of the east by a line bearing north, and distant 1 mile from the western boundary to Billabong Creek, and thence by that creek, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 322—1,280 acres—Lessees, Thomas Kidston and William Telford.

Walbundry Run, Billabong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of Billabong Creek, at a box-tree marked R 195; and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing south to the back boundary of the run; on the south by part of that boundary, westerly; on the west by a line parallel with and distant $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the eastern boundary, bearing north to Billabong Creek; and on the north by that creek, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 323—4,640 acres—Lessees, Thomas Kidston and William Telford.

Walbundry Run, Billabong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of Billabong Creek, at a gum-tree marked R 202; and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing north and south therefrom to the back boundary of the run; on the west by a parallel line, distant 60 chains west from the eastern boundary.

No. 324—2,720 acres—Lessee, S. G. Henty.

Walla Walla Run, Billabong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of Billabong Creek, at a point bearing north $74\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east, and distant 58 links from an apple tree marked R 188; and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing north and south therefrom to the back boundaries of the run; on the east by a parallel line, distant 40 chains east from the western boundary.

No. 325—3,360 acres—Lessee, S. G. Henty.

Walla Walla Run, Billabong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of Billabong Creek, at a point where the boundary

boundary of Henty's portion 2 of 126 acres meets Billabong Creek; and bounded thence on part of the north by that boundary easterly about 2 chains; thence on part of the east by the western boundary of that land, and its continuation southerly, to the back boundary of the run; on the south by part of that boundary westerly; on the west by a line parallel with and distant 1 mile from the eastern boundary, bearing north (crossing Billabong Creek) to the back boundary of the run; on the north by part of that boundary, easterly; and on the remainder of the east by a line bearing south to Billabong Creek, and thence by that creek, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 326—5,120 acres—Lessee, S. G. Henty.

Walla Walla Run, Billabong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of Billabong Creek, at a box-tree marked R 175; and bounded thence on part of the south-west by a line bearing south 45 degrees east to the back boundary of the run; on the south-east by part of that boundary, north-easterly; on the north-east by a line parallel with and distant 81 chains and 87 links from the south-western boundary, north-westerly, to Billabong Creek; thence by that creek, downwards; and thence by the prolongation of the north-eastern boundary line aforesaid, north-westerly, to its intersection with the eastern boundary of reserve No. 325; on the west by part of that boundary, southerly; on the remainder of the south-west by a line distant 81 chains and 87 links from the north-eastern boundary, south-easterly, to Billabong Creek aforesaid.

No. 327—7,680 acres—Lessees, J. Henty and H. J. Neille.

Round Hill Run, Billabong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of Billabong Creek, at a point distant 54 links south from a box-tree marked R 169; and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing north and south therefrom to the back boundaries of the run; on the east by a parallel line distant 60 chains east from the western boundary.

No. 328—7,680 acres—Lessees, J. Henty and H. J. Neille.

Round Hill Run, Billabong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of Billabong Creek, at the south-western corner of a measured portion of 160 acres (applied for by Henty); and bounded thence on the east by a line forming partly the western boundary of that land, bearing north and south from that corner to the back boundaries of the run; on the west by a parallel north and south line, distant 1 mile west from the eastern boundary.

No. 329—4,480 acres—Lessee, Elliot Herriot.

Corabobala Run, Billabong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of Billabong Creek, at a point bearing south 48½ west, and distant 73 links from a box-tree marked R 158; and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing north to the road from Albury to Wagga Wagga; and south from the aforesaid point to the range forming the watershed of Mountain Creek; on the east by a parallel line distant 1 mile east from the western boundary; on the north by the aforesaid road; and on the south by the watershed of Mountain Creek aforesaid.

No. 330—2,560 acres—Lessee, Elliot Herriot.

Corabobala Run, Billabong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of Billabong Creek, at a gum-tree marked R 154; and bounded thence on the south by a line bearing east to the eastern boundary of the run; on the north by a parallel line, distant 60 chains north from the southern boundary.

No. 331—800 acres—Lessee, Elliot Herriot.

Corabobala Run, Billabong Creek, at Thugga Plain. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of Billabong Creek, at a gum-tree marked R 149, at the confluence of Jerry Jerry Creek, and bounded thence on the south by a line bearing west 20 chains; on the west by a line bearing north to the north boundary of the run; on the north by part of that boundary, easterly; on the east by a line parallel with and distant 78 chains and 82 links from the western boundary, bearing south to Billabong Creek; and again on the south by that creek, downwards, to the commencing point.

No. 332—960 acres—Lessee, Elliot Herriot.

Corabobala Run, Mountain Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of Mountain Creek, at a gum-tree marked R 143, being a point distant about 26 chains northerly from the confluence of Native Dog Creek; and bounded thence on part of the south by a line bearing east 3 miles; on the east by a line bearing north 40 chains; on the north by a line (crossing Mountain Creek) bearing west to the western boundary of the run; on the west by part of that boundary, southerly; and on the remainder of the south by a line bearing east to the point of commencement.

No. 333—3,200 acres—Lessees, Purtill and Dalton.

Mountain Creek Run, Mountain Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of the Mountain Creek, at a gum-tree marked

marked P. R. 138, at the north-western corner of Purtell and Carmody's 640 acres; and bounded thence on the south by a line bearing east and west from the aforesaid tree to the back boundaries of the run; on the north by a parallel east and west line, distant 60 chains north from the southern boundary.

No. 334—1,920 acres—Lessees, Purtell and Dalton.

Mountain Creek Run, Woomargama, or Mountain Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Woomargama or Mountain Creek, at a gum-tree marked R 132; and bounded thence on part of the south by a line bearing west to the back boundary of the run; on the west by part of that boundary, bearing northerly; on the north by a line distant 40 chains from the southern boundary, crossing Woomargama or Mountain Creek, bearing east to the western boundary of reserve No. 317; on the east by part of that boundary bearing south 40 chains; on the remainder of the south by a line bearing west to Woomargama or Mountain Creek; and thence by that creek, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 335—2,240 acres—Lessees, Trust and Agency Company.

Billabong Run, Billabong Creek, Upper Forest Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of Billabong Creek, at a gum-tree marked R 1; and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing north $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; on the north by a line east 1 mile; on the east by a line south to Billabong Creek; and on the south-east by that creek, downwards, to commencing point.

No. 336—7,680 acres—Lessees, Trust and Agency Company.

Billabong Run, near the Back Creek, Billabong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of Billabong Creek, at a point distant 1 chain and 93 links south from a box-tree marked R 7; and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing north to the back boundary of the run; on the north by part of that boundary easterly; on the east by a line distant 1 mile east from the western boundary bearing south to Billabong Creek; thence by that creek, upwards about 30 chains, to a point 88 links north-easterly from an apple-tree marked R 12; again on the east by a line south to the back boundary of the run; on the south by part of that boundary westerly; again on the west by a line distant 1 mile from the last-mentioned east boundary bearing north to Billabong Creek; and by that creek, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 337—3,520 acres—Lessees, Trust and Agency Company.

Billabong Run, Billabong Creek, at Flinty Point Gully. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of the Billabong Creek, at a box-tree marked R 17; and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing north 3 miles; on the north by a line bearing west 1 mile; on the west by a line south to Billabong Creek; on the south by that creek, upwards, about 49 chains to a box-tree marked R 66; on the south-west by a line bearing south 20 degrees east to the Main Sydney Road; on the south-east by that road north-easterly; on the north-east by a line distant 65 chains from the south-western boundary, bearing north 20 degrees west, to Billabong Creek; and thence by that creek, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 338—800 acres—Lessees, Trust and Agency Company.

Billabong Run, Billabong Creek, Billabong. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on right bank of Billabong Creek, at a point bearing north 57 degrees 30 minutes east, and distant 31 links from a gum-tree marked R 59, being also a point distant about 44 chains westerly from the south-west corner of portion 50, parish of Billabong; and bounded on the west by a line bearing north 10 degrees east to the northern boundary of the run; on the east by a line parallel with and distant $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the western boundary, southerly, to the northern boundary of portion 16, parish of Billabong; thence by part of that boundary and the north boundary of portion 15, westerly, to the north-west corner of portion 15 aforesaid; thence by the western boundaries of that portion and portions 14, 13, and 50 aforesaid, bearing south, to Billabong Creek; and on the south by that creek to the point of commencement.

No. 339—800 acres—Lessees, Messrs. M'Learin.

Billabong (Yarra Yarra) Run, Yarra Yarra Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Yarra Yarra Creek; and bounded on the west by part of the eastern boundary of the Billabong Reserve and its continuation southerly to the north boundary of reserve No. 341; on the south by part of that boundary easterly; on the east by a line parallel with and distant 21 chains and 19 links from the western boundary bearing north to Yarra Yarra Creek, by that creek downwards; and thence, by the continuation of the aforesaid eastern boundary line, bearing north, to the Main Sydney Road; on the north by that road westerly to the Billabong Reserve; and on the remainder of the west by a line south to the point of commencement.

No. 340—3,520 acres—Lessees, Messrs. M'Learin.

Billabong (Yarra Yarra) Run, Yarra Yarra Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of Yarra Yarra Creek, Creek, at a gum-tree marked R 47; and bounded on the south-east by a line

bearing north 29 degrees 34 minutes east to the back boundary of the run; on the north-east by part of that boundary, north-westerly; on the north-west by a line parallel with and distant 1 mile from the south-eastern boundary south-westerly to Billabong Creek; and thence by that creek, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 341—3,520 acres—Lessees, Messrs. M'Learin.

Billabong (Yarra Yarra) Run, Yarra Yarra Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Yarra Yarra Creek, at a point where the north-western boundary of M'Laren's 312 acres meets that creek, and bounded thence on the south-east by that boundary south-westerly to the north-western corner of that land, and thence by a line bearing south 50 degrees west to the back boundary of the run; on the north-west by a line parallel with and distant 45 chains and 70 links from the south-eastern boundary, north-easterly, to Yarra Yarra Creek.

No. 342—3,520 acres—Lessees, Messrs. M'Learin.

Yarra Yarra Run, Yarra Yarra Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Yarra Yarra Creek, at a peg situated south $53\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west 48 links from gum-tree marked R 19; and bounded thence on the east by a line south 40 chains, thence by a line south-westerly to the north-east corner of reserve 375 in the range forming the northern watershed of Ten-mile Creek; on the west by lines parallel with and distant 1 mile from the eastern boundary, bearing north, to the creek which forms the eastern boundary of James M'Laren's 312 acres; thence by that creek, downwards, to Yarra Yarra Creek, by that creek easterly about 27 chains, in a direct line to a point distant 21 links northerly from a gum-tree marked R 23; again on the west by a line bearing north 20 degrees east 2 miles; again on the east by a line parallel with and distant 1 mile from the last-mentioned boundary.

No. 342 A—3,200 acres—Lessees, Messrs. M'Learin.

Billabong (Yarra Yarra) Run, Yarra Yarra Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of Yarra Yarra Creek, at a point bearing south 67 degrees east and distant 48 links from a gum-tree marked R 26, at the south-western corner of reserve No. 343; and bounded on the east by a line bearing south 9 degrees 20 minutes west, 41 chains and 95 links; thence by a line bearing south to the back boundary of the run; on the west by lines parallel with and distant 76 chains and 25 links from the eastern boundary, northerly, to Yarra Yarra Creek.

No. 343—960 acres—Lessees, Messrs. M'Learin.

Billabong (Yarra Yarra) Run, Yarra Yarra Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Yarra Yarra Creek at a gum-tree marked R 25; and bounded on the west by a line bearing north to the north boundary of the run; on the east by a line parallel with and distant 76 chains and 60 links from the last-mentioned line bearing south to Yarra Yarra Creek.

No. 344—1,120 acres—Lessees, Messrs. M'Learin.

Yarra Yarra Run, Yarra Yarra Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of Yarra Yarra Creek, at a point bearing north 17 degrees 45 minutes east, and distant 32 links from a gum-tree marked R 32; and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing south 17 degrees 48 minutes west 3 miles; on the south by a line bearing east 17 degrees 48 minutes south, 46 chains and 58 links; on the east by a line bearing north 17 degrees 48 minutes east to Yarra Yarra Creek; and by that creek to the point of commencement.

No. 345—2,560 acres—Lessees, J. Leitch, H. H. Osborne, A. B. M. and P. H. Osborne.

Berryjerry Run, Murrumbidgee River, and Bullenbong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of the Murrumbidgee River, at a gum-tree marked R 121; and bounded on the west by a line south to Bullenbong Creek; on the south by that creek, upwards; on the east by a line parallel with and distant 62 chains and 79 links from the western boundary; bearing north to the river; and on the north by that river.

No. 346—1,280 acres—Lessees, J. Leitch, H. Osborne, A. B. M. and P. H. Osborne.

Berryjerry Run, Murrumbidgee River, Old Man Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, at a gum-tree marked R 127; and bounded on the west by a line bearing south 4 miles; on the south by a line east 40 chains; on the east by a line bearing north to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the north by that river to the point of commencement.

No. 347—1,280 acres—Lessees, J. Leitch, H. Osborne, A. B. M. and P. H. Osborne.

Berryjerry Run, Murrumbidgee River, near Old Man Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, at a gum-tree marked R. 129; and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing south 15 degrees east about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the main road; on the south by that road, westerly; on the west by a line parallel with and distant 46 chains and 6 links from the eastern boundary, northerly, to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the north by that river, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 348

No. 348—1,920 acres—Lessees, J. Leitch, H. Osborne, A. B. M. and P. H. Osborne.

Berryjerry Run, Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, at a gum-tree marked R 137; and bounded thence on the west by a line south to the back boundary of the run; on the east by a parallel line distant 40 chains from the western boundary; and on the north by the river.

No. 349—3,200 acres—Lessees, J. Leitch, H. Osborne, A. B. M. and P. H. Osborne.

Berryjerry Run, Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of the Murrumbidgee River, at a gum-tree marked R 140; and bounded thence on the west by a line south to the back boundary of the run; on the east by a line parallel with and distant 70 chains east from the western boundary bearing north to the river.

No. 350—3,840 acres—Lessee, Jas. Rudd.

Wagingoheramy Run, Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of the Murrumbidgee River, at the north-eastern corner of James Rudd's 640 acres; and bounded on the west by the eastern boundary of that land and its southerly continuation, bearing south to the back boundary of the run; on the east by a line parallel with and distant 80 chains from the western boundary, bearing north to the river.

No. 351—2,560 acres—Lessee, Jas. Rudd.

Wagingoheramy Run, Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of the Murrumbidgee River, at an oak-tree marked R 117; and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing south to the back boundary of the run; on the west by a line parallel with and distant 60 chains from the eastern boundary, bearing north to the river.

No. 352—7,040 acres—Lessee, W. P. Faithful.

Brewarena Run, Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, at a point distant 2 chains and 20 links north from the north-eastern corner of W. P. Faithful's portion 2 of parish of Brewarena of 640 acres; and bounded thence on the west by the eastern boundary of that land, bearing south, to the south-eastern corner of that land; thence on the north-west by a line bearing south 55 degrees west, to the back boundary of the run; on the south-east by a line parallel with and distant 55 chains and 82 links from the north-western boundary, north-easterly, to the river.

No. 353—4,480 acres—Lessee, W. P. Faithful.

Brewarena Run, Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of the Murrumbidgee River at an oak-tree marked R 111; and bounded thence on the north-west by a line bearing south 45 degrees west, to the south-western boundary of the run; on the south-east by a line parallel with and distant 51 chains and 33 links from the north-western boundary, north-easterly to the river.

No. 354—5,120 acres—Lessee, W. P. Faithful.

Brewarena Run, Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of the Murrumbidgee River, at the north-eastern corner of W. P. Faithful's portion 4 of 604 acres; and bounded thence on the west by the eastern boundary of that land and its continuation, bearing south to the north-western boundary of reserve; on the east by a line forming partly the western boundary of W. P. Faithful's 640 acres, portion 3, distant 80 chains from the western boundary, bearing north to the Murrumbidgee River.

No. 355—960 acres—Lessee, Thomas Walker.

Humula, Umbango, or American Yard Run, Umbango Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the road from Tumberumba to American Yard, near Umbango Creek, at an apple-tree marked R 3; and bounded thence on the north by a line extending east from that tree to the top of the range dividing the waters of Tarcutta and Umbango Creeks; and west from that tree to Bob's Creek; on the south by a line parallel with and distant 20 chains from the northern boundary.

No. 356—800 acres—Lessee, Thomas Walker.

Humula, Umbango, or American Yard Run, Umbango Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of Umbango Creek, at an apple-tree marked R 9, being a point distant about 10 chains north-westerly from Dunn's Hut; and bounded thence on the west by a line extending south from that tree to reserve No. 355; and north from that tree to the back boundary of the run; on the east by a line parallel with and distant 20 chains from the western boundary.

No. 357—1,920 acres—Lessee, Thomas Walker.

Umbango, or American Yard Run, Umbango Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of Umbango Creek, at a gum-tree marked R 21; and bounded thence on the north by a line extending east from that tree

tree to the top of the range dividing the waters of Umbango and Tarcutta Creeks, and west 3 miles; on the south by a line parallel with and distant 40 chains from the northern boundary.

No. 358—1,920 acres—Lessee, Thomas Walker.

Humula, Umbango, or American Yard Run, Carabost Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of Carabost Creek, at a point distant 63 links east from an apple-tree marked R 31; and bounded thence on the south by a line extending west 3 miles from that tree, and east to the top of the range dividing the waters of Umbango and Tarcutta Creeks; on the north by a line parallel with and distant 40 chains from the southern boundary.

No. 359—2,560 acres—Lessee, Thomas Walker.

Humula, Umbango, or American Yard Run, Umbango Creek, at its intersection with the northern boundary of T. Walker's 320 acres; and bounded thence on the south by a line forming partly that boundary easterly, and westerly from that creek to the back boundaries of the run; on the north by a line parallel with and distant 30 chains from the southern boundary.

No. 360—2,400 acres—Lessee, Thomas Walker.

Humula, Umbango, or American Yard Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of Umbango Creek, at a gum-tree marked R 37; and bounded thence on the south by a line bearing east and west from that creek 2 miles; on the north by a line parallel with and distant 78 chains and 60 links from the southern boundary.

No. 361—1,440 acres—Lessee, T. H. Mate.

Umutbee Toonga, Umutbee Run, Umbango Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Umbango Creek, at its intersection with the southern boundary of T. H. Mate's 2,916 acres; and bounded on the north by a line forming partly that boundary, bearing east from the creek to Tarcutta Creek, and west 2 miles; on the south by a line parallel with and distant 45 chains from the northern boundary.

No. 362—5,760 acres—Lessee, T. H. Mate.

Umutbee and Toonga, Umutbee Run, Tarcutta Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Tarcutta Creek, at the north-western corner of T. H. Mate's portion 11 of 320 acres; and bounded on the south by the north boundary of that land and its continuation, bearing east, to the back boundary of the run; on the north by a line parallel with and distant 65 chains from the southern boundary aforesaid, westerly, to the eastern boundary of reserve No. 363; on the west by that boundary, southerly, 25 chains; again on the north by a line bearing west to the back boundary of the run; and again on the south by a line forming partly the northern boundary of T. H. Mate's portion 12 of 640 acres.

No. 363—5,120 acres—Lessee, T. H. Mate.

Umutbee and Toonga, Umutbee Run, Tarcutta Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Tarcutta Creek, at the south-eastern corner of T. H. Mate's portion 14 of 298 acres; and bounded thence on the west by a line dividing it from that land, bearing north 3 degrees 45 minutes east, 23 chains and 50 links; on the north-east by a line bearing south 24 degrees 45 minutes east, 9 chains and 13 links; on the east by a line bearing south 25 chains to Tarcutta Creek; on the south by a line bearing west 33 chains and 47 links; on the south-west by a line bearing north 45 degrees and 30 minutes west, 14 chains and 28 links; and on the north by a line dividing it from part of portion 14 aforesaid, bearing east, to commencing point.

No. 364—2,240 acres—Lessees, J. M'Culloch and R. Sellar.

Collingully Run, Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of the Murrumbidgee River, at a point north 1 degree 30 minutes east, and distant 62 links from a box-tree marked broad-arrow over R 108, also being a point distant about 17 chains westerly from the north-western corner of M'Culloch and Sellar's 320 acres; and bounded on the east by a line bearing south to the back boundary of the run; on the west by a line parallel with and distant $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the eastern boundary.

No. 365—3,840 acres—Lessees, J. M'Culloch and R. Sellar.

Uranquinty Run, Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of the Murrumbidgee River, at a gum-tree marked R broad-arrow 105; bounded on the west by a line south to the back boundary of the run; on the east by a line parallel with and distant $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the western boundary.

No. 366—3,840 acres—Lessees—J. M'Culloch and R. Sellar.

Uranquinty Run, Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murray River, at a gum-tree marked R 99; and bounded on the west by a line south to the back boundary of the run; on the east by a line parallel with and distant $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the western boundary.

No. 367

No. 367—3,200 acres—Lessee, H. G. Lintott.

Cunningardroo or Cunningroo Run, Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, at a gum-tree marked R 91; and bounded thence on the west by a line south to Kyeamba Creek; on the east by a line parallel with and distant 1 mile from the western boundary.

No. 368—755 acres—Lessee, H. G. Lintott.

Cunningardroo or Cunningroo Run, Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of the Murrumbidgee River, at a gum-tree marked R 89; and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing south $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; on the east by a line parallel with and distant 37 chains and 75 links from the western boundary.

No. 369—1,920 acres—Lessee, T. H. Mate.

Umutbee Toonga, Toonga Run, Tarcutta Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of Tarcutta Creek, at a gum-tree marked R 52, being a point distant about 10 chains north-easterly from north-west corner of T. H. Mate's 618 acres; and bounded on the south by a line west $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; on the north by a line parallel with and distant 1 mile from the last-mentioned boundary; east to Tarcutta Creek; by that creek, downwards, 58 chains in a direct line; again on the north by a line east $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and again on the south by a line parallel with and distant 1 mile from the last-mentioned boundary.

No. 370—1,280 acres—Lessee, John Donnelly.

Borambula Run, Tarcutta Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of Tarcutta Creek, at a point south 51 degrees 30 minutes west, and distant 94 links from a gum-tree marked R 63; and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing south from that creek to the back boundary of the run; and north to reserve No. 372; on the east by a line parallel with and distant $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the western boundary.

No. 371—3,200 acres—Lessee, John Donnelly.

Borambula Run, Tarcutta Creek, at Coreinbob Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Tarcutta Creek, at a point bearing south 20 degrees east, and distant 24 links from a gum-tree marked R 67, about 17 chains westerly from Coreinbob Creek; and bounded on the west by a line bearing south 5 miles; on the east by a line parallel with and distant 1 mile from the western boundary.

No. 372—320 acres—Lessee, John Donnelly.

Borambula Run, Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of the Murrumbidgee River, at a gum-tree marked R 77; and bounded on the north by a line east to the back boundary of the run; on the south by a line parallel with and distant $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the northern boundary.

No. 373—460 acres—Lessee, John Donnelly.

Borambula Run, Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of the Murrumbidgee River, at a gum-tree marked R 81, and bounded on the south by a line bearing east to the north-east corner of reserve No. 374 (about 1 mile 35 chains); on the north by a line parallel with and distant $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the southern boundary.

No. 374.—800 acres—Lessee, John Donnelly.

Borambula Run, Tarcutta Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of Tarcutta Creek, at the north-eastern corner of J. Gordon's portion 4 of 308 acres, and bounded on the west by a line forming partly the eastern boundary of that land, bearing south from the creek to the Pulletop Road, and north to reserve No. 373; on the east by a parallel line distant 35 chains and 80 links east from the western boundary, and adjoining the western boundary of J. Gordon's portion, 3, of 640 acres.

No. 375—2,560 acres—Lessees, Messrs. M'Learin.

Billabong (Yarra Yarra), Yarra Yarra Run, Ten-mile Creek, near Jergyle Mountain. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of the Ten-mile Creek at the boundary dividing Ten-mile Creek and Yarra Yarra Runs, being a point bearing south 41 degrees 45 minutes, and distant 7 links from a gum-tree marked R 36; and bounded on the west by a line north to the northern watershed of Ten-mile Creek; on the east by a line parallel with and distant 1 mile from the western boundary, bearing south to a point bearing south 71 degrees 45 minutes east, and distant 30 links from a box-tree marked R 40; on the north by a line bearing east 27 chains 89 links; again on the east by a line bearing south 11 degrees 16 minutes east to the southern watershed of Ten-mile Creek; again on the west by a line parallel with and distant 72 chains and 20 links from the last-mentioned eastern boundary northerly to Ten-mile Creek, and by that creek to the commencing point.

No. 376—1,280 acres—Lessee, Samuel Bowler.

Ten-mile Creek (Billybong), Ten-mile Creek Run, on a branch of Ten-mile Creek, near the Big Swamp. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing
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on a branch of Ten-mile Creek, at a gum-tree marked R 77, and bounded on the north by a line bearing east from the creek $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and west 1 mile; on the south by a line parallel with and distant 60 chains from the northern boundary.

No. 377—800 acres—Lessee, Samuel Bowler.

Ten-mile Creek (Billybong) Run, Ten-mile Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of Ten-mile Creek, at a box-tree marked R 68; and bounded thence on the north-west by a line extending north 29 degrees east $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the creek, and south 29 degrees west $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; on the south-east by a line parallel with and distant 64 chains and 32 links from the north-western boundary.

No. 378—640 acres—Lessee, Samuel Bowler.

Ten-mile Creek Run, Ten-mile Creek, at Coocook. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on a branch of Ten-mile Creek, at a point bearing north 10 degrees 30 minutes east, and distant 67 links from a gum-tree marked R 97; and bounded on the west by a line bearing north from the creek to the back boundary of the run, and south to the top of Coocook Range; on the east by a line parallel with and distant 40 chains from the western boundary.

No. 379—672 acres—Lessee, Samuel Bowler.

Ten-mile Creek (Billybong) Run, on Ten-mile Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Ten-mile Creek, at a point where the north-western boundary of S. Bowler's 524 acres intersects that creek; and bounded thence on the south-east by a part of that boundary south-westerly to the north-western corner of that land; thence by its western boundary and its continuation, bearing south 3 miles; on the west by a line parallel with and distant 28 chains from the eastern boundary line, bearing north to Ten-mile Creek, opposite to the south-east corner of T. H. Bardwell's 193 acres.

No. 380—1,600 acres—Lessees, Samuel Bowler and Thomas Mitchell.

Ten-mile Creek (Billybong) and Woomargama Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on a creek at an apple-tree marked R 87; and bounded on the south by a line bearing westward (north 75 degrees west) from that tree to the boundary of the run, and eastward (south 75 degrees east) to the boundary of reserve 313; on the north by a line parallel with and distant 41 chains and 23 links from the southern boundary.

No. 381—2,560 acres—Lessees, Dalton and Purtill.

Ten-mile Creek (Purtill's) Run, Ten-mile Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Ten-mile Creek, at a point bearing north 20 degrees west; and distant 19 links from a gum-tree marked R 104; and bounded on the east by a line bearing north from that creek to the north boundary of the run, and south to the south boundary of the run; on the west by a line parallel with and distant 60 chains from the eastern boundary.

No. 387—500 acres—Lessee, Lachlan McBean.

Woorooma Run, at the crossing place on the Edward River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Edward River, at the south-west corner of portion 1, parish of Woorooma, 640 acres, measured on pre-emptive right of L. McBean; and bounded on the east by the west boundary of that land and its northerly prolongation, in all 4 miles; and on the west by the east boundary of portion 2, parish of Woorooma and its northerly prolongation, in all 4 miles.

No. 388—3,360 acres—Lessee, Lachlan McBean.

Woorooma Run, on the Edward River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Edward River, at the south-east corner of Woorooma Run; and bounded on the east by the eastern boundary of the run, bearing north to Billabong Creek; on the west by a line parallel to and distant 45 chains 91 links from the eastern boundary, bearing south to the Edward River.

No. 389—1,120 acres—Lessee, Lachlan McBean.

Woorooma Run, on the Edward River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Edward River, at the south-east corner of portion 1, parish of Gerabbit, 320 acres; and bounded on the west by a line bearing north 3 miles; and on the east by a line parallel to and distant 46 chains 18 links from western boundary, bearing south to the Edward River.

No. 390—10,080 acres—Lessee, Lachlan McBean.

Woorooma Run, and Windouran Runs, on the Edward River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Edward River, at the south-east corner of portion 4, parish of Woorooma, of 640 acres, and bounded on the west by a line bearing north about $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles, crossing Billabong Creek to the back of Windouran Run; on the east by a line parallel to and distant 1 mile from the western boundary, bearing south to the Edward River.

No. 391

No. 391—2,080 acres—Lessee, Lachlan McBean.

Woorooma Run, on the Edward River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Edward River, at the south-east corner of portion 1, parish of Benjie, 320 acres, at the Woolshed, measured in right of improvements for L. McBean, and bounded on the west by a line bearing north to Billabong Creek; and on the east by a line parallel to and distant 77 chains 8 links from the western boundary, bearing south to the Edward River.

No. 392—1,600 acres—Lessee, Lachlan McBean.

Woorooma Run, on the Edward River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Edward River, at the south-west corner of portion 5, parish of Benjie, 640 acres, measured on pre-emptive right of L. McBean; and bounded on the east by a line bearing north to Billabong Creek; on the west by a line parallel to and distant 1 mile from eastern boundary, bearing south to the Edward River.

No. 393—1,280 acres—Lessee, Lachlan McBean.

Woorooma Run, on the Billabong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Billabong Creek, at a point about 4 miles south-westerly from the north-east corner of Woorooma Run; and bounded on the east by a line bearing south 4 miles; bounded on the west by a line parallel to and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from eastern boundary, bearing north to Billabong Creek.

No. 394—6,080 acres—Lessee, Lachlan McBean.

Windouran Run, on the Billabong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Billabong Creek, at a point about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-westerly from the south-east corner of the run; and bounded on the east by a line bearing north about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the back of the run; and on the west by a line parallel to and 1 mile from eastern boundary, bearing south to the Billabong Creek.

No. 395—5,120 acres—Lessee, Lachlan McBean.

Windouran Run, on the Billabong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Billabong Creek, at a point about 1 mile and 68 chains easterly from the south-west corner of the run; and bounded on the west by a line bearing north to the back of the run, and on the east by a line parallel to and 1 mile from western boundary, bearing south to Billabong Creek.

No. 396—2,560 acres—Lessee, Lachlan McBean.

Windouran Run, on the Billabong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Billabong Creek; bounded on the west by the western boundary of the run, bearing north to its north-west corner; and on the east by a line parallel to 40 chains distant from the western boundary, bearing south to the Billabong Creek.

No. 2.

RESERVES FROM CONDITIONAL PURCHASE.

RETURN of Land Reserved from Sale until Surveyed, for the preservation of Water Supply, or other Public purposes, notified from the 1st July, 1865, to 11th January, 1866.

LACHLAN DISTRICT.

No. 53—7,680 acres—Lessees, Edwd. Flood and James Tyson.

Thelangering East Run, at Pimpara, Lachlan River, near Oxley. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the Lachlan River, at a sheep-station hut occupied by Phelps and Chadwick, at the north-west corner of reserve No. 20, at Pimpara (notified 25th October, 1852); and bounded on part of the west by a line bearing south 1 mile; on the south by a line bearing east 4 miles; on the east by a line bearing north, crossing the Lachlan River, 3 miles; on the north by a line bearing west 4 miles; and on the remainder of the west by a line bearing south, crossing the Lachlan River, 2 miles to the point of commencement.

No. 107—1,500 acres—Lessee, Thomas Broughton.

Muttama Run—county of Harden, parish of Bongongalong, at Bongongalong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Bongongalong Creek, at the north-east corner of portion 15 of 234 acres; and bounded thence on the west by the east boundary of that portion and its southerly prolongation, being in all a line bearing south about 4 miles and 32 chains, to the range forming the southern watershed of the aforesaid creek; on the south by that range, easterly, to a point due south of the south-western corner of portion 25 of 100 acres; on the east by a line bearing north to that corner, and by the western boundaries of portion 25 aforesaid, and portions 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, and 17, northerly, to the north-west corner of the latter portion, by the north boundary of that portion bearing east, and by the west boundaries of portion 14 and portion 12 of 640 acres, measured on pre-emptive right of T. Broughton, bearing north to Bongongalong Creek; and on the north by that creek, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 108

No. 108—1,493 acres—Lessee, Thomas Broughton.

Muttama Run—county of Harden, parish of Muttama, at Bongongalong Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Bongongalong Creek, at the south-west corner of portion 7 of 187 acres; and bounded thence on the west by the west boundary of that portion and its northerly prolongation, being in all a line bearing north $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; on the north-west by a line bearing north $65\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east 4 miles, crossing Muttama Creek; on the east by a line bearing south 44 chains; on the south-east by a line bearing south $65\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west, crossing Muttama Creek, to a point due north from the north-east corner of portion 7 aforesaid; again on the east by a line bearing south to that corner, and by the east boundary of that portion bearing south to Bongongalong Creek; and on the south by that creek, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 1—5,120 acres—Lessee, J. B. Suttor.

Outer Upper North Thomonga and Upper North Thomonga Runs—county of Franklin, within the runs of Outer Upper North Thomonga and Upper North Thomonga, Lachlan River: Commencing on the Lachlan River; and bounded thence on the south by a line crossing Tooriganny Creek bearing east, distant $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles north from the south boundary of Upper North Thomonga Run, 8 miles and 30 chains; thence on the south-west by a line bearing north 30 degrees west 5 miles and 25 chains, crossing Marrowie Creek; on the north-west by a line bearing north 60 degrees east 1 mile; on the north-east by a line bearing south 30 degrees east 4 miles 58 chains, crossing Murrowie Creek; on the north by a line bearing east 8 miles, crossing Tooriganny Creek; on the west by a line bearing north 4 miles, crossing Tooriganny Creek; on the north by a line bearing east 1 mile; on the east by a line bearing south to the Lachlan River, crossing Tooriganny Creek; and thence by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 2—3,840 acres—Lessees, J. B. Suttor and Jn. Warne.

County of Franklin, on the Lachlan River, within Combingsi and Honuna Runs, at Murrumbidgee Waterhole: Commencing on the right bank of the Lachlan River, at a point $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile above the south-western corner of Combingsi Run; and bounded thence on part of the south-west by a line bearing north 28 degrees east, to the north-western corner of Upper North Thomonga Run; on the north-west by a line bearing north 62 degrees east 1 mile; on the north-east by a line bearing south 28 degrees east 6 miles, crossing the Lachlan River; on the south-east by a line bearing south 62 degrees west 1 mile; and on the remainder of the south-west by a line bearing north 28 degrees west, crossing the Lachlan River, to the point of commencement.

No. 62—1,120 acres—Lessee, J. J. Flood.

Halong Run—county of Sturt, parish of Currathool, at Currathool, on the Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of the Murrumbidgee River, at the north-eastern corner of a measured portion of 61 acres; and bounded thence on part of the south by the north boundary of that land and its westerly prolongation, being in all a line bearing west 47 chains and 40 links to a measured portion of 329 acres; on the west by part of the eastern boundary of that 320 acres and its northerly prolongation, being in all a line bearing north 1 mile; on the north by a line bearing east 147 chains and 23 links; on the east by a line bearing south to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the remainder of the south by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 61—1,600 acres—Lessees, Hugh Wallace and Geo. King.

Eunonyarunya Run—county of Clarendon, parish of Eunonyarunya, at Kurrajong Lagoon, on the Murrumbidgee River: Commencing on the right bank of the Murrumbidgee River, at the south-eastern of portion 9, parish of Eunonyarunya; and bounded thence on the west by a line forming partly the eastern boundaries of that portion and portions 3 and 11, bearing north 5 miles; on the north by a line bearing east 40 chains; on the east by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of portion 13, measured on pre-emptive application of Morehead and Young, and that boundary, being in all a line bearing south to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the south-west by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 65—2,560 acres—Lessees, E. J. Hogg and Chas. Brown.

Keginni Run, at Keginni Spring, Keginni. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point distant 1 mile east from Keginni Spring; and bounded thence on part of the east by a line bearing north 1 mile; on the north by a line bearing west 2 miles; on the west by a line bearing south 2 miles; and on the remainder of the east by a line bearing north 1 mile to the point of commencement.

No. 66—2,400 acres—Lessees, Hugh Wallace and Geo. King.

Eunonyarunya Run—county of Clarendon, parish of Eunonyarunya, on the Murrumbidgee River, near Kurrajong Lagoon. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of the Murrumbidgee River, at the south-eastern corner of portion 14 of 320 acres; and bounded thence on the west by the eastern boundary of that land and its northerly prolongation, being in all a line bearing north 5 miles; on the north by a line bearing east 60 chains; on the east by a line bearing south to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the south by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 98—320 acres—Lessees, Hugh Wallace and Geo. King.

Eunonyarunya Run—county of Clarendon, on Houlahan's Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Houlahan's Creek, at the north-west corner of 160 acres applied for to purchase by Messrs. Morehead and Young, and bounded on the south by the north boundary of that land and its easterly prolongation, being in all a line bearing east about 2 miles to the June Road; on the east by that road, northerly; on the north by a line bearing west, and distant $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the south boundary, to Houlahan's Creek; and on the west by that creek, southerly, to the point of commencement.

No. 85—3,840 acres—Lessee, Thomas Broughton.

Mullama Run—county of Harden. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Bongongalong Creek, easterly, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the junction of the Burra Burra and Mitta Mitta Creeks; and bounded on the east by a line extending south 3 miles and north 3 miles; and on the west by a line 1 mile from and parallel to the east boundary aforesaid.

No. 86—3,200 acres—Lessees, John and Daniel Sweeney.

Wealbah Run, northerly of the Lachlan River, R No. 1. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point on the Lachlan River, being the boundary of Wongonga and Wealbah Runs; on the north-east by a line north-westerly 5 miles, being the fenced boundary line; on the north-west by a line south-westerly 1 mile, being a portion of the boundary of Wealbah and Gonowlia Runs; on the south-west by a line south-easterly, parallel to the north-eastern boundary line, to the Lachlan River; and on the south by that river, 1 mile, to the point of commencement.

No. 87—960 acres—Lessees, John and Daniel Sweeney.

Wealbah Run, northerly of the Lachlan River, R No. 2. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point on the Lachlan River; and bounded on the north-east by a line north-westerly, parallel with the eastern boundary of the run, and passing 2 miles south-westerly of that boundary, to the boundary of Gonowlia and Wealbah Runs; on the north-west by that boundary $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile; on the west by a line south-easterly, parallel to the north-eastern boundary, to the Lachlan River; and on the south by $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of that river, to the point of commencement.

No. 88—3,840 acres—Lessee, Daniel and John Sweeney.

Gonowlia Run, northerly of the Lachlan River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point on Gonowlia Creek, 2 miles westerly from the fenced boundary line of Gonowlia and Back Wogongo; and bounded on the north-west by Gonowlia Creek, south-westerly, 1 mile; on the south-west by a line bearing about south 28 degrees east to the boundary of the Wheabah Run; on the south-east by that boundary 1 mile; and on the north-east by a line parallel to the south-western boundary to Gonowlia Creek at the point of commencement.

No. 89—2,880 acres—Lessees, Sweeney Brothers.

Mungolia Run, northerly of the Lachlan River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Gonowlia Creek, about 1 mile 64 chains westerly from the fenced boundary dividing Mungolia and Canowby Runs; and bounded thence on the north-east by a line bearing about north 28 degrees west to the back boundary of these runs; thence by the back boundary 1 mile westerly; on the south-west by a line parallel to the north-eastern boundary, back to Gonowlia Creek; and by that creek, 1 mile, to the point of commencement.

No. 90—3,200 acres—Lessees, Sweeney Brothers.

Blowclear Run, northerly of the Lachlan River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Gonowlia Creek, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile westerly from the boundary dividing Blowclear and Gonowlia Runs; and bounded on the north-east by a line bearing about south 45 degrees east to the boundary of Combingingi Run, by that boundary, south-westerly, 1 mile; thence by a line north-westerly, parallel to the north-eastern boundary, to Gonowlia Creek; and by Gonowlia Creek, easterly, to the point of commencement.

No. 91—4,160 acres—Lessees, John and Daniel Sweeney.

Wealbah A Run, northerly of the Lachlan River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Gonowlia Creek, about 1 mile from the northern corner of the run; and bounded on the north-east by a line bearing about south 57 degrees east to the boundary of Combingingi Run; thence by a portion of that boundary and the boundary of Upper North Thowonga, to a point 1 mile in rectangular distances from the north-east boundary; and thence on the south-west by a line parallel to that boundary, north-westerly, to Gonowlia Creek; and by Gonowlia Creek, 1 mile north-easterly, to the point of commencement.

No. 92—1,600 acres—Lessees, John and Daniel Sweeney.

Wealbah B Run, northerly of the Lachlan River, R No. 1. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Gonowlia Creek, about 5 miles and 64 chains westerly from the eastern corner of the run; and bounded on the south-east by

by Gonowlia Creek 1 mile south-westerly; thence by a line bearing north 52 degrees west, to the back boundary of the run; by that back boundary 1 mile north-easterly; and thence on the north-east, by a line parallel to the south-western boundary, to the point of commencement on Gonowlia Creek.

No. 93—1,280 acres—Lessees, John and Daniel Sweeney.

Wealbah B Run, northerly of the Lachlan River, R No. 2. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Gonowlia Creek, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles westerly from the eastern corner of the run; and bounded thence by Gonowlia Creek 1 mile westerly; thence on the south-west by a line bearing about north 52 degrees west, to the back boundary of the run; by that back boundary north-easterly 1 mile; thence by a line parallel to the south-western boundary, to the point of commencement on Gonowlia Creek.

No. 94—1,600 acres—Lessees, John and Daniel Sweeney.

Wealbah B Run, northerly of the Lachlan River R. No. 3. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Gonowlia Creek, at the eastern corner of the run; and bounded thence by Gonowlia Creek, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile westerly; thence by a line north 28 degrees west, to the back boundary of the run; by the back boundary $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north-easterly; and thence, by the eastern boundary of the run, to the point of commencement.

No. 95—3,040 acres—Lessees, John and Daniel Sweeney.

Wealbah C Run, northerly of the Lachlan River R. No. 1. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point on the southern boundary of the run about 1 mile from the south-west corner of the run; and bounded thence by the south-east boundary 1 mile north-easterly; thence on the north-east by a line bearing about north 44 degrees west, to the back boundary of the run; thence by that back boundary 1 mile south-westerly; and thence, by a line bearing about south 44 degrees east, to the point of commencement.

No. 96—3,040 acres—Lessees, John and Daniel Sweeney.

Whealbah C Run, northerly of the Lachlan River R. No. 2. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point on the south-east boundary of the run, about 4 miles 28 chains from the south-west corner of the run, and bounded by that south-east boundary 1 mile north-easterly; thence by a line bearing about north 44 degrees west, to the back boundary of the run; by that back boundary 1 mile south-westerly; and thence, by a line bearing about south 44 degrees east, to the point of commencement.

No. 97—1,600 acres—Lessees, John and Daniel Sweeney.

Whealbah C Run, northerly of the Lachlan River, No. 3. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the north-west boundary of the run about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-westerly from the north-east corner of the run; and bounded thence on the north-east by a line forming partly the south-western boundary of Mongolia Run, bearing south 28 degrees east, to the south-east corner of the Whealbah C Run; by the south-eastern boundary of that run, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south-westerly; thence, by a line bearing about north 28 degrees west, to the north-western boundary of the run, and by that boundary $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north-easterly to the starting point.

No. 79—3,200 acres—Lessees, H. Wallace and Geo. King.

Eunonyarunya Run—county of Clarendon. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of the Murrumbidgee River, at the south-west corner of portion 14, in the parish of Eunonyarunya; and bounded on the west in part by the east boundary of that portion and its northerly prolongation, 5 miles; on the east by a line 1 mile from and parallel to the west boundary aforesaid; and on the south by the Murrumbidgee River, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 80—2,560 acres—Lessee, William Chapman.

Oura Run—county of Clarendon. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of the Murrumbidgee River, south from the easternmost corner of portion No. 1, in the parish of Oura; and bounded on the west by a line extending northerly 4 miles; on the east by a line 1 mile from and parallel to the west boundary aforesaid; and on the south by the Murrumbidgee River, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 81—3,520 acres—Lessee, William Chapman.

Oura Run—county of Clarendon. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of the Murrumbidgee River, at the south-west corner of portion 13, in the parish of Wantabadgery; and bounded on the east in part by the west boundaries of that portion and portion 8, and the northerly prolongation of that line bearing north, in all 3 miles; on the north by a line west 1 mile; on the west by a line parallel to the east boundary aforesaid, bearing south $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and on the south by a line bearing east to the Murrumbidgee River; and again on the east by that river, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 82—1,280 acres—Lessees, Jn. and W. O. Windeyer.

Wantabdgery Run—county of Clarendon. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of the Murrumbidgee River, at the south-east corner of portion I in the parish of Tenandya; and bounded on the west in part by the east boundary of that portion and its northerly prolongation, 4 miles; on the east by a line $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from and parallel to the west boundary aforesaid, to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the south by that river, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 83—1,280 acres—Lessees, J. and F. Jenkins.

Nangus Run—county of Clarendon, parish of Nangus. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point 1 mile east from the north-east corner of portion 65, parish of Nangus; and bounded thence on the south by a line forming partly the north boundary of that portion, bearing west about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to the east boundary of reserve from conditional purchase No. 59, (notified 21st November, 1865); on the west by part of that boundary, northerly, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; on the north by a line bearing east $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and on the east by a line bearing south $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the point of commencement.

No. 84—1,500 acres—Lessees, Bank of New South Wales.

Kimo Run—county of Clarendon, on the Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of the Murrumbidgee River, at the south-west corner of Messrs. Collins' 765 acres at Kimo; and bounded thence on the east by the west boundary of that land and its northerly prolongation, bearing north, in all 4 miles; on the west by a line 50 chains from and parallel to the east boundary aforesaid, bearing south to the south-east corner of portion 5, parish of Kimo; and on the south by the Murrumbidgee River.

No. 67—1,280 acres—Lessee, James Fitzgerald.

Cucumla Run—county of Harden, parish of Cowcumbala, Mutta Muttama Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Mutta Muttama Creek, at the south-west corner of J. Fitzpatrick's two southern portions of 320 acres at Cowcumbala; and bounded thence on the north by the south boundary of that land, bearing east $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile; on the east by a line bearing south $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; on the south by a line bearing west $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, crossing Mutta Muttama Creek; on the west by a line bearing north $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; and on the north by a line bearing east 2 miles, crossing Mutta Muttama Creek, to the point of commencement.

No. 68—1,600 acres—Lessee, Thomas Broughton.

Muttama Run—county of Harden, parish of Muttama, on Mutta Muttama Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Mutta Muttama Creek at a point distant 106 chains south-easterly, in a direct line from the south-eastern corner of J. A. Dallass' 320 acres on Mutta Muttama Creek; and bounded thence on the north by a line bearing east $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; on the east by a line bearing south $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; on the south by a line bearing west 5 miles, crossing Mutta Muttama Creek; on the west by a line bearing north $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; and on the remainder of the north by a line bearing east, crossing Mutta Muttama, to the point of commencement.

No. 69—800 acres—Lessee, Thomas Broughton.

Muttama Run—county of Harden, parish of Mooney Mooney, at the confluence of Mutta Muttama and Bongongolong Creeks: Commencing on Mutta Muttama Creek, at the south-west corner of R. McLeod's portion 20 of 49 acres 2 roods; and bounded thence on the east by the west boundary of that land, bearing north to its north-west corner; thence on the south by the north boundary of that land, and the north boundary of R. McLeod's portion 21, and its easterly prolongation, being in all a line bearing east to the west boundary of portion 5 of 80 acres 3 roods; again on the east by the west boundary of that land, and its northerly prolongation, being in all a line northerly $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile; on the north by a line bearing west to Mutta Muttama Creek; on the west by that creek downwards $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, and thence by a line bearing south to Bongongolong Creek; and on the south by that creek and Mutta Muttama Creek, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 70—960 acres—Lessee, James Pring.

Wadgejalong Run—county of Harden, parish of Gobarralong, Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, at the south-east corner of J. Spring's 640 acres; and bounded thence on the north by the south boundary of that land and its westerly prolongation, being in all a line bearing west 3 miles; on the west by a line bearing south $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; on the south by a line bearing east to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the east by that river, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 71—640 acres—Lessee, James Pring.

Wadgagalong Run—county of Harden, parish of Gobarralong, on the Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, at a point 2 miles southerly from J. Pring's 640 acres, and opposite the south-west corner of Mrs. Howe's 320, on that river, in the Pastoral District of Murrumbidgee, and bounded thence on the north by a line bearing west 2 miles; on the west

west by a line bearing south $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; on the south by a line bearing east to the Murrumbidgee; and on the east by that creek, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 72—640 acres—Lessees, Crow and Carberry.

Gobarralong Run—county of Harden, parish of Gobarralong, Murrumbidgee River, between Crowe and Carberry's 660 acres, and M. Lennane's 164 acres. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River at the south-west corner of Crowe and Carberry's 660 acres; and bounded thence on the east by the west boundary of that land, and its northerly prolongation, being in all a line bearing north 2 miles; on the north by a line bearing west to a point due north from the north-east corner of M. Lennane's 164 acres; on the west by a line bearing south to that corner, and by the east boundary of that land, bearing south to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the south by that river, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 73—640 acres—Lessee, Susan Hanley.

Mingay Run—county of Harden, parish of Gobarralong, on the Murrumbidgee River, adjoining the west boundary of S. Hanley's 320 acres. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, at the south-west corner of S. Hanley's 320 acres; and bounded thence on the east by the west boundary of that land, and its northerly prolongation, being in all a line bearing north 2 miles; on the north by a line bearing west $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; on the west by a line bearing south to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the south by that river, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 74—640 acres—Lessees, T. W. Perry, D. Cooper, jun., W. Macansh, and John Morris.

Geralgambith Run—county of Clarendon. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point bearing south-east, distant about 56 chains from the crossing of the old Wagga Wagga Road, on the Billibung Creek; and bounded on the east by a line north 1 mile; on the north by a line west 1 mile; on the west by a line south 1 mile; and on the south by a line east 1 mile to the point of commencement.

No. 75—640 acres—Lessee, Stephen White.

Merrybandinah Run—county of Clarendon. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Billibung Creek, southerly, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the junction of the Merrybandinah Creek with the Billibung; and bounded on the south by a line extending easterly 1 mile; and westerly 1 mile from that point; and on the north by a line 40 chains from and parallel to the south boundary aforesaid.

No. 76—3,200 acres—Lessee, Thomas Broughton.

Muttama Run—county of Clarendon. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point bearing about south 63 degrees east, 90 chains from the sheep station hut on the Mitta Mitta Creek; and bounded on the south by a line extending westerly 5 miles; and on the north by a line 1 mile from and parallel to the south boundary aforesaid.

No. 77—1,920 acres—Lessee, Thomas Broughton.

Muttama Run—county of Clarendon. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point bearing about west $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the hut at Cooba; and bounded on the south by a line extending westerly $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and on the north by a line $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from and to the south boundary aforesaid.

No. 78—1,920 acres—Lessee, Thomas Broughton.

Muttama Run—county of Clarendon. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the north-east corner of portion 33, in the parish of Tenandra; and bounded on the south by part of the north boundaries of portions 33, 34, and 35, and the westerly prolongation of the north boundaries of those portions $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and on the north by a line $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from and parallel to the south boundary aforesaid.

No. 117—320 acres—Lessees, Major West, Jno. and Joseph West.

Nanima Run, Lachlan River: $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the north-east corner of what was formerly called Mr. Rodd's Paddock, and running southerly to the marked line of a measured portion of 160 acres; back by parallel easterly lines, keeping the main road to Canowindra, to the extreme northern boundary of the run.

No. 117A—960 acres—Lessee, Major West, Jno. and Joseph West.

Nanima Run, on the Lachlan River: $\frac{1}{2}$ mile frontage, starting from a tree on the southern boundary line of a measured portion of 352 acres, running southerly from said tree, back by parallel lines easterly 3 miles.

No. 118—960 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Trajaree Run, Lachlan River: $\frac{1}{2}$ mile frontage, starting from a tree marked "Oxley," at the confluence of Eugoura Creek with the Lachlan River; southerly from said tree to marked line of a measured portion of 160 acres; back by parallel easterly lines 3 miles.

No. 119—800 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Trajaree Run, Lachlan River: $\frac{1}{2}$ mile frontage, running southerly from a tree having a large and peculiar knotty excrescence on it, distant from the southern boundary line of a measured of 160 acres $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; back by parallel easterly lines 3 miles.

No. 120.

No. 120—480 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Trajaree Run, Lachlan River, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile frontage: Commencing at a large gum-tree marked J. S. C., and running southerly 3 miles; and back easterly by a parallel north line.

No. 121—480 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Trajaree Run, Lachlan River, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile frontage; running southerly 3 miles from a tree distant from a lambing yard and gunyah, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; and back by a parallel line to the river.

No. 122—480 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Trajaree Run, Lachlan River, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile frontage: Commencing at a large tree about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below a shingled hut at Trajaree head station, and running northerly 3 miles; and back by parallel line to the river.

No. 111—3,200 acres—Lessees, D. and S. O'Sullivan.

On the Borambil Run: Commencing on the south bank of the Lachlan River, at the upper corner of a bend in the river known as The Shepherd's Paddock; thence by that river, downwards, 1 mile: thence by a line south to the south boundary of the Borambil Run; on the south by that boundary 1 mile; thence on the east by a line north to the point of commencement.

No. 103—2,560 acres—

Yalgo Run,* Lachlan Run: Commencing on the Lachlan River, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the town boundary of Booligal Run; and bounded on the north-east by a line north-west to the back boundary of the run; by that boundary south-westerly 1 mile; on the south-west by a line south-east to the Lachlan River; and on the south-east by that river, upwards, to the point of commencement.

* No such run.

No. 104—3,200 acres—Lessee, John Peter.

Lake Walgier's Run R. No. 1, Lachlan River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Lachlan River, 1 mile above the lower boundary of the run; and bounded on the south-west by a line north-west to the back boundary of the run; on the north-west by that boundary north-easterly 1 mile; on the north-east by a line south-east to the Lachlan River; and on the south-east by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 105—3,200 acres—Lessee, John Peter.

Lake Walgier's Run, R. 2. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Lachlan River 1 mile above the north-east boundary of reserve for water supply R. 1 (No. 104); and bounded on the south-west by a line north-west to the back boundary of the run; on the north-west by that boundary north-easterly 1 mile; on the north-east by a line south-east to the Lachlan River; and on the south-east by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 106—3,200 acres—Lessee, John Peter.

Lake Walgier's Run, R. 3. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Lachlan River $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the north-east boundaries of reserve for water supply R. 2 (No. 105), and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the upper boundary of Lake Walgier's Run; and bounded on the south-west by a line north-west to the back boundary of the run; on the north-west by that boundary north-easterly 1 mile; on the north-east by a line south-east to the Lachlan River; and on the south-east by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 275—640 acres—

County of Clarendon, at the Lime Quarries, near a box-tree marked broad-arrow 10, on the road from Juonee to Cootamundry, 640 acres. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point near a box-tree marked R broad-arrow 65, bearing south 67 degrees east, and distant about 66 chains from a box-tree marked broad-arrow 10 on the road from Juonee to Cootamundry; and bounded on the north by a line east, 80 chains; on the east by a line south 80 chains; on the south by a line west, 80 chains; and on the west by a line north, 80 chains to the point of commencement.

No. 112—640 acres—Lessee, G. Campbell.

At Morongola. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point bearing north-west $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the sheep station hut on the Rockhole Station, at Morongla, in the occupation of G. Campbell, and bounded thence on the north by a line bearing east 1 mile; on the east by a line bearing south 1 mile; on the south by a line bearing west 1 mile; and on the west by a line bearing north 1 mile to the point of commencement. This run is situated on the Cowra Rocks and Cota Runs, and embraces a chain of permanent waterholes in the Morongla Creek.

No. 113—640 acres—Lessces, G. Campbell, and T. H. West.

Cota and Paddy's Plains (Cudgelong) Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point bearing north-west $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the Rocky Waterhole on Neila Creek, and bounded thence on the north by a line bearing east 1 mile; on the east by a line bearing south 1 mile; on the south by a line bearing west

west 1 mile; and on the west by a line bearing north 1 mile to the point of commencement. This reserve is situated on the Neila Creek, at about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles upwards, from its confluence with the Lachlan River, and embraces portions of the Cota and Cudgelong Runs.

No. 114—50 acres—Lessee, Bank of New South Wales.

Kimo Run—county of Clarendon, parish of Tenandra: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, at the south-east corner of portion 8, parish of Tenandra; and bounded on the north by the south boundary of that land and its westerly prolongation, being in all a line west 9 chains 20 links; on the west by part of the east boundary of portion 6, bearing south to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the remaining sides by that river, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 124—3,200 acres—Lessee, Charles Booth.

Wongajong Run—county of Forbes, Lachlan River, opposite the town of Forbes. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Bounded on the north from the east boundary of reserve from lease No. 35, at Waayourigong, reserved from conditional purchase, 24th December, 1861, by the Lachlan River, upwards; on the east by the east boundary of reserve from lease No. 104, (notified 21st October, 1864) and its continuation southerly, in all $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; on the south by a line west about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and on the west by a line forming the east boundary of reserve from lease No. 35 aforesaid, bearing north to the Lachlan River.

No. 125—1,920 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Oura Run, Yellow Waterhole: Commencing at a box-tree marked with four marks near the south-eastern extremity of the Yellow Waterhole; and bounded on the south by a line bearing west 1 mile; on the west by a line bearing north 40 chains; on the north by a line bearing east to the Yellow Waterhole, and by that waterhole to the point of commencement.

No. 126—640 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Duggin's Station Run, Gunnigal Trigger Station: Commencing at a box-tree marked with four marks, on Gunnigal Trigger Creek, bearing from Old Station hut south 34 degrees 30 minutes east, 937 links; and bounded on part of the east by a line bearing north 40 chains; on the north by a line bearing west 40 chains; on the west by a line bearing south 80 chains; on the south by a line bearing east 40 chains; and on the remaining part of the east by a line bearing north 40 chains, to the point of commencement.

No. 127—320 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Nanima Run, Tank Hut Station: Commencing at a point bearing south-east from the tank, distance 40 chains, at the Tank Hut Station; and bounded on the south by a line bearing west 56 chains 56 links; on the west by a line bearing north 56 chains 56 links; on the north by a line bearing east 56 chains 56 links; and on the east by a line bearing south 56 chains 56 links, to the point of commencement.

No. 128—320 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Duggin's Station Run, Coulson's Station: Commencing at a point bearing north 45 degrees west, 40 chains from an old well at the above-mentioned station; and bounded on the north by a line bearing 56 chains and 56 links; on the east by a line bearing south 56 chains and 56 links; on the south by a line bearing west 56 chains and 56 links; and on the west by a line bearing north 56 chains and 56 links, to the point of commencement.

No. 129—320 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Nanima Run, Mare's Waterholes: Commencing at a box-tree marked with four marks, at an old saw-pit, bearing from Mare's Waterhole Station hut south 64 degrees 15 minutes east, 580 links; and bounded on the east by a line bearing north 56 chains and 56 links; on the north by a line bearing west 56 chains and 56 links; on the west by a line bearing south 56 chains and 56 links; and on the south by a line bearing east, to the point of commencement.

No. 130—320 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Nanima Run, The Gums: Commencing at a box-tree marked with four marks; and bounded on the north by a line bearing west 56 chains and 56 links; on the west by a line bearing south 56 chains and 56 links; on the south by a line bearing east 56 chains and 56 links; and on the east by a line bearing north 56 chains and 56 links, to the point of commencement.

No. 131—320 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Oura Run, Booloo Booloo: Commencing at a gum-tree marked with four marks, on the Tarungal Creek, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in an easterly direction from the Tarungal Station hut; and bounded on the north by a line bearing south 45 degrees east, 1 mile; on the east by a line bearing south 45 degrees west, 40 chains; on the south by a line bearing north 45 degrees west to the Tarungal Creek; and on the west by that creek, to the point of commencement.

No. 132

No. 132—640 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Duggin's Station, Long Angle Station: Commencing at a gum-tree on the Lachlan River, marked with four marks, bearing from old hut at the Long Angle Station south 31 degrees 30 minutes east, about 18 chains; and bounded on the south by a line bearing west 1 mile; on the west by a line bearing north 1 mile; on the north by a line bearing east to the River Lachlan; and on the east by that river, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 133—320 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Nanima Run, Hanrahan's old yard: Commencing at the Lachlan River, at the north-eastern corner of the Wagan Reserve, in the county of Forbes; and bounded on the west by a line bearing south 1 mile; on the south by a line bearing east 40 chains; on the east by a line bearing north to the River Lachlan; and on the north by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 134—320 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Oura Run, Long Waterhole: Commencing at a gum-tree marked with four marks, at the northern extremity of the Long Waterhole; and bounded on the north by a line bearing west 1 mile; on the west by a line bearing south 40 chains; on the south by a line bearing east to the waterhole; and by the Long Waterhole, northerly, to the point of commencement.

No. 135—320 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Nanima Run, Neville's Camp: Commencing at a point bearing south-west 40 chains from the tank at Neville's Camp Station; and bounded on the south by a line bearing east 56 chains and 56 links; on the east by a line bearing north 56 chains and 56 links; on the north by a line bearing west 56 chains and 56 links; and on the west by a line bearing south 56 chains and 56 links, to the point of commencement.

No. 136—3,200 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Ooma Run, Tarungal Station: Commencing at the point where the telegraph line from Forbes to Young crosses the Tarungal Creek; and bounded on the south by a line bearing south-east to the boundary of the Ooma Run; on the north by a line bearing south-east, running parallel to the southern boundary, at a point 1 mile from and perpendicular to the southern boundary; on the east by the boundary of the Ooma Run; and on the west by the Tarungal Creek.

No. 137—320 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Nanima Run, Waddy's Waterhole: Commencing at a large gum-tree marked with four marks, at the western extremity of Waddy's Waterhole; and bounded on the west by a line bearing south 56 chains 56 links; on the south by a line bearing east 56 chains 56 links; on the east by a line bearing north 56 chains 56 links; and on the north by a line bearing west 56 chains 56 links, to the point of commencement.

No. 138—320 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Daggin's Station Run, Culleen, Burrawang: Commencing at a point bearing north 45 degrees east, 40 chains from the station at Culleen Burrawang; and bounded on the east by a line bearing south 56 chains 56 links; on the south by a line bearing west 56 chains 56 links; on the west by a line bearing north 56 chains 56 links; and on the north by a line bearing east 56 chains 56 links, to the point of commencement.

No. 139—320 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Nanima Run, Sand Hill Station: Commencing at a box-tree marked with four marks, bearing from Sand Hill Station hut about south 33 degrees 45 minutes west, about 18 chains on the River Lachlan; and bounded on the west by a line bearing south 1 mile; on the south by a line bearing east 40 chains; on the east by a line bearing north to the River Lachlan; and on the north by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 140—144 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Gooloogong Run, Gooloogong: Commencing at the north-east corner of the Patrol Reserve at Gooloogong; and bounded on the west by a line bearing south 80 chains; on the south by a line bearing east 18 chains to the western boundary of the Gooloogong Reserve; on the east by the boundary of the Gooloogong Reserve to the River Lachlan; and on the north by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 141—640 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Nanima Run, Bald Hill Station, on Gunnigal Trigger Creek: Commencing at a box-tree marked with four marks, at the junction of a blind creek with the Gunnigal Trigger Creek, bearing about north 33 degrees west from Station Hut, distance about 20 chains; and bounded on part of the south by a line bearing east 40 chains; on the east by a line bearing north 1 mile; on the north by a line bearing west 1 mile; on the west by a line bearing south 1 mile; and on the remainder of the south by a line bearing east to the point of commencement.

No. 142

No. 142—320 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Nanima Run, Nanima: Commencing at the south-west corner of the Nanima Reserve; and bounded on the east by a line bearing south 1 mile; on the south by a line bearing west 40 chains; on the west by a line bearing north to the Lachlan River; and on the north by that river, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 143—320 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Mary Merrigal Run, Merrimerrigal: Commencing at a gum-tree marked with four marks on the River Lachlan, about 20 chains in an easterly direction from the Merrimerrigal Station hut; and bounded on the east by a line bearing south 1 mile; on the south by a line bearing west 40 chains; on the west by a line bearing north to the River Lachlan; and on the north by that river, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 144—320 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Daggin's Station Run, Licking Holes Station: Commencing on the Lachlan River, on the eastern boundary of the Nanima Reserve, in the county of Forbes; and bounded on the east by a line bearing south 1 mile; on the south by a line bearing west 40 chains; on the west by a line bearing north to the River Lachlan; and on the north by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 145—1,280 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Carilla Run, Carilla: Commencing at a gum-tree marked with four marks at the Lachlan River, at the north-east corner of the Carilla Run; and bounded on the east by a line bearing south 2 miles; on the south by a line bearing west 1 mile; on the west by a line bearing north to the Lachlan River; and on the north by that river, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 146—640 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Mary Merrigal Run, Boran: Commencing at a gum-tree on the Lachlan River, marked with four marks, on the boundary of the Merrimerrigal and Carilla Runs; and bounded on the west by a line bearing south 2 miles; on the south by a line bearing east 40 chains; on the east by a line bearing north to the River Lachlan; and on the north by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 147—640 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Carilla Run, Billibong: Commencing at a box-tree marked with four marks, about 3 miles easterly from the New Chum Camp; and bounded on part of the west by a line bearing north 40 chains; on the north by a line bearing east 1 mile; on the east by a line bearing south 1 mile; on the south by a line bearing west 1 mile; and on the remainder of the west by a line bearing north 40 chains, to the point of commencement.

No. 148—640 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Carilla Run, Stoney Plain: Commencing at a pine-tree marked with four marks, about 3 miles in a northerly direction from the Pine Camp; and bounded on the south by a line bearing east 1 mile; on the east by a line bearing north 1 mile; on the north by a line bearing west 1 mile; and on the west by a line bearing south 1 mile, to the point of commencement.

No. 149—640 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Mary Merrigal Run, Sheet of Water: Commencing at a pine-tree marked with four marks, at the Pine Ridge, at the eastern extremity of the Sheet of Water; and bounded on a part of the east by a line bearing north 40 chains; on the north by a line bearing west 1 mile; on the west by a line bearing south 1 mile; on the south by a line bearing east 1 mile; and on the remainder of the east by a line bearing north 40 chains, to the point of commencement.

No. 150—640 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Carilla Run, New Chum Camp: Commencing at a box-tree marked with four marks, on the eastern extremity of the Sand Hills, on the Billabong; and bounded on part of the east by a line bearing north 40 chains; on the north by a line bearing west 1 mile; on the west by a line bearing south 1 mile; on the south by a line bearing east 1 mile; and on the remainder of the east by a line bearing north 40 chains, to the point of commencement.

No. 151—640 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Carilla Run, Pine Camp: Commencing at a pine-tree marked with four marks, at the Monue Range, near the Pine Camp, and bounded on the south by a line bearing east 1 mile; on the east by a line bearing north 1 mile; on the north by a line bearing west 1 mile; and on the west by a line bearing south 1 mile to the point of commencement.

No. 152—320 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Carilla Run, Mountain Creek: Commencing at a gum-tree marked with four marks, at the junction of the Mountain Creek with the River Lachlan, and bounded on the west by a line bearing south 1 mile; on the south by a line bearing east 40 chains; on the east by a line bearing north to the River Lachlan; and on the north by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 153.

No. 153—320 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Ooma Run, Buttawambee: Commencing at the junction of the Pinnacle and Tarungal Creeks, and bounded on the south by a line bearing south 45 degrees east 1 mile; on the east by a line bearing north 45 degrees east 40 chains; on the north by a line bearing north 45 degrees west, to the Tarungal Creek; and on the west by that creek to the point of commencement.

No. 154—640 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Carilla Run, Cain's Waterhole: Commencing at a gum-tree marked with four marks, at the eastern extremity of Cain's Waterhole, in the Lachlan River, and bounded on the east by a line bearing south 1 mile; on the south by a line bearing west 1 mile; on the west by a line bearing north to the River Lachlan; and on the north by that river, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 155—640 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Ooma Run, Obon Obon: Commencing at a box-tree marked with four marks, on the Ooma Creek, about 40 chains in a southerly direction from the Obon Obon Station Hut, and bounded on the south by a line bearing south 45 degrees west 1 mile; on the west by a line bearing north 45 degrees west 1 mile; on the north by a line bearing north 45 degrees east to the Ooma Creek; and on the east by that creek to the point of commencement.

No. 156—320 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Ooma Run, Ooma Creek Station: Commencing at a gum-tree marked with four marks, at the northern extremity of the Ooma Waterhole, and bounded on the north by a line bearing west 1 mile; on the west by a line bearing south 40 chains; on the south by a line bearing east about 1 mile to the Ooma Creek; and on the east by the Ooma Creek to the point of commencement.

No. 157—320 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Ooma Run, Lambing Station, on Ooma Creek: Commencing at a box-tree marked with four marks, about 10 chains north-easterly from the Lambing Station Hut, on the Ooma Creek, and bounded on the north by a line bearing west 1 mile; on the west by a line bearing south $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, or 40 chains; on the south by a line bearing east to the Ooma Creek; and by that creek, northerly, to the point of commencement.

No. 158—320 acres—Lessees, Messrs. West.

Daggin's Station Run, Gunnigul, Trigger Creek: Commencing at a box-tree marked with four marks, on Gunnigul, Trigger Creek, near the point where the road from Ooma to Binda crosses the above-mentioned creek, and bounded on a portion of the south by a line bearing east 40 chains; on the east by a line bearing north 40 chains; on the north by a line bearing west 80 chains; on the west by a line bearing south 40 chains; and on the remainder of the south by a line bearing east 40 chains to the point of commencement.

No. 111—640 acres—Lessee, Michael Ryan.

Breakfast Creek Run, Dwyer's Springs. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point bearing north-west $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the permanent waterhole known as Dwyer's Springs, on the Morongla Creek; and bounded thence on the north by a line bearing east 1 mile; on the east by a line bearing south 1 mile; on the south by a line bearing west 1 mile; and on the west by a line bearing north 1 mile to the point of commencement. This reserve is situated on the Breakfast Creek Run, and the road from Breakfast Creek and Boorowa to Cowra passes through it.

No. 99—6,400 acres—Lessees, Mort, Cameron, and Bucleran.

On Gobagomlin Run, on the right bank of the Murrumbidgee River, near Wagga Wagga: Commencing at an oak-tree on the Murrumbidgee River, marked broad-arrow over R-1, bearing about westerly, and distant about 25 chains from Gobagomlin Woolshed. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: And bounded on the east by a line north to the back boundary of the run; and on the west by a line southerly, distant 1 mile from and parallel to the west boundary, to the Murrumbidgee Run.

No. 100—3,200 acres—Lessees, Mort, Cameron, and Bucleran.

Gobagomlin Run, Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, at the south-west corner of Gobagomlin Run, at a gum-tree marked GT and broad-arrow; and bounded thence on the west by the western boundary of that run to its back boundary; and bounded on the east by a line $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile distant from and parallel to the west boundary, southerly, to the Murrumbidgee River.

No. 101—3,200 acres—Lessees, Mort, Cameron, and Bucleran.

Toeyall Run, Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the south-east corner of Toeyall Run, at a gum-tree on the Murrumbidgee River marked GT and broad-arrow; and bounded on the east by the east boundary of that run northerly to its back boundary; and on the west by a line southerly distant $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from and parallel with the east boundary to the Murrumbidgee River.

No. 102—6,400 acres—Mort, Cameron, and Bucleran.

Toeyall Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River at a gum-tree marked broad-arrow R 4, being about south-east and distant 5 chains from the confluence of a dry creek, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile below the junction of the road to Currawananna and that leading to Toeyall station; and bounded on the by a line north to the back boundary of the run; on the east by a line 1 mile distant from and parallel to the west boundary to the Murrumbidgee River.

No. 103—3,200 acres—Lessees, Mort, Cameron, and Bucleran.

Toeyall Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on a lagoon at a marked box, broad-arrow between R and 5, where the road from Wagga to Narandera leaves that lagoon, bearing easterly and distant 35 chains from north-east corner of portion 13 parish of Currawananna; and bounded on the west by a line to the back boundary of Toeyall Run; on the east by a line $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile distant from and parallel to the west boundary, bearing south to the lagoon aforesaid.

No. 99—640 acres—Lessee, Joseph Smith.

Merriwa Run, Lachlan River, R. 1. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a marked tree, R. 1, on the north bank of the Lachlan River, about 1 mile from the north-west boundary of the reserve from lease at Balangorambil, in a north-easterly direction, and bounded thence on the north-east by a line running about north-west for 1 mile; and on the south-west by a line south-easterly 1 mile from and parallel to the eastern boundary to the Lachlan River.

No. 100—3,200 acres—Lessee, Joseph Smith.

Merriwa Run, Lachlan River, R. 2. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a marked tree, R. 2, on the north bank of the Lachlan River, the north-east corner of the run; and bounded thence on the east by a line about north-west to the back boundary of the run; and on the south-west by a line south-easterly 1 mile from and parallel to the eastern boundary to the Lachlan River.

No. 101—3,200 acres—Lessee, Joseph Smith.

Merrowee Run (South Marowie), Lachlan River, R. 1. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a marked tree, R. 1, north-west corner of the reserve at Ballagerambie, on the south bank of the Lachlan River; and bounded thence on the south by a line east to the back boundary of the run; and on the north by a line 1 mile from and parallel to the south boundary.

No. 102—1,600 acres—Lessee, Joseph Smith.

Merrowee Run (South Marowie), R. 2. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a marked tree, R. 2, south bank of the Lachlan boundary, between Messrs. Gemmell and Smith; and bounded thence on the east by a line south about 1 mile; and on the west by a line north $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from and parallel to the eastern boundary.

No. 123—11,520 acres—Lessees, Molesworth, Richard Greene, and Robert George Massie.

Bundidgarie Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, at the southern corner of the run, and bounded on the east by the east boundary of the run, 18 miles north to the back boundary; on the west by a line parallel to and 1 mile from the east boundary to the Murrumbidgee River; and by that river easterly to the point of commencement.

No. 159—682 acres—Lessee, S. K. Salting.

Raubden or Cooney's Creek Run, on Cooney's Creek—county of Harden, W.R. 3 and W.R. 4-65. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Cooney's Creek, at a apple-tree marked WR broad-arrow 3; and bounded on the south-east by a line south 47 degrees west 70 chains 74 links, and north 47 degrees east from the aforesaid tree 52 chains and 75 links; on the north-east by a line north 43 degrees west 40 chains; and on the north-west by a line bearing south 47 degrees west 55 chains to Cooney's Creek, and thence, crossing Cooney's Creek, by a line bearing south 47 degrees west 69 chains; and on the south-west by a line bearing south 43 degrees west 40 chains.

No. 57—1,440 acres—Lessee, John Hurley.

Cootamandera Run—county of Harden, parish of Cugegong, at Cugegong and Spring or Well Creeks: Commencing on Cugegong Creek, at a point 4 chains westerly from the confluence of Spring or Well Creek, and bounded thence on part of the east by a line bearing south 2 miles; on the south by a line bearing west $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; on the west by a line bearing north $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; on the north by a line bearing east $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; and on the remainder of the east by a line bearing east to the point of commencement.

No. 58—3,200 acres—Lessee, J. A. Dallas.

Browlin Run—county of Harden, at the confluence of Braulin and Mutta Muttama Creeks: Commencing at a point $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile east from the confluence of Braulin and Mutta Muttama Creeks; and bounded thence on part of the east by a line bearing north $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; on the north by a line bearing west 1 mile; on the west by a line bearing

bearing south 5 miles, crossing Mutta Muttama Creek, about 12 chains below the confluence of that creek with Cugegong Creek and Braulin Creek, at the Braulin Station; on the south by a line bearing east 1 mile; and on the remainder of the east by a line bearing north $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, crossing Mutta Muttama Creek, to the point of commencement.

No. 59—2,346 acres—Lessees, J. and F. Jenkins.

Nangus Run—county of Clarendon, parish of Nangus, on the Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of the Murrumbidgee River, at a point where the western boundary line of J. and F. Jenkins' portion 6 of 640 acres meets that river; and bounded thence on the east by that boundary and its northerly prolongation, being in all a line bearing north 5 miles and — chains; on the north by a line bearing west 58 chains; on the west by a line bearing south to the north-east corner of J. and F. Jenkins' portion 7 of 640 acres, and by the east boundary of that land to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the south by that river, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 60—1,760 acres—Lessee, Edward Ryan.

Galong Run—county of Harden, parish of Galong, at Cramp's Paddock, containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Spring Creek, at a point where the north boundary line of portion 30, parish of Galong, meets that creek; and bounded thence on the south by that boundary and its easterly prolongation, being in all a line bearing east, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to the road from Binalong to Currawong and Young; on the east by that road, north-westerly, to Spring Creek; and by that creek, downwards, to its intersection with the northerly prolongation of the easternmost boundary of the Galong Reserve from lease (notified 28th December, 1861); and thence by a line bearing north to the south boundary of M. Murphy's 670 acres; thence on the north by the southern boundary of that land, westerly, to Douglass Creek; and thence by the south-western boundary of M. Murphy's 308 acres, north-westerly, to a point due east of the south-east corner of J. C. Welman's 320 acres, at Barwang, and thence by a line bearing west to that corner; on the west by a line bearing south 110 chains; again on the north by a line bearing west about 3 miles, to the road from Murrumboola to Boorowa, *via* Barwang; again on the west by that road, south-westerly; again on the south by a line forming partly the north boundaries of portions 59 to 66 inclusively, and portion 26 parish of Galong, bearing east to the north-east corner of the latter portion; thence by the east boundary of that portion, bearing south to Spring Creek, and by that creek, upwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 54—3,200 acres—Lessee, J. B. Suttor

Tommanbil Run—county of Forbes, on the western boundary of Tommanbil Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Lachlan River, at the north-western corner of Tommanbil Run; and bounded thence on the west by the western boundary of that run, southerly, 5 miles; on the south by a line bearing east 1 mile; on the east by a line, northerly, parallel with the western boundary to the Lachlan River; and on the north by that river, downwards, to the western boundary of Tommanbil Run aforesaid.

No. 55—3,200 acres—Lessee, John Richardson.

Walla Walla Run—county of Forbes, Lachlan River, Walla Walla Run: Commencing on the Lachlan River, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the north-western corner of Walla Walla Run; and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing south 5 miles; on the south by a line bearing east 1 mile; on the east by a line bearing north to the Lachlan River; and on the north by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 56—4,480 acres—Lessees, J. B. Suttor and E. V. Bowles.

Enock Run—county of Forbes, Lachlan River, within the Enock Run: Commencing on the Lachlan River, at a point 2 miles easterly from the north-western corner of the Enock Run; and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing south 4 miles; on the north by a line bearing west 2 miles; again on the west by a line south 1 mile; on the south by a line bearing east 3 miles; on the east by a line bearing north to the Lachlan River; and on the north by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

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No. 1.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(65/5170.)

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 23 August, 1865.

For the reasons contained in the within correspondence, it is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the portion of Crown Lands within described at Pimpara, be reserved from sale until surveyed, for the preservation of water supply or other public purposes.

JOHN ROBERTSON.
W.A.

25th Aug., /65.—J.Y.—65/ B. 602.
Clerk of the Council.—M.F.—B.C., 23rd August.
Minute 65/33, 25th August, 1865.
Confirmed, 30th August, 1865.

UPON the recommendation of the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, the Executive Council advise that the portion of land in "Pimpara" described in the accompanying Schedule be reserved from sale until surveyed, for the preservation of water supply or other public purposes, in terms of the Fourth clause of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

A. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

5th September, /65.—Approved.—J.Y.
For the Surveyor General—B.C., 12th September, 1865.—M.F.
Noted on map and in book.—F.W.R., 3/2/66.

[Enclosures in No. 1.]

On the representation made by Mr. Surveyor Wood in the enclosed letter, it is recommended that an area of 12 square miles, situated at Pimpara on the Lachlan River, about 16 miles above Oxley, should be reserved, under the 4th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, as a site for a future village.

The above area (of which a description is enclosed) includes reserve from lease No. 20 at Pimpara, notified 25th October, 1852, and a portion of land on the north side of the Lachlan River shewn on the office maps as a reserve, but which was not duly notified.

As the leases expire at the end of the year, it is not proposed to withdraw the land in question from lease.

W. R. DAVIDSON.

The Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C.—15th August, 1865.—Noted.
Approved.—J.R.—Minute accr.—21.

Mr. Surveyor Wood to The Surveyor General.

District Survey Office,
Albury, 24th February, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that I have been informed by Mr. Jas. Tyson, that the reserve from lease No. 20, on the Lachlan River, is a most desirable site for a village; that the country is high, and out of reach of floods on both sides of the river; I therefore beg to recommend that it be reserved temporarily until a design can be prepared, shewing what lands may be required for the village and suburban allotments.

2. I also beg to suggest that the reserve be extended to the north bank of the river, as shewn on the plan of the Lachlan District, to embrace in all 12 square miles.

I have, &c.,
JAMES H. WOOD,
Surveyor.

No. 2.

CROWN LANDS.

61

No. 2.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(65/7093.)

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 23 October, 1866.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the land at Nangus, within described, be reserved from sale under the Fourth Section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

W. M. ARNOLD.

Clerk of the Council.—M.F.—B.C., 24 Octr.
31 Oct., /65.—J.Y.—65/20981.

The Executive Council advise that the portion of land described in the accompanying Schedule, be temporarily reserved from sale, in terms of the Fourth Clause of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

A. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Minute 65/43, 31st Octr., 1865.
Confirmed, 8th Novr., 1865.
11th Novr., /65.—Approved.—J.Y.
S.B.W.
For the Surveyor General—B.C., 25th Novr., 1865.—M.F.
Mr. W.
S.B.W.
Charted and noted in Lachlan Map.—W.A.T.—3/7/66.

[Enclosures in No. 2.]

For the reasons stated in the accompanying letter from Mr. Licensed Surveyor Sanderson, it is recommended that the area embraced by the accompanying description should be reserved, under the Fourth Section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, for water supply &c., for the benefit of the Nangus Run, in the Lachlan District, in the licensed occupation of J. and F. Jenkins. This is the only reservation of the kind yet proposed for the benefit of the Nangus Run.

W. R. DAVIDSON.

The Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., 17th October, 1865.—Noted.

Approved.—J.R., 20-21.—Minute accr.—23.
Retd. S. G. Office, 27 Nov., 1865.—65/20981.

Mr. Licensed Surveyor Sanderson to the Acting Surveyor General.

Gundagai, 3 March, 1863.

Sir,

In reference to your letter of 17th February, No. 63-502, I beg to say, that I consider it very desirable that there should be a reservation for access to the waters of the Murrumbidgee, bounded on the east by the west boundary line of a measured portion of 640 acres, No. 6, in the parish of Nangus, with a frontage of 20 chains, or as much width as would include the whole of Messrs. Jenkins' dairy station; and as there is very little or no water in the Billibung and Nangus Creeks in very dry summers, I would beg to suggest that the reserve should extend northward at least 4 miles. The country north of the Nangus Reserve, and along the Billibung Creek, consists of gently undulating forest land—timber, chiefly box and gum.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND SANDERSON.

Mr. Ellis.—Description of reservation as proposed, but with a width of chains; width between portions may be prepared against the opening of this part of the district to cond. purchase.—P. F. A., 26 Mar.

Charted and noted.—W.A.T., 11/5/64.
Retd. S. G. Office, 27th Nov., /65.—65/20981.

No. 3.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(65/7094.)

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 26 October, 1865.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the land within described, at Cramp's Paddock, be reserved from sale, under the Fourth section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," as a site for a village and for access to water.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Clerk of the Cl.—M.F.—B.C., 26 Oct.
Ex. Cl., 65/1138.—27 Octr., 1865.
31 Oct., /65.—J.Y.—65/20982.

THE

THE Executive Council advise, under the report of the Surveyor General, and upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, that the portion of land at Cramp's Paddock herein described, be reserved from sale for water supply or other public purpose, in terms of the Fourth Clause of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

A. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Minute 65/43, 31 Oct., 1865.
Confirmed, 8 Nov., 1865.
11 Nov., 1865.—Approved.—J.Y.
Mr. W.
S.B.W.
Lds.—13 Nov.
Notified, 21 November, 1865.
For the Surveyor General—B.C., 27 November, 1865.—M.F.
S.B.W.
Charted.

[Enclosure in No. 3.]

ENCLOSED is submitted a description of a portion in the parish of Galong, which it is desirable should be reserved from conditional sale, under the 4th section of the Alienation Act, as a site for a future village, and for access to water.

The land in question is situated at Cramp's Paddock, Spring Creek, at a crossing of the road from Binalong to Currawong and Young, *via* Barwang, county of Harden, Lachlan District.

W. R. DAVIDSON.

The Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., 17th October, 1865.
Approved.—J.R., 20/21.—Minute acc. 25.

No. 4.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(65/7095.)

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 26 October, 1865.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the portion of the Bangus Run, within described, on the Murrumbidgee River, including the permanent springs at Yellow Clay Creek, be reserved from sale, under the Fourth section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," for water supply for the run herein mentioned.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Clerk of the Council.—M. F.—B.C., 26 October.
31st October, 1865.—J. Y.—65/20983.

THE Executive Council advise, under the report of the Surveyor General, and upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, that the portion of the "Bangus" Run, herein described, be temporarily reserved from sale, in terms of the Fourth clause of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

A. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Minute 65/43, 31 October, 1865.
Confirmed, 8 November, 1865.
11 November, /65.—Approved.—J.Y.
Mr. W.
S.B.W.
Lds., 13 November.
Notified, 21 November, 1865.
For the Surveyor General—B.C., 25/27 November, 1865.—M. F.
Charted on the Co. of Wynyard Map. Shewn on Land Agent's map.
S. B. W.

[Enclosures in No. 4.]

3½ square miles.

On the report of Mr. Licensed Surveyor Sanderson, it is suggested that the portion of the Bangus Run of which a description is enclosed, should be reserved, under the provisions of the 4th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, for water supply for the run mentioned.

The portion has a frontage of half a mile to the Murrumbidgee River, and it is proposed that the run should extend back to include the permanent springs at Yellow Clay Creek. Mr. Licensed Surveyor Sanderson's report is enclosed.

W. R. DAVIDSON.

The Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., 17th October, 1865.—Noted.

Approved.—J.R.—20/21.
Minute for the approval of the Governor and the Executive Council.—25 October, 1865.
Returned, Surveyor General's Office, 22 November, 1865.—65/20983.

Mr.

CROWN LANDS.

63

Mr. Licensed Surveyor Sanderson to The Surveyor General.

Gundagai, 10 March, 1865.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit a tracing, shewing proposed reserves for access to water on the Murrumbidgee, and to permanent springs on Yellow Clay Creek.

These reserves appear to be necessary, as there is a considerable extent of very dry country between Adelong and Oak Creeks, and south of the springs on Oak and Yellow Clay Creeks.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND SANDERSON.

D.S., Albury—B.C., 21 March, 1865.—J.H.W.

Mr. Ellis for preparation of description, &c.—P.F.A.—13 April.

Returned Surveyor General's Office, 27 November, 1865.—65/20983.

Mr. Licensed Surveyor Sanderson to The Surveyor General.

Gundagai, 19 December, 1864,

Sir,

In accordance with instructions contained in your letter, No. 64/449, of May 27th, I have the honor to transmit plan, shewing features of part of the parish of Bangus, county Wynyard, and also a design for the measurement of portions in that parish.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND SANDERSON.

Mathowra, B.C., 25 December, 1864.—J.H.W.—64/586.

The design appears to be unobjectionable, but Mr. Sanderson should propose a reserve for access to water on the Murrumbidgee, also to the "permanent springs," shewn on his plan, unless he considers there is already a sufficient supply for the future occupation of the country.—P.F.A.—18.

L. S. Sanderson.—31 January, /65-51.

Mr. Surveyor Wood to The Surveyor General.

District Survey Office,

Albury, 15 December, 1863.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, No. 63/3891, I have the honor to transmit a sketch, showing the amount of land available for agriculture in the parish of Bangus, county of Wynyard.

2. A description of a proposed reserve for access to water was given in my letter of the 9th ultimo, No. 63/270.

3. Boundaries for the proposed extension of the Gundagai Reserve, shall be attended to as early as possible.

I have, &c.,

JAMES H. WOOD,

Surveyor.

Mr. Licensed Surveyor Sanderson may be requested (in absence of Mr. Wood, who should be informed) to furnish a design for the measurement of about 2,000 acres (if a demand for so much in areas of the usual size exists), in such a position that a reserve of 4,000 to 6,000 acres would include it, bounded as much as possible by natural features. The old Main South Road, crossing near the mouth of Adelong Creek, should be preserved 1 chain wide. The creek in the western portion of the extension proposed by Mr. Wood, should be traversed up to the Springs; and the intersections of the lines, suggested by Mr. Wood, marked as boundaries of the water reserve with that creek, extending the marks for about half a mile on each side of the creek, sufficient to indicate the direction of the water reserve.

P. F. ADAMS.

3rd May.

L. S. Sanderson.—27 May, /64-449.

A. D. S. Wood.—27 May, /64-1082.

No. 5.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(65/7138.)

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 27 October, 1865.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the portions of the Enock, Walla Walla, and Tommanbil Runs within described, be reserved from sale under the Fourth section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," for water supply for the above runs.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Clerk of the Council.—M. F.—B.C., 27 October.

Under the report of the Surveyor General, and upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, the Executive Council advise that the portions of land herein described be reserved from sale for the purpose of water supply, in terms of the fourth clause of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

A. C. BUDGE,

Clerk of the Council.

Minute 65/43, 31st Oct., 1865.

Confirmed, 8th Nov., 1865.

11th Nov., /65.—Approved.—J.Y.

Lds.—13 Nov.

For the Surveyor General—B.C., 27th Nov., 1865.—M.F.

S.B.W.

Charted and noted.—W.A.T., 3/7/66.

[Enclosures

[Enclosures in No. 5.]

On the enclosed application by J. B. Suttor, lessee of the Enock, Walla Walla, and Tomanbil Runs, Lachlan District, near Forbes (unexpired leases), for reserves for water supply for the above runs. Descriptions, embracing the reservations asked for by Mr. Suttor, namely, one reserve for each run, and which I consider only sufficient for the purpose, are now forwarded for notification, under the provisions of the 4th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

W.R.D.

The Under Secretary for Lands—B.C., 18th October, 1865.—Noted.

Approved.—W.M.A.—23/10/65.

Minute for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.—26.

Returned, S. G. Office, 27th November, 1865.—65/21003.

John B. Suttor, Esq., to The Surveyor General.

Wyagdon,
Bathurst, 30 Aug., 1865.

Sir,

In connection with your circular on the subject of water supply for the beneficial occupation of the back country in the squatting districts, I have the honor to apply that the following portions of my runs be proclaimed as reserves for the supply of water to my Tommanbil, Walla Walla, and Enock Runs, in the Lachlan District, viz. :—

Reserve No. 1, Tommanbill Run: Commencing on the southern bank of the Lachlan River, at the north-western corner of such run; and bounded thence by lines bearing south 5 miles east 1 mile; thence north to the Lachlan River; and thence by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement. This will include the main cattle camp and watering place on this run.

Reserve No. 2, Walla Walla: Commencing at a point on the southern bank of the Lachlan River, 1 mile 40 chains east from the north-west corner of this run; and bounded thence by lines bearing south 5 miles, east 1 mile; thence north to the Lachlan River; and thence by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement. This will include the main cattle camp and watering place on this run.

No. 3, Enock: Commencing at a point on the southern bank of the Lachlan River, 2 miles east of the north-western boundary of this run; and bounded by lines bearing south 4 miles, west 2 miles, south 2 miles, east 3 miles; thence by a line north to the Lachlan River; and thence by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement. (Note:—This reserve will include the main cattle camp and watering place on this river; also the Burbagebah cattle camp, which is about 5 miles south and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the north-western corner of Enock Run.)

These reserves would include 3 miles of river frontage out of 14 miles which is the frontage of the three runs. Should it be considered that any portion of the proposed reserves is within the limits of reserve No. 36 in the Lachlan District, I would respectfully submit that this reserve has been open for selection since the date of the Land Act of 1861, yet no portion of it has yet been selected, the land being only fit for grazing purposes and liable to inundation.

I have, &c.,
JOHN B. SUTTOR.

Returned S. G. Office, 27th Nov., 1865. 365/21003.

No. 6.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 27 October, 1865.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the two portions of land within described—the one within the run of Outer Upper Thomonga and Upper North Thomonga, the other within Combingingi and Honuna Runs—be reserved from sale under the Fourth section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," for water supply for the above runs.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Clerk of the Council.—M.F.—B.C., 27th Oct.
31st Oct., /65.—J.Y.

THE Executive Council advise that the portions of land described in the accompanying Schedule, be reserved from sale for the purpose of water supply, in terms of the Fourth clause of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

A. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Minute 65/43, 31st Oct., 1865.

Confirmed, 8th Nov., 1865.

11th Nov., /65.—Approved.—J.Y.

Lds.—13 Nov.

S.B.W.

For the Surveyor General—B.C., 27th Nov., 1865.—M.F.

S.B.W.

Charted and noted in L. 24-1421.—W.A.T., 5/7/11.

[Enclosures in No. 6.]

On the enclosed application of Mr. J. B. Suttor, the holder of the unexpired leases of Upper North Thomonga, Outer Upper North Thomonga, and Combingingi Runs, Lachlan District, for reserves for water supply for the above runs, descriptions embracing the reservations asked for, and which I consider to be only sufficient for the purpose, are now forwarded for notification, under the provisions of the 4th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

W. R. DAVIDSON.

The Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., 20th October, 1865.—Noted.

Approved.—W.M.A.—25/10/65.

Minute for authority of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.—27.

John

CROWN LANDS.

65

John B. Suttor, Esq., to The Surveyor General.

Bathurst, 26 June, 1865.

Sir,

As I am given to understand it is the intention of Government to open all runs, the leases of which will expire after the end of the present year, for conditional selection under the 18th, 21st, and 22nd clauses of the Land Act of 1861, I have the honor to apply to have the following lands exempted from sale under these clauses, the same being principal cattle camps and watering places for cattle on my runs of Combigingi, Upper North and Outer Upper North Thomonga, also Wealbah Block D; and the reservation of these places is necessary for the beneficial occupation of such runs, viz.:-

1st. Five sections, to include the Murrumbidgeerryman Waterhole on the Lachlan River on Combigingi Run, being a block 1 mile wide about the centre of this run, to extend back about 5 miles north-westerly from the Lachlan River.

2nd. A block 1 mile wide, to include my head station called Turraganna, extending from the northern boundary of Upper North Thomonga to the Lachlan River, crossing Turraganna Creek.

3rd. A block 2 miles wide, to include the main camp and watering place known as the Adelaide Camp on Turraganna Creek, to extend from the Lachlan River westerly across Upper North and Outer Upper North Thomonga Runs, the southern boundary to be about 1 mile north of the southern boundaries of these runs.

4th. A block 1 mile wide, to include the main cattle camp and watering place on Marrowie Creek, to commence on this creek about 2 miles north-easterly from the point where the western boundary of Outer Upper North Thomonga Run crosses this Creek, and extending thence easterly on both sides of the creek.

5th. One section on Wealbah Block D, to include a main cattle camp known as the Quartz Swamp. The position of this swamp I am unable to define.

Trusting these reservations will meet your favourable consideration,

I have, &c.,

Retd. S. G. Office, 27th Nov., 1865.—65/21000.

JOHN B. SUTTOR.

Mr. Suttor asked me to submit this application. I accordingly enclose a tracing shewing the position of the proposed reserves from a survey of those runs by Mr. McCulloch, and would request to be informed whether it will be necessary to mark the boundaries of these reserves on the ground.

E. FISHER, D.S.

17th July, 1865.

This application is for Reserves Nos. 1 and 2, Lachlan District.

No. 7.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 27 October, 1865.

(65/7137.)

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the portion of the Goombargana Run within described, be reserved from sale under the Fourth Section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," for water supply for that Run.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Clerk of the Council.—M.F.—B.C., 27 Oct.

31 Oct.,/65.—J.Y.—65/21002.

THE Executive Council advise that the portion of land herein described, be temporarily reserved from sale, in terms of the Fourth clause of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

A. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Minute 65/43, 31 Oct., 1865.

Confirmed, 8 Nov., 1865.

11 Nov., 1865.—Approved.—J.Y.

Lds.—13 Nov.

S.B.W.

Notified, 21 Nov.,/65.

For the Surveyor General—B. C. 25/27 November, 1865.—M.F.

Mr. W.

S.B.W.

[Enclosure in No. 7.]

On the recommendation of Mr. Surveyor Wood, it is recommended that the area embraced by the accompanying description (1,360 acres) should be reserved from sale until surveyed, under the Fourth section of the Alienation Act for water supply &c., for the Goombargana Run, Murrumbidgee District, (unexpired lease.)

The Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., 18th October, 1865.—Noted.

W.R.D.

Approved, W.M.A.—23/10/65.

Minute for the direction of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, 20 Oct., 1865.

Returned Surveyor General's Office, 27th November, 1865.—65/21002.

No. 8.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 31 October, 1865.

(65/7139.)

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the two portions of land within described—the one at Cudgegong and Spring or Well Creeks, and the other at the confluence of Braulin and Muttama Creeks—be reserved from sale, under the Fourth Section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," for water supply, or other public purposes.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Clerk of the Council.—M.F.—B.C., 31 Oct.

594—I

THE

THE Executive Council advise that the portion of land herein described be temporarily reserved from sale, for the purpose of water supply, in terms of the Fourth clause of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

A. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Minute 65/43, 31 Oct., 1866.
Confirmed, 8th Nov., 1865.
11 Nov., /65.—Approved.—J.Y.
Mr. W.
S.B.W.
Lds.—13 Nov.
Notified, 24 Nov., 1865.
For the Surveyor General.—M.F.
S.B.W.
Charted.

[Enclosure in No. 8.]

On the enclosed report by Mr. Licensed Surveyor Sanderson, it is recommended that the area embraced by the accompanying description should be reserved from sale until surveyed, under the Fourth Section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, for water supply or other public purposes, to include two permanent springs at Cudgegong Creek, and an area of 1 mile wide at the confluence of Muttama and Braulin Creeks necessary for access to water.

The proposed reserves form parts of land under unexpired lease.

The Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C. 18 Oct., 1865.

W.R.D.

Approved W.M.A.—23/10/65.

Minute for the authority of the Governor and the Executive Council, 28 Oct., 1865.

Returned Surveyor General's Office, 29 Nov., 1865.—65-21124.

Mr. Licensed Surveyor Sanderson to The Surveyor General.

Gundagai, 29 September, 1864.

SIR,

In compliance with instructions contained in your letter, No. 63/3296, Oct. 2, I have the honor to transmit a plan of Cugegong Creek.

There are three permanent springs falling into this creek, one near the site for a village at Cugegong, which I proposed to be reserved in transmitting a design for a village. The two other permanent springs referred to, are from two to three miles lower down the creek; these I propose to embrace within a reserve half a mile wide.

I beg also to suggest that a reserve for access to water should be made at the junction of Muttama and Braulin Creeks; there is an abundance of water in the latter creek.

The land generally on Cudgegong Creek is not very good, being in many places light and sandy.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND SANDERSON.

District Survey Office, Albury.—B.C., 4 Oct., 1864.—J.H.W.—64/404.

Returned Surveyor General's Office, 29 Nov., /63.—65/21124.

No. 9.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 16 November, 1865.

(65/7652.)

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the following portions of land near Moama, of which descriptions are enclosed, be reserved from sale, until surveyed for water supply or other public purposes, under the provisions of the Fourth section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," namely:—

160 acres at Backwater Creek,
160 acres, to include Dora Springs,
320 acres at Greenwich Plains,
160 acres at Greenwich Plains,
1,361 acres at Rushby Swamp, and—
160 acres near Moira.

CHARLES COWPER.

Clerk of the Council.—M.F.—B.C., 16 November.

17 Nov., /65.—J.Y.—65/21988.

UNDER the Report of the Surveyor General, and upon the recommendation herein set forth, the Executive Council advise that the portions of land herein described be temporarily reserved from sale, in terms of the Fourth clause of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

A. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Minute 65/46, 17 Nov., 1865.
Confirmed, 24 Nov., 1865.
28 Nov., /65.—Approved.—J.Y.
Mr. W.
S.B.W.
Noted, 8 December, 1865.
For the Surveyor General.—B.C., 9 December, 1865.—M.F.
S.B.W.
Noted.—T.W.K.
Charted in County of Cadell.—J.E.

[Enclosures

CROWN LANDS.

67

[Enclosures in No. 9.]

Mr. Licensed Surveyor Commins to The Surveyor General.

Camp, Moama,
24 March, 1865.

Sir,
In accordance with instructions received from District Surveyor Wood (personal), I have the honor to transmit herewith a plan of 320 acres reserved for water supply, at the Yellow Water Holes, parish of Bama, county Cadell.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE W. COMMINS,
Licensed Surveyor.

Albury—B.C., 2 May, 1865.—J.H.W.—65/239.

Mr. Licensed Surveyor Commins to The Surveyor General.

Camp, Moama,
24 March, 1865.

Sir,
In accordance with personal instructions received from District Surveyor Wood, I have the honor to transmit herewith a plan of the Rushy Swamp Reserve, situate in the parish of Bama, county Cadell.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE W. COMMINS,
Licensed Surveyor.

Albury—B.C., 2nd May, 1865.—J.H.W.—65/237.

Mr. Licensed Surveyor Commins to The Surveyor General.

Camp, Moama,
24 March, 1865.

Sir,
I have the honor to transmit herewith, in accordance with personal instructions from District Surveyor Wood, a plan of 160 acres at Backwater Creek, in the parish of Moama, county Cadell, reserved for water supply.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE W. COMMINS,
Licensed Surveyor.

Albury—B.C., 2nd May, 1865.—J.H.W.—65/240.

Mr. Licensed Surveyor Commins to The Surveyor General.

Camp, Moama,
24 March, 1865.

Sir,
In accordance with personal instructions received from District Surveyor Wood, I have the honor to transmit herewith a plan of a water reserve of 160 acres, at Dora, in the parish of Moira, county Cadell.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE W. COMMINS,
Licensed Surveyor.

Albury—B.C., 2nd May, 1865.—J.H.W.—65/238.

Mr. Licensed Surveyor Commins to The Surveyor General.

Camp, Moama,
24 March, 1865.

Sir,
In accordance with personal instructions received from District Surveyor Wood, I have the honor to transmit herewith a plan of 160 acres of land, in the parish of Moira, county Cadell, reserved for quarry.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE W. COMMINS,
Licensed Surveyor.

This plan shews a proposed reserve for obtaining metal for ballasting.
Albury—B.C., 2nd May, 1865.—J.H.W.—65/236.

Mr. Licensed Surveyor Commins to The Surveyor General.

Camp, Moama,
27 April, 1865.

Sir,
In accordance with instructions received from District Surveyor Wood, No. 65-137, of 14th February last, I have the honor to transmit herewith a plan a water reserve of 160 acres, situate in the parish of Coloola, county Cadell.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE W. COMMINS,
Licensed Surveyor.

District Survey Office, Albury—B.C., 3rd May, 1865.—J. H. Wood.—65/289.

On the Report of Mr. Surveyor Wood, it is recommended that the following portions of land near Moama, of which descriptions are enclosed, should be reserved from sale until surveyed, for water supply and other public purposes, under the provisions of the Fourth section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act:—

- 160 acres at Backwater Creek.
- 160 acres, to include Dora Springs.
- 320 acres at Greenwich Plains.
- Yellow Waterholes, on the road from Moama to Deniliquin.
- 160 acres at a water-hole on Greenwich Plains.
- 1,361 acres at Rushby Swamp.
- 160 acres near Moira, for preservation of metal for ballasting.

The Under Secretary for Lands—B.C.—11th November, 1865.—Noted.
Approved.—C.C., 13 Nov.
Minute, 121.—Minute accr., 15.

W. R. D.

No. 10.

No. 10.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 20 November, 1865.

(65/7726.)

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council that the land within described, at Werowaring, be reserved from sale until surveyed for the preservation of water supply or other public purposes, under the provisions of the Fourth clause of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

CHARLES COWPER.

Clerk of the Council.—M.F.—B.C., 20th November.
24th November, /65.—J.Y.—65/22599.

THE Executive Council advise that the portion of land herein referred to, be temporarily reserved from sale until surveyed, for the preservation of water supply or other public purposes, in terms of the Fourth clause of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

A. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Minute 65/47, 24th November, 1865.

Confirmed, 5th December, 1865.

6th December, /65.—Approved.—J.Y.

Mr. W.

S.B.W.

Lds.—8.

Notified, 15th December, 1865.

For the Surveyor-General—B.C., 18 December, 1865.—M.F.

S.B.W.

Charted and noted.—W.A.T.—24/7/66.

[Enclosures in No. 10.]

To the Honorable John Robertson, Minister for Lands, Sydney.

SIR,

We, the undersigned residents, licensed occupiers of Crown Lands, on behalf of ourselves and the public generally, travelling with stock and teams through this part of the country, beg leave to invite your consideration of the following circumstances, with reference to the Reserve *Werowaring* (Warowie), No. 70 of the *Lachlan Reserves*, county of Monteagle:—

That the water in the Werowaring Reserve is the only permanent water in the Tyagong Creek; that the next nearest permanent water to this reserve, available to the public, on the roads to the east and north, is distant 10 miles, to the south 20 miles, and to the west upwards of 30 miles.

That it is necessary for the conducting of our business, that our teams and stock, as well as those of the public generally, should go by the only waterhole in this reserve, and make use of the water, and also camp on the reserve.

We now beg to refer you to a view of the accompanying sketch of the waterhole, and the south boundary of the reserve No. 70, wherein you will perceive that the south boundary of the reserve is so close to the water-hole, and this being the side (in consequence of the north bank being high and the south bank low) that animals invariably approach the water, and that, therefore, they must necessarily in doing so trespass on the land south of the boundary.

We understand and believe that originally it was intended to reserve the land south of the water-hole, in accordance with plan No. 2, but by a clerical error, in the omission of the word "south" before "west" as the commencing point, it has caused the south boundary of the reserve to be so close to the water.

We therefore beg leave most respectfully to suggest, that you will be pleased to cause an extension of the reserve, southwards, as proposed in the sketch No. 70, so as to prevent the land, within a mile, at the least, of the water-hole, being alienated from the Crown.

We further beg to observe that a public pound will be required in this locality, and it would, therefore, be desirable to have a larger reserve near this water.

We have, &c.

[Here follow the signatures of W. R. Watt, Esq., J.P., and seven others.]

Surveyor General—B.C., 17th October.—M.F.

Surveyor General—16th October.—M.F.

W. R. Watt, Esq., J.P., to The Hon. W. M. Arnold.

Bumbaldry, Cowra, 26 Octr., 1865.

MY DEAR SIR,

I forwarded a letter early in the month to Mr. Robertson, from myself and other squatters, asking him to extend the reserve "No 70 of the Lachlan Reserves," for the necessary use of the public in this almost waterless locality.

In consequence of the retirement of Mr. Robertson, it is possible this letter may not be taken into consideration for some time, and perhaps too late to effect the desired object, and as it is a matter of very great consequence to the people here, as well as other persons travelling, I beg to invite your early consideration of the subject, and trust you will consent to accede to our request.

I beg to inform you that there are two surveyors at work in this locality (near Cowra), Mr. Deering, belonging to the Department, and Mr. Combes, licensed surveyor; and if you are pleased to accede to our wishes, we will thank you to cause instructions to be given to either of those gentlemen to extend the reserve.

I have, &c.,

W. R. WATT.

P.S.—The drought is excessive, causing heavy losses amongst the stock; it will be most disastrous if there is no change soon.—R.W.W.

Ask the Surveyor General to expedite his report on this—B.C., 16th November.—M.F.

Sent to the Surveyor General, 17th October.

THE

THE water-hole referred to is situated on the Tyagong Creek, as shewn in the annexed sketch, and is within the reserve No. 70, which was reserved from sale until surveyed on the 17th April, 1862.

In order to prevent a monopoly of water on the southern side of the water-hole, it is recommended for the approval of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, that the reserve in question should be extended one square mile, as shewn by red lines in the sketch, and a description of the proposed extension is forwarded for notification as a reserve for water supply and other public purposes, under the 4th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act.

W. R. D.

The Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C.—14th November, 1865.—Noted.
Minute, 15.—Minute accr., 19.

No. 11.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 24 November, 1865.

(B. 8528.)

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the two portions of the Eunonyarunga Run within described, be reserved from sale under the Fourth section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," for water supply for the run in question.

CHARLES COWPER.

Clerk of the Council—M.F.—B.C., 24th November.
5th December, /65.—J.Y.—65/23106.)

THE Executive Council advise that the two portions of land within described be temporarily reserved from sale, for water supply or other public purpose, in terms of the Fourth clause of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

A. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Minute 65/48, 5th December, 1865.

Confirmed, 12th December, 1865.

14th December, /65.—Approved.—J.Y.

Mr. W.

S.B.W.—Immediate.

Notified, 22nd December, 1865.

For the Surveyor General—B.C., 27th December, 1865.—M.F.

S.B.W.

Charted and noted on Lachlan map.—W.A.T.—7/7/66.

[Enclosures in No. 10.]

A DESCRIPTION of the portion of the *Eunonyarunga Run*, which, in the enclosed letter, Mr. Surveyor Bolton suggests, should be reserved for supply of water for the benefit of that run, which is at present under lease, is forwarded for the reservation of the land, under the Fourth section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

The reservation proposed is $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile wide, and extends back from the river 5 miles.

W. R. D.

The Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., 15th November, 1865.—Noted.

Minute, 16.—Minute accr., including 65/7779, 22.

Mr. Surveyor Bolton to The Surveyor General.

Albury, 6 May, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ult., No. 65/687, in reference to the reserve proposed by me at the Kurrajong Lagoon, parish Eunonyarunga, county of Clarendon, and in reply to state that the water in this lagoon is permanent, but in very long droughts it becomes stagnant. I therefore thought it well to reserve the land between it and the Murrumbidgee, especially as at such a time cattle could cross over the lagoon at the western side of the reserve to go to the river.

I have, &c.,

C. F. BOLTON,
Surveyor.

Mr. Surveyor Bolton to The Surveyor General.

Albury, 14 March, 1865.

SIR,

In accordance with your circular of the 9th December, 1864, No. 64/2681, I do myself the honor to forward a sketch, shewing proposed reserve for access to water in the parish of Eunonyarunga, county of Clarendon.

This reserve will afford access from a great extent of excellent country, which is almost destitute of water. For this reason I would recommend that it extend back for a distance of 5 miles.

I would suggest that some officer of the department be specially instructed to select further reserves on both banks of the Murrumbidgee prior to the expiration of the present leases.

I have, &c.,

C. F. BOLTON,
Surveyor.

Mr. Bolton proposes to extend the reserve across the Kurrajong Lagoon. He may be asked if that is not permanent water, and if so, the reserve need not extend further towards the river.—P.F.A., 12 April.

Sur. Bolton—19th April, /65-687, and /65-27585.

ON

On the enclosed application from the Lessees of the Eunonyarunga Run, it is recommended that the portion of which a description is annexed should be reserved, under the 4th section of the Alienation Act, for water supply to the run mentioned.

The proposed reservation is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide by 5 miles deep, and contains about $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

W. R. D.

The Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., 15th November, 1865.—Noted.

Minute 16.—Minute accr., including 63/7776, 22.

Messrs. G. King and Hugh Wallace to The Surveyor General.

Sydney, 4 November, 1865.

Sir,

Eunonyharunga Run.—On the eastern boundary of the second reserve: Government have made a water reserve to the Murrumbidgee River; on the east side of this reserve we have exercised our pre-emptive right for two lots of 320 acres each. We now request another water reserve may be made to the east of our pre-emptive lots to our boundary, a distance perhaps of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile.

This second water reserve, for which we now apply, is the only permanent water for all the back run; and if it were taken up, the back country would be useless, except to the persons holding the water frontage.

We have, &c.,

(For Self and Hugh Wallace,)

G. KING.

For proclamation.—P.F.A., 7 November.

No. 12.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 24 November, 1865.

(65/7655.)

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the within-described portions of the several runs (23) noted in the margin, be reserved from sale until surveyed, for the preservation of water supply or other public purposes, under the provisions of the Fourth section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

CHARLES COWPER.

Clerk of the Council.—M.F.—B.C., 24 Nov.

5 Dec., /65.—J.Y.

UNDER the report of the Surveyor General, and upon the recommendation herein set forth, the Executive Council advise that the several portions of land described in the accompanying Schedule be temporarily reserved from sale, in terms of the Fourth clause of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

A. C. BUDGE,

Clerk of the Council.

Minute 65/48, 5 Dec., 1865.

Confirmed, 12 Dec., 1865.

14 Dec., /65.—Approved.—J.Y.

Mr. W.—Immediate.

Charted and noted on the various maps in office use.—W.A.T.—30/7/66.

Notified, 22nd December, 1865.

For the Surveyor General.—B.C., 27 December, 1865.—M.F.

Lds.—15.

S.B.W.

[Enclosure in No. 12.]

THAT free access to the River Murray may be preserved to runs dependent on that River for water supply, it is recommended that the portions of which descriptions are enclosed should be reserved, for water supply to the several runs of which the proposed reservations form parts, as in margin.

The proposed reservations are extensions to the distance of 3 miles into the interior of the runs of reserves which at present exist, but which extend only to the back boundary of the 2 miles Murray River Reserve.

The reserves, as extended, will therefore have a depth of 5 miles.

W. R. D.

The Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., 11th November, 1865.

Approved.—C.C., 13th Nov.

Minute, 14.—Minute accr., 17.

No. 13.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 28 November, 1865.

(65/7797.)

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the portion of Crown Lands within described, on Yanko Creek, be reserved from sale until surveyed, for the preservation of water supply or other public purposes, under the provisions of the Fourth section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

CHARLES COWPER.

Clerk of the Council.—M.F.—B.C., 28th November.

5 Dec., /65.—J.Y.

UNDER

Poon Boon
Murray Downs
Gorm
Barham
Tooragabby
Perricoota
Tattalla
Moira
Copnalla
Morono
Narruballa
Blubla
Murray
Burrooga
Boomoononana
Mulwala
Turrumin
Collindina
Brocklesby
Quat Quatta
Howlong
Morbinga
Bungowannah.

Poon Boon
Murray Downs
Gorm
Barham
Tooragabby
Perricoota
Tattalla
Moira
Copnalla
Morono
Narruballa
Blubla
Murray
Burrooga
Boomoononana
Mulwala
Turrumin
Collindina
Brocklesby
Quat Quatta
Howlong
Morbinga
Bungowannah.

UNDER the report of the Surveyor General, and upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, the Executive Council advise that the portion of land on "Yanko Creek," described in the accompanying Schedule, be temporarily reserved from sale, in terms of the Fourth clause of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

A. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Minute 65/48, 5th Decr., 1865.
Confirmed, 12 Decr., 1865.
14 Decr., /65.—Approved.—J. Y.
Mr. W.—Immediate.
S.B.W.
Lands.—15.
Notified, 22nd Decr., 1865.
For the Surveyor General.—B.C., 27 December, 1865.—M.F.

[Enclosure in No. 13.]

To the Honorable the Minister for Lands.

The Memorial of the undersigned Lessees of Runs situated upon the Yanko and Columbo Creeks in the Murrumbidgee District,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That the Yanko and Columbo Creeks are supplied entirely by the flood waters of the Murrumbidgee River, out of which the "Yanko" runs, and out of it the "Columbo."

That your Memorialists expended fifteen thousand pounds in engineering works which they found it necessary to undertake in order to secure an annual supply of water.

That by a cutting which cost thirteen thousand pounds, and by dams which cost two thousand pounds, they have to a great extent achieved that object.

That previous to the cutting so effected by your Memorialists, the Yanko and Columbo Creeks had not run for eleven years, and the said creeks could never have run but for their operations, except there happened a re-occurrence of such a rare and exceptionally high flood as that by which Gundagai was destroyed.

Your Memorialists, therefore, beg respectfully to represent that it is entirely owing to the expenditure of their capital that there is the supply of water which now exists in the two creeks named; and they submit that a great hardship and an irreparable injury would be inflicted upon them if, by conditional purchases being allowed to be made upon the banks of the said creeks, they are deprived of the use of the water they have secured at so large an expense for their own use, and in order to render the Crown lands leased by them available for depasturing purposes.

Your Memorialists received with great satisfaction the assurances which were repeatedly given by the late Minister for Lands, the Honorable John Robertson, Esquire, that in such cases the legitimate interests of the Crown Lessees would be protected by such reservations of land from conditional purchase being made, as would secure to the Crown Tenants the uninterrupted use of the water so secured for their stock.

Inspired, therefore, by the hopes raised by those assurances, and by the knowledge that the promises so made have been faithfully redeemed in the case of the Wallanthery, Billabong, in the Lachlan District, your Memorialists humbly pray, that you will, before the expiration of the present year, cause to be proclaimed, as reserved from conditional purchase, and for the use of the lessees of the adjacent runs for the purpose of watering their stock, the land for one mile back along both banks of the Yanko and Columbo Creeks.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 9 Signatures of lessees, with names of their runs.]

For report of Surveyor General.—C.C.—B.C., 16 Nov.—Urgent.

I concur with the prayer of this petition, or in similar cases where improvements of like character and of like advantage to the Territory have been made, subject, however, to modification if the country is of an agricultural character, or where the true objects of the Alienation Act would in any way be interfered with. One mile reserve on each side of the creek will not be more than sufficient to attain the object sought.

(For the Surveyor General.)
P. F. ADAMS.

Under Secretary for Lands.—Noted.

Lands.—18.

Approved.—C.C., 18 Nov.

Send answer, care of Saml. Wilson, Esq., Victoria Club.—Urgent.—20.

Informed, 20 Nov., /65.

For the Surveyor General for description.—B.C., 20 November, 1865.—M.F.—Immediate.

Returned, 21 Nov., 1865.

The required description, with form of notice, is enclosed.—B.C., 27 Nov., 1865.—HENRY HALLOMAN, for the Surveyor General.—Noted.

Minute.—Urgent.

Lds., 27.—Minute accr., 28.

The reserve herein applied for is No. 157, Murrumbidgee District.

No. 14.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 28 November, 1865.

(65/7778.)

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the portion of land within described, at Currathool, be reserved under the Fourth section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," as the site of a village, or other public purposes.

CHARLES COWPER.

Clerk of the Council.—M.F.—B.C., 28 November.
5th December, /65.—J. Y.

THE

THE Executive Council advise that the portion of land described in the accompanying Schedule, be temporarily reserved from sale, in terms of the Fourth Clause of the "Crown Lands Alienation of 1861."

A. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Minute 65/48, 5 December, 1865.
Confirmed, 12 December, 1865.
14 Dec., /65.—Approved.—J.Y.
Mr. W.
S.B.W.
Notified, 22nd Decr., 1865.
For the Surveyor General—B.C., 27 Decr., 1865.—M.F.
S.B.W.
Charted and noted on Lachlan Map and S. 1. 1918.—W.A.T.—4/7/66.

[Enclosures in No. 14.]

It is recommended that the area, of which a description is enclosed, and containing 1½ square mile, on the Murrumbidgee River, at Carrathool, Lachlan District, should be reserved, under the 4th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act as a suitable site for a village.

W. R. D.

The Under Secretary for Lands—B.C., 15th November, 1865.—Noted.
Minute, 16.—Minute accr., 27.

Mr. Surveyor Bolton to The Surveyor General.

Eunanbrennan, 11th July, 1865.

Sir,

I beg to enclose herewith a description of the proposed Village Reserve of Carrathool, parish of Carrathool, county of Sturt, plan and design of which I will forward as soon as practicable.

I have, &c.,

C. F. BOLTON,
Surveyor.

No. 15.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(65/8058.)

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 30 November, 1865.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the two portions of land within described on Gilmore Creek, be reserved under the Fourth section of "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," from sale until surveyed, for the preservation of water supply or other public purposes.

CHARLES COWPER.

Clerk of the Council—M.F.—B.C., 1 Dec.
5 Dec., /65.—J.Y.

THE Executive Council advise, that the two portions of land on Gilmore Creek, described in the accompanying Schedule, be temporarily reserved from sale until surveyed, for the preservation of water supply or other public purposes, in terms of the Fourth clause of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

A. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council,

Minute, 65/48, 5 Dec., 1865.
Confirmed, 12 Dec., 1865.
14 Dec., /65.—Approved.—J.Y.
Mr. W.—Immediate.
S.B.W.
Notified, 22 Dec., 1865.
For the Surveyor General—B.C., 27 December, 1865.—M.F.
S.B.W.
Charted and noted.—W.A.T., 24/7/66.

[Enclosure in No. 15.]

The enclosed descriptions of two portions of land at Gilmore Creek, required for access to water and crossing places, each 10 chains in width, including respectively 300 acres and 200 acres, are forwarded with a view to the reservation of the land, under the 4th section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

W. R. D.

The Under Secretary for Lands—B.C., 24th November, 1865.
Minute, 28.

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No. 16.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(65/8097.)

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 30 November, 1865.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the within described portion of land at Keginni Springs be reserved from sale until surveyed, for the preservation of water supply or other public purposes, under the provisions of the Fourth section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

CHARLES COWPER.

Clerk of the Cl.—M.F.—B.C., 1st December.
5th December, /65.—J.Y.—65/23105.

UNDER the report of the Surveyor General, and upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, the Executive Council advise that the portion of land at "Keginni Springs," herein described, be temporarily reserved from sale for water supply, under the provisions of the Fourth clause of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

A. C. BUDGE,

Clerk of the Council.

Minute, 65/48, 5 December, 1865.

Confirmed, 12 December, 1865.

14 December, /65.—Approved.—J.Y.

Mr. W.—Immediate.

S.B.W.

Notified, 22 December, 1865.

Lds., 15.

For the Surveyor General—B.C., 27 December, 1865.—M.F.

S.B.W.

Charted and noted on L. 24,1421.—W.A.T.—3/7/66.

[Enclosure in No. 16.]

A description of an area of 4 square miles, to include the Keginni Springs, which are within the Keginni Run, in the district of Lachlan, is forwarded, with a view to the reservation of the land for water supply, under the provisions of the 4th section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

W. R. DAVIDSON,
Surveyor General.

The Under Secretary for Lands—B.C., 25th November, 1865.

B.C., 65/235.

Minute 29—Minute accr. 1.

No. 17.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(65/8044.)

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 30 November, 1865.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the portion of land within described, at the Store Cattle Waterhole be reserved under the Fourth section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," for water supply for the Collindina Run.

CHARLES COWPER.

Clerk of the Cl.—M.F.—B.C., 1 December.
5 December, /65.—J.Y.—65/23104.

THE Executive Council advise that the portion of land, described in the accompanying Schedule, be temporarily reserved from sale for water supply, in terms of the Fourth clause of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

A. C. BUDGE,

Clerk of the Council.

Minute 65/48, 5 December, 1865.

Confirmed, 12 December, 1865.

14 December, /65.—Approved.—J.Y.

Mr. W.—Immediate.

S.B.W.

Notified, 22 December, 1865.

For the Surveyor General—B.C., 27 December, 1865.—M.F.

S.B.W.

Charted.

[Enclosures in No. 17.]

ON the enclosed application, from the lessees of the Collindina Run, in the Murrumbidgee District, a description of an area of 2½ square miles is forwarded, with a view to the reservation of the land, under the 4th section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," for water supply for the run in question.

The proposed reservation is ¼ of a mile wide, fronts the Murray River, and extends back to the back boundary of the run.—W.R.D.

The Under Secretary for Lands—B.C., 27 November, 1865.

Noted.

Minute 28.—Minute accd. 29.

594—K

Messrs

Messrs. Gayer & Crosse to The Surveyor General.

Collindina Station,
Corowa, Murray River, *via* Albury,
30 September, 1865.

Sir,

We beg most respectfully to request that an additional "water reserve" may be proclaimed and surveyed on this run, in accordance with your letter dated August 9th, addressed to the District Surveyors. We beg to convey to you that the frontage of this run is being rapidly free selected, and having no water in the back country, we trust you will direct that a water reserve may, ere it is too late, be proclaimed on the lower portion of the Collindina Run, which, we can assure you, is absolutely required for access to water for our cattle, and to which we are entitled, as the fourth part of this run is not at the present time nearly reserved for access to water. We solicit, with the greatest respect, your immediate attention to this matter.

We have, &c.,

GAYER & CROSSE,
Occupants of the Collindina Run.

ALREADY several reserves for water supply have been made for the benefit of the Collindina Run.

The circular and drawing now enclosed may be forwarded, and the applicant requested to furnish, if possible, a sketch of what he requires, with description.—J.E.

Gayer & Crosse, 23 October, 1865, /3720.—65/18180.

Robert Gayer to The Deputy Surveyor General.

Collindina Station,
Corowa, *via* Albury,
30 September, 1865.

Dear Sir,

Pray pardon me for calling your immediate attention to the urgent and pressing necessity existing for an additional water reserve being proclaimed and surveyed on the lower portion of this run, for the following reasons:—

- 1st. The frontage is being rapidly free selected.
- 2nd. There is no water in the back country whatever.
- 3rd. There is a distance of $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles, or nearly 5 miles, frontage of this run where no water reserve at present exists.
- 4th. The water reserves on the run do not extend to anything like the fourth part of the frontage.

I beg, with the greatest respect, that you will take this matter into your immediate consideration.

I am, &c.,

ROBERT GAYER.

Mr. Ellis, 17,—Pray await reply to letter of the 23rd ultimo.—8th November.

Mr. Thomas,—I think I sent you down a letter from this applicant some days ago, if not, the accompanying may be forwarded to the applicant, and he requested to comply strictly with the instructions enclosed, informing him at the same time that already water reservations have been made for his run to a considerable extent, and that the Minister will not entertain any application not in compliance with the enclosed circular.—J.E.

Messrs. Gayer & Crosse to The Surveyor General.

Collindina Station,
Corowa, *via* Albury,
7 November, 1865.

Sir,

We are in receipt of your communication of the 18th ultimo, and, in accordance with your request, we beg most respectfully to enclose you a chart of the frontage of our Collindina Run, together with a description and sketch of the $\frac{1}{4}$ mile water reserve we have applied for, situated on the lower part of our run. We can assure you that some of our cattle are now actually dying from want of water, owing to their being afraid of the numerous free selectors on the upper part of our run (where the water reserves already proclaimed are situated), which prevents their coming in to water. We beg most respectfully to submit that, under the late regulations, we are entitled to another water reserve $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide on this run, as we have no water of any kind whatever on any part of this run except the frontage of the River Murray, and the one-fourth of the frontage of this run is not reserved as yet for water supply.

We have, &c.,

GAYER & CROSSE.

Mr. Licensed Surveyor Edwards to The Surveyor General.

Yass, 22 December, 1865.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan and descriptions of two water reserves, containing, respectively, 279 and 215 acres, numbered $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$, on Cooney's Creek, in the county of Harden, proposed to be reserved from sale for public access to water, under the 5th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, and marked out by me prior to the rescinding of instructions, in accordance with the District Surveyor's letter, dated Goulburn, 13th September, 1865.

2. The land on the creek and for some distance back, especially on the westerly side, consists of very open gum, apple, and box forest, of granitic formation; and the lines are marked sufficiently far back to preclude the probability of selections or purchases being made, abutting on the back corners. The bed of the creek is sandy; but when the (surface) water disappears, it is most easily obtainable by sinking in the sand at any season, percolation going on underneath.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM EDWARDS, L. S.

Submitted, E. Twynam, D.S.—Goulburn, 20 December, 1865.

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No. 18.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(65/7784.)

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 30 November, 1865.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the within described portion of the Wakool Run, be reserved, under the Fourth section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," for water supply for the run herein mentioned.

CHARLES COWPER.

Clerk of the Col.—M.F.—B.C., 1 Dec.
5 Dec., /65.—J.Y.—65/23100.

THE Executive Council advise that the portion of land within described, be temporarily reserved from sale, for water supply, in terms of the Fourth clause of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

A. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

- Minute 65/48, 5 Dec., 1865.
Confirmed, 12 Dec., 1865.
14 Dec., /65.—Approved.—J.Y.
Mr. W.—Immediate.
S.B.W.
Notified, 22 Dec., 1865.
For the Surveyor General—B.C., 27 Dec., 1865.—M.F.
S.B.W.
Charted and noted in County Wakool.—W.A.T.—24/7/66.

On the recommendation of Mr. Surveyor Wood it is submitted that the portion of which a description is enclosed should be reserved under the 4th Section of the Alienation Act for *water supply for the Wakool Run at present under lease.*

The proposed reservation is 1 mile wide by 4 miles in depth.

W.R.D.

The Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C.—14 Nov., 1865.

Minute 16.—Minute accr. 28.

No. 19.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(65/8294.)

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 11 December, 1865.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the portion of Crown Lands within described, on the Lower Billabong Creek, be reserved from sale until surveyed, for the preservation of water supply or other public purposes, under the provisions of the Fourth section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

CHARLES COWPER.

Clerk of the Council.—M.F.—B.C., 11 Dec.
12 Dec., /65.—J.Y.

[URGENT.]

THE Executive Council advise that the portion of land described in the accompanying Schedule, be reserved from sale until surveyed, for the preservation of water supply or other public purpose, in terms of the Fourth clause of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

A. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Minute 65/49, 12 Dec., 1865.
Confirmed, 19 Dec., 1865.
27 Dec., /65.—Approved.—J.Y.
Lds.—29 Dec.
Notified, 23 December, 1865.
For the Surveyor General—B.C., 29 Dec., 1865.—M.F.
Mr. Ellis—30.
S.B.W.

[Enclosures in No. 19.]

To the Honorable The Minister for Lands.

The Memorial of the undersigned Lessees of Runs situated on the Lower Billabong Creek, in the Murrumbidgee District.

HUMBLY SHOWN :—

That the waters of the Billabong so rarely reached the lower part of the creek that, until the undertaking known as "The Yanko Cutting" had been completed, the creek during the last hundred miles of its course was so generally without water, that the adjacent runs were during the greater portion of the year quite unavailable for stock.

That

That by the cutting above alluded to the flood waters of the Murrumbidgee have been enabled to flow into the Yanko and Columbo Creeks, and from thence into the channel of the Lower Billabong, thus affording to your Memorialists the opportunity of securing a supply of water, which they have availed themselves of by the erection of numerous and expensive dams.

That the Yanko cutting was made at the cost of thirteen thousand pounds, and the money was contributed by settlers on the Yanko, Columbo, and Lower Billabong.

That in addition to the share of the expense of the said cutting which your Memorialists bore, their dams above alluded to have cost not less than ten thousand pounds.

Your Memorialists therefore respectfully represent that, but for the said cutting and the said dams, there would not be at the present moment a drop of water in the Lower Billabong.

Your Memorialists therefore venture to say that unless they are protected in the enjoyment of the water so secured by them, not only will a great hardship and irreparable injury be inflicted upon them, but the value of the runs leased by them from the Crown will be most materially depreciated.

Your Memorialists therefore humbly pray, that you will, before the expiration of the present year, cause to be proclaimed as reserved from conditional purchase one mile on each side of the Billabong Creek, from the junction of the Columbo and Billabong at Yathong to the junction of the Billabong and Edward River at Moulamein.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 26 Signatures of owners and managers of stations, with names of runs.]

THE supply of permanent water in the Billabong Creek, from the mouth of the Columbo Creek downwards to the River Edwards, is dependent upon dams erected by private enterprise at great cost, and the reservation from sale until surveyed of 1 mile on each side is recommended—but in so doing Petitioners should clearly understand that the reservation is only a temporary one, and liable to revocation whenever a desire to purchase land is manifested.

(For the Surveyor General.)

P. F. ADAMS,
8 December.

Under Secretary for Lands.

Approved.—C.C.—9 Dec. Informed, 11 Dec., 1865.
The Reserve above referred to is No. 184 Murrumbidgee District.

Report of Deputy Surveyor General.

I CONCUR with the prayer of this Petition, or in similar cases where improvements of like character and of like advantage to the Territory have been made; subject, however, to modification, if the country is of an agricultural character, or where the true objects of the Alienation Act would not in any way be interfered with. 1 mile reserve on each side of the creek will not be more than sufficient to attain the object sought.

(For the Surveyor General.)

P. F. ADAMS,
18 November.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

No. 20.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(65/8520.)

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 18 December, 1865.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the portions of land within described, be reserved from sale until surveyed, under the Fourth section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," for the preservation of water supply or other public purposes.

CHARLES COWPER.

Clerk of the Council.—M.F.—B.C., 18 Dec.—*Very urgent*.
19 Dec., /65.—J.Y.—65/23374.

UNDER the recommendation herein set forth, the Executive Council advise that the several portions of land described in the accompanying papers be reserved from sale until surveyed, for water supply or other public purposes, in terms of the Fourth clause of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

A. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Minute, 66/50, 19 Dec., 1865.
Confirmed, 22 Dec., 1865.
27 Dec., /65.—Approved.—J.Y.
S.B.W.
Notified, 23 December, 1865.
Lds.—29 Dec.
For the Surveyor General—B.C., 29 December, 1865.—M.F.
S.B.W.

[Enclosure in No. 20.]

THE enclosed are descriptions of 289 portions of land, which are situated within the Pastoral Districts of Bligh, Clarence, Darling, Gwydir, Lachlan, Liverpool Plains, Murrumbidgee, Warrego, and Wellington, and which it is recommended should be withheld from sale for the beneficial occupation of Crown Lands, and as reserves for water supply, &c., under the provisions of the 4th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act.

The

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The proposed reserves include the most valuable watering places and cattle camps of the several runs of which they respectively form portions; and, with few exceptions, they have been selected for the purposes stated, by officers of this department, in pursuance of instructions issued to them from time to time.

(For the Surveyor General.)

P. F. ADAMS.

The Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., 12 December, 1865.

Minute—Immediate.—Minute accr. 16.

No. 21.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(65/1367.)

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 21 December, 1865.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the portions of land within described be reserved from sale until surveyed, under the Fourth section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," for the preservation of water supply or other public purposes.

CHARLES COWPER.

Clerk of the Council.—M.F.—B.C., 22 Dec.

22 Dec., /65.—J.Y.

THE Council advise that the several portions of land described in the Schedules appended hereto be reserved accordingly.

MICHL. FITZPATRICK,

(For the Clerk of the Council.)

Executive Council, 22 December, 1865.

Minute, No. 65/51.

Confirmed, 4 Jany., /66.

6 Jany., /66.—Approved.—J.Y.

Mr. W.

Notified, December, 1865.

Lds.—8.

For the Surveyor General—B.C., Jan., 1866.

[Enclosures in No. 21.]

THE enclosed are descriptions of two portions of land which, on account of the lime beds they contain, it is recommended should be reserved, under the 4th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, for public benefit.

If necessary, the lands may be withdrawn from lease at any future time.

HENRY HALLORAN,

(For the Surveyor General.)

The Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., 21 December, 1865.—Noted.

This requires the approval of His Excellency and the Executive Council.

Minute accr., with 65/8703 and 8704.—22.

Mr. Surveyor Bolton to the Surveyor General.

Albury, 1 November, 1865.

Sir,

In compliance with personal instructions from Mr. Acting District Surveyor Wood, I have the honor to transmit a plan of 642 acres, parish of Easkesteads, county of Hume, proposed to be reserved under the 4th section of the Alienation Act, for the supply of lime.

Albury has been entirely supplied with lime from this place, and as yet no other lime has been discovered within many miles of it. The quantity of lime is very limited; but I have proposed the reserve much larger than would appear necessary to ensure the supply of timber for burning it.

Owing to the precipices and ravines it was impossible to measure the eastern boundary of the reserve.

I have, &c.,

C. F. BOLTON,
Surveyor.

District Survey Office, Albury—B.C., 4th Nov., 1865.—J.H.W.—65/689.

No. 22.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(65/8553.)

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 21 December, 1865.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the within described portion of the Deniliquin Run be reserved, under the Fourth section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," for water supply for the run herein mentioned.

CHARLES COWPER.

Clerk of the Council.—M.F.—B.C., 21 Dec.

22 Dec., /65.—J.Y.

The

THE Council advise that the land herein described be reserved accordingly.

MICL. FITZPATRICK,

(For the Clerk of the Council.)

Executive Council, 22 December, 1865.

Minute No. 65/51.

Confirmed, 4 January, 1866.

6 Jan., /66.—Approved.—J.Y.

Mr. W.

Notified, 30th December, 1865.

For the Surveyor General—B.C., 10 January, 1866.—M.F.

Lds.—8 Jan.

[Enclosure in No 22]

James Tyson, Esq., to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

No. 15, Bligh-street,
Sydney, 2 December, 1865.

Sir,

I have the honor to state that on my Deniliquin Run I have, at the expense of over £3,000, made a large dam or reservoir, as it is called in the district, and for several miles around the reservoir made cuttings to drain the water from the surrounding country into it. Should these cuttings or drains be interfered with, there will naturally be a corresponding diminution of the water supply.

Under those circumstances, I beg to request that a water reserve of about 6,000 acres around the reservoir may be proclaimed, for the purpose of preserving the said drains and cuttings—the reservoir itself being the centre of the reserve.

I make this application, feeling assured that if the drains and cuttings alluded to are allowed to be encroached upon, any attempt to preserve a supply of water in the reservoir will be perfectly futile, and my large expenditure will be thrown away.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT LANDALE,

(as Attorney for JAMES TYSON.)

Referred to Surveyor General, at the request of the applicant and the C. C. C. Lands.

B.C.—11 December, /65.

Mr. Ellis.—Draw a description, embracing 6,000 acres, described from "Tyson's large Reservoir," in the centre of the block.—P.F.A.

Description accordingly.

THE area applied for is a large one—6,000 acres—but its reservation from sale is recommended in consequence of the expenditure which has been made in forming the reservoir and making the necessary ducts for carrying the water to it—some of them being more than a mile in length. Description enclosed.

(For the Surveyor General.)

P. F. ADAMS,

14 December.

Under Secretary for Lands.

Approved.—C.C.—18 Dec.

Minute for the authority of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.—21.

Returned, S. G. Office, 10 Jan., /66.

No. 23.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(65/8857.)

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 3 January, 1866.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council that the portions of land within described, be reserved from sale until surveyed, for the preservation of water supply or other public purposes, under the provisions of the Fourth clause of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

CHARLES COWPER.

4 Jan., /65.—J.Y.—66/1922.

THE Council advise that the portions of land herein described, at the confluence of the Billabong and Cooba Creeks, be accordingly reserved until surveyed, for water supply or other public purposes.

MICL. FITZPATRICK,

Clerk of the Council.

Executive Council, 11th January, 1866.

Minute, No. 66/1.

Confirmed, 11th January, 1866.

15 January, /66.—Approved.—J.Y.

Mr. W.

S.B.W.

Notified, January, 1866.

Lds.—17.

Reservation charted, and noted on Lachlan map.—W.A.T.—7/7/66.

[Enclosures

[Enclosures in No. 23.]

ENCLOSED is a description of a portion of land at the confluence of the Billabong and Cooba Creeks, in the Lachlan District, which it is recommended should be reserved from sale, under the 4th section of the Alienation Act.

The land embraces the nearest waterhole to the Eurongilly Gold Fields, and may be withdrawn from lease at any time if necessary.

HENRY HALLORAN,
(For the Surveyor General.)

The Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C.—27 December, 1865.

Noted.

Minute.—Minute accor., 4 Jany., /66.

Mr. Surveyor Bolton, to The Surveyor General.

Albury, 24 March, 1865.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit a plan, shewing position of Eurongilly, and the features in its neighbourhood.

The road from the junction of the Billabong and Cooba Creeks might be considerably shortened by making it straight through from the Billabong Creek to the Diggings, if the place becomes of any importance.

Even should the Diggings be altogether abandoned, the crossing place at the junction of the Billabong and Cooba Creeks should be reserved, as it is the only one on the Billabong Creek for a considerable distance, and the country along this creek is very suitable for agriculture.

I have, &c.,

C. F. BOLTON,
Surveyor.

Mr. Surveyor Bolton to The Surveyor General.

9 September, 1865.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th June, 1865, No. 65/1027, and to forward a sketch, shewing a proposed reserve of 1 mile square, for public purposes, at the junction of Billabong and Cooba Creeks.

In my letter of 24th March last I merely recommended the reservation of the crossing-place, as it is the only one on the Billabong Creek for a considerable distance. I would now recommend that a reserve of 1 mile square be made at this place, as it is the nearest permanent water to the present diggings at Eurongilly, and, should the quartz reef turn out well, there is every probability of the crushing machines being erected there.

I think this land should be reserved both from sale and lease.

I have, &c.,

C. F. BOLTON,
Surveyor.

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No. 1.

MR. SURVEYOR WOOD to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

District Survey Office,
Albury, 30 October, 1865.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 21st instant, No. 65/1479, instructing me to report if it is necessary to extend the reserves from sale until surveyed Nos. 90 and 91, near Moama, I have the honor to inform you that I do not consider that reserve No. 90 is required, water being obtainable at a much nearer distance by using reserve 91.

2. I beg to recommend that a reserve be proclaimed 40 chains wide, commencing at the south-east corner of the 1,361 acres reserve, and extended west along the south boundary of portions 58 to 64; that reserve 91 be prolonged to intersect that reserve, and from its intersection extended due west 1 mile in width to the back boundary of Moira Run.

3. The land within reserve No. 90 is for the most part high and out of the reach of floods, and would, I believe, if subdivided, meet with a ready sale.

I have, &c.,
JAMES H. WOOD,
Surveyor.

Memo. herewith—2/11/65.

[Urgent.]

Mr. District Surveyor Wood is requested to state if it is necessary to extend the reserves from sale until surveyed Nos. 90 and 91, near Moama, as it would appear suggested by the surveys—Cummin's surveys—block tracing enclosed. If a necessity exists, Mr. Wood will please shew on the tracing in what direction Nos. 91 and 92 should be extended.—J.E.

Sur. Wood., 21 October 65/1479.

No. 2.

CROWN LANDS.

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No. 2.

MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR SANDERSON to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Gundagai, 30 October, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit descriptions (with tracings) of reserves from conditional purchase for water supply, under the 4th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1861.

It was considered best to transmit these documents in the shape they were submitted to the District Surveyor for his approval.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND SANDERSON.

No. 3.

MR. SURVEYOR BOLTON to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to recommend that the land shewn in the accompanying sketch should be withdrawn from sale, but not from lease, for access to water, under the 4th section of the Alienation Act.

I have, &c.,

C. F. BOLTON,

Surveyor.

No. 4.

MR. SURVEYOR BOLTON to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to return the papers relative to a proposed reserve on the Billabong Creek at Walla Walla, and to report further that, in accordance with your minute, I enclose a sketch shewing a portion containing 50 acres, which I would recommend to be withdrawn from lease under the 5th section of the Occupation Act, as a public watering place, &c.

I have, &c.,

C. F. BOLTON.

Approved.—P.F.A.—21.—N.

[Enclosure in No. 4.]

Mr. Surveyor Bolton to The Surveyor General.

Albury, 9 September, 1865.

SIR,

In accordance with your circular of 9th December, 1864, No. 64/2631, I beg to enclose plan and description of a proposed reserve for access to water at Walla Walla, on the Billabong Creek, in the county of Hume.

The following circumstances make this place particularly well suited for a reserve. The water in the creek is more permanent and abundant than at any other place in the vicinity. It would afford access to water to a large extent of back country in a southerly direction, and would be easily accessible to future settlement along the Albury and Piney Range Roads. It is a watering place for large droves of cattle travelling to Victoria by the Major's Track and Howlong, and would afford a camping ground for people using the Walla Walla crossing-place, which is the only one on the Billabong on either side for 8 or 10 miles.

An error of 5 links occurred in fixing the starting point, so this reserve has been marked with a width of 40 chains 5 links, instead of 40 chains, as I intended. I did not make the alteration, as it would have occasioned a considerable waste of time.

I have, &c.,

C. F. BOLTON.

Surveyor.

Returned to Mr. Bolton for further report in reference to circular of 9th August. It appears that a large reserve is intended to be made under the 4th section—but from the report something further is required in the way of a public watering-place—and a portion of land withdrawn from lease under the 5th section of the Occupation Act.—P.F.A.

B.C., 12 Oct., 1865.

Returned to Surveyor General's Office, 7 Nov., 1865.—65/19638.

For the reasons stated in the enclosed letter—No. 15621/65, Mr. Surveyor Bolton to the Surveyor General—the area included in the accompanying description is submitted to the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, for notification under the provisions of the 4th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

The area proposed to be reserved is situated on Billabong Creek, Murrumbidgee District, and contains about $5\frac{1}{4}$ square miles.—J.E.

Under Secretary for Lands.

No. 5.

MR. SURVEYOR BOLTON to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a sketch, shewing a reserve for access to water, parish of Curramandra, county of Hume, proposed to be withdrawn from sale and lease under the 4th section of the Alienation Act, and the 5th section of the Occupation Act.

Although there is no traffic by this place, yet people from a distance may cart water from the spring in dry seasons, as it is unusually good and permanent.

I have, &c.,

C. F. BOLTON.

D. S. GL.—7.

No. 6.

MR. SURVEYOR BOLTON to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 2 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a sketch shewing three proposed reserves for access to water, on the Gerogery Run, counties of Goulburn and Hume.

I would recommend that the reserve on the western side of A. A. Huon's 644 acres should be withdrawn from sale and lease, under the 4th section Alienation Act and 5th section Occupation Act, as a public watering place. This would be much used by persons travelling from Albury to Wagga Wagga or selecting in the neighbourhood.

I would also recommend that the reserve on the Middle Creek, embracing the main Cattle Camp, should be withdrawn from sale under the 4th section of the Alienation Act. I have already marked a portion of this reserve, as shewn on the sketch.

The reserve in the county of Goulburn, extending southerly and westerly from A. A. Huon's 644 acres to the Gerogery Creek, embraces some permanent springs, a dam, and a portion of Gerogery Creek containing some good waterholes, and I would suggest its reservation from sale under the 4th section of the Alienation Act. Should this be approved of, I propose to mark it on the ground when I survey the county boundary, which I hope to do before the end of the year.

I would like to be informed, as soon as possible, if this reserve is approved of.

I have, &c.,

C. F. BOLTON,

Surveyor.

Inform Mr. Bolton of the approval of the reserve mentioned in the last paragraph; he may mark it on the ground.—P.F.A.—21.

Surveyor Bolton, 22nd November, 65/1580.

No. 7.

MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR SANDERSON to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Gundagai, 4 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a tracing (with descriptions) of reserves from conditional purchase.

The descriptions have been submitted to Mr. District Surveyor Wood, and amendments made at his suggestion.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND SANDERSON.

No. 8.

MR. SURVEYOR WOOD to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

District Survey Office,

Albury, 6 November, 1865.

SIR,

In compliance with instructions contained in your letter of the 21st ultimo, No. 65/1478, I have the honor to transmit a sketch and description of a proposed reserve for water supply, on the Burra Burra Creek, in the county of Harden.

I have, &c.,

JAMES H. WOOD,

Surveyor.

MEMO.—Attention has been drawn to the necessity of securing access to the permanent water on Burra Burra Creek, a branch of Bongongolong Creek, county of Harden, for the benefit of the adjoining otherwise dry country. Mr. Wood to obtain a report.—P.F.A.—17 Oct.

No. 9.

No. 9.

MR. G. FAIRBAIRN to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Elielwa, Hay, 7 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor, as proprietor of the Elielwa Run in the Murrumbidgee District, to request that you will cause to be proclaimed, before the expiration of the present year, as *water reserves*, for the use of the stock of the lessee of the said run, *one* half mile along the eastern boundary of the said run, and another *one* mile in breadth, having a frontage to the Murrumbidgee River on the western side, and adjoining to the half section applied for as improved land, on account of the woolshed thereon, by me, by application dated this day, and extending to the back boundary line of said run. Both proposed reserves are shewn, marked green, on sketch of said run hereunto annexed.

I have, &c.,

G. FAIRBAIRN,

(by his Attorney, THOS. ROBERTSON.)

For report of Mr. Commissioner Lochhart.—A.O.M.

B.C., 20th November, 1865.

This may be charted after reference to the application in right of improvements.—

P.F.A.

No. 10.

MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR SANDERSON to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Gundagai, 11 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a sketch (with descriptions) shewing reserves from conditional purchase, under clause 4 of the Crown Lands Alienation of 1861, for water supply.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND SANDERSON.

I approve of reserve marked A on tracing; reserve B I consider unnecessary; reserve C might be proclaimed a public reserve.

Mr. Licensed Surveyor Sanderson is requested to make a note of these reserves, and transmit the tracing and descriptions to the Surveyor General for proclamation.

J. H. W.,

65/483.

Albury—B.C., 6 Nov., /65.

No. 11.

MR. SURVEYOR WOOD to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

District Survey Office,

Albury, 18 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to recommend that portion No. 8, in the parish of Collindina, county of Hume, applied for by Mr. Robert Brown in virtue of improvements, be reserved for access to water, under the 5th section of the Occupation Act.

I have, &c.,

JAMES H. WOOD,

Surveyor.

D. S. General.—21.

Chief Draftsman,—On this report it will be better to proclaim a reserve from sale. Further action will be taken by Mr. Ellis.—P.F.A.—27.—N.

No. 12.

R. K. BROUGHTON, Esq., to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Gadard, Tumut,

19 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that immediate steps may be taken to make such water reserves and reserves for camps upon my run, known as Gadard, Murrumbidgee District, as may be deemed necessary for the practical working of the same in connection with pastoral pursuits.

I make this application in virtue of the restoration of my run by re-appraisement, and the granting of a five year's lease.

I have, &c.,

R. K. BROUGHTON.

THE

THE amount of land reserved from sale on the Godard Run is small, and if Mr. Licensed Surveyor Sanderson considers that the beneficial occupation of the country for pastoral purposes will be furthered by it, he may recommend a few more reservations for water supply.

P. F. A.,
27 Nov.—Noted.

Mr. Licensed Surveyor Sanderson.

No. 13.

MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR COMMINS to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Moama, 20 November, 1865.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to inform you that I received instructions, with your letter No. 64/32, of 22nd June, to measure two conditional purchases on the Murray, for R. Maiden and W. B. Bagot. I found that the portions would take up the entire frontage of reserve No. 93, and I wrote to District Surveyor Wood on the subject, and that officer informed me that I should mark another reserve as near No. 93 as possible; but that could not be done, as all the frontage in the locality had been purchased. I should have recommended you to have cancelled the applications, and allow the reserve to remain as it was; but I found from notes on them that the matter had been well considered in your office, and as one of the applicants, R. Maiden, was residing, I considered it useless to make any reference to it; but I now find that Maiden abandoned his portion soon after I measured it, and it appears that he resided upon it only a few days to prevent a forfeiture. The land is also unimproved, and Bagot has not resided upon or improved his portion. I would therefore strongly recommend you to declare the deposits forfeited, and allow the reserve to remain as it was, as it is necessary that at least one-fourth of the river frontage should be reserved, there being no water on the back country; and, as the matter now stands, there is only one-sixth of the frontage of Perricoota Run reserved for water supply.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE H. COMMINS,
Licensed Surveyor.

Richard Maiden's application returned by 63/9163. Appln. and plan by 65/17119. Report by 65/19365.

W. B. Bagot's apptn. returned by 63/9163. *Vide* 63/18156. *Vide* 64/7128. Application and plan by 65/17120. Report by 65/19365.

Noted, 6/12/65.

Mr. Smith, 29, and then Mr. Ellis, 29.

No. 14.

MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR COMMINS to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Moama, 20 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that the cattle camps on Perricoota and Tattaila Runs are well known to me, and I consider it absolutely necessary for the beneficial occupation of those runs, that the sections which Messrs. Kirk and Goldsborough have applied to have withheld from sale should be reserved, as Perricoota and Tattaila are exclusively cattle stations.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE H. COMMINS,
Licensed Surveyor.

The reserves have been carried back from three to four miles from the back boundary of the Murray Reserve from lease.—J.E.

No. 15.

MR. SURVEYOR WOOD to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

District Survey Office,
Albury, 24 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith for proclamation, descriptions of certain reserves in the Murrumbidgee District, under the 4th section of the Alienation Act.

2. I beg to inform you that these reserves have not been marked out on the ground, there being no urgent necessity for so doing.

I have, &c.,
JAMES H. WOOD,
Surveyor.

No. 16.

CROWN LANDS.

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No. 16.

MR. SURVEYOR DEERING to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Camp, Bombaldry, Lachlan,
5 December, 1865.

SIR,

In accordance with your recent circular instructions, for the preservation of water supply to the leased lands in the Lachlan District, I have the honor to propose, that the land specified in the description and sketch appended hereto, and known as "Morongla," be reserved from sale until surveyed, for the preservation of water supply and other public purposes, under the provisions of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

I have, &c.,
JOHN W. DEERING,
Government Surveyor.

This reserve is not surveyed, nor is it necessary to mark the boundaries on the ground.

To be reserved from sale under the 5th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act.

Copy of description and sketch retained.—E. TWYNAM,
D.S.

20 Dec., 1865.

No. 17.

MR. SURVEYOR DEERING to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Camp, Bombaldry, Lachlan,
5 December, 1865.

SIR,

In accordance with your recent circular instructions for the preservation of water supply to the leased lands in the Lachlan District, I have the honor to propose that the land specified in the description and sketch appended hereto, and known as "Dwyer's Springs," be reserved from sale until surveyed, for the preservation of water supply and other public purposes, under the provisions of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

I have, &c.,
JOHN W. DEERING,
Government Surveyor.

This Reserve is not surveyed, nor is it necessary to mark the boundaries on the ground.

To be reserved from sale under the 5th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act.

Copy of description and sketch retained.—E. TWYNAM,
D.S.

20 Dec., 1865.

No. 18.

MR. SURVEYOR DEERING to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Camp, Bombaldry, Lachlan,
5 December, 1865.

SIR,

In accordance with your recent circular instructions for the preservation of water supply to the leased lands in the Lachlan District, I have the honor to propose that the land specified in the description and sketch appended hereto, and known as "Neila" be reserved from sale until surveyed, for the preservation of water supply or other public purposes, under the provisions of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

I have, &c.,
JOHN W. DEERING,
Government Surveyor.

This Reserve is not surveyed, nor is it necessary to mark the boundaries on the ground.

To be reserved from sale under the 5th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act.

Copy of description and sketch retained.—E. TWYNAM,
D.S.

20 Dec., 1865.

No. 19.

No. 19.

PETITION—SETTLERS, TUPAL CREEK AND SOUTH TUPAL.

To the Honorable the Minister for Lands.

The Memorial of the undersigned Settlers upon the Tupal Creek in the Murrumbidgee District.

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That the following Runs, namely the Murray, the Blubla, the North and South Tupal, the Morocco, the Derrulaman, and North Deniliquin, are partially watered by the said creek. That the said creek branches from the Murray River at Tocumwal, and flows into the Edward River at the North Deniliquin Station.

That it is now, as it is generally in the summer-time, but a chain of water-holes, the water being retained in some places by dams erected by some of your Memorialists.

That the creek is supplied only by the overflow of the Murray River; and that, until a cutting had been made by a former lessee of the Murray and Tupal Stations from the Murray River into the head of the said creek, the supply was extremely precarious—in fact it was dependent altogether upon the occurrence of exceptionally high floods—but by means of the said cutting the surplus waters of ordinary floods are enabled to flow into the creek, and therefore, since the said cutting and the said dams were made, a permanent but still but a scanty supply of water has been secured.

Your Memorialists therefore beg respectfully to represent that it is of the highest importance to them, as lessees of the said runs, that they should be protected in the enjoyment of the said water as obtained for the use of their stock.

Your Memorialists, therefore, humbly pray, that you will, before the expiration of the present year, cause to be reserved from conditional purchase one mile upon each side of the said Tupal Creek throughout its whole course.

And your Memorialists as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 7 Signatures of Lessees, with names of their stations.]

The cutting referred to was originally a small drain widened to its present dimensions by repeated overflowing of the Murray; neither the cutting nor the dams on this creek are of sufficient importance to warrant the recommendation of the reservation of one mile frontage on each side of the creek.

(For the Surveyor General.)

P. F. ADAMS,
9 December.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

I concur.—C.C., 16 Dec.

Lds.—11.—Noted.

Observed.—P.F.A.

For the Surveyor General—B.C., 18 Dec., 1865.—M.F.

Returned Surveyor General's Office, 21 Dec., /65.

S.B.W.

No. 20.

MR. SURVEYOR WOOD to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

District Survey Office,
Albury, 9 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose herewith for proclamation a Schedule of reserves from conditional purchase, within the Murrumbidgee District, for access to water, &c.

I have, &c.,
JAMES H. WOOD,
Surveyor.

No. 21.

MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR SANDERSON to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Gundagai, 12 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of a reserve from conditional purchase, marked in accordance with instructions from the District Surveyor.

I have, &c.,
EDMUND SANDERSON.

CROWN LANDS.

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No. 22.

MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR SANDERSON to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Gundagai, 14 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit sketches shewing proposed reserves from conditional purchase for the preservation of water supply, in accordance with the Deputy Surveyor General's B.C. memorandum of 27th November, /65.

These reserves were pointed out to me by R. K. Broughton.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND SANDERSON.

No. 23.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

The enclosed is a description of a portion of 640 acres at the Lime Quarries on the road from Junee to Cootamundry, which it is desirable should be reserved, under the 4th section of the Alienation Act, on account of the quarries which it contains.

HENRY HALLORAN,

(For the Sur. Genl.)

B.C., 21st December, 1865.—Noted.

Minute for the approval of His Excellency and the Executive Council, with 65/8704 and 8705.—22.

No. 24.

MR. SURVEYOR BOLTON to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Terramia, 23 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to recommend the reservation of the land between Isabella M'Cloud's conditional purchase of 320 acres and A. A. Huon's 800 acres, in the parish of Gerogery, county of Goulburn, as a site for a village, in lieu of the present reserve at the junction of Gerogery Creek with Bowna or Four-mile Creek.

My reasons for this suggestion are, that the supply of water in Gerogery Creek at this place is much more permanent than on the old reserve, all the best waterholes there having filled with sand. In the event of the creek failing, it is not far from permanent springs, and the land is more suited for building sites.

Should this reserve be approved of, I would suggest that the Land Agent at Albury be telegraphed to withhold this land from conditional purchase. I have supplied him with a sketch shewing the proposed reserve, so that if telegraphed to he will know its position.

I have, &c.,

C. F. BOLTON,
Surveyor.

Telegram to Albury Land Agent, 5th Jan.
Mr. Ellis.

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20.	Messrs. Berry, Licensed Surveyors, to The Surveyor General—notifying transmission of plans of reserves in the District of Murrumbidgee. November 30 to December 21, 1865	92

No. 1.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE LAND AGENT, FORBES.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 6 September, 1865.

SIR,

I have to request that you will be good enough to withdraw Lot W from the Crown Lands Sale to be held at Forbes on the 25th instant.

I have, &c.,

W. R. DAVIDSON,
Surveyor General.

No. 2.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE LAND AGENT, FORBES.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 12 September, 1865.

SIR,

I have to request that you will be good enough to withdraw Lot G from the Sale of Crown Lands advertised to be held at Forbes on the 23rd instant.

I have, &c.,

E. O. SMITH,
(For Surveyor General.)

No. 3.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE LAND AGENT, FORBES.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 18 September, 1865.

SIR,

I have to request that you will be good enough to withdraw Lot C from the Sale of Crown Lands advertised to be held at Forbes on the 23rd instant.

I am, &c.,

E. O. SMITH,
(For Surveyor General.)

No. 4.

CROWN LANDS.

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No. 4.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE LAND AGENT, FORBES.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 18 September, 1865.

SIR,
I have to request that you will be good enough to withdraw Lots E and F from the Sale of Crown Lands advertised to be held at Forbes on the 25th instant.

I am, &c.,
E. O. SMITH,
(For Surveyor General.)

No. 5.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE LAND AGENT, TUMUT.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 18 September, 1865.

SIR,
Referring to your letter of the 6th instant addressed to the Under Secretary for Lands respecting the conditional purchases of William Riley and T. Halloran, I have to inform you that the same have been withdrawn from sale.

I have, &c.,
E. O. SMITH,
(For Surveyor General.)

No. 6.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE LAND AGENT, FORBES.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 18 September, 1865.

SIR,
I have to request that you will be good enough to withdraw Lot H from the Sale of Crown Lands advertised to be held at Forbes on the 25th instant.

I am, &c.,
E. O. SMITH,
(For Surveyor General.)

No. 7.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE LAND AGENT, FORBES.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 19 September, 1865.

SIR,
I have to request that you will be good enough to withdraw Lots from the sale of Crown Lands advertised to be held at Forbes on the

I am, &c.,
E. O. SMITH,
(For Sur. Genl.)

(Letters similar to above, with particulars, as per Schedule.)

SCHEDULE.

Reg. No.	No.	Agent.	Lots.	Date of Sale.	Remarks.
65/16147	1,293	Forbes.	Y-N.N. OO&PP	25 September, 1865.	
	1,294	Do.	R	25 " "	
	1,295	Do.	N	22 " "	
	1,296	Do.	VV	23 " "	

No. 8.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE LAND AGENT, WAGGA WAGGA.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 31 October, 1865.

PRINTED letter withdrawing land from selection in the Police District of Wagga Wagga.

ERNEST O. SMITH,
(For Sur. Genl.)

SCHEDULE.

County.	Lot.	Date of Sale.	Extent.	Remarks.
Clarendon	26	14 August, 1860.....	a. r. p. 8 1 1	

No. 9.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE LAND AGENT, DENILQUIN.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 15 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have to request that you will be good enough to withdraw lot A (81 acres) from sale of Crown Lands advertised to be held at Denilquin on 27th instant.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN,
(For Sur. Genl.)

No. 10.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE LAND AGENT, DENILQUIN.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 29 December, 1865.

SIR,

I transmit the enclosed descriptions of reserves on the Yanko, Colombo, and Billabong Creeks; and I request that you will not receive applications for the conditional purchase of portions within the areas reserved.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN,
(For Sur. Genl.)

No. 11.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE LAND AGENT, WAGGA WAGGA.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 29 December, 1865.

SIR,

I transmit the enclosed descriptions of reserves on the Yanko, Colombo, and Billabong Creeks; and I request that you will not receive applications for the conditional purchase of portions within the areas reserved.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN,
(For Surveyor General.)

No. 12.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to MESSRS. GAYER & CROSSE.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 23 October, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I beg to enclose the copy of a memorandum and also diagram, which have been prepared for the purpose of assisting holders of runs desirous of applying for reserves from sale for water supply; and I request

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request that, in accordance with the directions therein contained, you will be good enough to furnish a description, and, if possible, a sketch of the reserve applied for.

I have, &c.,

W. R. DAVIDSON,
Surveyor General.

No. 13.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to R. P. RAYMOND, Esq.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 23 October, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to return your letter of the 28th August, applying, on behalf of Mr. J. L. Phelps, for water reserves on his Tarcoola and Pooncairn Runs, in the Darling District, and I beg to inform you that the matter has been referred to the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, who has refused to entertain any application which includes 2 miles of run frontage at any one portion of it. I enclose a circular which has been prepared for the guidance of holders of runs applying for reserves, to the directions in which you will be good enough to adhere.

I have, &c.,

W. R. DAVIDSON,
Surveyor General.

No. 14.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to E. B. SCOTT, Esq.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 24 October, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 1st ultimo, applying for reserves on your Balmrunga Run, in the Darling District, I have to inform you that your application, in its present state, cannot be entertained, the reserves, as proposed by you, interfering too much with the water frontage. You will be good enough, therefore, to amend your application, marking particularly the portions of the river you wish to be reserved for the benefit of your run, and designing what you require back from the river, either at right angles to, or about due east from it. For your information, I enclose a circular which has been prepared for the information of holders of runs applying for water reserves.

I have, &c.,

WM. THOMAS,
(For the Surveyor General.)

No. 15.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to MESSRS. YOUL & Co.

[Urgent.]

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 12 December, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your letter of the 22nd ultimo, in which you apply for the reservation of 320 acres of your Monwonga Run for water supply, I have the honor to inform you that you do not state the width of the reserve, and whether the point $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from Gara is the point of commencement.

I beg to forward, for your guidance, a copy of a memorandum which has been prepared for the information of lessees desirous of applying for reserves on their runs; and I request that, in accordance with the provisions thereof, you will be good enough to furnish a more definite description of the reserve applied for.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN,
(For Surveyor General.)

No. 16.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to MESSRS. SEVERNE BROTHERS.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 13 December, 1865.

INSTRUCTIONS issued to Mr. Licensed Surveyor Jones for the measurement of the land in the Toonegal Reserve, on the Bendock Run, applied for in letter of the 11th September.

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 17.

No. 17.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to ELLIOTT HERBIOTT, Esq.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 18 December, 1865.

SIR,

In reference to the list furnished by you this day of camps on the Curabobola Run, in the District of Murrumbidgee, which you claim to have reserved, I have the honor to inform you that the list does not contain sufficient information to enable me to draw descriptions to be embodied in a proclamation, and to request that you will, in accordance with the accompanying memorandum, forward to me the particulars thereby required, with the least possible delay.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN,
(For the Surveyor General.)

No. 18.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to MESSRS. M'CULLOCH AND SELLAR.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 20 December, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th, received on the 15th instant, applying as lessees of the *Uranquinty Run*, for portions of land which you describe to be surveyed around the various cattle camps described by you, and to inform you, in reply, that your letter does not convey sufficient information to enable me to draw descriptions to be embodied in a proclamation, and to request that you will, in accordance with the directions contained in the accompanying memorandum, forward to me the particulars thereby required, with the least possible delay.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN,
(For the Surveyor General.)

No. 19.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to MESSRS. M'CULLOCH AND SELLAR.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 20 December, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

In reference to your letter of the 11th, received on the 15th instant, applying, as lessees of the Collingully Run, for certain portions of land described by you, to be surveyed around the various cattle camps which you define, I have the honor to inform you that your letter does not convey sufficient information to enable me to draw descriptions to be embodied in a proclamation, and to request that you will, in accordance with the directions contained in the accompanying memorandum, forward to me the particulars thereby required, with the least possible delay. I may add that, unless in right of water, cattle camps cannot be reserved.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN,
(For the Surveyor General.)

No. 20.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 30 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 328, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Round Hill Run, surveyed under section 4 of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August 1865, and have to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted, produced north and south from the Billabong Creek to the boundary of the run.

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,
Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—15/3/66.

MESSRS.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 30 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 326, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Walla Walla Run, surveyed under section 4 of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Here follows description as notified.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—15/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 30 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 327 Murrumbidgee Reserve, Round Hill Run, surveyed under 4th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted, as produced north and south from Billabong Creek to the boundary of the run.

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—15/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 30 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 328, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Round Hill Run, surveyed under section 4 C. L. Alienation Act 1861, pursuant to instruction in District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and have to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted, produced north and south from the Billabong Creek to the boundary of the run.

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—15/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 30 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 327, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Round Hill Run, surveyed under section 4 C. L. Alienation Act 1861, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August 1865, and have to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted, produced north and south from the Billabong Creek to the boundary of the run.

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—15/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 30 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 7, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Piney Range Run, surveyed under the 4th section C. L. Alienation Act, pursuant to instruction in District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted, as produced north from Billabong Creek to the boundary of the run.

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

This reserve is too near reserve No. 8, and cannot be necessary for the proper working of the run.—J.H.W.

MESSRS.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 30 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 324, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Walla Walla Run, surveyed under section 4 C. L. Alienation Act 1861, pursuant to District Surveyor's letter 417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted, produced north and south from the Billabong Creek to the boundary of the run.

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W. A. T.—15/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 30 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 325 Murrumbidgee Reserve, Walla Walla Run, surveyed under section 4 C. L. Alienation Act 1861, pursuant to District Surveyor's letter 417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests that it may be gazetted, as produced north and south from Billabong Creek to the boundary of the run.

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—15/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 30 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 323 Murrumbidgee Reserve, Walbundry Run surveyed under section 4 Alienation Act 1861, pursuant to instruction from District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 20th August, 1865, and have to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Here follows description as notified.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—15/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 30 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 322, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Walbundry Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor, letter 417, 24 August, 1865; and have to report that this reserve, which is within the Piney Range Reserve, as gazetted, is absolutely necessary to the working of the station, and considerable waterholes in the Billabong Creek are at all times permanent, while the other portion of the creek within the run is, during very dry season, almost totally devoid of water. I therefore thought that it would be prudent to secure this portion to the run, until the necessities of the neighbourhood demand it, particularly as the Village of Walbundry, from being situated on the opposite side of the creek, enjoys its full share of the water right. The lessee requests that it may be gazetted, as produced southward from the creek to the boundary of the run.

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—15/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 30 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of reserve No. 321, Murrumbidgee District, Bulgundry Run, surveyed under section 4, Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor, letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Here follows description.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—15/3/66.

MESSRS.

CROWN LANDS.

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MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 30 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 320, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Bulgandry Run, surveyed under section 4, Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor, letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Here follows description.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—15/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 30 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 318, Murrumbidgee Reserves, Mohonga Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor, letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Here follows description as notified.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—15/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 30 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 319, Murrumbidgee Reserves, Mohonga Run, surveyed in accordance with section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor, letter 55/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Here follows description.)

This reserve will cross property already purchased by the licensee, but he wishes it to be produced across it, as it will catch cattle camps and valuable water on the north side of his purchased property.

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—15/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit plan of No. 358, Murrumbidgee Reserve American Yards Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Description, as notified.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Should have been reserve 43—not required; may be extended west 3 miles, and east to the top of range dividing the waters of the Umbango and Tarcutta Creeks.—J.H.W.

Charted.—W.A.T., 14/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 355, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Umbango or American Yard Run, surveyed under section 4 of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests that they be produced east and west from Umbango Creek to the boundaries of the run.

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

May

May be extended west to Bob's Creek, and east to the top of range dividing the water of the Tarcutta and Umbango Creeks.—J.H.W.
 Charted.—W.A.T.—14/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 356, Murrumbidgee Reserve, American Yards Run, surveyed under section 4 of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter, 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that Licensee requests it may be gazetted south from Umbango Creek to meet reserve No. 355, and north to the boundary of the run.

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,
 Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—14/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit plan of No. 43, Murrumbidgee Reserve, American Yards Run, surveyed under section 4 of the Alienation Act, pursuant to District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted from Umbango Creek, east to the east boundary of the run, and west to Curabost Creek.

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,
 Licensed Surveyor.

This reserve is not required for the proper working of the run.—J.H.W.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit plan of No. 357, Murrumbidgee Reserve, American Yards Run, surveyed under section 4 of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, pursuant to District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Description as notified).

I have, &c.,

(For the Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,
 Licensed Surveyor.

May be extended west 3 miles, and east to the top of range dividing the waters of the Umbango and Tarcutta Creeks.—J.H.W.
 Charted.—W.A.T.—14/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit plan of No. 350, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Wagingoberamy Run, surveyed under 4th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/482, 1st November, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted south from river to south boundary of run.

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,
 Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—14/3/66.

MESSRS.

CROWN LANDS.

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MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 351, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Wagingoberamy Run, surveyed under section 4 of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/482, 1st November, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted south from the river to the south boundary of the run.

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Chartered.—W.A.T.—14/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 352, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Brewarena Run, surveyed under the 4th section Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instruction in District Surveyor's letter 65/482, 1st November, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Here follows description.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Chartered.—W.A.T.—14/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 353, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Brewarena Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions in the District Surveyor's letter 65/482, 1st November, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Here follows description as notified.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Chartered.—W.A.T.—14/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 354, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Brewarena Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/482, 1st November, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted south from the river until it meets No. 39 reserve.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Chartered.—W.A.T.—14/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 347, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Berry-jerry Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/482, 1st November, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Here follows description.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Chartered.—W.A.T.—14/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 33, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Berryjerry Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/482, 1st November, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted south from the river to the south boundary of the run.

I have, &c.,
(For Messrs Berry,) **JOHN BERRY,**
Licensed Surveyor.

This reserve is not required for the beneficial working of the run.—Albury, 20th December, /65.—J.H.W.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 348, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Berryjerry Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Land Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/482, 1st November, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted south from river to south boundary of run.

I have, &c.,
(For Messrs. Berry,) **JOHN BERRY,**
Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—14/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 349, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Berryjerry Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, pursuant to District Surveyor's letter 65/482, 1st November, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted south from the river to the south boundary of the run.

I have, &c.,
(For Messrs. Berry,) **JOHN BERRY,**
Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—14/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 329, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Corabobala Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted as produced. (Here follows description, as notified.)

I have, &c.,
(For Messrs. Berry,) **JOHN BERRY,**
Licensed Surveyor.

May be produced north to the road from Albury to Wagga Wagga, and south to the range forming the watershed of the Mountain Creek.—J.H.W.

Charted.—W.A.T.—15/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 345, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Berryjerry Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/482, 1st November, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted south from the river to the south boundary of the run.

I have, &c.,
(For Messrs. Berry,) **JOHN BERRY,**
Licensed Surveyor.

May extend south to the Billabong Creek.—J.H.W.

Charted.—W.A.T.—14/3/66.

MESSRS.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 346, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Berryjerry Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/482, 1st November, 1865, and to report that the licensee requests it may be gazetted southward to the south boundary of the run.

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

May extend south 4 miles.—J.H.W.

Charted.—W.A.T.—14/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 333, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Mountain Creek Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted, as produced, east and west from Mountain Creek to the boundary of the run.

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—15/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 334, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Mountain Creek Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted, as produced, east and west from Mountain Creek, to the boundary of the run.

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

May be produced east to meet reserve No. 76, and west to the boundary of the run.—J.H.W.

Charted.—W.A.T.—15/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit plan of No. 337, Murrumbidgee Reserves, Billabong Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted northward from the Billabong Creek to the north boundary of run, and southward from the Billabong Creek, in the direction as shewn on plan, to the south boundary of the run.

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

The reserve may extend north 3 miles, and south-easterly to the main Sydney Road. A reserve, under the 5th section of the Occupation Act, may be made within that portion of the reserve on the north side of the creek, and it may have 20 chains frontage.—J.H.W.

Reserve No. 337 charted.—W.A.T.—15/3/66.

MESSRS.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 338, Murrumbidgee Reserves, Billabong Run, surveyed under 4th section Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it be gazetted. (Here follows description of reserve No. 338, as notified.

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

The extension of this reserve on the south side of the Billabong Creek does not appear to be necessary for the proper working of the run.—J.H.W.

Charted.—W.A.T.—14/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 335, Murrumbidgee Reserves, Billabong Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests that it may be gazetted, as produced north 3 miles, and bounded on the south by the Billabong Creek.

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

This reserve may extend 3 miles back from the creek, and the creek to form the south boundary.—J.H.W.

Charted.—W.A.T.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 336, Murrumbidgee Reserves, Billabong Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation, 1861, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted, produced, as shewn on plan, from each side of the Billabong Creek, north and south, to the boundary of the run.

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—15/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 330, Murrumbidgee Reserves, Corabobala Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted, as produced eastward from Billabong Creek to the east boundary of the run.

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—15/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 332, Murrumbidgee Reserves, Corabobala Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and have to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted, as produced, east and west from Mountain Creek, to the boundary of the run.

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

May be extended east 3 miles and west to the boundary of the run.—J.H.W.

Charted.—W.A.T.—15/3/66.

MESSRS.

CROWN LANDS.

101

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 331, Murrumbidgee Reserves, Corabobala Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted, produced, north from Billabong Creek, to the north boundary of the run.

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry.)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 5 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 369, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Toonga Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee has requested that it be gazetted. (Description as notified.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry.)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

May be extended east $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and west $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.—J.H.W.

Charted.—W.A.T.—14/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 5 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you plan of No. 365, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Uranquinty Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, pursuant to instruction from District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Description as notified.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry.)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—14/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury 5 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 366, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Uranquinty Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, under instructions from District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and have to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Description as notified.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry.)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—14/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 5 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 367, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Conandro Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor, letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Description as notified.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry.)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

May be extended south to the Wycumba Creek.—J.H.W.

Charted.—W.A.T.—14/3/66.

MESSRS.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 5 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 368, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Conandro Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor, letter 65/417, 24th August 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Description as notified.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

May be extended south $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—J.H.W.
 Charted.—W.A.T.—14/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 5 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit plan of No. 361, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Umutbee Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Description as notified.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

May be extended west 2 miles, and east to the Tarcutta Creek.—J.H.W.
 Charted.—W.A.T.—14/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 5 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit plan of No. 362, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Umutbee Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Description as notified.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—14/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 5 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 363, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Umutbee Run, surveyed under section 5, Crown Lands Occupation Act, as a reserve from lease for general water supply, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor, letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865.

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—14/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 5 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 364, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Collingully run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Description as notified.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—14/3/66.

MESSRS.

CROWN LANDS.

103

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 5 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 49, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Umbango or American Yards Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Description as notified.)

I have, &c.,
(For Messrs. Berry,)
JOHN BERRY,
Licensed Surveyor.

This reserve is not required for the proper working of the run.—J. H. W.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 5 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 360, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Umbango or American Yards run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Description as notified.)

I have, &c.,
(For Messrs. Berry,)
JOHN BERRY,
Licensed Surveyor.

May be extended east 2 miles and west 2 miles.—J.H.W.
Charted.—W.A.T.—14/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 5 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 47, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Umbango or American Yards Run, surveyed under section 5, Crown Lands Alienation Act, pursuant to instruction in District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Description as notified.)

I have, &c.,
(For Messrs. Berry,)
JOHN BERRY,
Licensed Surveyor.

This reserve is not necessary for the proper working of the run.—J.H.W.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 5 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit you a plan of reserve No. 359, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Umbango or American Yards Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, pursuant to instructions in District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests that it may be gazetted. (Description as notified.)

I have, &c.,
(For Messrs. Berry,)
JOHN BERRY,
Licensed Surveyor.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 6 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit No. 372, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Borambula Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Description as notified.)

I have, &c.,
(For Messrs. Berry,)
JOHN BERRY,
Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—12/3/66.

MESSRS.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 6 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit No. 373, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Borambula Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Description as notified.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—12/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 6 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit No. 374, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Borambula Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Description as notified.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—12/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 6 December, 1865,

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. , Murrumbidgee Reserve, Borambula Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, pursuant to instructions received from District Surveyor, letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Description as notified.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

This reserve does not appear to be necessary for the proper working of the run.—
J.H.W.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 6 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit No. 371, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Borambula Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions of District Surveyor, letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865 and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Description as notified.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

The northerly extension of this reserve does not appear necessary; it might extend south 5 miles.—J.H.W.

Charted.—W.A.T.—12/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 6 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 370, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Borambula Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions of District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Description as notified.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—14/3/66.

MESSRS.

CROWN LANDS.

105

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 6 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit No. 344, Murrumbidgee Reserves, Yarra Yarra Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor, letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Here follows description, as notified.)

I have, &c.,
(For Messrs. Berry,)
JOHN BERRY,
Licensed Surveyor.

This reserve may extend south 3 miles.—J.H.W.
Charted.—W.A.T.—10/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 6 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 375, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Yarra Yarra Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Description of reserve No. 375, as notified.)

I have, &c.,
(For Messrs. Berry,)
JOHN BERRY,
Licensed Surveyor.

The reserve may extend north and south to the top of range forming the watershed of Ten-mile Creek.—J.H.W.
Charted.—W.A.T.—9/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 6 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 343, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Yarra Yarra Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that it may be gazetted. (Here follows description of reserve No. 343, as notified.)

I have, &c.,
(For Messrs. Berry,)
JOHN BERRY,
Licensed Surveyor.

NOTE.—The portion of land between the creeks here is the principal cattle camp on the run, and it was consequently necessary that it should be reserved.—JN. BERRY, L. S.

This reserve may extend south to the south boundary of the run.—J.H.W.
Charted.—W.A.T.—10/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 6 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit No. 342, Murrumbidgee Reserves, Yarra Yarra Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted, northward from Yarra Yarra Creek, produced in the direction shewn in the plan. (Here follows a description of reserve No. 342, as notified.)

I have, &c.,
(For Messrs. Berry,)
JOHN BERRY,
Licensed Surveyor.

The portion of the reserve on the north side of the creek does not appear to be necessary for the beneficial working of the run.—J.H.W.

Charted.—W.A.T.—12/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 6 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit No. 342 A, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Yarra Yarra Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted southward, as shewn on plan, to the boundary of the run.

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

This reserve does not appear to be necessary for the proper working of the run.—
J.H.W.

Mr. Wood,—For further report, as the land he has marked in lieu of the reserve applied for is under application as a pre-emptive purchase. In the meantime the water reserve has been gazetted, and the pre-emptive purchase application will hold the land from selection until it can be shewn that its alienation will be objectionable, stating there is nothing apparently to lead to such conclusion.—P.F.A.—28.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 6 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit plan of No. 340, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Yarra Yarra Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted, northward from Yarra Yarra Creek to the boundary of run, in the direction shewn on the plan.

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—12/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 6 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit No. 341, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Yarra Yarra Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted, as shewn on plan, to the western boundary of the run.

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—12/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 6 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 339, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Yarra Yarra Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor, letter 64/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted as follows. (Here follows description.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

May be extended north to the Main Sydney Road, and south to meet reserve No. 25.—J.H.W.

Charted.—W.A.T.—12/3/66.

MESSRS.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 8 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit plan of No. 380, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Ten-mile Creek Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Then follows description, as notified.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—9/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 8 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit plan of No. 381, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Ten-mile Creek Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Then follows description, as notified.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.A.T.—9/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 8 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit plan of No. 379, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Ten-mile Creek Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Here follows description of reserve 379, as notified.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

This reserve may be produced south 3 miles.—J.H.W.

Charted.—W.A.T.—9/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 8 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit plan of No. 70, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Ten-mile Creek Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that the creek is situated about 3 miles W.S.W. of Mr. Bowler's station, and the reserve will include his lambing yards; he therefore requests it may be gazetted. (Here follows description, as notified.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

I do not consider that this reserve is required for the beneficial working of the run.—J.H.W.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 8 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit No. 377, Murrumbidgee Reserves, Ten-mile Creek Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Description of No. 377, as notified.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,

Licensed Surveyor.

This reserve may extend $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile on either side of the Ten-mile Creek.—J.H.W.

Charted.—W.A.T.—9/3/66.

MESSRS.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 8 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit plan of No. 378, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Ten-mile Creek Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Description of reserve No. 378 here follows, as notified.)

I have, &c.,
(For Messrs. Berry,)
JOHN BERRY,
Licensed Surveyor.

This reserve may be extended south to the top of the Coocook Range.—J.H.W.
Charted.—W.A.T.—9/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 8 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit No. 376, Murrumbidgee Reserve, Ten-mile Creek Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted east and west from the creek. (Description as notified.)

I have, &c.,
(For Messrs. Berry,)
JOHN BERRY,
Licensed Surveyor.

This reserve may extend east $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and west 1 mile.—J.H.W.
Charted.—W.A.T.—9/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 11 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit plan of reserves Nos. 315, 316, Murrumbidgee District, Womargama Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24th August, 1865, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Here follows description.)

I have, &c.,
(For Messrs. Berry,)
JOHN BERRY,
Licensed Surveyor.

This reserve may be extended north to meet reserve No. 17, and south-easterly 2 miles.—J.H.W.
Charted.—W.A.T.—9/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 11 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan of No. 312,313, Murrumbidgee Reserves, Woomargama Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor's, letter 65/417, 24 August, /65, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Then follows description, as notified.)

I have, &c.,

This reserve may extend south-westerly to meet a line due south from the south-east corner, Dickson's 320 acres C.P.—J.H.W.
Charted.—W.A.T.—9/3/66.

MESSRS.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 11 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit No. 314, Murrumbidgee Reserves, Womargama Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instructions from District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24 August, /65, and to report that licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Then follows description, as notified.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,
Licensed Surveyor.

—
This reserve may extend 1 mile back from the creek.—J.H.W.
Charted.—W.A.T.—9/3/66.

MESSRS. BERRY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Albury, 11 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit plan of reserve No. 75, Murrumbidgee Reserves, Womargama Run, surveyed under section 4, Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, pursuant to instruction from District Surveyor's letter 65/417, 24 August, 1865, and to report that the licensee requests it may be gazetted. (Here follows description, as notified.)

I have, &c.,

(For Messrs. Berry,)

JOHN BERRY,
Licensed Surveyor.

—
I do not consider that this reserve should be granted.—J.H.W.

MR. SURVEYOR WOOD to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

District Survey Office,
Albury, 20 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit, under separate covers, Berry's plan of 54 reserves from conditional purchase in the Murrumbidgee District.

I have, &c.,

JAMES H. WOOD,
Surveyor.

MR. SURVEYOR WOOD to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

District Survey Office,
Albury, 21 December 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit, under separate cover, Berry's plan of 22 reserves from conditional purchase, within the Murrumbidgee District, marked on the ground by Mr. Licensed Surveyor Berry.

I have, &c.,

JAMES H. WOOD.
Surveyor.

CORRESPONDENCE in Chief Commissioner's Office in reference to Reserves from Conditional Purchase, made since the 1st July, 1865, in the Districts of Darling, Lachlan, and Murrumbidgee. Compiled to 11th January, 1866.

A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 27th October, 1866.

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No. 1.

MR. COMMISSIONER LOCKHART to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Murrumbidgee District,
Crown Lands Office,
18 December, 1865.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to forward a letter which I have received from Mr. Edward Pearson, of Wagga Wagga and Sandy Creek Stations in this district, with it ten enclosures. Gazetted 23
December, 1865.

The first five are descriptions of five blocks, which Mr. Pearson wishes reserved from free selection, on the Sandy Creek Run.

The last five are descriptions of similar blocks on the Wagga Wagga Run.

I have thought it my duty to forward this communication to you lest from inadvertence Mr. Pearson's interests may suffer. The applications should have been made direct to you; and, if time permitted, I would in the ordinary course have sent these applications back to Mr. Pearson, with a note that effect.

I do not know to what Mr. Pearson alludes when he writes on my "circular letter on that subject."

I have invited no applications in that way. Though of course I have at various times personally drawn the attention of lessees to the privileges granted to them by the recently published regulations.

Mr. Pearson must have been misled by the fact that in some other districts such circulars may have been sent to the lessees, and he has imagined that my circular was in the same manner issued, such being the case I hope that Mr. Pearson's interests may not suffer.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES G. N. LOCKHART,
C. C. Lands.

[Enclosure in No. 1.]

E. C. Pearson, Esq., to Mr. Commissioner Lockhart.

Sandy Creek,
11 December, 1865.

Sir,

Enclosed I do myself the honor of handing you applications for water reserves in terms of your circular letter on that subject.

Trusting to your kind attention in pressing the matter forward.

I have, &c.,
E. C. PEARSON.

No. 2.

GEORGE MACLEAY, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

32, Hunter Street,
Sydney, 17 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to apply that a portion of land on my run known as Sin-
goramba, in the District of Murrumbidgee, may be reserved from sale for the purpose of
affording an adequate supply of water to the back country. The land in question has a
frontage to the Murrumbidgee River, and by far the greater part of it is flooded during
eight months of the year—its position and extent is shown on the enclosed tracing
whereon it is colored yellow. Gazetted 28
December, 1865.
Folio 3019.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE MACLEAY,
(by his Attorney, WM. W. BILLYARD.)

P.S.—I beg respectfully to request that this* and my former application of the
3rd instant, may be forwarded to the Survey Office at as early a date as possible.

* This referred to an application for a pre-emptive purchase.

No. 3.

No. 3.

GEORGE MACLEAY, Esq., to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

32, Hunter Street,
Sydney, 23 December, 1865.Gazetted 28
December, 1865.
Folio 2992.

SIR,

I have the honor to apply that the five portions of land on my run called Singorambah in the district of Murrumbidgee, of which distinct separate descriptions and sketches are enclosed, may be reserved from sale, for the purpose of affording an adequate water supply to the said run. The portion described as reserve No. 3 (next the wash pen) I have before applied for my letter of the 17th November last, but the sketch then sent in it was not accompanied by any description. I beg therefore that that application may be considered as withdrawn or superseded by the present.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE MACLEAY,

(by his Attorney, W. W. BILLYARD.)

For the Report of Commissioner Lockhart—B.C., A.O.M. 20 Nov.,/65.

No. 4.

R. F. HORSLEY, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Yabtree, 20 November, 1865.

Gazetted 28
December, 1865.
Folio 2991.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that you will cause the portions of land situated on the Yabtree Run, in the Murrumbidgee District, as described in the enclosed list, to be reserved from sale, for the purpose of supplying the stock depasturing on this run with water. These portions will include some of the principal camping as well as watering places for stock.

I have, &c.,

R. F. HORSLEY.

Referred to the Surveyor General in reference to reserves already proposed.

A.O.M.

No. 5.

W. CHAPMAN, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Barthewa, 2 December, 1865.

Gazetted, 30
December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to apply to you for the following reserve of 1 square mile, to be made upon the north side of Uranna Creek upon my Barthewa Run, for the purpose of a cattle camp and temporary watering-place, viz. :—That spot known as the Creek Camp, centered by a pine-tree marked L, situated west-north-west, one mile from my Barthewa homestead.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

No. 6.

W. CHAPMAN, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Batherwa, 3 December, 1865.

Gazetted, 30
December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to apply for the following reserve of 1 square mile, to be made upon the south side of Urana Creek, upon my Barthewa Run, situated in the Murrumbidgee District, viz. :—That spot of land known as The Borees, centred by box-tree marked L, standing about one mile and three-quarters south-west, or thereabouts, from my homestead.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

No. 7.

No. 7.

W. CHAPMAN, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Batherwa, 25 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to apply for the following reserve for water right, to be made for my run Batherwa, situated upon Urana Creek, within the Murrumbidgee District, viz.:—That portion of Urana Creek, south side, where the upper or eastern boundary line crosses the creek, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above my homestead; from thence down the south side of Urana Creek in a westerly direction for 1 mile; from thence on the west by a line south 4 miles; and on the east by a line parallel to and 1 mile from the west line and extending the same distance back.

Gazetted, 30
December, 1865.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

No. 8.

W. CHAPMAN, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Batherwa, 25 November 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to apply for the following water right for my Batherwa Run, situated upon Urana Creek, in the Murrumbidgee District, viz.:—Commencing at that spot on the north bank of Urana Creek, where my upper or eastern boundary line crosses the said Creek, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above my homestead, and running down the northern bank of the creek in a westerly direction for 1 mile; and bounded upon the east by my Batherwa boundary line, extending along the same for 5 miles; and bounded upon the west by a line 1 mile from and parallel to the east boundary line, extending 5 miles back from Urana Creek.

Gazetted, 30
December, 1865.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

No. 9.

W. CHAPMAN, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Batherwa, 27 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to apply for the following reserve, for a water right, to be made from my run, situated upon Urana Creek, in the Murrumbidgee District, known as "Neighrana" or "Mundawathery," viz.:—That portion of Urana Creek upon the south side, commencing from pine-tree marked V, nearly opposite Messrs. Watt and Thompson's (proprietors or lessees of North Urana) homestead, and bounded upon the eastern side by a line running due north 4 miles; bounded upon the north side by Urana Creek 1 mile; and bounded upon the west by a line running south 1 mile from and parallel to the eastern boundary line.

Gazetted, 30
December, 1865.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

No. 10.

W. CHAPMAN, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Batherwa, 27 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to apply for 1 square mile, to be reserved for the purpose of a cattle camp, upon that portion of my Batherwa Run, upon the north side of Urana Creek, known as the Hill Plain Camp, situated in a northerly direction from Batherwa house, and distant from same about 4 miles: Commencing at its north-western corner at a box-tree marked T, standing upon the south-western portion of a swamp known as the First Round Swamp, and bounded by a line 1 mile east; from thence by a line 1 mile south; from thence by a line 1 mile west; and from thence by a line 1 mile north to the starting point, tree marked T.

Gazetted, 30
December, 1865.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

The centre of the above square mile is a box-tree marked L.

No. 11.

W. CHAPMAN, ESQ., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Murrumbidgee District,
Eughrana, 28 November, 1865.

SIR,

Gazetted 30
December, 1865.

I have honor to apply to you for the following reserve of one square mile, to be made upon any Euphrama station, situated on the south side of Urana Creek, in the Murrumbidgee District, for the purpose of cattle camp and temporary watering-place. That square mile, centred by oak-tree, marked V, situated about 4 miles W.S.W. from homestead, and 1 mile in W.N.W. direction from Vardy's Guns.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

No. 12.

JOHN HAY, ESQ., M.P., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Sydney, 11 December, 1865.

SIR,

Gazetted 23
December, 1865.

I have the honor to request that, with the sanction of the Government, the water and camp reserves, as described in the accompanying papers, may be set apart for the use of run the known as "Jeegar," in the Pastoral District of Murrumbidgee, of which run I am the licensed occupant.

I remain, &c.,

JOHN HAY.

MEMORANDUM.—The reserve No. 1 has been proposed chiefly for the protection of the boundary fence, and in connection with access to water on the Neimur, the Wakool being cut off by the reserve No. 63, which has not been cancelled.

The direction of the side lines of the water reserves No. 3 and No. 5. has been modified for the purpose of protecting the line of fence, which there extends across the run. It is to be considered that the interior creeks are not to be relied on for water supply.

—J. H.

No. 13.

JOHN HAY, ESQ., M.P., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Sydney, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

Gazetted 30
December, 1865.

We have the honor to request that, with the approval of the Government, the water and camp reserves as described in the accompanying papers, may be set apart from the 1st January, 1866, for the use of the runs known as "Tooma" and "Maragle," in the district of the Murrumbidgee, of which runs we are the licensed occupants.

We remain, &c.,

DIGHT & HAY,

(per JOHN HAY.)

The frontage of the Tooma Run is estimated on the Tumberumba Creek to its confluence with the Tooma River, and on the latter downwards.

The frontage of the Maragle Run is estimated on the Margle Creek.

The enclosed tracing is approved by the District Surveyor.—JOHN HAY.

No. 14.

MATTHEW PEARCE, ESQ., to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Howlong, 27 November, 1865.

SIR,

Gazetted 1865,
30 December.

I have the honor to request that I may be allowed as a reserve one square mile at the sheep-wash on my run called Howlong, in the Murrumbidgee District, commencing at a marked tree, M.P., situated at N.W. end of the long plain, about 9 miles N.N.W. of my station,—the marked tree to be the centre of the reserve.

I have, &c.,

MATTHEW PEARCE.

Surveyor General, 4 Dec.—M.F.

[Urgent.]

Forwarded to Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, to whom it should have been addressed.—P.F.A.—8 Dec.

No. 15.

CROWN LANDS.

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No. 15.

S. G. HENTY, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Walla Walla Station,
7 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to request to be allowed, as reserve at the boundary Spring ^{Gazetted, 30}
 Sheep Camp, one square mile, situated about 7 miles south from homestead, Walla ^{December, 1865.}
 Walla, and marked HPL conjoined No. IV, on a box-tree at the said Spring.

I have, &c.,

S. G. HENTY,

(per H. STILL.)

No. 16.

S. G. HENTY, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Walla Walla Station,
7 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to request to be allowed one square mile at a sheep camp on ^{Gazetted, 30}
 the northern side of Petrie's Creek, and distant about 3 miles south and by west from ^{December, 1865.}
 the homestead, Walla Walla, and marked HPL conjoined, No. V, on a box-tree near the
 middle of the section.

I have, &c.,

S. G. HENTY,

(per H. STILL.)

No. 17.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to H. STILL, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 27 December, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your application dated 7th instant, and made on behalf Mr. S. ^{Gazetted, 30}
 G. Henty, for reserves for water supply, I have the honor to inform you that the pro- ^{December, 1865.}
 posed reserves, numbered respectively IV, V, VI, IX, X, XII, XIV, XVIII, XIX, and
 XX, have been recommended. The nine others do not appear to contain water, and
 cannot therefore be recommended as reserves for water supply.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

C. C. C. Lands.

No. 18.

KEITH PETRIE, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Brown's Springs, Albury,
5 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to apply for reservation of water supply on Brown's Springs ^{Gazetted 30}
 Run, Murrumbidgee District, to the extent of a fourth part of the water frontage, and I ^{December, 1865.}
 herewith enclose the descriptions.

I have, &c.,

KEITH PETRIE.

No. 19.

T. AND G. S. LANG, ESQUIRES, to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Wanganella, 28 November, 1865.

SIR,

We have the honor to request that the land on the back block of N. Wan- ^{Gazetted, 30}
 ganella Run, Murrumbidgee District, described in the appendix, may be proclaimed as ^{December, 1865.}
 reserve for the beneficial occupation of the country, namely, for a cattle camp.

We have, &c.,

THOS. LANG,

GIDEON S. LANG,

(per WILLIAM A. BROADRIBB.)

No. 20.

No. 20.

T. & G. S. LANG, ESQUIRES, to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Wanganella, 28 November, 1865.

SIR,

Gazetted, 30
December, 1865.

We have the honor to request that the land on the block of Wanganella Run, known as Dry Plains, Murrumbidgee District, described in the appendix, may be proclaimed a reserve for the beneficial occupation of the country, namely, for a cattle camp.

We have, &c.,

THOS. LANG,
GIDEON S. LANG,

(per WILLIAM A. BROADRIBB.)

No. 21.

J. HAY, ESQ., M.P., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Sydney, 18 December, 1865.

SIR,

Gazetted, 23
December, 1865.
District Mur-
rumbidgee—
Beremegad.
Lessee, John
Hay.
Water Reserves,
Nos. 1 to 6.
Camp Reserves,
Nos. 1 to 5.

I have the honor to request that, on behalf of Mr. E. L. Splatt, the portions of his run of Beremegad, in the district of Murrumbidgee, more particularly described in the accompanying papers, may be reserved from sale for the use of that run. The lease of the run stands at present in my name, and I trust the descriptions may be found, as I believe they are, accurate.

I remain, &c.,

JOHN HAY.

No. 22.

THOMAS MITCHELL, ESQ., to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

9, Wynyard-street,

Sydney, 27 December, 1865.

SIR,

Gazetted,
28 Dec., 1865.

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Wood, Surveyor for the Albury District, appointed Mr. Berry, Licensed Surveyor, to survey water reserves on Woomargama Run in October last.

He then surveyed six water reserves, which he was to send in order to be duly gazetted. I being in Albury about ten days ago saw Mr. Wood, who stated that Mr. Berry had never sent in his surveys. Finding this delay existed, I took his surveys from his marked trees, which I have with me complete, and started at once for Sydney.

My prayer now is, that such steps may be taken, in regard to these surveys as made by Mr. Berry, as will secure my water-reserves from free selection, and place me on the same footing as if surveys had been duly forwarded.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS MITCHELL.

No. 23.

MACLEAY, CLARKE, & Co. to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Sydney, 1 November, 1865.

SIR,

Gazetted, 1865.
Vol. 2914.

I request that the following water reserves may be made on the Uratta and Ugobit Runs:—

URATTA.

- 1st. 1 mile frontage to river, at the Reedy Lagoon, south-west from head station.
- 2nd. 1 mile frontage west from pre-emptive purchase applied for, extending west of eastern boundary of run.

UGOBIT.

- 1st. 1 mile frontage beginning $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east from west boundary of run.
 - 2nd. $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile frontage, on eastern part of No. 12 reserve.
 - 3rd. 1 mile frontage, on eastern boundary of run.
- All these reserves should extend at least 3 miles back.

Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM MACLEAY,
(for MACLEAY, CLARKE, & Co.)

No. 24.

No. 24.

MATTHEW PEARCE, Esq., to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Howlong, 27 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that I may be allowed, as a reserve, one square mile at the Round Plain, on my run called Howlong, in the Murrumbidgee District, commencing at a marked tree MP over 2, being the north-east corner of Johanna Leahy's selection, and running 1 mile north, 1 mile west, 1 mile south, and 1 mile east. Gazetted, 28 Dec., 1865.

I have, &c.,

MATTHEW PEARCE.

Mr. Ellis,—This can probably be charted, if not, it can be gazetted by Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands without.—P.F.A.—6 December.

Surveyor General, 4 December.—M.F.

Now forwarded for Gazette notice.—J.W.E.

No. 25.

WILLIAM ROSS, Esq., to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

22, Bridge-street,

6 December, 1865.

SIR,

Enclosed, I have the honor to forward descriptions of four reserves, made in accordance with existing regulations for water purposes, on the run known as Mailman, Lower Murray, Darling District, standing in the name of William Ross, as lessee, and request that same, if found correct, may be gazetted at an early date. Gazetted, 1865. Fol. 2924.

I further enclose a plan, shewing the exact position of such reserves, which I trust will be found sufficient for all pastoral purposes.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM ROSS,

(per his Agent, ROBERT GEO. MASSIE.)

No. 26.

MESSRS. J. & D. SWEENEY to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

22, Bridge-street,

7 December, 1865.

SIR,

Enclosed I have the honor to forward descriptions of (12) twelve reserves, made in accordance with existing regulations for water supply on the different blocks named in the margin, on the north side of the Lower Lachlan, at present under promise of lease to Messrs. J. & D. Sweeney, and have to request that the same, if found correct, may be gazetted at an early date. Gazetted, 1865. Wealbah, 2 reserves. Goamba, 1 do. Mungolia, 1 do. Wealbah C, 3 do. Do. B, 3 do. Do. A, 1 do. Blowclear, 1 do.

I further enclose a plan, prepared from official surveys, shewing the exact position and extent of such reserves, which I trust will be found correct, and sufficient for all essential purposes.

I have, &c.,

J. & D. SWEENEY,

(per ROBT. GEO. MASSIE.)

Record, and forward to Mr. Ellis, who will be able to chart several, if not all of them; those that cannot be so acted on must be referred to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, to whom they should have been addressed.—P.F.A.—8 Decr.

No. 27.

MESSRS. ROBERTSON & LANDALE to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

No. 15, Bligh-street,

Sydney, 7 December, 1865.

SIR,

We have the honor to request that certain localities, indicated in the accompanying list, on our Moulamina station, required for watering stock, may be declared reserves for this purpose. Gazetted, 28 Dec., 1865.

We have, &c.,

ROBERTSON & LANDALE.

No. 28.

No. 28.

MESSRS. EDMONDS & JESSOP to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Gundagai, 11 December, 1865.

Gazetted,
28 Dec., 1865.

SIR,

Having purchased the Willie Ploma Run of the representatives of the late Mrs. Ann Stuckey, do ourselves the honor to apply that reserves for water supply may be made, as shewn on accompanying descriptions and sketch.

It is of great importance to us that the reserves marked B and C should be made, as without them the run would be almost valueless. If the reserve marked H on sketch should not be sanctioned, we might be allowed a reserve further up the river, north of portion 12 in South Gundagai, and the ground in this locality, being subject to deep inundation, would be useless for any other purpose.

WILLIAM EDMONDS.
WILLIAM JESSOP.

No. 29.

MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR JONES to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Barnanald, 5 December, 1865.

Gazetted 23
December, 1865

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the enclosed applications for squatter's water reserves, having been requested to do so by Mr. John Smith, lessee of North and South Marowie Runs, in the Lachlan District, near Ballangerambill, Lachlan River.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT P. JONES,
Licensed Surveyor.

Surveyor General.—M.F.—Immediate.

No. 30.

MESSRS. BRIGHT BROS. to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Trust and Agency Co. of Australia,
Melbourne, 14 December, 1865.

Gazetted 23
December, 1865,
page 2967.

SIR,

We have the honor to request you will, before the expiration of the present year, cause to be proclaimed, as water reserves, the land on the Mulberrygong Run, mentioned in the enclosed descriptions, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

We have, &c.,

BRIGHT BROS.
Managing Agents.

(Enclosed 3 descriptions.)

Surveyor General.—M.F., 18 Dec.—Immediate.

No. 32.

JOHN PETER, ESQ., to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

18 December, 1865.

Gazetted 23
December, 1865,
fol. 2965.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that the undermentioned portions of land, situated on my run, Lake Walgiers, may be reserved from purchase, and granted as water reserves, viz., No. 1:—Water Reserve: Commencing on the Lachlan River 1 mile above the lower boundary of the run, and bounded on the south-west by a line north-west to back boundary of run; on the north-west by a line north-east 1 mile; on the north-east by a line south-east to the Lachlan River; and on the south-east by that river downwards, to the point of commencement. No. 2:—Commencing on the Lachlan River 1 mile above the north-east boundary of the last mentioned water reserve (No. 1), and bounded on the south-west by a line north-west to back boundary of run; on the north-west by a line north-east 1 mile; on the north-east by a line south-east to the Lachlan River; and on the south-east by that river downwards, to the point of commencement. No. 3:—Commencing on the Lachlan River $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the north-east boundary of the last mentioned water reserve (No. 2), and 2 miles below the upper boundary of the Lake Walgiers Run; and bounded on the south-west by a line north-west to the back boundary of Lake Walgiers Run; on the north-west by a line north-east 1 mile; on the north-east by a line south-east to the Lachlan River; on the south-east by that river downwards, to the point of commencement.

I have, &c.,

JOHN PETER,
(by his Attorney, SAM'L D. GORDON.)

Surveyor General.—M.F., 19 Dec.—Immediate.

No. 33.

No. 33.

JOHN PETER, Esq., to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

18 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that the undermentioned portions of land, situated on my run Uroby may be reserved from purchase and granted as water reserves, viz.,
 No. 4:—On the Murrumbidgee River, adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Bananara Village Reserve, and bounded on the west by a line southerly to the boundary of the run; on the south by a line extending easterly 40 chains; on the east by a line extending northerly to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the north by that river westerly to the point of commencement. No. 3:—Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, distant $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile east from the eastern boundary of the last mentioned water reserve (No. 4), and bounded on the west by a line southerly to the back boundary of the run; on the south by a line easterly 50 chains; on the east by a line northerly, to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the north by that river westerly, to the point of commencement. No. 2:—Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, distant 2 miles below the eastern boundary of Uroby Run, and adjoining the eastern boundary of No. 1 Uroby pre-emptive, and bounded on the east by a line extending southerly to the back boundary of the run; on the south by a line extending westerly 40 chains; on the west by a line extending northerly to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the north by that river upwards, to the point of commencement. No. 1:—Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, adjacent to the east boundary or upper boundary of the Uroby Run, and bounded by the east boundary of that run by a line southerly to the back boundary of the run; on the south by a line extending westerly 40 chains; on the west by a line extending northerly to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the north by that river upwards, to the point of commencement.

Herewith I enclose a tracing shewing the different positions of the water reserves applied for, and which are thereon painted green.

I have, &c.,

JOHN PETER,

(by his Attorney, SAMUEL D. GORDON.)

Surveyor General.—M.F.—19 Dec.—Immediate.

No. 34.

JOHN PETER, Esq., to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

18 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that the undermentioned portion of land, situated on my run Yalgo, in the Lachlan District, may be reserved from purchase, and granted as water reserve, viz.:—A, commencing on the Lachlan River $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the lower boundary of the Booligall Run, and bounded on the north-east by a line north-west to the back boundary of the run; on the north-west by a line south-west 1 mile; on the south-west by a line south-east to the Lachlan River; and on the south-east by that river upwards, to the point of commencement.

I have, &c.,

JOHN PETER,

(by his Attorney, SAM. D. GORDON.)

Surveyor General.—M.F., 19 Dec.—Immediate.

No. 35.

S. H. OFFICER, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

No. 15, Bligh-street,

Sydney, 18 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that the Government reserves on the Melool Run, on the Murray River, numbered 127 and 128, may be extended back to the Wakool (North), for the purpose of providing access to water for stock.

I have, &c.,

S. H. OFFICER.

No. 36.

S. H. OFFICER, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

No. 15, Bligh-street,

Sydney, 20 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith applications for water reserves and camps required for stock, and temporary water supply on the Melool Run, together with a tracing of the run, shewing the approximate position of the reserves applied for.

I have, &c.,

S. H. OFFICER.

Tracing not with me.—J.E.

No. 37.

No. 37.

S. H. OFFICER, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

No. 15, Bligh-street,
Sydney, 20 December, 1865.Gazetted, 28
December, 1865,
folio 2970.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith application for water reserves and camps required for stock and temporary water supply on the Willa Rool Run, together with a tracing of the run, shewing the position of the reserves applied for.

I have, &c.,

S. H. OFFICER.

No. 38.

S. H. OFFICER, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

No. 15, Bligh-street,
Sydney, 20 December, 1865.Gazetted, 28
December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith applications for water reserves and camps, required for stock and temporary water supply, on the Murray Downs Run, together with a tracing of the run, shewing the approximate position of the reserves applied for.

I have, &c.,

S. H. OFFICER.

No. 39.

MESSRS. GREENE AND MASSIE to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

22, Bridge-street,
23 December, 1865.Gazetted, 28
December, 1865,
folio 2992.

SIR,

Enclosed, I have the honor to forward your application for water reserves of 1 mile in breadth, on the Bundigarrie Run, Lachlan District, together with map and descriptions of same, and request that same may be gazetted at earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT GEO. MASSIE,

(for GREENE and MASSIE.)

No. 40.

L. McBINN, Esq., to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Wooroona, Edwards River,
27 December, 1865.Gazetted, 30
December, 1865,
folio 3027.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that you will cause to be reserved from free selection or sale the water reserves on the Windouran Runs, as they are marked on the plan and descriptions which accompany this letter, made by Mr. Surveyor Commins.

I have, &c.,

LACHLAN MCBINN.

No. 41.

J. TYSON, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

No. 15, Bligh-street,
Sydney, 7 December, 1865.Gazetted, 28
December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that certain localities indicated in the accompanying list, on my Deniliquin Station, may be declared reserves for watering stock.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT LANDALE,

(as Attorney for JAMES TYSON.)

No. 42.

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No. 42.

J. TYSON, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

No. 15, Bligh-street,
Sydney, 7 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that certain localities indicated in the accompanying list, on my Lower Deniliquin Station, may be declared reserves, for the purpose of watering stock. Gazetted, 28
December, 1865.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT LANDALE,
(as Attorney for JAMES TYSON.)

No. 43.

MESSRS. BRIGHT BROTHERS to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Trust and Agency Company of Australasia (Limited),
Melbourne, 10 November, 1865.

SIR,

We have the honor, as the proprietors of the Murrumma Run, in the District of Murrumbidgee, to request that you will cause to be proclaimed, before the expiration of the present year, as water reserves for the use of the stock of the lessees of the said run, the three water reserves coloured red on the sketch annexed, described as follows:— Gazetted, 14
April, 1863, Nos.
86, 87, 88.

- No. 1. Distant about 1 mile westerly from Toolebuck Township Reserve, being a half-mile reserve, running from the River Murray, in a north-westerly direction, to the back of the said run.
- No. 2. Distant about 2½ miles westerly from the western boundary of reserve No. 1, being a mile reserve, running from the River Murray north to the back of the said run.
- No. 3. Distant easterly about 2 miles from the junction of the Wakool with the Murray River, being a half-mile reserve running from the River Murray north to the back of the said run.

As the Murrumma Run immediately adjoins the Victorian frontier, we respectfully submit this application for your prompt decision, in order that the water reserves hereby applied for, may be surveyed and reserved before the 1st day of January next.

We have, &c.,

BRIGHT BROTHERS.
Managing Agents.

Mr. Ellis.—P.F.A.—19.

No. 44.

MESSRS. BRIGHT BROTHERS to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Trust and Agency Company of Australia,
Melbourne, 14 December, 1865.

SIR,

We have the honor to request you will, before the expiration of the present year, cause to be proclaimed as water reserves, the land on the Burrabogie Run, mentioned in the enclosed descriptions, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. Gazetted, 28
December, 1865.

We have, &c.,

BRIGHT BROTHERS,
Managing Agents.

Surveyor General.—M.F., 18 December.—Immediate.

CORRESPONDENCE in the Chief Commissioner's Office in reference to reserves applied for, but not made, or still pending, from 1st July, 1865, to 11th January, 1866.

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 27th October, 1866.

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No. 1.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE BROWN to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Blowering, Tumut,
5 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have sent for a map of West Blowering, which I will forward to your office, shewing the water reserves, as per enclosed applications.

I have, &c.,

EDWD. G. BROWN,
(for CHARLOTTE BROWN.)

[Enclosures in No. 1.]

(No. 1.)

Mrs. C. Brown to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Blowering, Tumut,
5 December, 1865.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to apply for a water reserve on West Blowering Run, in the Murrumbidgee District. Description as follows:—Commencing at a marked tree on the Tumut River, about 1 chain below Addy's crossing-place, and running west; thence south for $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile; thence east to the Tumut River.

I am, &c.,

EDWD. G. BROWN,
(for CHARLOTTE BROWN.)

(No. 2.)

Mrs. C. Brown to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Blowering, Tumut,
5 December, 1865.

Sir,

I have the honor to apply for a water reserve on West Blowering, in the Murrumbidgee District. Description as follows:—Commencing at the road where it crosses the river, from West to East Blowering, and running west; thence south for $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile; and thence east to the Tumut River, which takes in a cattle camp.

I am, &c.,

EDWD. G. BROWN,
(for CHARLOTTE BROWN.)

(No. 3.)

Mrs. C. Brown to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Blowering, Tumut,
5 December, 1865.

Sir,

I have the honor to apply for a water reserve on West Blowering, in the Murrumbidgee District. Description, as follows:—Commencing at the lower end of Swampy Flat, at a marked tree on the bank of Tumut River, and running west; thence south for $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile; thence east to the Tumut River, where it joins the improvements of West Blowering cultivation paddock.

I am, &c.,

EDWD. G. BROWN,
(for CHARLOTTE BROWN.)

(No. 4.)

CROWN LANDS.

129

(No. 4.)

Mrs. C. Brown to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Blowering, Tumut,
5 December, 1865.

Sir,

I have the honor to apply for a water reserve on West Blowering, in the Murrumbidgee District. Description, as follows:—Commencing at the boundary fence between West Blowering and Messrs. Wilkinson's Yalowin Run, and running west; thence north for $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; thence east to the Tumut River.

I have, &c.,
EDWD. G. BROWN,
(For CHARLOTTE BROWN.)

No. 2.

B. GRAY, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Pascoe Vale, Mooney Ponds,
Melbourne, 23 December, 1865.

SIR,

I beg hereby to apply to have certain camps on Bringenbong, Khuncobun, and Indi, reserved from sale or free selection, as they are necessary to our carrying on the stations, and may hereafter be required for other public purposes. They will be as follows:—One on Bringenbong Plain, at a waterhole and clump of trees, about 640 acres; one at Khuncobun, or Spring Creek Plain, about 320 acres; and one at Indi Station, on a plain at a clump of trees. These are the chief high grounds in flood time on the plains or river flats, and in dry weather are the resort for the cattle during the heat of the day.

I have, &c.,
B. GRAY.

No. 3.

J. ROBINSON, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Copabella, Murrumbidgee District,
15 December, 1865.

SIR,

I beg to enclose applications for water rights and camp reserves on the Copabella run, which I trust will meet with your approval.

I am, &c.,
JAMES ROBINSON.

[Enclosure in No. 3.]

Water Right No. 1.

Commencing on the west bank of the Copa Bella Creek, at a large apple tree marked W over 1, distant about 2 chains from the 9-mile tree, to extend 1 mile up the Copa Bella Creek. The east and west lines to extend to the boundary of the Copa Bella Run.

Water Right No. 2.

Commencing at a large gum-tree marked W over 2, on the east of Copa Bella Creek, distant 5 chains from the boundary of Copa Bella pre-emptive right of 320 acres, to extend $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile down the Copa Bella Creek; bounded on the west by the Copa Bella Village Reserve, and the east by the boundary of the Copa Bella Run.

Water Right No. 3.

Commencing at the north boundary of the Copa Bella pre-emptive right, at a tree marked W over 3, to extend $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile up the Copa Bella Creek, northern boundary to run parallel to southern, east and west lines to extend to the boundary of Copa Bella Run.

Water Right No. 4.

Bounded on the north by the Copa Bella Village Reserve, at a tree marked W over 4, to extend $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile down the Copa Bella Creek, east and west lines to the boundary of Copa Bella Run.

Camp A.

A large apple-tree in centre of block marked A, distance about 20 chains from old station yard.

Camp B.

On Horse Creek, a large apple-tree marked B in centre of block, to extend 40 chains east, west, north, and south.

Camp C.

Large apple-tree marked C on Stoney Creek, distant about 3 chains north of old tailing yard, to extend 40 chains east, west, north, and south.

Camp D.

Tree marked D, in centre of block, about 10 chains south of Yarrara Creek, known as Boundary Flat Camp.

No. 4.

MESSRS. SAWYER AND DEAN to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Murrumbidgee District.

Mount Adra Run, Appraised area 7,500.

Applications for Reserves for Water Supply and Cattle Camps.

9.—3 January, 1866.

No. 1.—Reserve marked in the centre, commencing at a marked (Yellow box) tree, A, on a creek known as Spring Creek, about 1 mile from its junction with Mackie Mackie, and running $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west.

SAWYER & DEAN.

Mount Adra, 18 December, 1865.

9.—3 January, 1866.

No. 2.—Reserve marked in the centre, commencing at a marked tree (apple), B, on the east bank of the Mackie Mackie Creek, and running up and down that creek each way $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile back, facing part of James Dean's purchased land.

SAWYER & DEAN.

Mount Adra, 18 December, 1865.

9.—3 January, 1866.

No. 3.—Reserve marked in the centre, commencing at a marked tree (gum), C, on the east of the Yeven Yeven Creek, and running up and down that creek $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile back.

WILLIAM SAWYER.
JOHN DEAN.

Mount Adra, near Tarcutta, 18 December, 1865.

No. 5.

J. G. BROWN, Esq. to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Agintoothbong, via Tumberumba.

26.—January 3, 1866.

20 December, 1865.

SIR,

Having recently purchased from Messrs. Stewart and Gill the right to this run, I have the honor to request that you will reserve from sale that portion of it as shewn in the accompanying sketch, and described in the enclosed description.

I have, &c.,

J. GEDDES BROWN.

[Enclosure in No. 5.]

Description of reserve on Agintoothbong Run, Murrumbidgee District. Approximate area 28,000 acres.

Commencing at the junction of the Black Creek with the river Hume, thence on a southerly direction for 4 miles along the course of that river; thence in an easterly direction for 7 miles to the eastern boundary of the run; thence in a northerly direction for 4 miles along the north-eastern boundary of the run to the Black Creek source; thence in a southerly direction along course of Black Creek to the starting point.

J. GEDDES BROWN.

No. 6.

R. S. GABBITT, Esq. to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Ingelick, 30 December, 1865.

SIR,

Enclosed I send forms of application for five camp reserves on Ingelick Run.

I hope you will be pleased to approve of these applications. I think Mr. Gabbitt is entitled to more camps than I have applied for.

Yours, &c.,

FREDERICK B. SMITHWICK,
(for ROBERT S. GABBITT.)

P.S.—None of the lines as stated by me will take in the creek, although I had to make the starting point pretty close to it, as the ranges come close in.—F.B.S.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure in No. 6.]

Camp Reserve A No. 1.

Commencing at an apple-tree marked A, distant about 1 furlong from the junction of Left Arm Creek with Horn Creek, thence east 1 mile, thence north 1 mile, and equal distances west and south to tree above mentioned.

No. 2.

Commencing at a living apple-tree marked B, distant about 3 furlongs from junction of Lankey's Tom Creek with main creek, thence north $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, thence east 1 mile, south 1 mile, and west 1 mile, north $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to tree mentioned.

No. 3.

Commencing at a tree marked C, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from 5-mile tree on Copa Bella Road, thence 1 mile east, thence south 1 mile, west 1 mile, and north 1 mile to tree marked.

No. 4.

Commencing at tree marked D, distant about 2 furlongs from the junction of creek called the Billybong Creek with main creek, thence 1 mile south, and west 1 mile; thence north 1 mile, and 1 mile east to marked tree.

No. 5.

Commencing at a tree marked E, distant about 5 furlongs from creek called Jackey Thompson's Creek; thence 1 mile east, south 1 mile, west 1 mile, and 1 mile north to marked tree.

No. 7.

J. K. ARMSTRONG, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Yarrara Station,
Ten-mile Creek,
28 December, 1865.

SIR,

I beg to enclose descriptions of four cattle camps, which I consider this run entitled to, and trust the applications may receive your approbation. These have already been sent to the Surveyor General, which, it appears, was not the proper course. I hope this delay may not interfere with the granting of these reserves, which are indispensable for the working of the run.

I have, &c.,

JOHN K. ARMSTRONG.

[Enclosures in No 7.]

(No. 1.)

No. 1 Cattle Camp.

Marked by an apple-tree, with letter A, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile due west from the dwelling-house. The marked tree to be taken as the centre of the reserve of 640 acres.

No. 2 Cattle Camp.

Shewn by a large messmate-tree, marked B, close to place known as Lankey's Hut, on Lankey's Creek, about 20 chains south from the track leading to Yarra Yarra. The marked tree in the centre of the western boundary of the square mile.

No. 3 Cattle Camp.

Has an apple-tree marked with the letter C, about 40 chains from the boundary of Four-mile Run, near the head of Yarrara Creek. Marked tree in the centre of block of 640 acres.

No. 4 Cattle Camp.

This reserve of a mile square is marked by a large gum-tree, bearing the letter D, on the centre of the eastern boundary of the block, about half a mile from southern boundary of the run.

(No. 2.)

No. 1 Water Right.

Shewn by an apple-tree marked W 1, about 1 mile up Yarrara Creek from the station dwelling-house. The water right to extend from marked tree 1 mile up the creek, and the side lines to extend from boundary to boundary of the run.

No. 2 Water Right.

Marked by an apple-tree with W 2, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile down Yarrara Creek from the dwelling-house. This reserve to extend 1 mile down the creek from said tree, and cross the run from east to west.

No. 8.

T. H. MATE, Esq., M.P., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Sydney, 30 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that the five sections of land, marked by Mr. Thomas Berry, Licensed Surveyor, as reserves on my run, known as Umuttbe and Tongie, may be reserved from free selection.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS H. MATE.

No. 9.

No. 9.

MESSRS. H. H., P. H., A., & B. OSBORNE to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Sydney, 20 December, 1865.

SIR,

We have the honor to apply that the eighteen portions of land of 640 acres each, on our run called Berry Jerry, in the district of Murrumbidgee, of which full descriptions are enclosed, may be reserved from sale, as cattle camps including comparatively permanent water, for the use of the said run. We beg to request that the surveyor may be instructed to apply to Mr. Lutch, who is on the run, for any further information he may require as to the exact situation of any of the portions above mentioned.

We have, &c.,

H. H., P. H., A., & B. OSBORNE,

(per JOHN LUTCH.)

[Enclosures in No. 9.]

APPLICATIONS for Cattle Camp Reserves including comparatively permanent water, on Berryjerry Station, in the Murrumbidgee District.

(No. 1.)

Camp C
1

640 acres. Bounded on the north by a line 1 mile bearing west, and passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north of a yellow box-tree, marked C over 1, with blaze on three sides, standing on the south-eastern slope of a small sand hill, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the home station; on the west by a line 1 mile, passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west from the aforesaid tree; and on the south and east by lines at cardinal points to include the area.

Camp C
2

640 acres. Bounded on the north by a line 1 mile bearing west, and passing $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile north of a tree, marked C over 2, with blaze on three sides, standing on the south-westside of a small plain, about 2 miles east and by south from the home station; on the west by a line 1 mile, passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west from the aforesaid tree; and on the south and east by lines at cardinal points to include the area.

(No. 2.)

Camp C
3

640 acres. Bounded on the north by a line 1 mile bearing west, and passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north of a yellow box-tree, marked C over 3, with blaze on three sides, standing on the south side of a small sand hill, about 3 miles south-east from the head station, and about 2 miles southerly from the river; on the west by a line 1 mile, passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west from the aforesaid tree; and on the south and east by lines at cardinal points to include the area.

Camp C
4

640 acres. Bounded on the north by a line 1 mile bearing west, and passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north of a yellow box-tree, marked C over 4, with blaze on three sides, about 5 miles east 15 degrees south from head station and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south from the river; on the west by a line 1 mile, passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west from the aforesaid tree; and on the south and east by lines at cardinal points to include the area.

Camp C
5

640 acres. Bounded on the north by a line 1 mile bearing west, and passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north of a yellow box-tree, marked C over 5, with blaze on three sides, which stands close to the Wagga Wagga Road, on a sand-hill on that road about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south from the river, and about 6 miles south-east from the head station; on the west by a line 1 mile, passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west from the aforesaid tree; and on the south and east by lines at cardinal points to include the area.

(No. 3.)

Emu Plain C
6

640 acres. Bounded on the north by a line 1 mile bearing west, and passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north of a box-tree, marked C over 6, which stands in a clump of trees on the west side of the Emu Plains, close to a swamp with some shallow waterholes, about 5 miles south from the river and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west of the telegraph line; on the west by a line 1 mile, passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west from the aforesaid tree; and on the south and east by lines at cardinal points to include the area.

Camp C
7

640 acres. Bounded on the north by a line 1 mile bearing west, and passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north of a yellow box-tree, marked C over 7, with blaze on three sides, close to the Wagga Wagga Road, and near a permanent lagoon on that road, about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles about south and by east from the head station; on the west by a line 1 mile, passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west from the aforesaid tree; and on the south and east by lines at cardinal points to include the area.

Coley Paddock C

8

640 acres. Bounded on the north by a line 1 mile bearing west, and passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north of a gum-tree, marked C over 8, with blaze on three sides, about 2 miles west from the head station, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from Coley paddock fence; on the west by a line 1 mile, passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west from the aforesaid tree; and on the south and east by lines at cardinal points to include the area.

(No. 4.)

CROWN LANDS.

133

(No. 4.)
Bulgaroy Paddock C
9

640 acres. Bounded on the north by a line 1 mile bearing west, and passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north of a gum-tree, marked C over 9, with blaze on three sides, about 3 miles west and by south from the head station, close to the path leading thence to Bulgaroy paddock, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the paddock fence; on the west by a line 1 mile, passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west from the aforesaid tree; and on the south and east by lines at cardinal points to include the area.

Bulgaroy Paddock C
10

640 acres. Bounded on the north by a line 1 mile bearing west, and passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north of a yellow box-tree, marked C over 10, with blaze on three sides, standing about 4 miles west from the head station, in a clump of trees on Bulgaroy Plain; on the west by a line 1 mile, passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west from the aforesaid tree; and on the south and east by lines at cardinal points to include the area, and to take in a small lagoon on the north side of the camp.

(No. 5.)
Bulgaroy Plain C
11

640 acres. Bounded on the north by a line 1 mile bearing west, and passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north of a yellow box-tree, marked C over 11, with blaze on three sides, standing in a clump of forest oak-trees, on the north side of the Bulgaroy Plain, being about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Berry Jerry and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the river; on the west by a line 1 mile, passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west from the aforesaid tree; and on the south and east by lines at cardinal points, to include the area, and to take in one end of a permanent lagoon on the west side of the camp.

Camp C
12

640 acres. Bounded on the north by a line 1 mile bearing west, and passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north of a yellow box-tree, marked C over 12, which stands in a clump of forest oak-trees, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west from the Berry Jerry Station, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south from the river, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the west boundary of the run; on the west by a line 1 mile, passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west from the aforesaid tree; and on the south and east by lines at cardinal points, to include the area, and to take in a small lagoon on the western side of the camp.

Bulgaroy Plain C
13

640 acres. Bounded on the north by a line 1 mile bearing west, and passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north of a yellow box-tree, marked C over 13, standing on some high timbered land on the south-west side of the Bulgaroy Plain, about 2 miles south from the river, about 6 miles west 20 degrees south from the head station; on the west by a line 1 mile, passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west from the aforesaid tree; and on the south and east by lines at cardinal points, to include the area, and to take in a swamp with some water-holes on the east side of the camp.

(No. 6.)
Bullinbong Plain C
14

640 acres. Bounded on the north by a line 1 mile bearing west, and passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north of a white box-tree, marked C over 14, with blaze on three sides, standing in a clump of trees on the west side of the Bullinbong Plain, about 6 chains from the Little Creek (one of the branches of Burke's Creek), being about 8 miles south from the head station, and 2 miles from the south boundary of the run; on the west by a line 1 mile, passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west from the aforesaid tree; and on the south and east by lines at cardinal points to include the area.

Hurdle Plain C
15

640 acres. Bounded on the north by a line bearing west, and passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north of a box-tree, marked C over 15, with blaze on three sides, at some small water holes about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the Hurdle Plain; on the south side at some small deep water-holes in the bush about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the west boundary of the run and 7 miles south from the river; on the west by a line 1 mile, passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west from the aforesaid tree; and on the south and east by lines at cardinal points to include the area.

(No. 7.)
Hurdle Plain C
16

640 acres. Bounded on the north by a line 1 mile bearing west, and passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north of a box-tree, marked C over 16, with blaze on three sides, situated at the south-eastern corner of the Hurdle Plain at some small water holes at the south end of the Sand Hills running to the east end of that plain, about 6 miles south from the river and 2 miles east from the west boundary of the run; on the west by a line 1 mile, passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west from the aforesaid tree; and on the south and east by lines at cardinal points to include the area.

Bullinbong Plain C
17

640 acres. Bounded on the north by a line 1 mile bearing west, and passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north of a tree, marked C over 17, with blaze on three sides, standing in a clump of trees on the north-west corner of Bullinbong Plain, being about 5 miles south 15 degrees west from Berry Jerry Home Station; on the west by a line 1 mile passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west from the aforesaid trees; and on the south and east by lines at cardinal points to include the area.

Camp C
18

640 acres. Bounded on the north by a line 1 mile bearing west, passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north of a tree, marked C over 18, with blaze on three sides, on the south side of some open land about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south 25 degrees west from the Home Station, and about 15 chains south of the road down the river; on the west by a line 1 mile passing $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west from the aforesaid tree; and on the south and east by lines at cardinal points to include the area.

No. 10.

MESSRS. H. H., P. H., A., & B. OSBORNE, to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Sydney, 20 December, 1865.

SIR,

We have the honor to apply that the nine portions of land on our run called Berry Jerry, in the District of Murrumbidgee, of which distinct and separate descriptions are annexed hereto, may be reserved from sale for the purpose of affording an adequate water supply to the said run.

We have, &c.,

H. H., P. H., A., & B. OSBORNE,

(per JOHN LUTCH.)

[Enclosures in No. 10.]

DESCRIPTIONS of 9 Water Reserves applied for on Berry Jerry Run.

(No. 1.)

Commencing at a point of the river about 30 chains west of the Bulgaroy Paddock fence, at a marked tree, and extending east $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, and by lines north and south from the points described to the south boundary of the run. This reserve was surveyed by Mr. Berry.

(No. 2.)

Commencing on the Bullinbong Creek at a gum-tree marked R over 3, blaze on three sides, about 3 miles above the Bullinbong tailing yard, extending south up the creek $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to a marked tree R over 4 and blaze on three sides; east to the water reserved from the river; west to the boundary of the run by east and west lines from the marked trees described.

(No. 3.)

Commencing on the Bullinbong Creek at a small water hole in the creek, at a gum-tree marked R over 1, blaze on three sides, about 12 chains below the tailing yard, extending up the creek south 1 mile to a gum-tree marked R over 2 and by east and west lines to the west boundary of the run, and on the eastern side of the creek by east and west lines to a water reserve extending from the river at right angles.

(No. 4.)

Commencing at a gum-tree on the Bullinbong Creek, marked R over 5, blaze on three sides, extending up the creek south one $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile to a gum-tree marked R over 6, about 15 chains from the south boundary of the run, extending on the west side of the creek to the western boundary of the run by east and west lines; and on the east side of the creek by lines parallel with the boundary line, from the marked trees at the creek above described.

(No. 5.)

Commencing at the eastern end of the Horseshoe Lagoon, extending east 72 chains, and by lines from the points described, running south for 2 miles; from thence by lines running parallel with the eastern boundary of the run, to the south boundary. This reserve has been surveyed by Mr. Berry.

(No. 6.)

Commencing at the end west of the paddock fence at the river, extending west one $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile, and by lines south 15 degrees east from the points described, to the boundary of the run. This reserve has been surveyed by Mr. Berry.

(No. 7.)

Commencing at a point of the river about 10 chains west of the old tailing yard on Bulgaroy Plain, at a gum-tree marked by Mr. Surveyor Berry, extending north 72 chains, and by lines running south from the points on the river, to 1 mile over the Old Man Creek. This reserve has been surveyed by Mr. Berry.

(No. 8.)

Commencing at a marked tree on the river bank, at the eastern end of a sand-hill, about 2 miles east from Berry Jerry, extending east one $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile, and by lines running south from the points described to the southern boundary of the run. This reserve has been surveyed by Mr. Berry.

(No. 9.)

Commencing at the eastern corner of the weaning paddock fence, at a gum-tree marked on the river bank, extending east 30 chains, and by lines bearing south from the points described, to the southern boundary of the river. This reserve has been surveyed by Mr. Berry.

No. 11.

No. 11.

J. RUDD, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Wagga Wagga,
22 December, 1865.

SIR,

I beg to enclose applications for two water reserves and three cattle camp reserves on my run, Wagongoberrany, Murrumbidgee District, for your approval and confirmation, which please acknowledge.

I have, &c.,
JAMES RUDD.

[Enclosures in No. 11.]

(No. 1.)

Murrumbidgee District—Wagongoberamy Run.
Appraised area—37,000 acres.
James Rudd—Lessee.
Application for water reserve.

Description.

Reserve No. 1.—Commencing at a marked tree on the south bank of the Murrumbidgee River about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the homestead, being the east boundary of pre-emptive right, and running in a line south to the Old Man Creek, being the back boundary of Wagongoberamy Run; thence along the boundary of the said run 1 mile; thence by a line running north to a tree marked R 115, on the south bank of the Murrumbidgee River; and thence along the frontage 1 mile to the tree aforesaid.

JAMES RUDD.

22nd December, 1865.

(No. 2.)

Murrumbidgee District—Wagongoberamy Run.
Appraised area—2,700 acres.
Lessee—James Rudd.
Application for water reserve.

Description.

Reserve No. 2.—Commencing at a tree marked R 117, on the south bank of the Murrumbidgee River, bearing west from the homestead, and distant about one mile and a quarter, and thence running in a line south to the Old Man Creek, being the back boundary of Wagongoberamy Run; thence along the boundary of the said run three-quarters of a mile; thence by a line running north to a tree marked R 119, on the south bank of the Murrumbidgee River; and thence, along the frontage, to the aforesaid tree.

JAMES RUDD.

Dated 22nd December, 1865.

(No. 3.)

Murrumbidgee District—Wagongoberamy Run.
Appraised area—3,700 acres.
Lessee—James Rudd.
Applications for cattle camp reserves—water always obtainable.

Description.

Reserve No. 1.—Commencing at a tree marked LH, on the north bank of the Old Man Creek, opposite Aregro tailing-paddock, about 6 miles distant from the homestead in a south-westerly direction, and running from thence 1 mile west; thence 1 mile north; thence 1 mile east; and from thence 1 mile south to the aforesaid tree.

JAMES RUDD.

Dated 22nd December, 1865.

(No. 4.)

Murrumbidgee District—Wagongoberamy Run.
Appraised area—3,700 acres.
Lessee—James Rudd.
Application for cattle camp reserve—water obtainable only at intervals.

Description.

Reserve No. 2.—Commencing at a tree marked MN in the centre of the reserve, and about 6 miles distant from the homestead, in a south-westerly direction, and extending from the said marked tree $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile east, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north.

JAMES RUDD.

Dated 22 December, 1865.

(No. 5.)

Murrumbidgee District—Wagongoberamy Run.
Appraised area—3,700 acres.
Lessee—James Rudd.
Application for cattle camp reserve—water always obtainable.

Reserve No. 3.—Commencing at a tree marked W, about 10 chains south of Big Lagoon, about 8 miles distant from the homestead, in a west-by-southerly direction, and extending from the said marked tree $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile east, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north.

JAMES RUDD.

Dated 22nd December, 1865.

No. 12.

J. BROUGHAM, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Brighton, Melbourne,
21 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to proclaim the reserve, as per enclosed description, on the Alma No. 8 Run, Lachlan District, for camping ground for stock.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BROUGHAM.

Description above referred to.

Reserve No. 2, Alma No. 8.—One square mile, of which a part marked N II, at a place known as Booliamba, is the centre.

No. 13.

J. BROUGHAM, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Brighton, Melbourne,
21 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to proclaim the reserve, as per enclosed description, on the Alma No. 8 Run, Lachlan District, as camping ground for stock.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BROUGHAM.

Description above referred to.

Reserve No. 3, Alma No. 8.—One square mile, of which a tree marked N III, at a place known as Paddy's Camp, is the centre.—J.B.

No. 14.

J. BROUGHAM, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Brighton, Melbourne,
21 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to proclaim the reserve, as per enclosed description, on the Alma No. 8 Run, Lachlan District, as camping ground for stock.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BROUGHAM.

Description above referred to.

Reserve No. 4, Alma No. 8.—One square mile, of which a post marked N.W, and known as Nobby's Camp, is the centre.—J.B.

No. 15.

J. BROUGHAM, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Brighton, Melbourne,
21 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to proclaim the reserve, as per enclosed description, on the Hokianga Run, Lachlan District, as camping ground for stock.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BROUGHAM.

Description above referred to.

Reserve No. 1, Hokianga.—One square mile, of which a part marked H IV, on a sand-hill known as Boundary Sand-hill, is the centre.—J.B.

No. 16.

No. 16.

J. BROUGHAM, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Brighton, Melbourne,
21 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to proclaim the reserve, as per enclosed description, on the Hokianga North Run, Lachlan District, as camping ground for stock.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BROUGHAM.

Description above referred to.

Reserve No. 1, Hokianga North.—One square mile, of which a post marked HI, on a sand-hill on Hokianga, is the centre.—J.B.

No. 17.

J. BROUGHAM, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Brighton, Melbourne,
21 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to request you will be good enough to proclaim the reserve, as per enclosed description, on the Hokianga North Run, Lachlan District, for camping ground for stock.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BROUGHAM.

Description above referred to.

Reserve No. 2, Hokianga North.—One square mile, of which a marked post H II., on a sand hill known as Jack's Sand Hill, is the centre.—J.B.

No. 18.

J. BROUGHAM, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Brighton, Melbourne,
21 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to proclaim the reserve, as per enclosed description, on the Hokianga North Run, Lachlan District, for camping ground for stock.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BROUGHAM.

Description above referred to.

Reserve No. 3, Hokianga North.—One square mile, of which a post marked HIII., on a sand-hill known as The Four Gums, is the centre.—J.B.

No. 19.

J. BROUGHAM, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Brighton, Melbourne,
21 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to proclaim the reserve, as per enclosed description, on Kirindi Run, Lachlan District, for camping ground for stock.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BROUGHAM.

Description above referred to.

Reserve No. 2, Kirindi.—One square mile, of which a post marked L, on the sand-hill known as the Scrubby Sand-hill, is the centre.—J.B.

No. 20.

J. BROUGHAM, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Brighton, Melbourne,
21 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to proclaim the reserve, as per enclosed description, on the Tom's Lake Run, Lachlan District, for camping ground for stock.

I have, &c.,
JOHN BROUGHAM.

Description above referred to.

Reserve No. 6, Tom's Lake.—Starting from a post marked A. 1, and running north 1 mile; thence by a line west 1 mile; thence by a line east 1 mile; thence by a line south to the starting point.—J.B.

No. 21.

MESSRS. SPROULE AND HARRIS to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

8 December, 1865.

Reserve, No. 2.

Commencing at a marked tree up the Trigoleny Creek, about 2 miles south of Temora branded T, and bounded on the west by a line south 1 mile; on the north by a line east 1 mile; on the east by a line south 1 mile; and on the south by a line west 1 mile to commencing point.

SPROULE & HARRIS.

Reserve, No. 4, Cattle Camp.

Commencing at an ironbark tree on the east side of Trigoleny Creek, and bounded on the south by a line west 1 mile; on the west by a line north 1 mile; on the north by a line east 1 mile; on the east by a line south 1 mile to the starting point.

This reserve is intended to include the Big Camp.

SPROULE & HARRIS.

[Enclosure in No. 21.]

BAGDAD.

Reserve, No. 5.

Commencing at an ironbark tree close to the Bagdad Gum-tree so situated as to form the centre of the section of 640 acres.

SPROULE & HARRIS.

No. 6, Cattle Camp.

Commencing at a tree marked R, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile south-east of a cattle camp called or better known as Peggie's Camp on the Cavalry Road, about 5 miles from Goombannon, and bounded on the south by a line east 1 mile; on the east by a line north 1 mile; on the north by a line west 1 mile; and on the west by a line south 1 mile to the starting point.

SPROULE & HARRIS.

No. 22.

MESSRS. BEAR AND McMAHON to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

22 November, 1865.

Lachlan District.

KOOBOONGAL.

Camp Reserve, No. 1.

640 acres: Bounded on the west by the western boundary of Groongal which is fenced, about 4 miles north from the Murrumbidgee, and containing a sand-hill of value to the run as shelter.

No. 2.

640 acres: Upon a sand-hill about 3 miles north from the Murrumbidgee 2 miles from the western boundary of the run.

No. 3.

640 acres: Situated on the same pine ridge, about 3 miles north from the river and 4 miles east from the Groongal Fence.

No. 4.

640 acres: About 3 miles north from the river, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east from the Groongal Fence, on the pine ridge.

[Enclosure]

[Enclosure in No. 22.]

No. 5.

640 acres: About 3 miles north from the river, and 4 miles west from the Bringagee Fence, on the pine ridge.

No. 6.

640 acres: About 3 miles north from the river, and 3 miles west from the Bringagee Fence, on the pine ridge.

No. 7.

640 acres: On the pine ridge, about 3 miles north from the river, and 1 mile west from the Bringagee Fence.

No. 8.

640 acres: On the pine ridge, 2 miles north from the reserve called Kooroongal and bounded on the east by the Bringagee Fence.

No. 9.

640 acres: On the sand-hill about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north from the Murrumbidgee and 4 miles west from the Bringagee Fence.

No. 23.

E. L. MOORE, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

20 December, 1865.

Lachlan District.

Cattle Camp Reserves, Wallaby Block A Run.

No. 1.

Commencing at a Cuba tree, marked No. 1, at the south-west corner, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile north-east from the Overall Plains Block A Run, and running east, north-west, and south 1 mile, to the starting point, forming a square block of 640 acres. As shewn in enclosed plan.

No. 2.

Commencing at a gum-tree, marked No. II (known as the single tree), at the north-east corner, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east from the Wallaby Run boundary, and running south, west, north, and east 1 mile, to the starting point, forming a square block of 640 acres. As shewn on enclosed plan.

No. 3.

Commencing on the boundary of Wallaby Block B, at the south-west corner, about 3 miles from Overall Plains Block A Run, and running south-west 1 mile, north-east 1 mile, south-east 1 mile, to the boundary line; and thence by that line south-west 1 mile, to the starting point, forming a square block. As shewn on enclosed plan.

No. 24.

E. L. MOORE, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Lachlan District.

Cattle Camp Reserves, Overall Plains Run, Block A.

No. 1.

Commencing at a Cuba-tree marked No. 1, about 1 mile south-east from Overall Plains Run boundary, and running east 1 mile, north 1 mile to the boundary of the Wallaby Block A Run, west 1 mile, and south 1 mile, to the starting point, forming a square block. As shewn on enclosed plan.

No. 2.

Commencing on the boundary of the Wallaby Block A Run, about 3 miles south-east from the north-west corner of the Overall Plains Block A Run, and running south 1 mile, west 1 mile, north 1 mile, and east 1 mile, to the starting point—the Big Sand-hill to be in the centre, forming a square block. As shewn in enclosed plan.

No. 3.

Commencing at a large Cuba-tree marked III, at the south-west corner, running east 1 mile, north 1 mile, within $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of the corner of Wallaby Block B, and thence 1 mile to the starting point, forming a square block. As shewn on enclosed plan.

[Enclosures

[Enclosures in No 24.]

(No. 1.)

No. 4.

Commencing on the boundary of the Wallaby Block B, about 3 miles south-east from the corner of Wallaby Block A Run, and running west 1 mile, south 1 mile, east 1 mile, and north 1 mile to the starting point, forming a square block. As shewn on enclosed plan.

No. 5.

Commencing at the Falling-in Well, at the south-east corner, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the back boundary of Overall Plains Block A Run, and running west 1 mile, north 1 mile, east 1 mile, and south 1 mile, to the starting point, taking in the old sheep yard known as the Shicers. As shewn in the enclosed plan.

No. 6.

Commencing at a prickly bush at the south-east corner, about 1 mile west from the reservoir No. 2, and running north, west, south and east 1 mile to the starting point, forming a square block of 640 acres. As shewn on enclosed plan.

(No. 2.)

No. 7.

Commencing at a Cuba-tree, marked V II, at the south-west corner and running east 1 mile within $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of the north-west corner of the reservoir block No. 2, and thence 1 mile north, west 1 mile, and south 1 mile to the starting point, forming a square block. As shewn on enclosed plan.

No. 8.

Commencing at the south-west corner, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of the Ulonga boundary, and running north-east, south, and west 1 mile, to the starting point, forming a square block of 640 acres. As shewn on enclosed plan.

E. L. MOORE,
20 December.

No. 25.

I. SHEPHERD, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

[Enclosures.]

25 November, 1865.

Applications for Cattle Camp Reserves by Isaac Shepherd :—

On Booberoy Run.

No. 1.

Commencing at a pine-tree marked F on a sand hill about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Booberoy Station Hut, and comprising 640 acres, the tree so marked to be taken as the centre of such camp.

No water.—A.O.M.

No. 2.

Commencing at a box-tree marked C on the Wattle Camp, distant about 2 miles from the western water reserve on the Booberoy Run, comprising 640 acres ; the tree so marked to be taken as the centre of such camp.

No water.—A.O.M.

On Guagong Run.

Commencing at a box-tree marked E on the top of Bobemobory Plain, and distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Knowe Water Hole, comprising 640 acres ; the tree so marked to be taken as the centre of such camp.

On Beauport and Colleroy Runs.

Commencing at a box-tree marked L on the Stoney Camp, about the dividing line between Beauport and Colleroy, comprising 640 acres ; tree so marked to be taken as the centre.

On Beauport Run.

Commencing at box-tree on the Blackfellow's Camp on Beauport Run, and marked K, comprising 640 acres ; the tree so marked to be taken as the centre.

On Whoey Run.

No. 1.

Commencing at a box-tree marked H, distant about 4 miles from the Lachlan River, on the Whoey Run, and adjoining the eastern water reserve on that run, comprising 640 acres ; the tree so marked to be taken as the centre of such camp.

No. 2.

No. 2.

Commencing at a box-tree marked I2, about 3 miles from the river and adjoining the western water reserve on the Whoey Run, comprising 640 acres; the tree so marked to be taken as the centre of such camp.

Applications for Camp Reserves on Errebendery Run by Isaac Shepherd, junr.

Commencing at a pine-tree marked C, on a sand-hill on the edge of Errebendery Plain, and distant about 2 miles from the Pipe Clay Water Hole, and comprising 640 acres; the tree so marked to be taken as the centre of such camp reserve.

Must be refused as without water.—P.F.A.

Commencing at a pine-tree marked D, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the western water reserve, and comprising 640 acres; the tree so marked to be taken as the centre of such camp reserve.

No water.

Commencing at a box-tree marked E, on the front plain, about 2 miles from the Old Hut, and comprising 640 acres; the tree so marked to be taken as the centre of such camp reserve.

No water.

Commencing at a box-tree marked F, near to the Legnun Swamp, and distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from camp marked E, comprising 640 acres; the tree so marked to be taken as the centre of such camp reserve.

There may be water at the swamp named, but it is not from its designation (Polygram) to be inferred that it is of a permanent character.

ISAAC SHEPHERD.

No. 26.

J. DEVLIN, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

[Enclosures.]

17 November, 1865.

GANMAIN RUN.

No. 1. Cattle Camp. Contents—640 acres.

Commencing at the north side of the river on the dividing line between Ganmain and Kalcoibitoo Runs, and running north $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence east $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; to the south-west corner, and bounded on the west by a line bearing north 1 mile; thence on its north side by a line bearing east 1 mile; thence on its east side by a line bearing south 1 mile, and on its south by a line bearing west 1 mile, to the point of commencement.

KALCOIBITOO RUN.

No. 1. Cattle Camp, containing 640 acres.

Commencing at a point on the dividing line between Kalcoibitoo and Ganmain Runs, distant $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north from its junction with the river, and bounded on the east by that dividing line bearing north 1 mile, on the north by a line bearing west 1 mile, on the west by a line bearing south 1 mile, and on the south by a line bearing east 1 mile to the commencing point.

No. 2. Cattle Camp, containing 640 acres.

Commencing at the south-east corner of the run, on the north bank of the river, bearing north $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence by a line bearing west 5 miles, to the south-east corner, and bounded on the south by a line bearing west 1 mile, on the west by a line bearing north 1 mile, on the north by a line bearing east 1 mile, and on the east by a line bearing south 1 mile to the point of commencement.

JAMES DEVLIN.

No. 27.

S. BARBER, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

26 December, 1865.

BENDUCK.

Camp Reserve No. 1:—West End Camp.

A 640-acre block, having for its centre a tree or post marked C over 1, distant about 1 mile north-east from the south-west corner of the run, and known as the West End Camp.

Camp Reserve No. 3:—Pine Ridge Camp.

A 640-acre block, having for its centre a tree or post marked C over 3, distant about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile east from a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south from the north-west corner of the run.

Camp

Camp Reserve No. 4:—Sandy Camp.

A 640-acre block, having for its centre a tree or post marked C over 4, distant about 1 mile east from a point on the east boundary line of proposed water reserve No. 3, distant about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south from the north boundary of the run.

SAMUEL BARBER.

[Enclosures in No. 27.]

(No. 1.)

Camp Reserve No. 5:—Nine-mile Camp.

A 640-acre block, having for its centre a tree or post marked C over 5, distant about 8 miles north from the Murrumbidgee River, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east from the east boundary line of proposed water reserve No. 3.

Camp Reserve No. 6:—Barber's Camp.

A 640-acre block, having for its centre a tree or post marked C over 6, distant about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west from a point on the west boundary line of proposed water reserve No. 2, and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north from the Murrumbidgee River.

Camp Reserve No. 7:—The Big Camp.

A 640-acre block, having for its centre a tree or post marked C over 7, distant about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile east from a point on the east boundary line of proposed water reserve No. 3, distant about 60 chains north from the River Murrumbidgee.

Camp Reserve No. 8:—Cow Camp.

A 640-acre block, having for its centre a tree or post marked C over 8, distant about 45 chains north from the Murrumbidgee River, and about 5 miles east from the west boundary line of the run.

(No. 2.)

Camp Reserve No. 9:—Salt Bush Camp.

A 640-acre block, having for its centre a tree or post marked C over 9, distant about 2 miles south-west from Benduck House.

Camp Reserve No. 10:—Sandy Rise Camp.

A 640-acre block, having for its centre a tree or post marked C over 10, distant about 40 chains west from a point on the west boundary line of proposed water reserve No. 1, distant about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north from the Murrumbidgee River.

Camp Reserve No. 11:—Road Camp.

A 640-acre block, having for its centre a tree or post marked C over 11, distant about 1 mile west from a point on the west boundary line of proposed water reserve No. 1, distant about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north from the Murrumbidgee River.

Camp Reserve No. 12:—North Camp.

A 640-acre block, having for its centre a tree or post marked C over 12, distant about 3 miles south-west from the north-east corner of the run.

No. 28.

J. DONNELLY, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Lachlan District.

Geraldra Run—Appraised area, 46,000 acres—John Donnelly, lessee.

Application for cattle camp reserve.

Reserve No. 4.

Commencing at a marked tree, broad-arrow A or stake, in middle of Melrighi Plain, about 4 miles east of the Yeo Yeo Reserve, and extending from the said marked tree $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile east, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north.

JOHN DONNELLY.

Barambrela, Wagga Wagga.

20 December, 1865.

No. 29.

GEO. HARMAN, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Reserve No. 4:—Cattle Camp.

The tree marked H at a camp known as the Red Camp, of which the said tree is to form the centre of the section, 640 acres.

Quondong.

GEO. HARMAN.

No. 5:—

No. 5 :—Cattle Camp.

A tree marked G at a camp known as the Oakey Camp, of which the said tree is to be taken for the centre of the section, of 640 acres.

Quondong.

GEO. HARMAN.

No. 30.

J. McEVoy, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

WOOLLOONDOL.

Bull-headed Box Camp Reserve.

Commencing at a point on the west boundary line of the Woolloondool Run, distant about $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles north from the Murrumbidgee River; and bounded on the west by said line bearing north 1 mile; then by a line bearing east 1 mile; then by a line bearing south 1 mile; and then by a line bearing west one mile to commencing point.

WOOLLOONDOL.

Box Camp Reserve.

Commencing at a point on the west boundary line of proposed water reserve No. 1, distant about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north from the Murrumbidgee; and bounded on the east by said line bearing north 1 mile; then by a line bearing west about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; then by a line bearing south 1 mile; then by a line bearing east about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to commencing point.

WOOLLOONDOL.

Sand Hill Camp Reserve.

Commencing on the east boundary line of proposed water reserve No. 1, at a point distant about 4 miles north from the Murrumbidgee River; and bounded on the west by said line bearing north 1 mile; then by a line bearing south 1 mile; then by a line bearing west 1 mile to commencing point.

WOOLLOONDOL.

Fresh Water Camp Reserve.

Commencing at a point on the east boundary line of the Woolloondool Run, distant about 11 miles north from the Murrumbidgee River; and bounded on the east by said line bearing north 1 mile; then by a line bearing west 1 mile; then by a line bearing south 1 mile; and then by a line bearing east 1 mile to commencing point.

MOON MOON CURRA.

Round Plain Camp Reserve.

Commencing on the west boundary line of proposed water reserve No. 2, at a point distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north from the Murrumbidgee River; and bounded on the east by said line bearing north 1 mile; then by a line bearing west to the east boundary line of proposed water reserve No. 3; then by such boundary line running south 1 mile; then by a line bearing east to the commencing point.

MOON MOON CURRA.

Delantee Camp Reserve.

Commencing at the west boundary line of proposed water reserve No. 1, at a point distant 1 mile north from the Murrumbidgee River; and bounded on the east by said line bearing north 1 mile; then by a line bearing west 1 mile; then by a line bearing south 1 mile; then by a line bearing east 1 mile to the commencing point.

JAMES McEVoy.

December, 1865.

No. 31.

J. LEHANE, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Reserve No. 7 :—The Gum Swamp—640 acres.

A tree marked L over \cup in a swamp known as the Gum Swamp, on the west side of Yeo Yeo Creek, the tree so situated as to form the centre of the section.

Reserve No. 8 :—The Plain—640 acres.

A tree marked L over \cup on the Narraburra Plain, the tree so situated as to form the centre of the section.

JEREMIAH LEHANE.

December, 1865.

No. 32.

No. 32.

W. RAY, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

WARDRY.

Description of proposed Cattle Camp Reserve, called Pine Ridge :—

Commencing at a point on the west boundary line of proposed water reserve No. 1, distant about 3 miles north from the south-west corner thereof, and bounded on the south by a line running west 1 mile; on the west by a line running north 1 mile; on the north by a line running east 1 mile; and on the east by a line running south 1 mile to commencing point.

Tom's Camp :—

Commencing at a point on the west boundary line, distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north from south-west corner of proposed water reserve No. 2, and bounded on the south by a line running west 1 mile; on the west by a line running north 1 mile; on the north by a line running east 1 mile; and on the east by a line running south 1 mile to commencing point.

Sand-hill Camp :—

Commencing at a point on the east boundary line of the Wardry Run, distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north from the south-east corner thereof, and bounded on the south by a line running west 1 mile; on the west by a line bearing north 1 mile; on the north by a line bearing east 1 mile; and on the east by a line bearing south 1 mile to commencing point.

his
HENRY X ANGEL, SENR.
mark

WILLIAM RAY,
(by his Attorney, GEO. ROWLEY.)

Witness :—

W. A. COTTER, Manager A.J.S. Bank.

Lachlan District.

Supplementary Cattle Camp Reserves.

WARDRY.

Ballah Camp Reserve.

Commencing on the east boundary line of proposed water reserve No. 1, at a point distant about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north from the Murrumbidgee River, and bounded on the west by said line bearing north 1 mile; then by a line bearing east 1 mile; then by a line bearing south 1 mile; and then by a line bearing west 1 mile to commencing point.

WARDRY.

Twelve-mile Camp Reserve.

A 640-acre block, having for its centre a tree or post marked C over 6., distant about 2 miles east from a point on the west boundary line of the run, distant about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south from the north-west corner thereof.

WARDRY.

Fifteen-mile Camp Reserve.

A 640-acre block, having for its centre a tree or post marked C. over 7., distant about 2 miles south-east from the north-west corner of the run.

WARDRY.

Pine Ridge Camp Reserve.

A 640-acre block, having for its centre a tree or post marked C. over 5., distant about 4 miles north from the north-west corner of pre-emptive right.

WARDRY.

Ballah Camp Reserve.

A 640-acre block, having for its centre a tree or post marked C. over 3., distant about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile east from a point on the east boundary line of proposed water reserve No. 1, distant about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north from the Murrumbidgee River.

WARDRY.

Tom's Camp Reserve.

A 640-acre block, having for its centre a tree or post marked C. over 2., distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west from the north-west corner of pre-emptive right.

WARDRY.

Sand-hill Camp Reserve.

A 640-acre block, having for its centre a tree or post marked C. over 1., distant about 40 chains west from a point on the east boundary line of the run, distant about 2 miles north from the Murrumbidgee River.

No. 33.

G. COLLINS, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

K 3.

640 acres in a square block, the lines to be measured north-east, north-west, south-west, and south-east. This reserve has for its centre an apple-tree marked K 3, situate about 4 miles from the head station, Kimo House, in a north-westerly direction. This reserve contains a most valuable cattle camp.

No water apparently.

K 6.

640 acres: Commencing at the north-west corner of G. and A. R. Collins' purchased lot, marked W upon the tree; bounded on the south by the north boundary of that ground for 80 chains; from thence, on the east, by a line running north for 80 chains; from thence, on the north, by a line running west 80 chains; and from thence by a line running south, to the point of commencement. This reserve encloses cattle camp.

GEO. COLLINS.

No water apparently.

No. 34.

J. A. DALLAS, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Water reserves applied for by John A. Dallas:—

On the Brawlan Run, Lachlan District.

No. 1.—Commencing at a marked tree at the head of Brawlan Creek, having a frontage of $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile on either side of said creek, to its junction with Muttama Creek; from thence for about $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 miles to where the southern boundary crosses Muttama Creek.

No. 5 (cattle camp reserve).—640 acres, having for its centre a cattle camp, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from southern boundary of run, and known as the Native Dog Creek Sheep Station.

No. 6.—640 acres, having for its centre a cattle camp about 1 mile from northern boundary of run, and known as Lloyd's Hill.

No. 10.—640 acres, having for its centre a cattle camp about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from western boundary, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from southern boundary, and known as Mountain Station.

No. 11.—640 acres, having for its centre a cattle camp about 1 mile from northern boundary, and known as Nash's Burnt Hut.

Brawlan Station, John A. Dallas, Lachlan District.

No. 2 (cattle camp reserve).—640 acres, having for its centre a cattle camp, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from southern boundary of run, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from junction of Native Dog Creek with Muttama Creek, known as Middle Gully Camp.

No. 4.—640 acres, having for its centre a cattle camp, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from southern boundary, and known as Brawlan Flat.

No. 7.—320 acres, having for its centre a cattle camp, about 4 miles from northern boundary, and known as Iguana Creek.

No. 9.—640 acres, having for its centre a cattle camp, about 3 miles from northern boundary of run, and known as the Horse Gully or Ploughed Camp.

No. 12.—320 acres, having for its centre a cattle camp, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from southern boundary of run, and known as Left-hand Arm Camp, on Brawlan Creek.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to J. A. DALLAS, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 12 July, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that your application for the reservation from sale of the portions of land hereunder named cannot be entertained, as such reserves do not appear to be required to protect the public interests, viz.:—

Middle Gully Camp, Brawlan.

Brawlan Flat, do.

Square Camp, do.

Horse Gully, or Ploughed Camp, do.

Left-hand Arm Camp, do.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 35.

J. LUPTON, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

No. 2.

Murrumbidgee River,

Berrembed, 18 November, 1865.

Gazette.

Commencing at a gum-tree, marked L 2, situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, in a north-westerly direction, from the Berrembed homestead, running north 1 mile; thence east 1 mile towards the boundary; from thence south 1 mile; and from thence to the point of starting.

starting. This comprises cattle camps, and is known as the Governor Camp; also a swamp of water, but not permanent.

No. 9.

Commencing from a gum-tree, marked L9, on north side of a place known as the Governor's Camp, running north 1 mile; from thence 1 mile towards and near to the eastern boundary; from thence south 1 mile; and from thence starting distant north about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the homestead. This comprises cattle camps.

J. LUPTON.

8 December, /65.

No water apparently.

No. 36.

H. G. LINTOTT, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Wagga Wagga, 19 December, 1865.

SIR,

I beg to enclose six (6) applications for temporary water and cattle camp reserves on my run Cunindroo, and also two applications for reserves for access to water, for your approval and confirmation, and I will feel obliged by your acknowledging the same.

I have, &c.,

H. G. LINTOTT.

[Enclosures in No. 36.]

MURRUMBIDGEE DISTRICT.

Cunnindroo Run—Estimated area, 50,000 acres.

Lessee—Henry George Lintott.

Applications for water reserves and cattle camps.

(No. 1.)

Reserve No. 1.

Commencing at a marked tree L 1, in the centre of the reserve, distant about 40 chains from the eastern boundary of 652 acres of land granted by purchase, granted to me at Cunindroo Plain, and extending from the said marked tree $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in an easterly direction, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in a southerly direction, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile westerly, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the northward.

H. G. LINTOTT.

(No. 2.)

Reserve No. 2.

Commencing at a marked tree, L2, in the centre of the reserve, and situated at a temporary waterhole in Major's Gully, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the head station of Cunindroo. The said reserves extending from the said marked tree $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile easterly, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile southerly, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile westerly, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile northerly.

H. G. LINTOTT.

Reserve No. 3.

Commencing at a marked tree, L3, in the centre of the reserve, at a camp called the Seven-mile Bedding, on the east side of Kyamba Creek, about 7 miles from the head station. The said reserve extending from the said marked tree about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile easterly, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile southerly, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile westerly, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile northerly.

(No. 3.)

Reserve No. 4.

Commencing at a marked tree, L4, in the centre of the reserve near the Nine-mile Bedding, and on the bank of a temporary waterhole, on the east side of Kyamba Creek, about 9 miles from the Cunindroo head station. The said reserve extending from the centre of the said reserve about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile easterly, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile southerly, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile westerly, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile northerly.

H. G. LINTOTT.

Reserve No. 5.

Commencing at a marked tree, L5, in the centre of the reserve, on the west side of Kyamba Creek, below the junction of O'Brien's Creek. The said reserve extending from the centre of the said marked tree, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in an easterly direction, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile southerly, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile westerly, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile northerly.

H. G. LINTOTT.

(No. 4.)

Application for access to water.

Reserve No. 1.

Commencing about 20 chains on the west side of the Tarcutta Creek, at its junction with the Murrumbidgee River, at a gum-tree marked by Mr. Surveyor Berry. The said reserve extending from the said marked tree $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile westerly, and running southerly to the south boundary of the Cunindroo Run, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile wide, through the depth of the run.

Reserve No. 2.

Commencing at a marked tree (gum), by Mr. Surveyor Berry, on the south bank of the Murrumbidgee River, about 1 mile east of the Kyamba Creek, at its junction with the said river, and extending in an easterly direction to another marked tree, alongside the Wagga Wagga Road, which tree was marked by Mr. Surveyor Berry, about 1 mile, and thence, 1 mile wide, to the south boundary of the said Cunindroo Run.

H. G. LINTOTT.

No. 37.

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No. 37.

W. RIAL, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Four-mile Creek,
Billybong.

SIR,

I beg to apply for the following cattle camp :—About $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles on a creek called the Licking Hole Creek, tree marked No. 2, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dean's Creek from the Tumberumba Road.

Yours, &c.,
WM. RIAL.

W. RIAL, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Four-mile Creek,
Billybong.

SIR,

I beg to apply for the following cattle camp :—About 3 miles north-east from station Box Range Camp, tree marked No. 1.

Yours, &c.,
WM. RIAL.

W. RIAL, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Four-mile Creek,
Billybong.

SIR,

I beg to apply for the following cattle camp :—4 miles from station south-east in a creek called Laney's Creek, tree marked No 3.

Yours, &c.
WM. RIAL.

No. 38.

S. WHITE, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Merrimbundinyah Reserve No. 2.

Commencing at a tree marked E 20 chains from the junction of the Murrumbundinyah Creek with the Billabong Creek, running along said Billabong Creek 80 chains north ; then west 80 chains ; then south 80 chains to a tree marked M ; and thence to place of starting, viz. :—This block is bounded by the Billabong on the east.

STEPHEN WHITE,
8 December, 1865.

No. 39.

J. A. SCARR, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

104, Victoria-street, Sydney,
24 November, 1865.

SIR,

On behalf of the lessee of the Marengo Run, in the Lachlan District, I beg to request that reserves from sale for watering purposes, necessary for the beneficial occupation of the run, may be made at the undermentioned places :—Balowla Waterhole ; the Round Waterhole, on the boundary between the Calabast, and Marengo runs ; Wamba Numba Waterholes, near Wamba Numba Gap ; Bolter's Hut Waterholes, between White's Road and the Black Range ; waterholes in the creek near Stewart's Gap ; Spring (formerly fenced in) under Daimabilla Ranges ; springs or waterholes on the Gap Creek, near to or adjoining the preceding ; Benduck Morel Springs, at Benduck Morel Gap ; the washing-hole at the Top Creek ; the springs at Spring Creek ; waterholes at Reedy Creek, near to the old sheep station.

At

At each place named, a reservation of 1 square mile will be required, bounded on every side by lines directed to the cardinal points of the compass, the waterholes or springs referred to being the centres of such reservations. It is not easy for an unprofessional person to describe more particularly places at which there are no known starting points other than the waterholes or springs themselves; but any surveyor who may be instructed to mark out these reserves, can easily, by inquiry at the station, identify the watering places alluded to.

I have, &c.,

JOHN A. SCARR.

For the report of Mr. Commissioner Beckham.—A.O.M., B.C., 26 Novr., /65.

[*Enclosures in No. 39.*]

(No. 1.)

No. 6 Reserve on Marengo Run.

Commencing at the top of Benduck Morel Gap, at a tree marked with broad arrow over VI, and bounded on the west by a line running north 80 chains; on the north by a line running east 80 chains; on the east by a line running south 80 chains; and on the south by a line running west 80 chains to the starting point.

(No. 2.)

No. 2 Reserve on Marengo Run.

Commencing at the junction of the Marengo and Top Creeks, and bounded on the west by the Marengo Creek for 1 mile; on the south by a line running east 1 mile; on the north by the Top Creek; and on the east by a line running north and south to include the quantity of 640 acres.

(No. 3.)

No. 10 Reserve on Marengo Run.

Commencing at a tree marked A over X on White's Road 10 chains west from Bolter's Hut, and bounded on the west by a line running north to the Wamba Numba Gap, being about 1 mile; on the south by a line by the boundary of the run for 1 mile; on the east by a line running north to White's Road; and on the north by White's Road, westerly, to the starting point.

(No. 4.)

No. 3 Reserve on Marengo Run.

Commencing at a line marked with broad arrow over V, 5 chains north-east of the Marengo sheep wash on the Top Creek, and bounded on the east by a line running south 80 chains; on the south by a line running west 80 chains; on the west by a line running north 80 chains; and on the north by a line running east 80 chains, to the starting point.

Memo.—This run includes the only waterhole on the run that can be used as a sheep washing place.

No. 40.

MILES MURPHY, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Application for reserve No. 2 for water supply, Kalangan Run.

Commencing at a tree, marked M, about 20 chains south of a waterhole on the Burrowa Flat Creek, commonly known as Keifir Waterhole, and bounded on the south by a line west about 40 chains; on the west by a line north 80 chains; on the north by a line east 40 chains; and on the east by a line south 80 chains, to the marked tree aforesaid—(320 acres.)

MILES MURPHY,
December, 1865.

No. 41.

W. CHAPMAN, Esq., to THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS, BINALONG.

Oura, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

We have the honor to propose that the following reserves (of which descriptions are enclosed) be made on Oura Run, for the purpose of watering stock depasturing thereon.

Application No. 1, viz., Black Springs, is the only back water that can be called permanent. The other applications for back water are watered about nine months of the year.

Application No. 3 Frontage is the only one we propose to be carried to the back boundary, as the most eastern line will not be more than about one mile and a half till it reaches Wantabadgery and Oura boundary; the western, about double the distance. The other frontage applications (the 2 miles back) will run into ranges, which are only fit for pastoral purposes.

We

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We trust the annexed descriptions of applications are sufficiently clear; not being draughtsmen, nor anyone handy to be obtained for the purpose, we are unable to furnish a sketch of the different applications, as wished for in your circular. Should these descriptions not answer the purpose intended, and require amendment, to save time, please address any communication direct to us at Oura, as we are the purchasers of this station from Mr. Chapman, although transfer is not yet completed.

We have, &c.,
RAND BROTHERS,
 (pro WILLIAM CHAPMAN.)

[Enclosures in No. 41.]

(1.)

Oura Frontage No. 1.

Commencing at a tree, marked A, upper end of Home Station Flat, running west 1 mile, then north 2 miles at either end, into back ranges.

(2.)

Oura Frontage No. 2.

Commencing at a tree, marked B, upper end of flat (known as Big Sandy Flat), 1 mile west, or general course of stream, and 2 miles back at both ends, north.

(3.)

Oura Frontage No. 3.

Commencing at a tree on bank of river, marked C, then 1 mile down stream, the side lines to extend to back boundary of run, or the most eastern boundary of Oura. The tree marked C is about 1 mile from the western boundary of Wantabadgery, on Murrumbidgee River.

No. 42.

MR. COMMISSIONER BECKHAM to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
 Binalong, 25 November, 1865.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to transmit, herewith enclosed, three applications from Mr. Loomes for reserves for water supply to the Sheep Station Creek Run, and beg leave to state that I consider the reserves applied for are absolutely necessary for the beneficial occupation of the country for pastoral purposes, and, further, that each proposed reserve includes a cattle camp; and I beg to recommend the acceptance of the application for the reserves proposed.

I have, &c.,

EDGAR BECKHAM,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Descriptions not in accordance with printed memo. Send memo.
 9—Memo forwarded.

[Enclosures in No. 42.]

(No. 1.)

Messrs. J. and J. Loomes to Mr. Commissioner Beckham.

Sheep Station Creek,
 9 November, 1865.

SIR,

In reply to your circular of the 26th of October, in reference to the reserves from sale of water on our run, for pastoral purposes, we beg to submit the annexed descriptions for your consideration.

We are, &c.,

JAMES & JOHN LOOMES.

(No. 2.)

Water reserve on the Sheep Station Creek Run, in the Lachlan District.

No. 2 reserve.—To commence at the east side of the Dunderaligo Creek, at a gum-tree marked L, situated where the main road from Gundagai to Yass crosses the Dunderaligo Creek (near the head of above creek); the reserve to extend $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile down the Dunderaligo Creek (east side); bounded on the south by a line bearing east-north-east from the starting point, to extend 1 mile back; bounded on the north by a line running parallel with the southern boundary, also extending 1 mile back; bounded on the east by a straight line joining the extremities of southern and northern boundaries.

JAMES LOOMES,
JOHN LOOMES.

(No. 3.)

(No. 3.)

No. 2.—Commencing at a white gum-tree, marked surveyor's mark and letter L, and distant about 3 chains from John Loomes' 160 acres, as also from creek about 3 chains; being from thence a line bearing north about 20 chains to a marked box-tree, with surveyor's brand and letter L, and distant from Calver, over Two-mile Creek, on the Binalong road, about 9 chains, the said Binalong road being the north boundary of the Sheep Station Creek Run, by a depth of about 32 chains on the east and on the west side of the said Creek.

(No. 4.)

No. 3.—Commencing on the east bank of the Four-mile Creek, at a marked apple-tree, with surveyor's brand under letter L, being on the north boundary of Sheep Station Creek Run, and bounded by the south boundary of Dunderaligo Run; from thence by a line 20 chains south to a white gum-tree on the eastern bank of said creek, marked surveyor's mark under letter L, and about 2 chains south of the present Port Philip road; thence by a depth of about 10 chains on the west side of said creek to the eastern boundary of Dedunderaligo Run; and on the east side of creek by a depth of about 50 chains.

No. 43.

W. GROGAN, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Sawyer's Flat,
8 December, 1865.

Reserve No. 3.

One half-section, commencing at a white gum-tree marked C No. 3, on Burrowa River, running south 80 chains, then west 40 chains, then north 80 chains, then east 40 chains, to starting point—old camping ground and licking-hole on the reserve.

WILLIAM GROGAN.

No. 44.

MR. COMMISSIONER BECKHAM to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Binalong, 23 November, 1865.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to transmit, herewith enclosed, an application with plan from Mrs. Ryan, for five reserves for water supply to the Galong Run, and beg leave to state that I consider the reserves applied for are absolutely necessary for the beneficial occupation of the country for pastoral purposes, and beg to recommend the acceptance of the application for the proposed reserves.

I have, &c.,

EDGAR BECKHAM,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

With other cases—A.O.P., 14.

Except No. 5, the remainder may be gazetted "temporary," and the applicant informed of the action taken, pending further examination by a surveyor.—P.F.A., 8 Jany.

[Enclosure in No. 44.]

(No. 1.)

E. Ryan, Esq., to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Galong, 8 November, 1865.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for your approval, descriptions of four proposed reserves for the water supply of the run known as Galong, in the Lachlan District, as also one for the preservation of the principal cattle camps thereon.

The applications I have sent on separate sheets, as directed. Trusting you may grant them,—

I have, &c.,

EDWARD RYAN.

(No. 2.)

E. Ryan, Esq., to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Sir,

I beg to enclose a description of two additional water reserves on Galong Run, Lachlan District.

1. Commencing at a tree, marked ER 66 (the ER conjoined—the E reversed), bearing north 20 chains from south-west corner of an old cultivation paddock commonly known as Costello's Paddock, bounded on the north by a line running west 40 chains; thence on the west by a line south 80 chains; thence on the south by a line east 80 chains; thence on the east by a line north 80 chains; thence again on the north by a line west 40 chains to the starting point aforesaid.

EDWARD RYAN.

(No. 3.)

CROWN LANDS.

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(No. 3.)

DESCRIPTION of proposed reserve for preservation of cattle camps:—

Galong Run.—Reserve No. 5.

Commencing at the junction of the two roads, one leading to Galong Run and the other to Barwang, about 1 mile south of the southern boundary of Mr. E. Ryan's purchase of 640 acres at Galong, and bounded on the north by a line east 20 chains; thence on the east by a line south 80 chains; thence on the south by a line west 40 chains; thence on the west by a line north 80 chains; thence again on the north by a line east 20 chains to the starting point aforesaid—(320 acres).

(No. 4.)

Lime Stone Creek.—Reserve No. 1.

Commencing at a tree marked ER (conjoined—the E reversed) over 66, about 10 chains west of the western side of the lime-stone paddock fence on the south side of Lime-stone Creek, and bounded on the west by a line south 40 chains; on the south by a line east 80 chains; on the east by a line north 80 chains; on the north by a line west 80 chains; and on the remaining portion of the west by a line south 40 chains to the marked tree aforesaid—(640 acres).

EDWARD RYAN.

No. 45.

MR. COMMISSIONER BECKHAM to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Binalong, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to transmit, herewith enclosed, five applications from Mr. Armour for reserves for water supply and cattle camps to the Bogolong Run, and beg leave to state that I consider the reserves applied for are absolutely necessary for the beneficial occupation of the country for pastoral purposes, and beg to recommend the acceptance of the application for the proposed reserves.

I have, &c.,

EDGAR BECKHAM,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

[Enclosure in No. 45.]

Reserve No. 1 on Mr. Armour's Bogolong Run.

Commencing at an apple-tree marked A over N. 5., distant $5\frac{1}{2}$ chains south from the south-east corner of Mr. Armour's 160 acres; by a line bearing south 80 chains; thence by a line bearing east 120 chains; thence by a line bearing north 80 chains; thence by a line bearing west 120 chains to the point of commencement. Includes two cattle camps.

No. 2 Reserve.

A red gum-tree marked A over N 2 on Meadow Camp in centre of reserve of $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile square.

No. 46.

MR. COMMISSIONER BECKHAM to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Binalong, 26 November, 1865.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to transmit, herewith enclosed, five applications from Mr. Marina for reserves for water supply to the Benduck, Merrel, and Moppity Runs, and beg leave to state that I consider the reserves applied for are absolutely necessary for the beneficial occupation of the country for pastoral purposes, and beg leave to recommend the acceptance of the applications for the proposed reserves.

I have, &c.,

EDGAR BECKHAM,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The data herein supplied is sufficient for the preparation of descriptions. The applicant should be informed that they are to be made subject to amendment when examined by a surveyor.—P.F.A.

[Enclosures in No. 46.]

(No. 1.)

Carlo Marina, Esq. to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Binalong.

Moppity Station,
Young, 20 November, 1865.

Sir,

The accompanying are the descriptions of the lands I beg leave to apply for, for reserve from sale for the water supply of my runs.

I have, &c.,

CARLO MARINA.

(No. 2.)

(No. 2.)

No. 2. On the Benduck Morrel Run.

Commences at an apple-tree marked A4 on the boundary between Benduck Morrel and Crowtha runs, and distant, in a north-easterly direction, from Jos. Beatson's free selection, about 1 mile, and bounded on the north-east by a line running in a north-westerly direction 1 mile, and on the south-west by a line running in a north direction 1 mile and parallel with the north-eastern boundary, and on the south-east by a line running in a south-westerly direction 1 mile, and on the north-west by a line running in a south-westerly direction 1 mile, and parallel with the south-eastern boundary.

CARLO MARINA.

(No. 3.)

No. 6. On Benduck Morrel Run.

Commencing at a box-tree marked A4 at the corner, marked on plan 93, of Spalding's allotment No. 27, and bounded on the east by a line running parallel with the western boundary of said allotment 1 mile in a southerly direction, on the west by a line running south 1 mile, and parallel with the eastern boundary, on the north by a line running west $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, and on the south by a line running west $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile and parallel with the north boundary.

CARLO MARINA.

(No. 4.)

No. 4. On Moppitry Run.

Commencing at a box-tree marked A5, distant about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in an easterly direction from Moppitry Dam and apposite corner, marked D on plan of Mr. Marina's, formerly Mrs. Eliza Lout's purchased land, and bounded on the south by the northern boundary of said land running west 1 mile, on the north by a line running west 1 mile, and parallel with the southern boundary, on the east by a line running north 1 mile, and on the west by a line running north 1 mile and parallel with the eastern boundary.

CARLO MARINA.

26 November, 1865.

No. 47.

J. G. GARRY, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

No. 1.—Commencing on the north side of the Illalong Creek at the junction of a gully at an apple-tree marked E4, then running west 60 chains to a gum-tree marked G4, running north from said gum tree marked G4 60 chains to a white box-tree marked broad arrow, thence running east 60 chains to a round leaf gum-tree marked A4, thence running south 60 chains to the point of commencement.

J. Q. GARRY.

Milera, December 8, 1865.

[Enclosures in No. 47.]

(No. 1.)

Milera, 8 December, 1865.

No. 2.—Commencing at a big gum-tree on the west side of the Milera Creek marked A4 running south 80 chains, bounded on the east by the Milera Creek running south 80 chains to an apple-tree marked G4, running 40 chains west from an apple-tree marked G4 to a small gum-tree marked E4, running 80 chains north from a small gum-tree marked E4 to an apple-tree marked broad-arrow 4—from an apple-tree marked broad-arrow 4, 40 chains east to a big gum-tree marked A4.

(No. 2.)

No. 3.—Commencing at the junction of Stoney Creek, apple-tree marked G4, running south 80 chains to a box-tree marked E4, bounded on the west by the Milera Creek, running 40 chains east, from a box-tree marked E4 to an apple-tree marked broad-arrow 4, on the side of a hill, from an apple-tree marked broad-arrow 4, 80 chains north, to a box-tree marked A4, from a box-tree marked A4, running west 40 chains, to an apple-tree marked G4 at the junction of Stoney Creek.

J. G. GARRY.

Milera, December 8, 1865.

(No. 3.)

No. 4.—Commencing on the west side of the Milera Creek, running west 80 chains from the junction of a gully in the Milera Creek, gum-tree marked G4, running west to a gum-tree marked A4, bounded on the north by the Milera Creek, running south from a gum-tree marked A4, 40 chains, to a box-tree marked E4, running east from a box-tree marked E4 to a gum-tree marked broad-arrow 4 80 chains east, running north 40 chains from a gum-tree marked broad-arrow 4 to a gum-tree marked G4 at the junction of a gully in the Milera Creek.

J. J. GARRY.

Milera, December 8, 1865.

(No. 4.)

(No. 4.)

Applications for Water Reserves on Milera Run.

Reserve No. 2.—Commencing at a gum-tree marked A 4 on the west side of Milera Creek, bearing south 20 chains from the intersection of the southern boundary line of J. Garry's purchase of 326 acres with the Milera Creek, and bounded on the north by a line west 80 chains, on the west by a line south 40 chains, on the south by a line east to the Milera Creek, and on the east by the Milera Creek downwards to the marked tree on the starting point aforesaid—(320) acres.

No. 48.

MESSRS. BRIGHT BROTHERS to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

16 November, 1865.

We have the honor to apply that the portions of the Tummadery Run, marked and numbered in the accompanying plan—and of which also we beg to enclose descriptions—may be proclaimed as reserves from sale, subject only to the conditions that we may be allowed to purchase such sections as we now and may soon be applying for, under the improvement and pre-emptive right clauses of the Land Act of 1861.

Those marked and described as above referred to, we consider to be essential to the proper working of the run. They embrace only such water frontages, lambing stations, and sheep and cattle camping grounds, as are really indispensable.

We have, &c.,

BRIGHT BROTHERS,
Managing Agents.

For the report of Mr. Commissioner Lockhart.—A.O.M.—B.C., 22 Novr., 1865.

The reserves Nos. 1, 2, and 3 may be gazetted; Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, adjoining the above, being on a creek frontage, cannot be recommended; No. 8, not containing water, cannot be recommended.—19.

[Enclosure in No. 48.]

Murrumbidgee District.—Tummadgery Run.

Descriptions of Water frontages and camp reserves asked to be reserved from purchase, and proclaimed as reserved.

(No. 1.)

No. 1.—Bounded on the east by a line running north from the Yullacool Creek, passing through the western extremity of a line 1 mile long, running due west from the hut, about a mile from the junction of the Toko and Yullacool Creeks, and to the north-east of that junction; this line to be continued until it intersects the first line referred to in the description of reserve No. 2, on the south of the Yullacool Creek; on the west by the line running parallel with the first-mentioned line, and 1 mile distant from it; and on the north by the termination of No. 2.

No. 2.—Bounded on the east by a line passing through a marked tree, 15 chains to the east of the dairy, and running north-east to the river, and south-west to the intersection of the eastern boundary of No. 1, on the south of the boundary of No. 1; on the west by a line running parallel with the eastern boundary, and 1 mile distant therefrom, and on the north of the Edward River.

No. 3.—Bounded on the east by a line running about 15 degrees east of north, from the point of intersection of the boundary fence in the Yullacool Creek, Warbreacan side, that is, from Phillips and Graves' marked tree, until it strikes the River Edward; on the south by the Yullacool; on the west by a line parallel with the eastern boundary, and 1 mile distant from it; and on the north by the Edward River.

No. 4.—A square mile on the north side of the Callegar Creek, having its western boundary coinciding with the eastern boundary of No. 3; bounded on the south by the Callegar Creek; on the east by a line parallel with the first-named line; and on the north by a line at right-angles with the two last named, and about a mile from the Callegar Creek northwards.

(No. 2.)

No. 5.—Bounded on the east by the western boundary of No. 3; on the south by the Callegar Creek; on the west by a line parallel with the first-named line; and on the north by a line at right-angles with the western boundary, and about a mile northwards from the Callegar Creek.

No. 6.—Bounded on the east by a line running north from the intersection of the Bup road with the Toki Creek, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; on the south by the Toki and Yullacool; on the west by the eastern boundary of No. 1—that is, a line parallel with the eastern boundary and 1 mile distant therefrom; on the north by a line at right-angles to the eastern and western boundaries, and generally about a mile distant from the Yullacool Creek.

No. 7.—Bounded on the east by the western boundary of No. 1 aforesaid; on the south by the Yullacool Creek; on the west by a line parallel with the first-named line, and 1 mile distant from it; and on the north by a line at right-angles with the last-named lines, and about 1 mile distant from the Yullacool Creek.

No. 8.—A square mile, having on its centre a hut about 3 miles south from the Callegar Creek, and about a mile and a half west from the old Bup road.

No. 49.

MR. COMMISSONER BECKHAM to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Binalong, 23 November, 1865.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to transmit, herewith enclosed, an application, with plan, from Mr. C. O'Brien, for a reserve for water supply to the Bendemine Run, and beg leave to state that I consider the reserve applied for is absolutely necessary for the beneficial occupation of the country for pastoral purposes, and beg to recommend the acceptance of this application of the proposed reserve.

I have, &c.,
EDGAR BECKHAM,
C. C. Lands.

Appears to be sufficiently definite for charting. Refer to Surveyor General.—
A.O.M.—B.C., 9 January 1866.

The necessary description has been prepared for *Gazette* notice.
Referred to Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

[Enclosures in No. 49.]

(No. 1.)

C. O'Brien, Esq., to Mr. Commissioner Beckham.

Bendemine, 10 November, 1865.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to transmit, herewith enclosed, an application for reservation for water supply on Bendemine Run, and beg to request that you will recommend the same.

I have, &c.,
C. O'BRIEN.

(No. 2.)

Application for reservation for water supply on Bendemine Run.

Commencing at the intersection of an old track leading from Bendemine to Bowning with the right hand arms of Hassell's Creek, and bounded on the south by a line west 80 chains; thence on the west by a line north 80 chains; thence on the north by a line east to Hassell's Creek; thence on the east by Hassell's Creek to the starting point aforesaid—64 acres.

C. O'BRIEN.

(No. 3.)

Pastoral District of Lachlan.

No. 208, on Bendemine Run, Hassell's Creek, Boorawa River, containing 1 square mile.

The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the intersection of an old track leading from Bendemere to Bowning with the western arm of Hassell's Creek, and bounded thence on the south by a line bearing west 1 mile; on the west by a line bearing north 1 mile; on the north by a line bearing east to Hassell's Creek; and on the east by that creek upwards to the point of commencement.

(No. 4.)

Application for reserves for water supply to the Bendemine Run.

Lessee—C. O'Brien.

Commencing at a point on the Burrowa River, at the south-east corner of C. O'Brien's purchase of 620 acres 2 roods on Bendemine Run, and bounded on the north by the southern boundary of that purchase, it being a line west 80 chains; on the west by a line south 80 chains; on the south by a line east to the Burrowa River; and on the east by that river upwards to the starting-point aforesaid—640 acres.

No. 50.

W. CAMPBELL, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Gelum, Hay,
14 October, 1865.

SIR,

We have the honor to submit, for your approval, descriptions of four proposed reserves from sale for the water supply of the run known as Craigengullen, in the District of Lachlan, as also one for the preservation of the principal cattle camp thereon. The reserved marked "A" on the enclosed plan we propose carrying back a mile further than the others, on account of dense *Polygonum* scrub running back about that distance on its eastern boundary.

The applications we have sent in on separate sheets, as directed; and trusting you may grant them,—

We have, &c.,
MENZIES & DOUGLASS,
(pro W. CAMPBELL.)

Forwarded

Forwarded to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, with a request that he will be good enough to report on these applications at his earliest convenience.—A. O. M.—B.C., 31 October, 1865.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands, Lachlan, Binalong.

[Enclosures in No. 50.]

(No. 1.)

Pastoral District of Lachlan.

No. 212, Craigengullen Run, Murrumbidgee River, containing 112 square miles. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a gum-tree (marked broad-arrow) on the north bank of the Murrumbidgee, from which the boundary fence between the runs of Onoon Onoon Curra and Craigengullen starts; bounded on the west by a line running from said tree to a point 2 miles north; on the north by a line east $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile; on the east by a line parallel to and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile distant from western boundary aforesaid; on the south by the River Murrumbidgee.

No. 213, Craigengullen Run, Murrumbidgee River, containing 1 square mile. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a gum-tree marked W on north bank of Murrumbidgee River, about 2 miles westerly of the half-way creek; and bounded on the west by a line bearing north 2 miles; on the north by a line east 1 mile; on the east by a line parallel to and 1 mile distant from the west boundary aforesaid; on the south by the Murrumbidgee.

(No. 2.)

No. 215, Graigengullen Run, Murrumbidgee River, containing $\frac{1}{4}$ of a square mile. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a gum-tree on north bank of the Murrumbidgee, from which the boundary fence between the runs of Graigen Gullen and Pimpampa starts; bounded on the east by a line running to a point 1 mile north of said tree; on the north by a line running west $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile; on the west by a line from the river parallel to and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from eastern boundary; on the south by the Murrumbidgee.

(No. 3.)

~~No. —, Graigen Gullen Gullen, Murrumbidgee River, 1 square mile: Commencing at a tree marked broad arrow, about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from river north east of water reserve marked B on plan, said tree to be south west corner of the section.~~

(No. 4.)

No. 214, Craigengullen Run, Murrumbidgee River, containing $\frac{1}{4}$ a square mile. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a gum-tree marked E on north bank of the Murrumbidgee, near south-west corner of Gelum drafting yards; bounded on the east by a line running to a point 1 mile north from said tree; on the north by a line running west $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile; on the west by a line parallel to and $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile distant from eastern boundary aforesaid; on the south by the Murrumbidgee.

No. 51.

MR. COMMISSIONER BECKHAM to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office, Binalong,
23 November, 1865.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt (under blank cover, dated 31 October, /65) of the accompanying applications with plan, from Messrs. Menzies and Douglass, for reserves for water supply to the Craigengullen Run, and requesting my report thereon, and beg leave to state that I consider the reserves applied for absolutely necessary for the beneficial occupation of the country for pastoral purposes, and beg to recommend the acceptance of the applications for the reserves proposed.

I have, &c.,

EDGAR BECKHAM,
C. C. Lands.

May be referred to Surveyor General.—A.O.M.—B.C., 9 January, 1866.

Mr. Ellis,—For *Gazette* and charting, refusing the camp reserves, and amending reserve B to include it.—P.F.A., 8 January.

These reservations can be charted with the assistance of the colored sketch. The frontage of the run is about 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Four reserves are asked for, including a total of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles exceeding the frontage approved by the Minister for reservations of this class.

Now referred to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.—J.E.

No. 52.

MESSES. ALEX. AND A. MCNEILL to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Yanco Station, Wagga Wagga,
20 November, 1865.

SIR,

We have the honor to request that, with the approval and sanction of Government, the water reserves, and camps, described in the annexed sheets, and marked on the plan which accompanies this, may be marked off and proclaimed upon our run.

We have, &c.,

ALEX. & A. MCNEILL.

Frontage of run 8 miles ; application made for 2 miles water reserve.

Referred to the Surveyor General.—A.O.M.—B.C.—9 Jany., 1866.

This application is for half the frontage of the run, and probably should be returned for amendment. Not to exceed one-fifth of the frontage by 5 miles back. Referred to C. C. Lands.—J.W.E.

[Enclosures in No. 52.]

Water reserves applied for by A. and A. McNeill on the Yanco Station, in the Lachlan District.

(No. 1.)

Amended description No. 1. Commencing at the point where the Cudgel Creek joins the Murrumbidgee eastward along the river 1 mile northward into the unwatered country 12 miles. This reserve to be 1 mile wide.

Amended description No. 2. Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, and crossing the road at a point about 36 chains east of a log fence on the Yarrangerry Sand-hill northwards into the unwatered country 12 miles; east 1 mile; south 12 miles to a point on the Murrumbidgee, 1 mile east of the starting point; and having 1 mile frontage to river.

(No. 2.)

Cattle Camp Reserve No. 1 on the plan—Yanco Station—A. & A. McNeil.

These reserves not allowed. 640 acres. Bounded on the west by land applied for under pre-emption between the Cudgel Creek and Murrumbidgee River, and about 1 mile from the eastern boundary of the run.

Camp Reserve No. 2 on plan.

640 acres. Bounded on the east by the wire fenced boundary with the Narrandra Run, and about 1½ mile north of the river.

No. 3.

640 acres. Bounded on the east by a log fence; and on the south by a dry creek called the Cudgel Creek; on the north by lot D, containing the woolshed improvements.

No. 4.

640 acres. Bounded on the west by the western boundary on the run; and on the south by land applied for to purchase, containing home station improvements.

(No. 3.)

Camp Reserve No. 5 on the plan.

640 acres. Commencing at the north-east corner of block G, applied for under pre-emption; west 1 mile; north 1 mile; about 2½ miles north of the river; and about 2½ east of western boundary.

No. 6.

640 acres. Commencing at a point about 20 chains west from the Boree Hut; west 1 mile; north 1 mile. This camp is about 1½ mile from the eastern boundary of run, and 4 miles north of river.

No. 7.

640 acres. Having for its south-eastern corner the point where the wire and log fence join upon the eastern boundary of the run, and about 7 miles north of the Murrumbidgee River.

No. 8.

640 acres. Having for its centre an excavated tank or waterhole in a swamp about 4 miles north from the Cudgel Creek, and about 2 miles from the eastern boundary of run.

(No. 4.)

Camp Reserves No. 9 on the plan.

640 acres. Having for its centre the hut, camp, and well, known as the Five Cow-yards Camp and Well.

No. 10.

No. 10.

640 acres. Having for its western boundary the western boundary of the run, and including the Gell Gell Sand-hills, about 8 miles north of the river.

No. 11.

640 acres. Having for its centre a dam known as the Chinaman's Dam, about 80 chains west from the eastern boundary of the run, and about 12 miles north of the river.

No. 12.

640 acres. Having for its centre the hut and dam known as Jem Gray's Hut, and dam, about 16 miles north of the Murrumbidgee River at home station, and about 1 mile from the western boundary of run.

(No. 5.)

Camp Reserve No. 13 on the plan.

640 acres. Having for its centre the excavated waterhole called Willambong 3 miles north from the Washpen Lagoon, and 2 miles east from the western boundary of the run.

No. 14.

640 acres. Bounded on the north by Cudgel Creek; on the south by land applied for under pre-emption, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the eastern boundary of run. This is one of the sand-hills on the Yanco Island, used as a refuge during floods.

No. 15.

450 acres. Bounded on the north by Cudgel Creek, and on the west by water reserve No. 2. This is another of the sand-hills on the Yanco Island used as a refuge during floods.

No. 16.

450 acres. Bounded on the north by Cudgel Creek; on the west by water reserve No. 1. This sand-hill is also one of the places of refuge during floods.

No. 53.

MESSRS. BRIGHT BROTHERS to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Trust and Agency Co. of Australasia (Limited),
Melbourne, 10 November, 1865.

SIR,

We have the honor, as proprietors of the Poon Boon Run, in the district of Murrumbidgee, to request that you will cause to be proclaimed, before the expiration of the present year, as water reserves for the use of the stock of the lessees of the said run, the three water reserves colored red on the annexed sketch and described as follows:—
No. 1.—To the west of the township reserve, near the boundary fence of the Poon Boon and Murray Downs Runs, commencing at a peg on the River Murray marked No. 1, being a mile reserve, running north from the Murray River to the back of the said Poon Boon Run. No. 2.—Distant about 5 miles in a westerly direction from reserve No. 1, near a place called Borak, being a mile reserve, running from said River Murray, in a north-easterly direction, to the back of the said river. No. 3.—A mile reserve on the east side of Toolebuck township reserve, near Lake Coomero, being a mile reserve from said Murray River, in a north-easterly direction, to the back of the said river.

As the Poon Boon Run immediately adjoins the Victorian frontier, we respectfully submit this application for your prompt decision, in order that the water reserves hereby applied for may be surveyed and reserved before the first day of January next.

We have, &c.,

BRIGHT BROTHERS,
Managing Agents.

Murray frontage referred to Surveyor General.—A.O.M.

No. 54.

MESSRS. A. & A. McNEILL to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Yanco Station,
Wagga Wagga,
20 November, 1865.

SIR,

We have the honor to request that, with the approval and sanction of Government, the sand-hills on the island known as Yanco Island, on the Yanco Station, may be reserved for the use of the station. This island is flooded every year; and, as it is intersected with creeks, it is impossible to get the stock off the island in floods—we then retire them on to the sand-hills. We, therefore, pray that this request may be granted,

granted, as without the sand-hills the island would be of little value. Area of island about 9,000 acres; area of sand-hills about 2,000. This application refers to camps Nos. 1, 14, 15, and 16, as marked on the plan.

We have, &c.,
A. & ADAM McNEILL.

For the report of Mr. Commissioner Beckham—B.C., 27 Nov., 1865.
Referred to Surveyor General—*vide* (C. C. L.) No. 6995.—A.O.M.—B.C., 9 January, /66.

[*Enclosures in No. 54.*]

(No. 1.)

Pastoral District of Lachlan, No. 161, on Yanco Run, Murrumbidgee River and Cudgel Creek, containing 12 square miles. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, at a point where the Cudgel Creek joins it, near the head station; and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing north 12 miles; on the north by a line bearing east by a line bearing south to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the south by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

(No. 2.)

Pastoral District of Lachlan, No. 162, on Yanco Run, Murrumbidgee River and Cudgel Creek, containing 12 square miles. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, at a point distant about 2 miles and 70 chains westerly from south-east corner of the run; and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing north 12 miles; on the north by a line bearing west 1 mile; on the west by a line bearing south to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the south by that river, upwards, to the commencing point.

No. 55.

MR. COMMISSIONER BECKHAM to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Binalong, 26 November, 1865.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to transmit, herewith enclosed, three applications, from Messrs. Crowe and Carberry, for reserves for water supply to the Gobarralong and Golgillan Runs, and beg leave to state that I consider the reserves applied for are absolutely necessary for the beneficial occupation of the country for pastoral purposes, and beg leave to recommend the acceptance of the applications for the proposed reserves.

I have, &c.,
EDGAR BECKHAM,
C. C. Lands.

Referred to Surveyor General as to any previous water reserves in the locality.—A.O.M.—B.C., 9 January, 1866.

The application for Gobarralong Run is identical with the reserve recommended by Mr. Surveyor Sanderson, and notified as No. 72 Lachlan District, 22 December, /65. As to the application for Gelfillan Run, I am doubtful of the locality and frontage.

Referred to C. C. C. Lands.—P.F.A.

[*Enclosures in No. 55.*]

(No. 1.)

Messrs. Crowe & Carberry to Mr. Commissioner Beckham.

Gobarralong, 15 November, 1865.

Sir,

Enclosed we forward, according to your instructions, a description of the land as water reserves at Gobarralong and Golgillan. We think it necessary to have the reserve in two portions on the Golgillan Run, as there is no permanent water on the back run.

We are, &c.,
CROWE & CARBERRY.

Identical with No. 72, notified 22 Dec., /65.

(No. 2.)

Pastoral District of Lachlan.

No. 205, Gobarralong Run, Murrumbidgee River, containing 1 square mile. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the north bank of the Murrumbidgee River, at the south-west corner-pin of Crowe and Carberry's 660 acres pre-emptive purchase, marked broad-arrow; and bounded on the east by a line extending north 2 miles; on the west of the eastern boundary land by a line parallel to, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile from the east boundary.

(No. 3.)

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(No. 3.)

No. 206, Golligan Run, Murrumbidgee River, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ a square mile. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a gum-tree, marked O, on the right bank of the Murrumbidgee River, near old station hut, at the south-west corner of the grazing paddock, bounded by a line running west 1 mile; on the south by a line about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from, and parallel to the north boundary.

No. 207, Golligan Run, Murrumbidgee River, containing a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a square mile. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the south-east corner of the cultivation paddock $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile below the present station hut, the lines running west 1 mile with a frontage to the river of a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile.

No. 56.

MR. COMMISSIONER BECKHAM to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Binalong, 25 November, 1865.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to transmit, herewith enclosed, three applications from Messrs. Lang and Palmer for reserves for water supply to the Coonan Point Run, and beg leave to state that I consider the reserves applied for are absolutely necessary for the beneficial occupation of the country for pastoral purposes, and beg to recommend the acceptance of the application for the proposed reserves.

I have, &c.,

EDGAR BECKHAM,
C. C. Lands.

Referred to the Surveyor General.—A.O.M.—B.C., 9 Jany., 1866.

This application is for four reserves, each apparently 1 mile wide. Query—the frontage of the run. The third description is indefinite. Each description will require further amendment, the boundaries of the reserve being stated as 12 by 15 miles north and south.

Referred to the Commissioner of Crown Lands.—J.W.E.

[Enclosure in No. 56.]

Pastoral District of Lachlan.

No. 202, Canoon Point Run, Murrumbidgee River, containing 5 square miles. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, at the eastern boundary from Government marked tree, extending westerly 1 mile to tree marked R 1, 30 chains (more or less) west from Canoon Old Hut; thence north in a line parallel with eastern boundary aforesaid 5 miles; and on the east by the eastern end of the run, 5 miles, to the point of commencement.

No. 203, Canoon Point Run, Murrumbidgee River, containing 5 square miles. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, at a tree marked R 2 over A (distant 4 miles westerly from tree marked R 1), extending 1 mile west to tree marked R 2 over B, and north, between two parallel lines from trees marked R 2 over A and R 2 over B, 5 miles.

No. 204, Canoon Point Run, Murrumbidgee River, containing 9 square miles. The Crown Lands Description within the following boundaries: Commencing at the south west boundary from Government marked doubtful tree easterly 1 mile, to the junction of the Bugee Bugee road with the main road, and thence northerly, in a line parallel with the western boundary line, 5 miles.

No. 57.

H. MILLER, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Bringalee, Hay,
10 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that water reserves for the use of this run may be set apart in the positions indicated by the annexed descriptions, and that Mr. Betts who is now engaged in surveying reserves and other lands in the adjacent run of Togarmain, may be instructed to do this before leaving the neighbourhood.

I have, &c.,

HENRY MILLER,
(by his Attorney N. J. L. LEARMONTH.)

Commissioner Beckham to report.—A.O.M.—B.C., 18 Nov., /65.

[Enclosure in No. 57.]

Pastoral District of Lachlan.

No. 191, Bringalee Run, Murrumbidgee River, containing 30 square miles. The Crown Lands embraced by 1 mile of frontage to the Murrumbidgee, running north along the boundary of Benerimbah which bounds it on the east for a distance of 5 miles into the unwatered country.

This—

~~This run has no water, except on the frontage which is only 6 miles and 14 chains long, to supply a depth of 31 miles. This reserve here applied for would contain the boundary fence between Bringagee and the adjacent run and also sand hills of great value as cattle camps and folding places for sheep.~~

No. 192, Bringagee Run, Murrumbidgee River, containing about 24 square miles. The Crown Lands embraced by 60 chains of frontage to the Murrumbidgee River, and commencing at a point distant 1 mile east and about 2 miles south from the south-west corner of the run, and bounded thence on the west by a line north 30 miles; on the east by a line parallel with and distant 60 chains from the western boundary.

No. 58.

MR. COMMISSIONER BECKHAM to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Binalong, 25 November, 1865.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt under blank cover of the 18th Nov., /65, of the accompanying applications from Mr. Miller, for ten reserves for water supply to the Bringagee Run, and beg leave to state that I consider the reserves applied for are absolutely necessary for the beneficial occupation of the country for pastoral purposes and beg to recommend the acceptance of the applications for the proposed reserves.

I have, &c.

EDGAR BECKHAM,
C. C. Lands.

Refer to Surveyor General—it is probable that the reserves can be charted.—A.O.M.—B.C., 9 Jany., /66.

This application is for two reserves—one 60 chains wide, and the other 1 mile wide; total $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—exceeding the limit allowed by the Minister. May probably be referred for amendment to one-fifth of the frontage.

Referred to C.C.C. Lands.—P.F.A.

No. 59.

W. LEE, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Bathurst, 1 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that you will reserve for water and camping purposes, the following block of land, situated on Condobolin Run, district of Lachlan.

Commencing at a marked tree which is north-west corner of 320 acres land already surveyed for purchase; and bounded on the east by a line running south to the outer boundary of the run; on the north by the Lachlan River, downwards, 1 mile; and on the west by a line running parallel with eastern boundary.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM LEE.

May be referred to the Surveyor General.—A.O.M.—B.C., 9 January, /66.

No reservation appears to have been made for this run. On the south side of the river, for the Condobolin Run, in the Wellington District, a reserve of 1 mile wide has been made. (*Vide* 235 *Gazette*, 23rd December, 1865.)

Referred to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.—P.F.A.

No. 60.

MR. COMMISSIONER BECKHAM to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office, Binalong,
29 November, 1865.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to transmit, herewith enclosed, two applications from W. Gibbes (*pro* W. Budd), for reserves for water supply to the Howlong Run, and beg leave to state that I consider the reserves applied for absolutely necessary for the beneficial occupation of the country for pastoral purposes, and beg leave to recommend the acceptance of the applications for the proposed reserves.

I have, &c.,

EDGAR BECKHAM,
C. C. Lands.

Referred to the Surveyor General.—A.O.M.—B.C., 9 January, /66.

This application is for two reserves of 1 mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile respectively, and it would appear that it exceeds the allowed proportion of frontage for reserves.

May probably be returned to applicant for amendment, informing him that one-fifth only of the frontage can be allowed and to extend back only 5 miles.—J.E.

Referred to C. C. Lands.—J.E.

[Enclosures

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[Enclosures in No. 60.]

(No. 1.)

W. Gibbes, Esq., to The Commissioner of Crown Lands, Binalong.

Wagga Wagga, 22 November, 1865.

Sir,

I am instructed by Mr. William Rudd, senior, of Howlong Run, Lower Murrumbidgee, to enclose descriptions and plans of two portions of the Howlong Run, which he requests may be reserved from sale for water supply. As the total frontage of the run is 7 miles, I believe he is, according to the regulations, entitled to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile frontage. Requesting the favour of an answer,—

I have, &c.,
W. GIBBES.

(No. 2.)

Pastoral District of Lachlan.

No. 167, on Howlong Run, Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point on the north bank of the Murrumbidgee River, at the eastern boundary of William Rudd's 608 acres, situate at the south-west corner of the Howlong Run; bounded on the west by a line bearing north 5 miles; thence on the north by a line bearing east 1 mile; thence on the east by a line bearing south to the Murrumbidgee River; and thence on the south by the said river, bearing westerly, to the commencing point.

(No. 3.)

Pastoral District of Lachlan.

No. 168, on Howlong Run, Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point on the north bank of the Murrumbidgee River, being the south-west corner of William Rudd's 280 acres, situate nearly midway between the east and west boundaries of the Howlong Run; and bounded on the east by a line bearing north 5 miles; thence on the north by a line west $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile; thence on the west by a line bearing south to the Murrumbidgee River; and thence on the south by the said river, to the commencing point.

No. 61.

MR. COMMISSIONER BECKHAM to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office, Binalong,
28 November, 1865.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to transmit, herewith enclosed, two applications from Messrs. J. and W. O. Windeyer, for reserves for water supply to the Wantabadgery Run, and beg leave to state that I consider the reserves applied for are absolutely necessary for the beneficial occupation of the country for pastoral purposes, and beg to recommend the acceptance of the applications for the proposed reserves.

I have, &c.,
EDGAR BECKHAM,
C. C. Lands.

Surveyor General—B.C., 8 January, 1866.—A.O.M.—Urgent.
Referred to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

[Enclosures in No. 61.]

(No. 1.)

Description of reserve (A) for water supply.

640 acres of land, enclosing a spring on Wantional Creek, in or about 8 miles in a north-westerly direction from the Village Reserve of Wantabadgery.

Description of reserve (B) for water supply.

640 acres of land, enclosing a spring on Wantional Creek, in or about 5 miles from the village reserve of Wantabadgery.

NOTE.—These springs are the only natural water on Wantabadgery Run, the whole of the river frontage being alienated.

(No. 2.)

Pastoral District of Lachlan.

No. 189, on Wantabadgery Run, Wantional Creek, containing 640 acres. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on Wantional Creek, at a spring about 8 miles northerly from the Village of Wantabadgery; and bounded thence on the north, south, east, and west by lines distant $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from that spring.

(No. 3.)

Pastoral District of Lachlan.

No. 190, on Wantabadgery Run, Wantional Creek, containing 640 acres. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Wantional Creek, at a spring about 5 miles northerly from the Village of Wantabadgery; and bounded thence on the north, south, east, and west by lines distant $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from that spring.

JOHN & WALTER O. WINDEYER.

No. 62.

MR. COMMISSIONER BECKHAM to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Binalong, 25 November, 1865.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to transmit, herewith enclosed, three applications from Messrs. Severn Bros., for reserves for water supply to the Benduck Runs, and beg leave to state that I consider the reserves applied for are absolutely necessary for the beneficial occupation of the country for pastoral purposes, and beg to recommend the acceptance of the applications for the proposed reserves.

I have, &c.,
EDGAR BECKHAM,
C. C. Lands.

Reference to the Surveyor General as to any previous communications that may have been received in reference to this run.—A.O.M.—B.C.—9 January, /66.

I am not aware of any previous reservation for this run.
Referred to Chief Commissioner Crown Lands.

[Enclosures in No. 62.]

(No. 1.)

Benduck Station,
Hay, 11 November, 1865.

SIR,

We herewith send, on separate sheets, three forms of applications for reserves from sale for water supply to the Benduck Run, and beg to thank you for forwarding to us the necessary instructions.

We remain, &c.,
SEVERNE BROTHERS.

P.S.—We should feel greatly obliged to you if you would inform us what is the area of Benduck Run, and describe its frontage or width, according to the map you were good enough to send up—it appears to be more than 12 miles wide. The marked tree between our run and Mr. McEvoy's was fixed upon by yourself and Mr. Surveyor McCulloch, in the presence of Mr. Samuel Barber and son.

(No. 2.)

Pastoral District of Lachlan, No. 169, on Benduck Run, Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries. Commencing at a marked tree R 3 over like broad-arrow, about 2 miles in an easterly direction from a tree marked broad-arrow over B C, on the the Boundary and Coonong Runs; and bounded thence on the west by a line running north to the back boundary line of the run; and on the east by a line 1 mile from and parallel to the west boundary line.

(No. 3.)

Pastoral District of Lachlan, No. 170, on Benduck Run, Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a marked tree, R 2, near the weaning paddock, on the north bank of the Murrumbidgee River, about 3 miles in a south-westerly direction from Benduck House, and bounded thence on the east by a line running north to the back boundary line of the run; on the west by a line 1 mile from and parallel to the east boundary line.

(No. 4.)

Pastoral District of Lachlan, No. 171, on Benduck Run, Murrumbidgee River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a marked tree R 1, on the north bank of the Murrumbidgee River, about 1½ mile north-east of Benduck House, and bounded thence on the east by a line running north to the back boundary line of the run; on the west by a line 1 mile from and parallel to the east boundary line.

No. 63.

T. BAILLIE, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Lachlan District,
Berambah Station,
12 October, 1865.

SIR,

In accordance with a notice in the *Government Gazette*, I beg to apply for a water reserve on this run, now in my occupation, the licensee being J. Strachan. The approximate boundaries of said reserve are from a point on the Murrumbidgee River, immediately to the west of the half section of 320 acres already applied for at Berarambah Home Station, running north 8 miles, west 1 mile, and south to the Murrumbidgee River.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS BAILLIE.

Commissioner to report.—A.O.P.—19.

Yes.—20.

Forwarded to Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Lachlan District.

The Commissioner will have the goodness to report on this application at his earliest convenience.—A. O. MORIARTY.—B.C.—23 October, /65.

No. 64.

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No. 64.

T. BAILLIE, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Lachlan District,
Benerambah Station,
12 October, 1865.

SIR,

In accordance with a notice in the *Government Gazette*, I beg to apply for a water reserve on this run, now in my occupation, the licensee being J. Strachan. Amended description prepared for Gazette.

The approximate boundaries of said reserve are from a point on the Murrumbidgee River, immediately to the west of the pre-emptive section of 640 acres already applied for, on the boundary of Cuba Station, running north 8 miles, west 1 mile, and south to the Murrumbidgee River.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS BAILLIE.

Commissioner to report.—A.O.P.—19.

Ycs.—20.

Forwarded to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Lachlan District.

The Commissioner will have the goodness to report on this application at his earliest convenience.—A. O. MORIARTY.—B.C.—23 October, '65.

No. 65.

MR. COMMISSIONER BECKHAM to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Binalong, 25 November, 1865.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt, under blank cover, 23rd October, 1865, of the accompanying applications from Thomas Baillie for two reserves for water supply to the Benerambah Run, and beg leave to state that I consider the reserves applied for are absolutely necessary for the beneficial occupation of the country for pastoral purposes, and beg to recommend the acceptance of the applications for the proposed reserves.

I have, &c.,
EDGAR BECKHAM,
C. C. Lands.

Perhaps the Surveyor General could deal with this case by charting.

Referred accordingly.—A.O.M.—B.C., 9 January, 1866.

The starting point for this run is indefinite. The applicant should state or furnish a sketch, shewing the distance of the 320 acres referred to in the description.—J.E.

Referred to C. C. C. Lands.—J.E.

No. 66.

MR. COMMISSIONER BECKHAM to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Binalong, 26 November, 1865.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to transmit, herewith enclosed, three applications from Mrs. Kelly for reserves for water supply to the Calabash Run, and beg leave to state that I consider the reserves applied for are absolutely necessary for the beneficial occupation of the country for pastoral purposes, and beg to recommend the acceptance of these applications for the proposed reserves.

I have, &c.,
EDGAR BECKHAM,
C. C. Lands.

Refer to Surveyor General as to previous reservations for water supply on this creek.—A.O.M.—B.C., 9 January, 1866.

No previous reservation for this run.—P.F.A.
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

[Enclosures

[Enclosures in No. 66.]

(No. 1.)

W. & S. Kelly to Mr. Commissioner Beckham.

Calabash,

25 November, 1865.

Sir,

I beg to forward all these applications for 640 acres each, for proposed reservation for water supply on the Calabash Run, in conformity with your Circular of the 16th October, 1865, which I trust will meet your approval.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS KELLY,
(*pro* W. KELLY AND SARAH KELLY.)

(No. 2.)

Proposed Reserve No. 1.

Situate on the south side of the East Branch of the Willawang Creek: Commencing on the East Branch of Willawang Creek, at the spot where the eastern marked line of the population boundary of the township of Marengo crosses Willalong Creek, and bounded on the north by said creek till a point is reached 80 chains east-north-east of the population boundary; bounded on the west by a line running south-south-east 80 chains; on the south by a line parallel to north boundary line 80 chains distant; on the east by a line 80 chains from and parallel to west boundary line—to include 640 acres.

(No. 3.)

Proposed Reserve No. 2.

Situated at the Round Waterhole and commencing at a box-tree marked E 2 east of said round waterhole 28 chains, and on the western boundary line of the Marengo Township Population Reserve; bounded on the north by a line 80 chains west through the centre of the Round Waterhole; on the east by the population line in a southerly direction 80 chains; on the south by a line 80 chains from and parallel to north boundary; on the west by a line 80 chains from and parallel to east boundary line—to include a portion of 640 acres.

(No. 4.)

Proposed Reserve No. 3.

Situated at Wanbanumba Gap: Commencing at a gum-tree, marked F 3, 4 chains east of Wanbanumba Creek; bounded on the north by a line across Wanbanumba Creek and extending west 80 chains; on the east by a line extending south 80 chains; on the south by a line extending 80 chains from and parallel to north boundary line; on the west by a line 80 chains from and parallel to east line—to include 640 acres.

(No. 5.)

Pastoral District of Lachlan.

No. 177, on Calabash Run, at Wambanumbah Gap, containing 1 square mile. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a gum tree marked F 3, distant 4 chains east of Wambanumbah Creek, and bounded thence on the north by a line crossing Wambanumbah Creek bearing west 80 chains; on the east by a line bearing south 80 chains; on the south by a line bearing west 80 chains; and on the west by a line bearing north 80 chains.

(No. 6.)

Pastoral District of Lachlan.

No. 178, on Calabash Run, at the Round Waterhole, containing 1 square mile. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a box-tree E 2, 28 chains east of the Round Waterhole, being on the western boundary of the Marengo Population Reserve; and bounded thence on the north by a line bearing west 80 chains (through the centre of the Round Waterhole); on the east by the population boundary bearing southerly 80 chains; on the south by a line bearing west 80 chains; and on the west by a line bearing north 80 chains.

(No. 7.)

Pastoral District of Lachlan.

No. 179, on Calabash Run, Willawang Creek, containing 1 square mile. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Eastern Branch of Willawang Creek at a point where the eastern marked line of the population boundary of Marengo crosses Willawang Creek; and bounded thence on the north by Willawang Creek, to a point 1 mile east-north-east of the population boundary; on the west by a line bearing south-south-east 80 chains; on the south by a line parallel to the north boundary and 80 chains distant therefrom; and on the east by a line parallel with and distant 80 chains from the western boundary.

No. 67.

MESSRS. BROWN & Co., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Mortray Station, *via* Forbes,

1 November, 1865.

Sir,

We have the honor to request that the portions of land described in the enclosed descriptions, marked respectively A and B, forming portions of our run known as Mortray, may be reserved from sale for water supply to said run.

A plan of the run, with the reserves thereon colored green, accompanies the descriptions.

We have, &c.,

BROWN & CO.

Commissioner Beckham to report.—A.O.M.—B.C., 14 November, /65.

[Enclosures]

CROWN LANDS.

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[Enclosures in No. 67.]

(No. 1.)

A.

Lachlan District.

No. 163, Mortray Run, Omar Creek. Area—about 1,280 acres. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the western side of Omar Creek, at a marked tree, M1, distant 20 chains southerly from the home station hut; and bounded on the east by that creek 1 mile in a southerly direction; on the south by a line bearing west 2 miles; on the west by a line bearing north 1 mile; and on the north by a line bearing east, and parallel to the north boundary line, to the commencing point on said creek.

(No. 2.)

B.

Lachlan District.

No. 164, Mortray Run, Omar Creek. Area—about 1,280 acres. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the western side of Omara Creek, at a marked tree M II, distant 1 mile north from station hut; and bounded on the east by that creek for 1 mile in a northerly direction; on the north by a line bearing west 2 miles; on the west by a line bearing south 1 mile; and on the south by a line bearing east, and parallel to the north boundary line, to the commencing point on said creek.

No. 68.

MR. COMMISSIONER BECKHAM to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office, Binalong,
26 November, 1865.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt (under blank cover, 14 November, /65) of the accompanying applications from Messrs. Brown and Co., *per* Mrs. C. Goodwin, for two reserves for water supply to the Mantry Run, and beg leave to state that I consider the reserves applied for absolutely necessary for the beneficial occupation of the country for pastoral purposes, and beg leave to recommend the acceptance of the applications for the proposed reserves.

I have, &c.,

EDGAR BECKHAM,
C. C. Lands.

May be referred to Surveyor General.—A.O.M.—B.C., 9 January, /66.

This application exceeds the limits allowed. The application should be amended to one-fifth the frontage of the run.

Referred to C.C.C. Lands.—J.E.

No. 69.

MR. COMMISSIONER BECKHAM to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office, Binalong,
25 November, 1865.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to transmit, herewith enclosed, five applications from Mr. Pring, for reserves for water supply to the Crowther and Narra Allan Runs, and beg leave to state that I consider the reserves applied for are absolutely necessary for the beneficial occupation of the country for pastoral purposes, and beg to recommend the acceptance of the applications for the proposed reserves.

I have, &c.,

EDGAR BECKHAM,
C. C. Lands.

Refer to Surveyor General as to previous reservations on this run.—A.O.M.—B.C., 9 January, /66.

No reservations have yet been made for this run. A sketch should be furnished, shewing the stations referred to, and other points of commencement stated in the description.—J.E.

[Enclosures

[Enclosures in No. 69.]

(No. 1.)

J. Pring, Esq., to Mr. Commissioner Beckham.

Crowther, Marengo,
11 November, 1865.

Sir,

Referring to the enclosed applications for reserves for water supply to my Narra Allan and Crowther Creek Runs, I beg to inform you that my frontage to Crowther Creek is about $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles on both sides of the creek. My frontage to Narra Allan Creek is about 7 miles on both sides of the creek; and my frontage to Stoney Creek is about $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles on its western side.

I have, &c.,
JOHN PRING.

(No. 2.)

Lachlan District.

No. 172, Crowther Creek Run, Crowther Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a tree marked T on the eastern bank of Crowther's Creek, $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile southerly from the south-western corner of John Pring's 165 acres; and bounded on the north by a line bearing west to the western boundary of the run; again from the marked tree by a line bearing east to the eastern boundary of the run; and bounded on the south by a line parallel to and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the north boundary line.

(No. 3.)

Lachlan District.

No. 173, Narra Allan Run, Narra Allan Creek, containing 2 square miles. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point on Narra Allan Creek 25 chains southerly from John Pring's lower sheep station hut, and bounded on the south by a line bearing east 1 mile; on the east by a line bearing north 1 mile; on the north by a line bearing west 2 miles; on the west by a line bearing south 1 mile; and again on the south by a line bearing east 1 mile to the point of commencement.

(No. 4.)

Lachlan District.

No. 174, Narra Allan Run, Narra Allan Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point on Narra Allan Creek, 20 chains northerly from John Pring's upper sheep station hut, and bounded on the north by a line bearing east to the eastern boundary of the run; again from the said point by a line bearing west to the western boundary of the run; bounded on the south by a line parallel to and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the north boundary.

(No. 5.)

Lachlan District.

No. 175, Narra Allan Run, Stoney Creek, containing about 1 square mile. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point on Stoney Creek $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile northerly from Molloy's Old Station, and bounded on the north by a line bearing west 1 mile; on the west by a line bearing south 1 mile; on the south by a line bearing east to Stoney Creek; and on the east by Stoney Creek to the point of commencement.

(No. 6.)

Lachlan District.

No. 176, Narra Allan Run, Narra Allan Creek, containing about 1 square mile. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on western bank of Narra Allan Creek, where the track to Illunie leaves that creek, and bounded on the north by a line bearing west 1 mile; on the west by a line bearing south 1 mile; on the south by a line bearing east 1 mile to Narra Allan Creek; and on the east by that creek to the point of commencement.

No. 70.

MR. COMMISSIONER BECKHAM to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Binalong, 25 November, 1865.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to transmit, herewith enclosed, seven applications from Mr. Thomas D'Arcey (for Mr. Phelps) for reserves for water supply to the Thelangerine West Run, and beg leave to state that I consider the reserves applied for are absolutely necessary for the beneficial occupation of the country for pastoral purposes, and beg to recommend the acceptance of the applications for the proposed reserves.

I have, &c.,

EDGAR BECKHAM,

C. C. Lands.

The depth of the run from frontage to back boundary may be added, and the papers sent to Surveyor General.

Refer accordingly.

This application is for seven reserves, each $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile—total frontage $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles—for reserves 27 the frontage of the run and depth of the run.

Referred to C.C.C. Lands.—P.F.A.

[Enclosures

[Enclosures in No. 70.]

(No. 1.)

T. D'Archy, Esq., to Mr. Commissioner Beckham.

Oxley Station,
Lachlan River, Hay,
14 November, 1865.

Sir,

I have the honor to apply to you, on behalf of J. L. Phelps, for the accompanying reserves on Thelangerine West, Lachlan River.

I am, &c.,
THOMAS D'ARCHY, J.L.

(No. 2.)

Pastoral District of Lachlan.

No. 201, on Thelangerine West Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Lachlan River (south bank), at the north-west corner of portion 1, at Oxley; and bounded thence, on the west, by a line south to the back boundary of the run; and on the east by a line $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from and parallel to the western boundary.

(No. 3.)

Pastoral District of Lachlan.

No. 200, on Thelangerine West Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the south bank of the Lachlan River, at the north-east corner of the Wandthin Reserve No. 29, Lachlan District, and bounded thence on the west by a line south to the back boundary of the run; and on the east by a line $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from and parallel to the western boundary.

(No. 4.)

Pastoral District of Lachlan.

No. 199, on Thelangerine West Run, Lachlan River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a marked tree, R 3, on the south bank of the Lachlan River, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in a south-easterly direction from the north-east corner of reserve No. 200; and bounded thence on the west by a line south to the back boundary of the run; and on the east by a line $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from and parallel to the western boundary.

(No. 5.)

Pastoral District of Lachlan.

No. 198, on Thelangerine West Run, Lachlan River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the south bank of the Lachlan River, at the north-west corner of J. L. Phelps pre-emptive right; and bounded thence, on the east, by a line south to the back boundary of the run; and on the west by a line $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from and parallel to the eastern boundary.

(No. 6.)

Pastoral District of Lachlan.

No. 197, on Thelangerine West Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the south bank of the Lachlan River, at the north-east corner of J. L. Phelps' pre-emptive right; and bounded thence on the west by a line south to the back boundary of the run; and on the east by a line $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from and parallel to the western boundary.

(No. 7.)

Pastoral District of Lachlan.

No. 196, on Thelangerine West Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a marked tree, R 6, on the south bank of the Lachlan River about one mile and a quarter in an easterly direction from the north-east corner of reserve 197; and bounded thence on the west by a line south to the back boundary of the run; and on the east by a line $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from and parallel to the western boundary.

(No. 8.)

Pastoral District of Lachlan.

No. 195, on Thelangerine West Run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a marked tree R 7 on the south bank of the Lachlan River about one mile and three quarters in an easterly direction from the north-east corner of reserve No. 196; and bounded thence on the west by a line south to the back boundary of the run; and on the east by a line $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from and parallel to the western boundary.

No. 71.

W. D. CAMPBELL, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Pastoral District of Lachlan.

No. 180, Ann's Vale or Canger Run, Burrowa River. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the north-east corner-pin of Mr. Campbell's 960 acres on the Burrowa River, and bounded on part of the south by the northern boundary of that land; thence by a line to the station known as Jack's Old Hut; thence to Goba Creek; on the east by the Burrowa River, 1 mile; and on the north by a line running parallel to the south boundary to Goba Creek aforesaid.

May

May be charted. Referred to Surveyor General for disposal.—B.C., 8th January, 1866.—A.O.M.—Urgent.

Jack's Old Hut is not shewn on the office maps, or the portion of Goba Creek, the portion can be charted so far as joining Mr. Campbell's 960 acres.

Referred to Crown Lands Commissioner.—J.W.E.

No. 72.

MESSRS. WANT AND WANT to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Murrumbidgee District.

142, Pitt Street,
Sydney, 1 December, 1865.

BARHAM RUN.

SIR,

At the instance of Messrs. Sutherland and Lee, the licensees of the above run, we beg to forward three applications for purchase of certain improved Crown Lands under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, together with 28 applications for cattle camp reserves, and plan therein referred to, and shall be obliged by your informing us as early as practicable whether such applications will be entertained.

I have, &c.,

WANT & WANT.

Forward to Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, to whom it should have been addressed, and informed.—5 December.

Forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.—HENRY HALLORAN (for Surveyor General).—B.C., 8th December, 1865.

In five instances only does it appear that the lands sought to be reserved contain water—Nos. 4, 10, 17, 18, and 7—the other applications cannot therefore be recommended. With respect to those above enumerated, the application is transmitted to the Surveyor General in order that it may be determined, by reference to the extent of the other reservations on the Murray frontage, whether the wishes of the applicants can be given effect to.—A.O.M.—B.C., 21 December, 1865.

[Enclosures in No. 72.]

(No. 1.)

Messrs. A. Sutherland and B. Lee to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Barham, *via* Deniliquin,
21 November, 1865.

SIR,

We have the honor to apply that 640 acres may be reserved as a cattle camp, known as the Reed Beds Camp, on Barham Run, about 2 miles westerly from home-station, and being No. 9 on plan sent herewith.

We have, &c.,

ANDREW SUTHERLAND,
BENJAMIN LEE.

(No. 2.)

Messrs. A. Sutherland and B. Lee to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Barham, *via* Deniliquin,
21 November, 1865.

SIR,

We have the honor to apply that 640 acres may be reserved as a cattle camp, known as the Rookery Hut Camp, on Barham Run, 6 miles south-easterly from homestead, and being No. 10 on plan sent herewith.

We have, &c.,

ANDREW SUTHERLAND,
BENJAMIN LEE.

(No. 3.)

Messrs. A. Sutherland and B. Lee to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Barham, *via* Deniliquin,
21 November, 1865.

SIR,

We have the honor to apply that 640 acres may be reserved as a cattle camp, known as the Boundary Camp, on Barham Run, 2 miles westerly from Thule stock-yards, and being No. 11 on plan sent herewith.

We have, &c.,

ANDREW SUTHERLAND,
BENJAMIN LEE.

(No. 4.)

CROWN LANDS.

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(No. 4.)

Messrs. Sutherland & Lee to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Barham, *via* Deniliquin,
21 November, 1865.

SIR,

We have the honor to apply that 640 acres may be reserved as a cattle camp, known as the Point Camp, or Barham Run, 5 miles easterly from homestead, and being No. 12 on plan sent herewith.

We have, &c.,

ANDREW SUTHERLAND,
BENJAMIN LEE.

(No. 5.)

Messrs. Sutherland & Lee to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Barham, *via* Deniliquin,
21 November, 1865.

SIR,

We have the honor to apply that 640 acres may be reserved as a cattle camp, known as the One Tree Camp, or Barham Run, 1 mile west of angle of boundary fence, and being No. 13 on plan sent herewith.

We have, &c.,

ANDREW SUTHERLAND,
BENJAMIN LEE.

(No. 6.)

Messrs. Sutherland & Lee to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Barham, *via* Deniliquin,
21 November, 1865.

SIR,

We have the honor to apply that 640 acres may be reserved as a cattle camp, known as the Scrub Camp, Barham Run, about 5 miles southerly from homestead, and being No. 3 on plan sent herewith.

We have, &c.,

SUTHERLAND & LEE.

(No. 7.)

Messrs. Sutherland & Lee to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Barham, *via* Deniliquin,
21 November, 1865.

SIR,

We have the honor to request that 640 acres may be reserved as a cattle camp, known as the Water-hole Camp, Barham Run, about 2 miles south-westerly from Thule Homestead. This is the only permanent water on that part of the run, and being No. 4 on plan sent herewith.

We have, &c.,

SUTHERLAND & LEE.

(No. 8.)

Messrs. Sutherland & Lee to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Barham, *via* Deniliquin,
21 November, 1865.

SIR,

We have the honor to apply that 640 acres may be reserved as a cattle camp known as the Meadow Camp, Barham Run, about 6 miles southerly from homestead, and being No. 5 on plan sent herewith and colored green.

We have, &c.,

SUTHERLAND & LEE.

(No. 9.)

Messrs. Sutherland & Lee to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Barham, *via* Deniliquin,
21 November, 1865.

SIR,

We have the honor to apply that 640 acres may be reserved as a cattle camp, known as the Pine Hill Camp, on the Barham Run, about 2 miles southerly from homestead, and being No. 6 on plan sent herewith and colored green.

We have, &c.,

SUTHERLAND & LEE.

(No. 10.)

Messrs. Sutherland & Lee to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Barham, *via* Deniliquin,
21 November, 1865.

SIR,

We have the honor to apply that 640 acres may be reserved as a cattle camp, known as the Homestead Camp on Barham Run, about 2 miles westerly from homestead, and being No. 7 on plan sent herewith.

We have, &c.,

SUTHERLAND & LEE.

CROWN LANDS.

(No. 11.)

Messrs. Sutherland & Lee to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Barham, *via* Deniliquin,

21 November, 1865.

Sir,

We have the honor to apply that 640 acres may be reserved as a cattle camp, known as the Paddy's Camp or Barham Run, about 4 miles westerly from homestead, and being No. 8 on plan sent herewith.

We have, &c.,

SUTHERLAND & LEE.

(No. 12.)

Messrs. Sutherland & Lee to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Barham, *via* Deniliquin,

21 November, 1865.

Sir,

We have the honor to apply that 640 acres may be reserved as a cattle camp, known as the Kangaroo Camp on the Barham Run, 4 miles southerly from homestead, and being No. 2 on plan sent herewith.

We have, &c.,

SUTHERLAND & LEE.

(No. 13.)

Messrs. Sutherland & Lee to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Barham, *via* Deniliquin,

21 November, 1865.

Sir,

We have the honor to apply that 640 acres may be reserved as a cattle camp, known as the White Gate Camp, or Barham Run, Murray River, Murrumbidgee District, about 2 miles south-easterly from homestead, north, south, east, west—each line being 80 chains, and 40 chains from a box-tree marked 1 over WGO on the camp referred to, and being No. 1 on plan sent herewith.

We have, &c.,

SUTHERLAND & LEE.

(No. 14.)

Messrs. Sutherland & Lee to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Barham, *via* Deniliquin,

21 November, 1865.

Sir,

We have the honor to apply that 640 acres may be reserved as a cattle camp on the Barham Run, and known as the Orky Camp, about 4 miles easterly from homestead, and being No. 15 on plan, sent herewith.

We have, &c.,

SUTHERLAND & LEE.

(No. 15.)

Messrs. Sutherland & Lee to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Barham, *via* Deniliquin,

21 November, 1865.

Sir,

We have the honor to apply that 640 acres may be reserved as a cattle camp, known as the Post Hole Main Camp, on Barham Run, about 5 miles easterly from homestead, and being No. 14 on plan sent herewith.

We have, &c.,

SUTHERLAND & LEE.

(No. 16.)

Messrs. Sutherland & Lee to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Barham, *via* Deniliquin,

21 November, 1865.

Sir,

We have the honor to apply that 640 acres may be reserved as a cattle camp, known as the Road Camp, on Barham Run, 2 miles southerly from homestead, and being No. 16 on plan sent herewith.

We have, &c.,

SUTHERLAND & LEE.

(No. 17.)

Messrs. Sutherland & Lee to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Barham, *via* Deniliquin,

21 November, 1865.

Sir,

We have the honor to apply that 640 acres may be reserved as a cattle camp, known as the Tailing Camp, on the Barham Run, 1 mile easterly from homestead, and being No. 17 on plan, sent herewith.

We have, &c.,

SUTHERLAND & LEE.

(No. 18.)

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(No. 18.)

Messrs. Sutherland & Lee to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Barham, *via* Deniliquin,
21 November, 1865.

Sir,

We have the honor to apply that 640 acres may be reserved as a cattle camp, known as the Old Yard Camp, on Barham Run, 3 miles north-westerly from homestead, and being No. 19 on plan, sent herewith.

We have, &c.,
SUTHERLAND & LEE.

(No. 19.)

Messrs. Sutherland & Lee to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Barham, *via* Deniliquin,
21 November, 1865.

Sir,

We have the honor to apply that 640 acres may be reserved as a cattle camp, known as the Wyurnyll Camp, on Barham Run, 5 miles westerly from homestead, and being No. 20 on plan sent herewith.

We have, &c.,
SUTHERLAND & LEE.

(No. 20.)

Messrs. Sutherland & Lee to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Barham, *via* Deniliquin,
21 November, 1865.

Sir,

We have the honor to apply that 640 acres may be reserved as a cattle camp, known as the White Cow Camp, on Barham Run, about 7 miles westerly from homestead, and being No. 21 on plan sent herewith.

We have, &c.,
SUTHERLAND & LEE.

(No. 21.)

Messrs. Sutherland & Lee to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Barham, *via* Deniliquin,
21 November, 1865.

Sir,

We have the honor to apply that 640 acres may be reserved as a cattle camp, known as the Cutting Out Camp, on the Barham Run, 8 miles westerly from homestead, and being No. 22 on plan sent herewith.

We have, &c.,
SUTHERLAND & LEE.

(No. 22.)

Messrs. Sutherland & Lee to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Barham, *via* Deniliquin,
21 November, 1865.

Sir,

We have the honor to apply that 640 acres may be reserved as a cattle camp, known as the Pine Tree Hut Camp, on the Barham Run, 8 miles westerly from homestead, and being No. 23 on plan sent herewith.

We have, &c.,
SUTHERLAND & LEE.

(No. 23.)

Messrs. Sutherland & Lee to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Barham, *via* Deniliquin,
21 November, 1865.

Sir,

We have the honor to apply that 640 acres may be reserved as a cattle camp, known as the Barham Run, 6 miles from homestead, and being No. 24 on plan sent herewith.

We have, &c.,
SUTHERLAND & LEE.

(No. 24.)

Messrs. Sutherland & Lee to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Barham, *via* Deniliquin,
21 November, 1865.

Sir,

We have the honor to apply that 640 acres may be reserved as a cattle camp known as the Pollick Camp, on Barham Run, 9 miles westerly from homestead, and being No. 25 on plan sent herewith.

We have, &c.,
SUTHERLAND & LEE.

(No. 25.)

(No. 25.)

Messrs. Sutherland & Lee to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Barham, *via* Deniliquin,
21 November, 1865.

Sir,

We have the honor to apply that 640 acres may be reserved as a cattle camp, known as the Eagle Hut camp, on Barham Run, 11 miles south-westerly from homestead, and being No. 26 on plan sent herewith.

We have, &c.,
SUTHERLAND & LEE.

(No. 26.)

Messrs. Sutherland & Lee to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Barham, *via* Deniliquin,
21 November, 1865.

Sir,

We have the honor to apply that 640 acres may be reserved as a cattle camp, known as the Pine Camp, on Barham Run, 10 miles southerly from homestead, and being No. 27 on plan sent herewith.

We have, &c.,
SUTHERLAND & LEE.

(No. 27.)

Messrs. Sutherland & Lee to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Barham, *via* Deniliquin,
21 November, 1865.

Sir,

We have the honor to apply that 640 acres may be reserved as a cattle camp, known as the Main Camp, on Barnham Run, 10 miles southerly from homestead, and being No. 28 on plan sent herewith.

We have, &c.,
SUTHERLAND & LEE.

No. 73.

E. FLOOD, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

120, Botany-street,
Sydney, 11 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose two applications for reserves from sale for water supply to the squatting runs—Walla Walla, Lachlan District, Currawabitty, Wellington District—licensed by me, accompanying a rough sketch made by the superintendent in charge, and to request that you will favourably consider and recommend the application.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD FLOOD,
(*per* HENRY LANE.)

May be referred to the Surveyor General.—A.O.M.—B.C., 9 Jan., 1866.

The descriptions in this case are so nearly right, that I can scarcely return it for amendment.—P.F.A.—9 Jan.

No reservations have yet been made for this run. These reserves cannot be charted without a sketch shewing the stations referred to in the descriptions. I cannot check the extent of frontage.

Referred to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.—P.F.A.

The reservation notified in *Government Gazette*, 24th November, 1865, was for the benefit of J. B. Suttors's Walla Walla Run.—P.F.A.

[Enclosures in No. 73.]

(No. 1.)

W. H. Seale, Esq., to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Walla Walla, 2 December, 1865.

Sir,

I wish to have reserved, for the benefit of the run known as Walla Walla, in the Lachlan District, the undermentioned portions: Commencing at a box-tree on the Bundaburra Lagoon or Creek marked D 4, running west $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile; by a line running north extending back 1 mile; by a line east $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile; by a line south to the tree marked D 4. Also, commencing at a gum-tree H 6 running a line north-west $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; by a line easterly of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; by a line of $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south-east; by a line westerly to the tree marked H 6 on the Bundaburra Lagoon or Creek. This lagoon or creek is divided by a fence running between Bundaburra and Walla Walla Runs. I have drawn a line pointing out the fence; so by this fence being there the cattle have only two watering places on the back of the run.

Also, a reserve commencing at a box-tree on the Lachlan River, distant about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile westerly from the Parsonage, marked E 5; running a west line fronting the River Lachlan 1 mile; by a line south extending back 1 mile; by a line east of 1 mile; by a line north to the tree marked E 5.

W. H. SEALE.

(No. 2.)

CROWN LANDS.

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(No. 2.)

W. H. Scale, Esq., to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Sir,

I wish to have reserved for the benefit of the run known as Carrawabitty, in the Wellington District, the undermentioned portions: Commencing on the Lachlan River, at a box-tree marked B 3, distant about a mile from the yard in a westerly direction, reserving 1 mile of the river frontage, extending back $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile by a north line, taking in the main oak camp, running a west line of 1 mile towards the Cabondary Range, taking in the main watering place for the cattle known as Booga Waterhole.

Also, a reserve on the same run: Commencing at a box-tree marked AC, on the boundary line between the Carrawabitty and Bogubagil Runs, distant about 1 mile from the Carrawabitty House in an easterly direction, running north $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; by a line west 2 miles, running south $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile crossing the creek, running east to the tree marked AC, taking in the Big Lagoon. The creek you see described as the Island Creek is an arm of the river which fills only when the river is flooded, and as the river falls the water runs out of this creek into the river again, therefore it is not permanent water.

W. H. SEALE.

No. 74.

MESSRS. T. & G. LANG to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

No. 15, Bligh-street,
Sydney, December,

Sir,

As the lessees of the Mungadal Back Block Run, we have the honor to request that unless those portions of that run are reserved from conditional purchase which are colored red and yellow respectively on the map hereunto annexed, it will be impossible probably to depasture stock on the said run, and its value will be most materially diminished.

We have, therefore, the honor to request that you will cause, before the expiration of the present year, those portions of the run which are shewn on the said map, colored red, and marked "Proposed camp reserve," and also those portions colored yellow, and marked "Proposed water reserve," to be proclaimed as reserves from conditional purchase.

We have, &c.,

THOS. & GIDEON LANG.

No descriptions. Inform.—A.O.P.—Special.

No. 75.

MESSRS. T. & G. LANG to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

No. 15, Bligh-street,
Sydney, December,

Sir,

We have the honor to transmit herewith applications for water reserves and camps required for stock and temporary water supply on the Mungadal Back Block Run, together with a tracing of the run, shewing the approximate positions of the reserves applied for.

We have, &c.,

THOS. & GIDEON LANG,

(per R. PEEL RAYMOND.)

The reserves in yellow may be adopted, and so many of the others as come within the limit prescribed by the memo.—P.F.A.—4 January.

No. 76.

MESSRS. T. & G. LANG to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

No. 15, Bligh Street,
Sydney, 9 January, 1866.

Sir,

We have the honor to transmit herewith applications for water reserves and camps required for stock and temporary water supply on the Bungadal (Back Block) Run, together with a tracing of the run shewing the approximate positions of the reserves applied for.

We have, &c.,

THOS. & GIDEON LANG,

(per R. P. RAYMOND.)

[Enclosures

[Enclosures in No. 76.]

APPLICATIONS for Reserves from sale on the Mungadal (Back Block) Run required for camp, and temporary water supply.

(No. 1.)

No. 455, Pastoral District of Murrumbidgee, Mungadal Back Block Run, 1,280 acres, at the south-east corner of the run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the south-east corner of the run, and bounded on the south by a line west 1 mile to the south-east corner of pre-emptive purchase of 640 acres; on the west by a line north 2 miles, being the eastern boundary of that pre-emptive purchase and its prolongation northerly; on the north by a line east 1 mile; and on the east by the eastern boundary of the run bearing south 2 miles to the starting point, including the greater portion of the large swamp at the south-east corner.

(No. 2.)

No. 456, Mungadal Back Block Run, 640 acres at the Green Swamp. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a post marked MB over 5 about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile south-easterly from the Green Swamp Hut, and bounded on the south by a line west 1 mile; on the west by a line north 1 mile; on the north by a line east 1 mile; and on the east by a line south 1 mile to the starting point.

No. 457, Mungadal Back Block, 1,280 acres at Palmer's Dam. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a post marked MB over 6 about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south from Palmer's Dam, and bounded on part of the south by a line west 1 mile; on the west by a line north 1 mile; on the north by a line east 2 miles; on the east by a line south 1 mile; and on the remainder of the south by a line west 1 mile to the starting point, Palmer's Dam being about the centre of reserve, and also including portion of two swamps.

(No. 3.)

No. 458, Mungadal Back Block, 1,280 acres, at the Long Swamp at the north-east corner of the run. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a post marked MB over 9 about 3 miles south-easterly from the dam on the Abercrombie Creek, and bounded on the north by a line east 2 miles; on the east by a line south 1 mile; on the south by a line west 1 mile; and on the west by a line north 1 mile to the starting point. The northern and southern boundary lines intersecting a large swamp near the north-eastern corner of the run.

(No. 4.)

No. 459, Mungadal Back Block Run about 4 square miles, south of Abercrombie Creek 9 square miles. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the western boundary of the run at a post marked M over B1 about 2 miles south from the north-west corner of the run; and bounded on the north by a line east to the east boundary of the run; on the south by a line parallel with and distant 1 mile from the northern boundary bearing west to the western boundary aforesaid.

No. 460, Mungadal Back Block Run, between Palmer's Dam and the south boundary of the run, 4 square miles. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point marked MB over 2 on the Deniliquin Road to the Whim at Midgeclink, and bounded on the south by a line west $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; on the west by a line north 1 mile; on the north by a line east $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; on the east by a line south 1 mile; and again on the south by a line west $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the starting point.

No. 77.

G. EASON, Esq., to MR. COMMISSIONER BECKHAM.

Gegullalong,
26 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that two portions of my run, descriptions of which I annex, may be reserved from conditional purchase as water reserves.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE EASON.

As the within descriptions may probably be charted, the papers are forwarded to the Surveyor General.—A.O.M.—B.C., 8 January, 1866.

[Urgent.]

I cannot identify the land; the party had better furnish a sketch from the Land Agent's map at Burrowa.

Referred back to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

[Enclosures in No. 77.]

Pastoral District of Lachlan.

(No. 1.)

No. 187, Gegullalong Run, Gegullalong Creek, containing about $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point 20 chains east of the junction of a small creek with Gegullalong Creek, and distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from George Eason's portion No. 117 of Gegullalong Parish, and bounded on the east by a line extending northerly from this point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the boundary of the run; bounded on the south by a line commencing at the same point and extending westerly 1 mile, and about 1 mile in length, to the boundary of the run.

(No. 2.)

No. 188, Gegullalong Run, Davy's Creek, containing about 1 square mile. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point in the west boundary of—Barker's conditional purchase distant 40 chains northerly from Davy's Creek, and bounded on the north by a line running west from this point about 1 mile in length to the boundary of the run; bounded on the east by a line commencing at the same point and running 40 chains southerly to Davy's Creek, and from Davy's Creek by the west boundary of—Barker's conditional purchase 40 chains southerly; bounded on the south by a line $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in length, parallel with the north boundary, and distant from it 1 mile, to the boundary of the run.

No. 78.

No. 78.

P. MOLONEY, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

No. 7617—19 December, 1865.

No. 181, on Stoney Creek Run, in the Lachlan District. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the north-west corner of P. Moloney's pre-emptive purchase of 320 acres on Stoney Creek, and bounded on the south by a line thence east to the Burrowa River; on the east by the Burrowa River, northerly, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in a straight line; on the north by a line thence west to the Stoney Creek; and on the west by that creek, to the point of commencement.

May be limited.

Referred to Surveyor General.—A.O.M.—Urgent.—B.C., 8 January, 1866.

This does not exceed the frontage of the run, and can be charted.

Referred to C. C. C. Lands.—P.F.A.—B.C., 22/2/66.

No. 79.

MESSRS. T. & G. LANG to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

7581—18 Dec., /65.

SIR,

As the lessees of the Mundagal Run, we have the honor to represent that unless those portions of that run are reserved from conditional purchase which are colored red and yellow respectively on the map hereunto annexed, it will be impossible profitably to depasture stock on the said run, and its value will be most materially diminished.

We have, therefore, the honor to request that you will cause, before the expiration of the present year, those portions of the run which are shewn on the said map, colored red, and marked "Proposed camp reserve," and also those portions colored yellow, and marked "Proposed water reserve," to be proclaimed as reserved from conditional purchase.

We have, &c.,

THOS. & GIDEON LANG.

Tracing enclosed.—J.W.E.

No descriptions as in other cases.—A.O.P.—Special.

Apparently no reservations have yet been made for this run. Referred to the C.C.C. Lands.—J.W.E.

No. 80.

MESSRS. T. & G. LANG to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

No. 15, Bligh-street,
Sydney, December.

SIR,

We have the honor to transmit herewith applications for water reserves and camps, required for stock and temporary water supply, on the Mundagal Run, together with a tracing of the run, shewing the approximate positions of reserves applied for.

We have, &c.,

THOS. & GIDEON LANG.

(per R. PEEL RAYMOND.)

[Enclosures in No. 80.]

APPLICATIONS for reserves from sale on the Mungdal Run, required for camps and temporary water supply.

(No. 1.)

Mungdal Camp Reserve, No. 1.—Mungadal Run, 640 acres, at Gideon's Clump Hut.

Commencing from a post marked M over 3, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south-easterly from Gideon's Clump Hut, and bounded on the east by a line north 1 mile; on the north by a line west 1 mile; on the west by a line south 1 mile; and on the south by a line east 1 mile to the starting point, including portion of the swamp.

(No. 2.)

Camp Reserve, No. 2.—Mundagal Run, 640 acres.

Commencing on the west boundary of the reserve for water supply No. 1, at a point 5 miles south from the north-west corner of that reserve, and bounded on the north by a line west 1 mile; on the west by a line south 1 mile; on the south by a line east 1 mile; and on the east by the west boundary of reserve No. 1 aforesaid, bearing north 1 mile, to the starting point, including a swamp.

(No. 3.)

Camp Reserve No. 3.—Mungadal Run, 640 acres, at Murray's Clump.

Commencing from a post marked M over 5, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south-easterly from Murray's Clump Hut, and bounded on the east by a line north 1 mile; on the north by a line west 1 mile; on the west by a line south 1 mile; and on the south by a line east 1 mile to the starting point, including the northern portion of the swamp.

No. 4.

(No. 4.)

Camp Reserve No. 4.—Mungadal Run, 640 acres, at Dismal Swamp.

Commencing from a post marked W upside down over 6, about half a mile north-easterly from a cultivation paddock near Dismal Swamp, and bounded on the north by a line west 1 mile; on the west by a line south 1 mile; on the south by a line east 1 mile; and on the east by a line north 1 mile to the starting point, and including portion of Dismal Swamp.

(No. 5.)

Camp Reserve No. 5.—Mungadal Run, 1,280 acres, at Dooley's Water-holes.

Commencing from a post marked W upside-down over 7, about a quarter of a mile north-westerly from a hut about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east from Dooley's Water-holes, and bounded on the west by a line south 1 mile; on the south by a line east 2 miles; on the east by a line north 1 mile; and on the north by a line west 2 miles to the starting point, including Dooley's Water-holes.

(No. 6.)

Mungal Camp Reserve No. 6.

Commencing from a post marked W upside down over 8, about 2 miles westerly from the point where the road to Mungadal house branches from the main road to Hay, and bounded on the east by a line north half a mile; on the north by a line west 1 mile; on the west by a line south 1 mile to the starting point.

(No. 7.)

Mungal Camp Reserve No. 7.

Commencing from a post on the Murrumbidgee River, about 2 miles south-easterly from the stock yard, and bounded on the north by a line east 1 mile; on the east by a line south 1 mile; on the south by a line west 1 mile; and on the west by a line north 1 mile to the starting point.

Mungal Run, No. 7.—640 acres.

Commencing at a point on the northern edge of the large swamp which intersects the western boundary fence of the run, about 4 miles and 20 chains south from the north-west corner of the run; about 65 chains east from said west boundary fence, and bounded on the west by a line north 10 chains; thence on the north by a line bearing east 1 mile; thence on the east by a line bearing south 1 mile; thence on the south by a line bearing west 1 mile; thence on the west by a line bearing north, and intersecting the swamp, 70 chains to the starting point.

(No. 8.)

APPLICATIONS for reserves from sale on the Mungadal Run, required for watering stock.

No. 467.—Mungadal Run, Murrumbidgee River, about 12 square miles.

The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, at a post marked W upside-down over 1, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile westerly from the weaning paddock, and bounded on the east by a line south to the back boundary of the run; and on the west by a line parallel with and distant 1 mile from the eastern boundary.

No. 468.—Mungadal Run, Murrumbidgee River, 6 square miles.

The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a post marked W upside down over 2, on the Murrumbidgee River, about one mile and a half westerly from the lambing yards, and bounded on the east by a line south to the back boundary of the run; on the west by a line parallel with and distant $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the eastern boundary.

(No. 9.)

APPLICATIONS for reserves from sale on the Mungadal Run, required for camps and temporary water reserve.

No. 461.—Mungadal Run—640 acres at Gideon's Clump Hut.

The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a post marked W upside down over 3, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile south-easterly from Gideon's Clump Hut, and bounded on the east by a line north 1 mile; on the north by a line west 1 mile; on the west by a line south 1 mile, and on the south by a line east 1 mile to the starting point.

No. 462.—Mungadal Run—640 acres.

The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the west boundary of reserve for water supply No. 467, at a point 5 miles and 60 chains south from the north-west corner of that reserve, on the Murrumbidgee River, and bounded on the north by a line west 1 mile; on the west by a line south 1 mile; on the south by a line east 1 mile; and on the east by part of the west boundary of reserve No. 467 aforesaid, bearing north 1 mile to the starting point, including a swamp.

(No. 10.)

No. 463.—Mungadal Run—640 acres, at Murray's Clump.

The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point marked W upside-down over 5, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile south-easterly from Murray's Clump Hut, and bounded on the east by a line north 1 mile; on the north by a line west 1 mile; on the west by a line south 1 mile, and on the south by a line east 1 mile to the starting point, including the northern portion of the swamp.

No. 464.—Mungadal Run—640 acres, at Dismal Swamp.

The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point marked W upside-down over 6, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north-easterly from a cultivation paddock near Dismal Swamp, and bounded on the north by a line west 1 mile; on the west by a line south 1 mile; on the south by a line east 1 mile; and on the east by a line north 1 mile to the starting point, and including a portion of Dismal Swamp.

(No. 11.)

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(No. 11.)

No. 465.—Mungadal Run—1,280 acres at Dooley's Water-holes.

The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a post marked W upside-down over 7, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile north-westerly from a hut about a mile and a half easterly from Dooley's Water-holes, and bounded on the west by a line south 1 mile; on the south by a line east 2 miles; on the east by a line north 1 mile; and on the north by a line west 2 miles to the starting point, including Dooley's Water-hole.

No. 466.—Mungadal Run—640 acres.

The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point on the northern edge of the large swamp which intersects the western boundary fence of the run, about 4 miles and 20 chains south from the north-west corner of the run, and about 65 chains east from the said boundary fence; and bounded on part of the west by a line north 10 chains; thence on the north by a line bearing east 1 mile; thence on the east by a line bearing south 1 mile; thence on the south by a line bearing west 1 mile; thence on the remainder of the west by a line bearing north, and intersecting the swamp 70 chains to the starting point.

No. 81.

R. G. COUSINS, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

7631—19 Decr., /65.

Pastoral District of Lachlan.

No. 193, Wardry Run, Murrumbidgee River, containing 16 square miles. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point on the Murrumbidgee River, being the south-east corner of Messrs. Rea and Angel's western pre-emptive portion of 320 acres; and bounded on the west by a line running north 5 miles; and on the east by a line running parallel to the last line, and distant 1 mile therefrom.

No. 194, Wardry Run, Murrumbidgee River, containing 16 square miles. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the south-west corner of Messrs. Rea and Angel's eastern pre-emptive portion of 320 acres; and bounded on the east by a line running north 5 miles; and on the west by a line running parallel to the last line, and distant 1 mile therefrom.

The above water reserves may be charted. Referred accordingly to Surveyor General. The cattle camps applied for not appearing to contain water, cannot be recommended in form.—A.O.M.—B.C., January, 1866.

This application is for two reserves for water supply, each 1 mile wide; and three camps, each 1 square mile. The frontage asked for (total) is 2 miles—a quarter of the frontage of the run. May probably be referred for amendment—one-fifth only to be allowed.—J.W.E.

Forward to C.C.C. Lands.

No. 82.

R. G. COUSINS, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

WARDRY.

~~Description of proposed cattle camp reserve, called Pine Ridge: Commencing at a point on the west boundary line of proposed water reserve No. 1, distant about 3 miles north from the south east corner thereof; and bounded on the south by a line running west 1 mile; on the north by a line running east 1 mile; and on the east by a line running south 1 mile, to commencing point.~~

~~Tom's Camp: Commencing at a point on the west boundary line, distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north from south west corner of proposed water reserve No. 2; and bounded on the south by a line running west 1 mile; on the west by a line running north 1 mile; on the north by a line running east 1 mile; and on the east by a line running south 1 mile, to commencing point.~~

~~Sand Hill Camp: Commencing at a point on the east boundary line of the Wardry Run, distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north from the south east corner thereof; and bounded on the south by a line running west 1 mile; on the west by a line bearing north 1 mile; on the north by a line bearing east 1 mile; and on the east by a line bearing south 1 mile, to commencing point.~~

No. 83.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to R. G. COUSINS, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 10 January, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to your application of _____ for reserves for water supply, on the Wardry Run, received in this office on the 19th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that the frontage reserves proposed have been recommended for approval.

The reserves applied for as cattle camps do not appear to include or contain water, and cannot therefore be recommended for reservation for water supply.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
C.C.C. Lands.

No. 84.

MARTHA RYAN to THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS, LACHLAN.

7624—19 Dec., /65.

DESCRIPTIONS of reserves from sale for water supply on the Dunderaligo Run.

No. 1 Reserve, on the west side of the Dunderaligo Creek: Commencing at an apple-tree, marked M, 10 chains north-east from Barber's Inn, the above tree being corner-pin of purchased land—the reserve to extend 1 mile up the creek; bounded on the north by a line running along marked tree line, being the boundary of purchased land, to extend 1 mile back; bounded on the south by a line running parallel with the northern boundary, to extend 1 mile back; bounded on the west by a line joining the two extremities of northern and southern boundaries.

No. 2 Reserve, on the eastern side of Dunderaligo Creek: Commencing at a point, (gum-tree) marked M, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.N.W. of Sheep Station Hut (on purchased land)—the reserve to extend 1 mile down the creek; bounded on the east by a line running north-east, extending to the boundary of the run; bounded on the west by a line 1 mile from, and running parallel with the eastern line, extending to the boundary of the run; bounded on the north by a line joining the two extremities of eastern and western boundaries.

No. 3 Reserve, on the Licking Creek (no permanent water there), on the west side: Commencing at a box-tree, marked M, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E.S.E. from Sheep Station Hut, on Licking Creek—the reserve to extend 1 mile down the creek; bounded on the south by a line running west, extending to the boundary line; bounded on the north by a line running parallel to the southern boundary, extending to the boundary of the run; bounded on the west by a line joining the two extremities of southern and northern boundaries.

No. 4 Reserve, on the eastern side of the Stoney Creek, to extend 1 mile up the creek: Commencing at a box-tree, marked M, about 3 chains to the south-east of boundary line, between the Dunderaligo and Illalong Runs; bounded on the west by a line running E.N.E., extending 1 mile back; bounded on the east by line running parallel with the western boundary, extending 1 mile back; on the north by a line joining the two extremities of the western and eastern boundaries.

Reserve on the Currinago Run, Currinago Creek—the reserve to extend 1 mile down the above creek, north side: Commencing at an apple-tree, marked M, 10 chains to south-west of Dwyer's Paddocks; bounded on the east by a line running E.N.E., extending back to the boundary of the run; bounded on the west by a line running parallel with the eastern boundary, extending to boundary of the run; bounded on the north by a line joining the two extremities of eastern and western boundaries.

MARTHA RYAN.

These can probably be charted. Referred to the Surveyor General to be dealt with.—A.O.M.—B.C., 8 January, 1866.

Referred to the C.C.C. Lands.—P.F.A.

[Enclosures in No. 84.]

(No. 1.)

Pastoral District of Lachlan.

No. 182 on Curinago Run, Curinago Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the northern side of Curinago Creek at an apple tree marked M distant 10 chains to the south-west of Darcey's Paddocks, and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing east-north-east to the boundary of the run; on the west by a line parallel with and distant 1 mile from the eastern boundary on the south by Curinago Creek.

(No. 2.)

Pastoral District of Lachlan.

No. 183 on Dunderalligo Run, Stoney Creek, containing 1 square mile. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the eastern side of Stoney Creek at a box tree marked M about 3 chains to the south-east of the boundary dividing Dunderalligo and Illalong Runs, and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing east-north-east 1 mile; on the east by a line parallel with and distant 1 mile from the western boundary; on the north by a line 1 mile; on the south by Stoney Creek.

(No. 3.)

Pastoral District of Lachlan.

No. 184 on Dunderalligo Run, Licking Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the western side of Licking Creek at a box-tree marked M about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-east from the Sheep Station Hut, on Licking Creek; and bounded thence on the east by that creek, downwards, 1 mile; on the south by a line bearing west to the boundary of the run; on the north by a line parallel with and distant 1 mile from the southern boundary.

(No. 4.)

(No. 4.)

Pastoral District of Lachlan.

No. 185 on Dunderalligo Run, Dunderalligo Creek. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the eastern side of Dunderalligo Creek at a gum-tree marked M about 1½ miles north-north-west of the Sheep Station Hut, on the purchased land; and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing north-east to the boundary of the run; on the west by a line parallel with and distant 1 mile from the eastern boundary; on the west by the creek 1 mile.

(No. 5.)

Pastoral District of Lachlan.

No. 186, Dunderalligo Run, Dunderalligo Creek, containing 1 square mile. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the western side of Dunderalligo Creek at an apple-tree marked M 10 chains north-east from Barber's Inn, being the south-eastern corner of F. Allman and M. Murray's 320 acres, and bounded thence on the north by the southern boundary of that land, and its continuation bearing west 1 mile; on the west by a line bearing south 1 mile; on the south by a line bearing east to Dunderalligo Creek; and on the east by that creek, downwards, to the point of commencement.

No. 85.

GEO. MACLEAY, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

32, Hunter Street,
Sydney, 19 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to apply that the 16 portions of land, situated on my run called Singorambah, in the district of Murrumbidgee, which are particularly described on the next sheet, and tinted green on the accompanying sketch, may be reserved from sale as camps for stock for the use of the said run.

I have, &c.,
GEO. MACLEAY,
(by his Attorney W. W. BILLYARD.)

Referred to Surveyor General with relation to the previous applications yesterday transmitted, 65/6651.—A.O.M.—B.C., 22 December, 1865.

Five reservations for water supply have been notified for this run (*vide Government Gazette, Supplement*, 273, 30 December, 1865), as per sketch herewith, including about one-fifth of the frontage of the run. This application is for cattle camps, neither of which is shewn to contain water.

Referred to Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.—J.W.E.

[Enclosures in No. 85.]

APPLICATIONS from George Macleay, Esq., for camp reserves, Singorambah Run.

(No. 1.)

Camp at Maley's Sand-hill.

640 acres at Maley's Sand-hill, having for its centre a hut situate about ½ a mile from west boundary of Singorambah Run, and about 9 miles from the Murrumbidgee River.

Eilginbah.

640 acres at Eilginbah Camp, having for its centre an old hut situate about 8 miles in a southerly direction from Mulburragar Point on the Murrumbidgee River.

Windaliwidrooki or Ward's Gunyah.

640 acres at Windaliwidrooki Camp, having for its centre an old gunyah, situated about 7 miles in a south-easterly direction from Mulburranga Point on the Murrumbidgee River.

(No. 2.)

Medinmeree or Old Pines.

640 acres at Medinmeree or Old Pines Camp, having for its centre an old hut, situate about 7 miles from Singorambah homestead in a south-westerly direction.

Wahwool or Castle Rug.

640 acres at Wahwool or Castle Rug Camp, having for its centre an old burnt hut, situate about 6 miles in a southerly direction from Singorambah homestead.

Fiddlers' Hole.

640 acres at Fiddlers' Hole, having for its centre a hut situate about 2 miles south of Eunan-brennan Point, Murrumbidgee River.

Old Gum Creek Station.

640 acres at the Old Gum Creek Station, having for its centre a hut situate about 10 miles in a north-westerly direction, from the south-east corner of Singorambah Run.

(No. 3.)

Fenced-in Waterhole.

640 acres at the Fenced in Waterhole Camp, running south-east from the waterhole, situate 8 miles in a north-easterly direction from the south-west corner of Singorambah Run.

Ward's

Ward's Sand-hill.

640 acres at Ward's Sand-hill Camp, situated about 5 miles in a north-easterly direction from the south-west corner of Singorambah Run.

The Shingled Hut.

640 acres at the Shingled Hut, running easterly from hut, which is situate about 1 mile from the south-west corner, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the west boundary of Singorambah Run.

Weeleduralooki.

640 acres at Weeleduralooki Camp, having for its centre a hut situate about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a north-westerly direction from the north-east corner of Singorambah Run, block B.

(No. 4.)

Campbell's Sand-hill.

640 acres at Campbell's Sand-hill Camp, situate about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the north-east corner of Singorambah Run, block B, having for its centre an old hut in a westerly direction.

Coombil.

640 acres at Coombil Camp, having for its centre an old hut, situated about 1 mile from the north-east corner of Singorambah Run, block B, having for its centre an old hut in a westerly direction.

Murrogobabidine or Pigeon House.

640 acres at Murrogobabidine or Pigeon House Camp, having for its centre a hut situated about 7 miles in a north-westerly direction from the south-east corner of Singorambah Run.

Fotherby's Camp.

640 acres at Fotherby's Camp, situate about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a north-easterly direction from the south-west corner of Singorambah Run, block D.

(No. 5.)

Old Stockyard.

640 acres at the Old Stockyard, on the road from Togrannen to Conargo, having for its centre the old yard situate about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a direction a little east of north, from the south-west corner of Singorambah Run, block B.

N.B.—The approximate positions of the various localities are shown on the accompanying sketch.

No. 86.

MESSRS. COX AND KEANE to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Wagga Wagga,
11 December, 1865.

SIR,

We beg to enclose eleven applications for reserves for water and cattle camps on our run, Pullitop, which please receive for your confirmation and acknowledgment.

Yours, &c.,

COX AND KEANE,
(Per JOHN COX.)

[Enclosures in No. 86.]

APPLICATIONS for reserves from sale of water supply to Pullitop Run, in the Murrumbidgee District.

(No. 1.)

Appraised area 45,000 acres.

No. 1 reserve: Commencing at a box-tree marked A on north-east bank of Pullitop Creek, 4 chains 22 links north-east of an old hut known as the Skeleton hut, and bounded on the east by a line running south about 2 miles; a line running north from said $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; bounded on the north by 1 mile west from the thence parallel to the eastern boundary line.

9 December, 1865.

We have, &c.,
COX & KEANE.

(No. 2.)

Appraised area 45,000 acres.

No. 2 reserve: Commencing at a gum-tree marked B on Bourk's Creek, 2 chains east from junction of the Grave Yard and Bourk's Creek, on the east by a line 2 miles north, and from said tree 1 mile running south; thence south 1 mile west, and from and parallel to the eastern boundary line.

9 December, 1865.

We have, &c.,
COX & KEANE.

(No. 3.)

Appraised area 45,000 acres.

No. 3 reserve: Commencing at a gum-tree marked C on the south bank of Bourk's Creek, 4 chains 3 rods west of the junction of Ford's Gully and Bourk's Creek, on the west by a line running 1 mile south, and on the north by a line running east 1 mile up Bourk's Creek, and from and parallel to the western boundary line.

9 December, 1865.

We have, &c.,
COX & KEANE.

(No. 4.)

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(No. 4.)

Appraised area 45,000 acres.

No. 1 reserve of 640 acres: Commencing at a box-tree marked C in the centre of a cattle camp, 1 chain 2 rods north-east of Bell's Wash-pen; the said tree being in the centre of the 640 acres applied for.

We have, &c.,
COX & KEANE.

9 December, 1865.

No. 2 reserve of 640 acres: Commencing at a gum-tree marked D in the centre of a cattle camp, 1 chain 2 rods north of an old hut known as Brennan's Hut, the said tree being in the centre of the 640 acres applied for.

We have, &c.,
COX & KEANE.

9 December, 1865.

(No. 5.)

APPLICATIONS for reserves from sale for water supply and cattle camps for the Pullitop Run, in the Murrumbidgee District.

Appraised area 45,000 acres.

No. 3 Reserve of 640 acres: Commencing at a box-tree marked E in the centre of a cattle camp known as the Gove Yard Camp, 7 chains 17 links north-north-east from an old fenced in yard, the said tree being in the centre of the 640 acres applied for.

We have, &c.,
COX & KEANE.

9 December, 1865.

No. 4 Reserve of 640 acres: Commencing at an apple-tree marked F in the centre of a cattle camp known as the Rocky Waterhole Camp 3 chains north-north-west from the Rocky Water Hole, the said tree being in the centre of the 640 acres applied for.

We have, &c.,
COX & KEANE.

9 December, 1865.

(No. 6.)

APPLICATION for reserves from sale for temporary water supply and cattle camps for Pullitop Run, in the Murrumbidgee District.

Appraised Area 45,000 acres.

No. 5 Reserve of 640 acres: Commencing at a gum-tree marked G in the centre of a cattle camp, known as the Red Woman's Camp, 1 chain north-north-west from the Red Woman's Hut, the said tree being in the centre of the 640 acres applied for.

We have, &c.,
COX & KEANE.

9 December, 1865.

No. 6 Reserve of 640 acres: Commencing at a gum-tree marked H in the centre of a cattle camp known as the New Forest Camp, 1 chain 1 rod south-south-east from J. N. Clay's Old Hut, said tree being in the centre of the 640 acres applied for.

We have, &c.,
COX & KEANE.

9 December, 1865.

(No. 7.)

Appraised area 45,000 acres.

No. 7 Reserve of 640 acres: Commencing at an apple-tree marked I in the centre of a cattle camp known as the Bald Hill Camp, 2 chains north of the Dirty Lick Hole, in the old forest, said tree being in the centre of the 640 acres applied for.

We have, &c.,
COX & KEANE.

9 December, 1865.

No. 8 Reserve of 640 acres: Commencing at a box-tree marked J in the centre of a cattle camp known as Kean's Camp 1 chain north-east from a waterhole, said tree being in the centre of the 640 acres applied for.

We have, &c.,
COX & KEANE.

9 December, 1865.

No. 87.

JOHN HAY, Esq., M.P., to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 19 December, 1865.

SIR,

Having learned that it is considered desirable to limit reserves, as a general rule, to those cases where they are connected with the use of temporary water, I think it but fair to the applications made by myself, to bring before your notice the fact that they are so connected in most instances—indeed, in all those runs where a fifth only of the frontage has been applied for in water reserves.

It

It certainly did not appear to me to be necessary to state this, as it really enhances the value of a reservation, although at the same time I may be allowed to remark that cattle do very seldom form camps, except in the vicinity of water either temporary or permanent.

I beg to append a schedule, shewing the peculiar circumstances in this respect, of some of the reservations for camps which I have sought for.

I am, &c.,
JOHN HAY.

[Enclosures in No. 87.]

(No. 1.)

District—Murrumbidgee.
Run—Teegar.
Lessee—J. Hay.

Camp Reserves—Further particulars.

Camp Reserve No. 1 is in connection with and includes a temporary hole called the Bangganite Swamp.

Camp Reserve No. 2 is in connection with and includes a temporary waterhole on the ana-branch called the Cunningrah Creek.

Camp Reserve No. 3 is in connection with and secures access to water in the ana-branch called the Little Neimar.

Camp Reserve No. 4 is in connection with and secures access to the Pisson Waterhole.

(No. 2.)

District—Murrumbidgee.
Run—Beremegad.
Lessee—John Hay.

Camp Reserves—Further particulars.

Camp Reserve No. 1 is in connection with and includes temporary waterhole called the Merribil Lagoon.

Camp Reserve No. 2 is in connection with and includes a temporary waterhole called the Grindamill Swamp.

Camp Reserve No. 3 is in connection with and includes a made waterhole called Ward's Hut Waterhole.

Camp Reserve No. 4 is in connection with and includes a made waterhole called Two-mile Waterhole.

Camp Reserve No. 5 is in connection with and includes a made waterhole called Cumba Cumba Waterhole.

No. 88.

C. D. BARDWELL, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Oberne, Tarcutta,
8 December, 1865.

SIR,

I beg you will reserve the following places, described as under. These include water reserves and cattle camps:—

640 acres.	From a tree marked M at a place	} On east side of creek.
	known as Brooke's Flat	
640 acres.	Do. Horning Hole do.	} On west side of creek.
640 acres.	Do. Little Plain Camp	
640 acres.	Do. Waterhole Bedding do.	

I remain, &c.,

CHARLES D. BARDWELL.

Insufficiently described.—Send memo.—21.

No. 89.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to C. D. BARDWELL, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 22 December, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 4th instant, applying for reserves for water supply on the Oberne Run, I have the honor to inform you that the proposed reserves are insufficiently described, and cannot therefore be recommended.

I forward for your information and guidance, as to what is required, a printed copy of a memorandum in reference to the formation of reserves for water supply.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 90.

CROWN LANDS.

183

No. 90.

J. COX, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

East Mangoplar,
Wagga Wagga,
11 December, 1865.

SIR,

I beg to enclose four applications for reserves on my run No East, Mangoplar, for your confirmation, and will feel obliged by your acknowledging the same.

I have, &c.,
JOHN COX.

[Enclosures in No 90.]

APPLICATIONS for reserve from sale for water supply to North-east Mangoplar Run, in the Murrumbidgee District.

(No. 1.)

Appraised Area—20,000 acres.

No 1 Reserve: Commencing at a box-tree marked IC on the north-east side of the Pullitop Creek, about 2 chains north of the junction of M'Cloud's Creek and Pullitop Creek; bounded on the north by a line east about 2½ miles; and thence on the west by a line running 1 mile up the creek south from and parallel to the northern boundary line.

I have, &c.,
JOHN COX,
8 December, 1865.

(No. 2.)

Appraised Area—20,000 acres.

No. 2 Reserve: Commencing at a gum-tree marked IC on the north-east bank of Pullitop Creek, about 9 chains 57 links east by south from where the Old Albury Road crossed the Pullitop Creek; and bounded on the north by a line east about 4 miles to the eastern boundary of the run; and bounded on the west by a line 1 mile south up the creek from and parallel to the northern boundary line.

I have, &c.,
JOHN COX,
8 December, 1865.

(No. 3.)

Application for reserve from sale for temporary water supply and cattle camp for North-east Mangoplar Run in the Murrumbidgee District.

Appraised Area—20,000 acres.

No. 1 Reserve of 640 acres: Commencing at a Currajong-tree marked C 4 in the centre of a cattle camp known as the Rocky Fall Camp, about 8 chains west of Darlow's Old Hut, the said tree being in the centre of the 640 acres applied for.

I have, &c.,
JOHN COX,
8 December, 1865.

(No. 4.)

Appraised Area—20,000 acres.

No. 2 Reserve of 640 acres: Commencing at a box-tree marked C 5, in the centre of a cattle camp 4 chains west-south-west from Maguire's Springs, the said tree being the centre of the 640 acres applied for.

I have, &c.,
JOHN COX,
8 December, 1865.

No. 91.

G. FORSYTH, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Wagga Wagga, 23 December, 1865.

SIR,

I beg to enclose applications for eight cattle camp reserves on Barambula Run, held under lease by Mr. John Donnelly, for your approval and confirmation. Please acknowledge receipt of the same.

Yours, &c.,
GEO. FORSYTH.

[Enclosures

[Enclosures in No. 91.]

(No. 1.)

Murrumbidgee District.
Barambula Run—Appraised area, 50,000 acres.
Lessee, John Donnelly.
Application for cattle camp reserve.

Description.

Reserve No. 1.—Commencing at a marked tree, broad-arrow over A1C, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Barambula head station in an easterly direction, and extending 1 mile east, 1 mile west, 1 mile north, and 1 mile south.

Reserve No. 2.—Commencing at a marked tree, broad-arrow over A.2.C., about 2 miles south of tree marked broad-arrow over A.1.C. in application for No. 1 reserve, and extending 1 mile east, 1 mile west, 1 mile north, and 1 mile south.

JOHN DONNELLY.

Barambula, Wagga Wagga,
23 December, 1865.

(No. 2.)

Murrumbidgee District.
Barambula Run—Appraised area, 50,000 acres.
Lessee, John Donnelly.
Application for cattle camp reserve.

Description.

Reserve No. 3.—Commencing about 2 miles west of tree marked broad-arrow over A. 2. C. in application for reserve No. 2, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in a southerly direction from Barambula head station at a tree marked broad-arrow over A. 3. C., and extending therefrom 1 mile east, 1 mile west, 1 mile north, and 1 mile south.

Reserve No. 4.—Commencing about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in a south-easterly direction from tree marked broad-arrow over A. 3. C. in application for reserve No. 3, at a tree marked broad-arrow over A. 4. C., and extending therefrom 1 mile east, 1 mile west, 1 mile north, and 1 mile south.

Reserve No. 5.—Commencing about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a south-easterly direction from tree marked broad-arrow over A. 4. C. in application for reserve No. 4, at a tree marked broad-arrow over A. 5. C., and extending therefrom 1 mile east, 1 mile west, 1 mile north, and 1 mile south.

JOHN DONNELLY.

Barambula, Wagga Wagga,
23 December, 1865.

(No. 3.)

Murrumbidgee District.
Barambula Run—Appraised area, 50,000 acres.
Lessee, John Donnelly.
Application for cattle camp reserves.

Description.

Reserve No. 6.—Commencing about 2 miles in a south-easterly direction from tree marked broad-arrow over A. 5. C. in application for reserve No. 5 at a tree marked broad-arrow over A. 6. C., and extending therefrom 1 mile east, 1 mile west, 1 mile south, and 1 mile north.

Reserve No. 7.—Commencing about 1 mile west from tree marked broad-arrow over A. 6. C. in application for reserve No. 6 at a tree marked broad-arrow over A. 7. C., and extending therefrom 1 mile east, 1 mile west, 1 mile south, and 1 mile north.

Reserve No. 8.—Commencing about 4 miles in a north-westerly direction from the tree marked broad-arrow over A. 7. C. in application for reserve No. 7 at a tree marked broad-arrow over A. 8. C., and extending 1 mile east, 1 mile west, 1 mile south, and 1 mile north.

JOHN DONNELLY.

Barambula, Wagga Wagga,
23 December, 1865.

No. 92.

G. FORSYTH, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Wagga Wagga, 11 December, 1865.

SIR,

I am requested by Mr. John Donnelly, of Barambula, Tarcutta Creek, to direct your attention to his application, which was posted to you on the 6th instant, claiming, as the lessee of Barambula Run, eight reserves of 1 square mile each as cattle camps on such run; and as Mr. Donnelly is doubtful whether such applications have been received, I beg to request your early reply, stating whether the applications are received, and at the same time to inform me whether any such applications for reserves will be received at your office after the 31st of the present month.

I have, &c.,
G. FORSYTH.

No. 93.

No. 93.

J. DONNELLY, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

*Murrumbidgee District.*Borambola Run—Appraised area, 50,000 acres—Lessee, John Donnelly.
Application for cattle camp reserve.

Description.

Reserve No. 2.—Commencing at a marked tree, in Mate's Gully, broad-arrow over A 2 C, about 2 miles south of a tree marked broad-arrow over A 1 C, in application for No. 1 reserve, and extending 1 mile east, 1 mile west, 1 mile north, and 1 mile south.

JOHN DONNELLY.

Borambola, Wagga Wagga,
3 January, 1865.

[Enclosures in No. 93.]

(No. 1.)

Murrumbidgee District.

Borambola Run—Appraised area, 50,000 acres.

Lessee, John Donnelly.

Application for cattle camp reserves.

Description.

Reserve No. 3.—Commencing about 2 miles west of a tree marked broad-arrow over A. 2. C. in application for reserve No. 2, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in a southerly direction from Borambola head station, at a tree marked broad-arrow over A. 3. C., and extending therefrom 1 mile east, 1 mile west, 1 mile north, and 1 mile south.Reserve No. 4.—Commencing about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in a south-easterly direction from tree marked broad-arrow over A 3 C in application for reserve No. 3, at a tree marked broad-arrow over A 4 C, on the Crambob Creek, at the Lick-hole Camp, and extending therefrom 1 mile east, 1 mile west, 1 mile north, and 1 mile south.Reserve No. 5.—Commencing about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a south-easterly direction from tree marked broad-arrow over A 4 C in application for reserve No. 4, at a tree marked broad-arrow A. 5. C., near Barret's old hut, and extending therefrom 1 mile east, 1 mile west, 1 mile north, and 1 mile south.

JOHN DONNELLY.

Borambola, Wagga Wagga,
3 January, 1865.

(No. 2.)

Murrumbidgee District.

Borambola Run—Appraised area, 50,000 acres.

Lessee, John Donnelly.

Application for cattle camp reserves.

Description.

Reserve No. 6.—Commencing about 2 miles in a south-easterly direction from tree marked broad-arrow over A. 5. C., in application for reserve No. 5, at a tree, marked broad-arrow over A. 6. C., at Jemy Thompson's old hut, and extending therefrom 1 mile east, 1 mile west, 1 mile south, and 1 mile north.

Reserve No. 7.—Commencing about 1 mile west from tree marked broad-arrow over A. 6. C. in application for reserve No. 6, at tree marked broad-arrow over A. 7. C. at the Green Bidding, and extending therefrom 1 mile east, 1 mile west, 1 mile south, and 1 mile north.

Reserve No. 8.—Commencing about 4 miles in a north-westerly direction from the tree marked broad-arrow over A. 7. C. in application for reserve No. 7, at a tree marked broad-arrow over A. 8. C., in the Major's Gully, and 70 chains in a north-westerly direction from south-west corner pin of John Gordon's 332 acres, and extending 1 mile east, 1 mile west, 1 mile south, and 1 mile north.

JOHN DONNELLY.

Borambola, Wagga Wagga,
3 January, 1865.

(No. 3.)

Murrumbidgee District.

Borambola Run—Appraised area, 50,000 acres.

Lessee, John Donnelly.

Application for cattle camp reserve.

Description.

Reserve No. 1.—Commencing at a marked tree, broad-arrow over A 1 C, on the Little Plain, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Borambola head station, in an easterly direction, and extending 1 mile east and west, and 1 mile north and south.

JOHN DONNELLY.

Borambola, Wagga Wagga,
3 January, 1865.

No. 94.

J. DONNELLY, Esq., to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

7484—14 Dec., /65.

SIR,

This is a thorough description of the camps in the back part of the run, as from instructions in the *Government Gazette* to protect us from the invaders of the pastoral interests of the colony.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN DONNELLY.

594—2 A

[Enclosure]

[Enclosure in No. 94.]

A LIST of Cattle Camps on Borombola Station.

Borombola, 7 December, 1865.

- No. 1.—Camp 2½ miles east from Borombola house.
 No. 2.—Camp 2 miles south from first camp, near Mate's Road—broad arrow over A 2 G.
 No. 3.—Read Hill Camp, 2 miles from second camp, 1½ mile south from Borombola House, on Crane Road—broad arrow over A 3 G.
 No. 4.—Licking-hole Camp, ½ a mile in a south-easterly direction from Read Hill Camp—broad arrow over A 4 G.
 No. 5.—Barrett's Hut Camp, 2½ miles in a south-easterly direction from Licking-hole Camp on Crane Road—broad arrow over A 5 G.
 No. 6.—Jamney Thompson's Camp, 2 miles in a south-easterly direction from Jamney Thompson's Camp—broad arrow over A 6 G.
 No. 7.—Green Biding Camp, 1 mile west from Jamney Thompson's Camp—broad arrow over A 7 G.
 No. 8.—Major's Gully Camp, about 4 miles north-west from Green Biding Camp, and 1 mile south-west from the south-west corner-pin of John Gordon's 332-acre grant.

JOHN DONNELLY.

No. 95.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to J. DONNELLY, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 27 December, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 7th instant, applying for reserves on the Borombola Run, I have the honor to inform you that the descriptions of the proposed reserves are insufficient to enable them to be dealt with, and I forward for your information and guidance printed copy of a memorandum which has been drawn up with a view to facilitate the disposal of applications for reserves for water supply.

I have, &c.,
 A. O. MORIARTY,
 C. C. C. Lands.

No. 96.

W. F. WYNDHAM, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Molroy, Bingera,
14 August, 1865.

SIR,

I wish—as I believe is legal—to have some water-loughs reserved on my run Molroy; one at a place known as the Herding Paddock, another in Horse-shoe Bend, and one opposite Thompson's free selection down the river from Bingera, all more than 5 miles apart. Please inform me the way to act.

I have, &c.,
 W. F. WYNDHAM.

No. 97.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to W. F. WYNDHAM, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 13 October, 1865.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 14th August last, I have the honor to enclose for your information a copy of a memorandum which has recently been prepared with reference to reserves from sale for water supply on squatting runs.

I have, &c.,
 A. O. MORIARTY,
 C. C. C. Lands.

No. 98.

No. 98.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MESSRS. MENZIES & DOUGLASS.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 31 October, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to inform you that your letter of the 14th instant has been referred, with its enclosures, to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Lachlan District, for his report on the reserves therein applied for—upon receipt of which you will be further informed.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 99.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MESSRS. MENZIES & DOUGLASS.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 7 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that your application on behalf of Messrs. Menzies and Douglass, of the 18th ultimo, for reserves for water, &c., on Pimpamba Run, has been referred for the report of Mr. Commissioner Beckham, upon receipt of which you will be further communicated with.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 100.

MESSRS. SEVERNE BROS. to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Benduck Station,
Hay, 19 October, 1865.

SIR,

We see by the papers that the reserves in this neighbourhood will be cancelled at the end of this year; and as that is the case, and the area they occupied is to be included in the runs they were taken from, we write now to ask if a part of the Tongool Reserve in the Benduck Run, may be converted into water reserves for the use of the station at the end of this year; and if so, we should be glad to know how much of it may be so converted, and if Government instructions will be given to have it marked out.

As we have purchased the Benduck Station from Mr. Barber (the late Crown tenant), we venture to hope that you will favour us with an answer at your earliest convenience.

We have, &c.,
SEVERNE BROTHERS.

No. 101.

MESSRS. SEVERNE BROS. to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 8 November, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your letter of the 19th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that any part of your run may, if necessary for its beneficial occupation for pastoral purposes, be reserved for water supply to an extent not exceeding one fourth of its frontage. I forward for your further information printed copy of a memorandum recently prepared with a view to facilitate the disposal of applications for such reserves.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 102.

No. 102.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to J. TYSON, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 8 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that your application of the 5th ultimo for reserves on your Juanbong Run has been referred to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Lachlan District for his early report, on receipt of which you will be further communicated with.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 103.

C. BUTTON, Esq., to THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Burren, Wee Waa,
17 October, 1865.

SIR,

In accordance with the late regulations of the Government,—with respect to the reserves of one fourth of the water frontages of the runs which I occupy, I have the honor to request that as Mr. Licensed Surveyor Chauncy is engaged in surveying the Pian Creek, in this neighbourhood, you will have the goodness to cause instructions to be forwarded to him from the Surveyor General to effect this object for me, or at least to report, in the first instance, on both classes of reserves that may be required, &c.

I have, &c.,
JOHN BUTTON,
(On behalf of CHARLES BUTTON, Lessee of Burren Run, &c.)

No. 104.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to C. BUTTON, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 6 November, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your letter on the 17th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that you are at liberty to apply for such reserves as you may consider necessary for the beneficial occupation of your run for pastoral purposes.

I beg to enclose, for your further information and guidance, printed copy of a memorandum which was recently drawn up with a view to facilitate the disposal of such applications.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 105.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS, to J. B. SUTTON, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 25 November, 1865.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, I have the honor to inform you that it will not be necessary for you to renew the applications forwarded to the Surveyor General for reserves from sale for water supply.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 106.

No. 106.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS, LACHLAN, BINALONG.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 28 November, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to communications which have been addressed to me by lessees of pastoral runs, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to inform me what circular you have issued to lessees of runs respecting the formation of reserves for water supply, &c. No such communication has been ordered or authorized by the Government, and the reference to you on this subject was for your own reports—not those of the parties interested.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 107.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to J. SMITH, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 6 December, 1865.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 8th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that the descriptions of water reserves on your runs, Merrowee, North and South, Lachlan District, stated by you to have been forwarded to this office have not been received.

2. Applications for the purchase of improved land should be made on the form A provided by the regulations, under which you will be allowed to purchase such a quantity of land, not exceeding 300 acres, as may, when appraised, be equivalent in value to the improvements.

I have, &c.,
A. O. PRETIOUS,
(*pro* Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.)

No. 108.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to A. THOMPSON, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 8 December, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 6th instant, applying on behalf of Mr. R. Robertson for certain water reserves, I have the honor to inform you that two of the reserves, namely, that of "Golla Rock," and described as "commencing on Coolabarragandy Creek, at the south-east corner, &c., &c.," and that for "Pekobutta," described as "commencing at the tree marked E; &c., &c.," have a frontage of more than 1 mile to the creek, and are, therefore, in excess of what it is proposed to allow.

In the description of another of the reserves, that for Bonona Rock, the extent of frontage is not specified.

I would, therefore, suggest that the applications should be amended.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 109.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to W. WALKER, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 9 December, 1865.

SIR,

In accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 6th instant, your applications of the 16th ultimo, for reserves on Mailman will now be considered as withdrawn, and I have the honor to return herewith the plan which accompanied that application.

I have, &c.,
A. O. PRETIOUS,
(*pro* Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.)

No. 110.

No. 110.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to W. P. FAITHFUL, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 19 December, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 2nd October last, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to forward, as early as possible, descriptions of the proposed reserves on your Brewareena Run, in accordance with the printed memorandum herein enclosed.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 111.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MESSRS. PAPPIN & SONS.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 19 December, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your letter of the 26th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that the descriptions of the reserves applied for in Red Plains and South Wanganella are not in accordance with the requirements of the memorandum—printed copy of which I enclose for your information—and are, therefore, returned for amendment.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

Enclosures:—Printed memorandum and returned description.

No. 112.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MESSRS. KAYE, BUTCHART, & Co.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 19 December, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your letters of the 18th October and the 13th instant, for reserves on your Nap Nap Blocks, I have the honor to inform you that as you in your separate applications included one-fourth of the frontage, the back reserves cannot, consistently with the terms of the memorandum, be recommended. At the same time, as it is possible that you may desire to modify your former application in such manner as to admit of a proportionate area of back land being allowed, it has been deemed preferable to delay acting upon either application until you should have had an opportunity of reconsidering the matter.

As to the watercourse applied to be reserved, I have the honor to inform you that improvements within the meaning of the Act are already by law excepted from conditional selection, but it is open to you to make a further representation on this subject, with full details of the works, locality, and expenditure, if you desire that your application should be specially considered and dealt with.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 113.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to J. STRACHAN, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 21 December, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 6th October last, applying on behalf of Mr. Frederick Taylor for reserves on—

Burrabogie, block A,

Do. do. B,

Mulberrygong, block A,

Do. do. B,—

I have the honor to inform you that the dams being already secured by law, it is unnecessary to reserve them.

Your application to reserve the land adjacent, to an arbitrary distance irrespectively of value, cannot be recommended, but it is open to the lessee to apply for the reservation of one-fourth of the water frontage of each block, under the terms of the memorandum, a copy of which I enclose for your information and guidance.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 114.

CROWN LANDS.

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No. 114.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to F. A. GWYNNE, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 21 December, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 26th October last, applying for water reserves on Murgah, I have the honor to inform you, in reference to Nos. 6 and 7, that the whole of the Billabong frontage has already been reserved.

Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 contain no water, and cannot, therefore, be reserved for water supply; and with respect to Nos. 16 and 17, all the frontage being secured, no back water can be allowed.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 115.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MESSRS. WATT & THOMSON.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 21 December, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your letter of the 30th October last, applying for reserves on Urana Run, I have the honor to inform you that those marked E, A, & D, have been recommended for approval, C & B not appearing to include water cannot be recommended.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 116.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MESSRS. T. & S. LEARMONTH.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 21 December, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your application of the 11th ultimo for reserves on the Nyrang Run, I have the honor to inform you that the water reserves 1 to 6 have been recommended for approval together with camp reserve No. 9.

The other proposed camp reserves, not containing water, cannot be recommended.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 117.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to F. VALLANT, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 21 December, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 11th ultimo, applying for reserves on the Chah Sing Run, I have the honor to inform you that the water reserves have been recommended for approval.

The others, not containing water, cannot be recommended.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 118.

No. 118.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to G. FAIRBURN, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 21 December, 1865.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 7th December covering applications for reserves on your Eli Elwah Block B, I have the honor to inform you that the reserve No. 12 has been recommended; and, as to the other proposed reserves, I have the honor to refer you to another communication of this day's date, in reply to your letter of the 7th October last.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 119.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to G. FAIRBURN, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 21 December, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 7th October, 1865, enclosing applications for camp reserves on the Eli Elwah Run, I have the honor to inform you that those numbered 4 and 7 respectively have been recommended to be reserved, the remaining reserves of the same character do not appear to contain water.

Improvements are already reserved, but it is open to you to renew your application for portions adjacent to the water artificially preserved by damming in lieu of those not now considered.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 120.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MESSRS. HENTY & NEILL.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 21 December, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your letter of the 5th instant, applying for reserves on the Round Hill Run, I have the honor to inform you that the lands applied for to be reserved are not sufficiently described. I enclose copy of a memorandum recently prepared, for your information and guidance in this respect.

In many instances, moreover, they do not appear contain any water, and in others they contain improvements. In the former case, the lands cannot be set apart for water supply; and in the latter, the improvements, if of the requisite value, are by law excepted from conditional purchase.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 121.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to J. WILSON, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 22 December, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 6th instant, for reserves on your Burrangong Run, I have the honor to inform you that Nos. 1, 2, and 3 have been recommended.

The full proportion of frontage being taken up by the water reserves, the applications for back reserves cannot be recommended.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

CROWN LANDS.

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No. 122.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MESSRS. M. & W. BRYANT.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 22 December, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your letter of the 27th October, applying for reserves on the Baalpool Run, I have the honor to inform you that the proposed reserves for cattle camps, 2, 3, 4, and 5, do not apparently contain any water, and cannot therefore be recommended.

Water reserve 4 is not sufficiently described in reference to starting point in connection with some known point, to enable it to be disposed of.

The remaining applications have been recommended.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 123.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to S. WILSON, ESQ.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 22 December, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 11th instant, applying, on behalf of Mr. James Tyson, for reserves on the Coree Run, I have the honor to inform you that the lands described do not appear to contain water, with the exception of the last——, and that is insufficiently described.

I forward, for your information and guidance, printed copy of a memorandum in reference to the formation of reserves for water supply.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 124.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MESSRS. WILSON BROS.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 22 December, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your letter of the 11th instant, applying for reserves on Yanko, Yanko Back, B, C, and D, and Thurrowa, and North Jereeldiree, I have the honor to inform you that—with the exception of those cases in which water obtained by artificial means exists, which are already protected by law in virtue of the improvements—the lands applied for do not appear to embrace water.

In the former class of cases the reservation would be unnecessary, and in the latter, contrary to the regulations.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 125.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to W. CAMPBELL, ESQ.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 22 December, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 28th ultimo, applying for water reserves on Conargo Back Blocks, A, B, and C, I have the honor to inform you that the improvements (dams) are secured under the Alienation Act; in addition to the frontage so secured, you may, upon sending proper descriptions, obtain reservations, in accordance with the printed memorandum herewith, to the extent of one-fourth of the frontage.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 126.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to A. CAMERON, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 22 December, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of 24th ultimo, applying for reserves on your Chowar Run, I have the honor to inform you that the proposed back reserves appear to contain no water, and cannot therefore be recommended. With respect to the proposed frontage, a sufficient description is not given to enable it to be dealt with.

I enclose, for your information and guidance, printed copy of a memorandum prepared in reference to the formation of those reserves.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 127.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MESSRS. WOOD BROS. & KIRK.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 22 December, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your applications for reserves on Pental Island, I have the honor to inform you that the whole island is already reserved from conditional selection under the notice dated 17 April, 1862.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 128.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to H. DARLOT, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 22 December, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 10th ultimo, applying for reserves on your Bundyalumlah Run, and for pre-emptive purchases, I have the honor to inform you that the whole of the frontage to the Billybong being already reserved, the back lands applied for cannot be recommended.

Your application will be at once forwarded to the Surveyor General, in order that the pre-emptive application may be disposed of.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 129.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to R. PATTERSON, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 22 December, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 6th instant, applying for reserves on Conargo and Conargo Back Block, I have the honor to point out that these applications were unaccompanied by any descriptions, and without these the applications cannot be dealt with.

I enclose, for your information and guidance, printed copy of a memorandum in reference to the formation of reserves for water supply.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 130.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MESSRS. MYLES & PATTERSON.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 22 December, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your letter of the 27th ultimo, applying for reserves on the Conargo, Boonook, and North Boonook Runs, I have the honor to point out that these applications were unaccompanied by any descriptions of the proposed reserves, without which the applications cannot be dealt with.

I enclose, for your information and guidance, printed copy of a memorandum in reference to the formation of reserves for water supply.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 131.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MESSRS. KAYE, BUTCHART, & CO.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 27 December, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your letter of the 25th ultimo, applying for reserves for water supply on the Quiamong Run, I have the honor to inform you that the Billybong frontage is already reserved. It is unnecessary to reserve the dams referred to.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 132.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to H. RICKETSON Esq.

Crown Lands Office
Sydney, 27 December, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your application of the 7th instant for reserves on Karaburry, I have the honor to inform you that, the whole of the frontage being included in a reserve, your application cannot be recommended as to back lands.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 133.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to S. WILSON, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 27 December, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 22nd ultimo, applying for reserves for water supply on the Coree Run, I have the honor to inform you that the Billabong frontage is already reserved from conditional sale, and no further reservation is therefore required.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 134.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to R. RAND, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 27 December, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 28th ultimo, applying for reserves for water supply on Urangeline, Mohonga, and South Mohonga Forest Runs, I have the honor to inform you that the descriptions of the several proposed reserves which accompanied your letter are defective, no connecting point being given. I enclose, for your information
and

and guidance, printed copy of a memorandum which has been drawn up with a view to facilitate the disposal of applications for reserves for water supply, and beg to direct your particular attention to the third paragraph in reference to descriptions.

It would be convenient also if the application were accompanied by a tracing shewing the proposed reserves.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 135.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to H. GLASS, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 27 December, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of inst., covering applications for water reserves and cattle camp reserves on the Nouranie Run, I have the honor to inform you that the water reserves applied for have been recommended for approval, but one-fourth (say) of the frontage having already been reserved for water supply, the application in respect of cattle camps cannot be recommended.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 136.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANES to D. FERGUSON, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 27 December, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your seven applications, dated . December, for further reserves on the Quat Quatta Run, I have the honor to inform you that one-fourth of the frontage of the run has already been reserved from sale, so that no further reserves on the back can be recommended.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 137.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MESSRS. T. & G. S. LANG.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 27 December, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your application of the 28th ultimo, for cattle camp reserve No. 2, on Mr. W. A. Broadribb's run Wanganella, I have the honor to inform you that if, as it appears, the land applied for to be reserved contains improvements, further reservation is unnecessary, such land being already by law excepted from conditional sale.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 138.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to — FAIRBURN, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 27 December, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 7th instant, applying for reserves on Eli Elwah A Run, I have the honor to inform you that the proposed reserve No. 18 has been recommended. The others either do not appear to contain water, or contain improvements. In the former case the lands could not be reserved for water supply, in the latter they are already excepted by law from conditional sale.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 139.

CROWN LANDS.

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No. 139.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to P. HENNESSY, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 27 December, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 15th instant, I have the honor to inform you that it is necessary that you should furnish descriptions of the water reserves you are desirous of having excepted from conditional purchase.

For your further information and guidance, I forward you printed copy of a memorandum, which has been prepared with a view to facilitate the disposal of applications for reserves for water supply.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 140.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to E. ASHCROFT, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 27 December, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 8th instant, applying for reserves on the run Tootal, I have the honor to inform you that Nos. 2 and 3 do not appear to include any water, and cannot therefore be recommended as reserves for water supply.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 141.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MESSRS. DANGAR, GILCHRIST, & Co.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 27 December, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your application of the 19th instant, on behalf of Messrs. Rutherford, McCulloch, and Sellar, for reserves on Book Book, I have the honor to inform you that the descriptions of the proposed reserves are insufficient to enable them to be dealt with. I enclose, for your information and guidance, printed copy of a memorandum which has been prepared with a view to facilitate the disposal of applications for reserves for water supply.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 142.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to T. E. LANCE, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 2 January, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 17th November, applying for water reserves on your Darcy's Plains Run, I have the honor to inform you that one of the reserves proposed by you is 2 miles wide, and cannot, therefore, be recommended.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 143.

No. 143.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to J. R. STREET, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 5 January, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 4th October, applying on behalf of Messrs. P. & A. Street for water reserves on Condobolin Run, I have the honor to inform you that 1 mile frontage is the measured allowance for reserves of the class applied for. I have therefore to suggest that you should forward an amended application, and enclose for your information and guidance printed copy of a memorandum which has been prepared with a view to facilitate the disposal of such applications.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 144.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to G. R. CALDWELL, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 6 January, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to your application of the 20th ultimo, for reserves on your Thule Run, I have the honor to inform you that the full fourth of the frontage on the Thule Lagoon has been allowed, and that the applications for the cattle camps, &c., being in excess of the reservation authorized by the instructions for water supply, cannot be recommended.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 145.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to G. R. CALDWELL, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 6 January, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 20th ultimo, applying for reserves for water supply on the Tantman Run, I have the honor to inform you that a fourth of the frontage has been recommended for reservation. The cattle camps applied for, being in excess of the reservation authorized for water supply, cannot be recommended.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 146.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to D. JOHNSTON, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 6 January, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to your application of the 15th November last for reserves for water supply on your run on the Adelong Creek, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to state the bearing of the proposed reserve at the springs from the Adelong house, as nearly as you can ascertain it.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 147.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to D. FERGUSON, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 6 January, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to your application of the — December for reserves for water supply on the Quat Quatta Run, I have the honor to inform you that the full extent allowed, namely one fourth of the frontage, has been recommended for reservation. The proposed back reserves for cattle camps being in excess of such quantity cannot be recommended.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 148.

CROWN LANDS.

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No. 148.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MESSRS. BRIGHT BROTHERS.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 8 January, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your several letters of 9th December, 1865, and ——— 186 covering, respectively, twenty-five descriptions of proposed reserves on the Burrabogie Run, and fifteen descriptions of proposed reserves on the Mulberrygong Run, I have the honor to inform you that none of the lands described appear to contain water; they cannot, therefore, be recommended to be reserved from sale for the preservation of water supply.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 149.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to G. R. CALDWELL, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 9 January, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to your application of the 20th ultimo, for reserves on Gotha Run, the run in question appears to be a back run without water, and your application is for cattle camps not apparently including water permanent or otherwise. The application cannot therefore be recommended as for reservations for water supply.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 150.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MESSRS. GAYER & CROSSIE.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 9 January, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your applications for reserve on Dry Forest and Sandy Ridges Runs, Nos. 1-6, I have the honor to inform you that none of the proposed reserves appear to contain water—No. 6 may perhaps, but the description is unintelligible. The proposed reservations cannot therefore be recommended for approval.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 151.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to E. B. CORNISH, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 9 January, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 11th ultimo, applying for reserves on Police Point, Bealuba, Wallaby Block B, Momongah, and Mollombya, I have the honor to inform you that, if the wells referred to in the descriptions and tracing are, as is presumed, of sufficient value to secure improvements, they are already excepted from conditional sale, and no further reservation is necessary.

The application for water frontage reserves has been referred to the Surveyor General for disposal.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 152.

No. 152.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MESSRS. SLOAN & SPIER.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 9 January, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your application of the 13th ultimo, for reserves on Mulwala Run, I have the honor to inform you that one-fifth of the frontage on the Murray has already been reserved.

No water is shewn to exist on either of the cattle camps applied for, and they cannot therefore be recommended to be reserved for water supply.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 153.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to J. DWYER, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 10 January, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 14th November last, addressed to Mr. Commissioner Beckham, applying for a reserve on your Benangarro Run, I have the honor to inform you that the descriptions of the proposed reserve are not in accordance with the memorandum, copy of which has been prepared with a view to facilitate the disposal of applications for reserves for water supply.

I have to add that it would be desirable that a sketch of the proposed reserves should be forwarded with an amended application, and further, that if you require the reserves made according to your description, the reserve must be described by a surveyor.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 154.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MESSRS. WALKER & GORTON.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 11 January, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your application for reserves for water supply on the Cuba Run, I have the honor to inform you that the sketch which accompanied it does not shew sufficient data to draw up a description for recommendation.

I now enclose, for your information and guidance, printed copy of memorandum (together with diagrams) which has been prepared with the view to facilitate the disposal of applications for reserves.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 155.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to F. H. WEST, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 10 January, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to your application of the 30th October last, for a reserve on Petty Plains or Cudgelong, I have the honor to inform you that the proposed reserve is not sufficiently described to enable it to be dealt with. I forward, for your further information and guidance, copy of a memorandum which has been prepared with a view to facilitate the disposal of applications for water reserves, and would suggest that you should forward an amended application in accordance therewith.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

CROWN LANDS.

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No. 156.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to S. BARBER, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 10 January, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to your application for reserves on the Bogolaro Run, received at this office on the 19th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that the descriptions of the proposed reserves are not sufficiently intelligible to enable them to be dealt with.

I forward, for your information and guidance, printed copy of a memorandum which has been prepared with a view to facilitate the disposal of applications for reserves for water supply.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 157.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to A. J. S. LEARMONTH, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 10 January, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to the applications made by you, on behalf of Messrs. Bear and M'Mahon, for reserves on the Groongal Run, dated 18th and 22nd November last, I have to inform you that the sketch forwarded is insufficient for the purposes of charting the proposed reserves, and the descriptions do not sufficiently define the starting point.

The back reserves applied for do not appear to contain water, and cannot therefore be recommended for reservation for water supply.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 158.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to W. RICHARDS, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 11th January, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to your applications for reserves on Ugulo Block A, I have the honor to inform you that the descriptions forwarded are not in accordance with the memorandum prepared with a view to facilitate the disposal of applications for reserves for water supply, copy of which I enclose for your information and guidance.

The starting point in the two first proposed reserves is not sufficiently definite; in the last, a dam appears to be included, and this improvement, if of sufficient value, is already excepted by law from conditional sale.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 159.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to P. TYSON, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 11 January, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to your application of the 15th November last, for reserves on the Tarawong Run, I have the honor to inform you that the description of the proposed reserve is irregular as to shape and width.

I now forward, for your information and guidance, printed copy of a memorandum prepared with the view to facilitate the disposal of applications for reserves for water supply. I would suggest that you should send in an amended application in conformity therewith.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 160.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MESSRS. W. & J. RUSSELL.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 11 January, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your application of the 2nd ultimo, for reserves on the Wallangra Run, I have the honor to inform you that the proposed reserves (except No. 2) have been recommended for approval, after some amendments of the descriptions furnished.

Proposed reserve No. 2, which does not contain water, cannot be recommended for reservation for water supply.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 161.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to G. R. CALDWELL, Esq.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 9 January, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to your application, dated 20th ultimo, for reserves on the Cobran Run, I have the honor to inform you that the frontage reserves 1 to 4 inclusively have been recommended for approval.

The applications for cattle camps (15), being in excess of the authorized reservation for water supply, cannot be recommended.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

No. 162.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to MESSRS. GEOPREY & CHAMBERS.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 6 January, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your letter of the 20th ultimo, covering applications for reserves on Pevensay and Pevensay Back Runs, I have the honor to inform you that in each case the one-fourth of the frontage has been applied for and recommended for reservation. The applications for seven cattle camps, and for Pevensay and four cattle camps, and for Pevensay Back, cannot therefore be recommended.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

APPLICATIONS, documents connected with which are still in the hands of the Commissioners of the several Districts,—

A. O. MORIARTY,
C. C. C. Lands.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 27 October, 1866.

1. John Hay to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Yarrowal, Yarrowal Back Block, and Paki. 18 December, 1865.
2. Darling Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—reporting on reserves on Wintah, Wintah West, Tarrulla, and Palinoa. 16 December, 1865.
3. Smith, Strachan, & Co. to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Talee Run. 26 December, 1865.
4. J. B. Bennett to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Kangai, and Maini Upper. 27 December, 1865.
5. Darling Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—reporting on reserves, Milloura and West Paringi Block A. 18 December, 1865.
6. James Tyson to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Cooncombera. 5 September, 1865.
7. Thomas Robertson to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Woolyarlo Run. 9 October, 1865.
8. Menzies & Douglass to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Pampamba Run. 23 November, 1865.
9. Lachlan Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Chaduola Run. 25 November, 1865.
10. Lachlan Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—reporting on J. Miller's applications for reserves on Boyandillon Run. 29 November, 1865.
11. Carlo Marino to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Benduck Morell Run. December, 1865.
12. W. H. Suttor to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Wattamondry, Borambil, Cain, and Wallandry.

13. Joseph Shepherd to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Whoey Run. 25 November, 1865.
14. Alice Gibson to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on East Bland, Carnogah, Tragalama, Mingay, Bogabogalong, and Jembong. 27 November, 1865.
15. James White to Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Burrangong Run. 27 November, 1865.
16. P. Murray to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Gulgo Run. 2 December, 1865.
17. Andrew Lynch to Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Cucumbla Run. 8 December, 1865.
18. Hy. Jeffreys to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Wooloorer Run. 8 December, 1865.
19. Thomas Robertson to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Woolgarlo Run.
20. Sprowle and Harris to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on The Rock Run. December, 1865.
21. Ryan and Matheson to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Lower Bethageramble, Lower Moorai, Wogonga, and Canowley.
22. Bear and McMahon to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Groongal Run. 11 November, 1865.
23. Sophia E. Atkins to Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Cowall Run. 15 December, 1865.
24. John L. Phelps to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Thelungerine West. 12 December, 1865.
25. John Peter *p.* S. D. Gordon to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Thelungerine Run. 13 December, 1865.
26. W. W. Walker to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Ulong Run. 19 December, 1865.
27. E. L. Moore to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves and enclosing plan. 20 December, 1865.
28. James Chisholm to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Bland and East Bland. 21 December, 1865.
29. John A. Dallas to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserve on Gogilderie Run. 22 December, 1865.
30. D. and S. O'Sullivan to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Merrin's Lake Run. 20 December, 1865.
31. Thomas Iceley to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Bungarrilong Run. 26 December, 1865.
32. Youl and Co. to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting The Island. 15 December, 1865.
33. McIntosh and Oaks to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Bland and East Bland. 23 December, 1865.
34. William Lee to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Jemalong, Towyel, Warroo, Wilbebro, 26 December, 1865.
35. Edward Flood to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves Narrandorra and Wattle Creek. 28 December, 1865.
36. Lavender & Wilkinson to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Marar Run. 20 December, 1865.
37. A. & A. McNeill to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Yanco Run. 19 December, 1865.
38. Thomas Lee to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Barrybong and Caryagle. 28 December, 1865.
39. William Tyson to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Gerang. 23 December, 1865.
40. Lachlan Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—reporting on applications for reserves, viz., Five-mile Creek, Bald Hill, Kikiamah, Guagewallah, Arramagong, Murrinboola, Grong, Callinga, Rushden, Cunningham, Geralgambith, Pinnacle, Kiteyora, Cooleman, Burrowa, Barmedman, Wallandool, Moon Moon Curra, Junea, Towprack, Woomingrang, Cooraberrema, Ulonga, Berthong, Geraldra, Bendimwa, Moonbaka, Lower Belubla, Upper Belubla, Narraburra, Marole, Bauree Creek, Berry Jerry, Merriquanroie, Ugaree, Merringreen, Curamgillaga, Burrowa, Uah, Cumbamurra, Ninby B, Bonyeo, Demondrilla, Breakfast Creek, Groat, Kiandra, Watamondra, Camimbla, Bronla, Head of Bribera Creek.
41. E. B. Cornish to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Police Point and Benbala. 28 December, 1865.
42. Mary J. Jamison to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Back Creek Run. 13 December, 1865.
43. R. G. Cousins to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Wardry. 31 December, 1865.
44. John Isaacs to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Nangas. 26 December, 1865.
45. James Tyson to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Kooneombera, Juanbung, Toorong, 1, 2, 3.
46. John Lee to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on the Michabel. 28 December, 1865.
47. J. Chisholm to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Kenir Run. 9 January, 1866.
48. Lachlan Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—forwarding applications for reserves, viz., Kyandra West, Eunongarbeenga, Meerowerootherie, Gegallolong, Cocopara, and Bangalal.
49. Thomas Mitchell to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Woomagarna Run. 1 January, 1866.
50. John Armstrong to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Tarrara Run.
51. John Dunn to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Mount Adra Run.
52. S. H. Officer to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Willakool.
53. Kaye, Butchart, & Co., to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Wargoora Run. 22 December, 1865.
54. J. and H. Osborne to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Buckan-gonga Run. 2 December, 1865.
55. Ronald and M'Bain to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Tuppal Creek and Tuppal South Runs. 4 December, 1865.
56. T. and G. S. Lang to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Wangenella Run.
57. J. Hanna to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Care Flat and Coradgery. 30 November, 1865.

58. Finlay Campbell to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Conargo D and E. 4 November, 1865.
59. R. Polwell to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Warmatta and Nangurna. 11 November, 1865.
60. John Dickson to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Carroonboon Run. 15 November, 1865.
61. Trust and Agency Co. to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Nyngay Run. 19 November, 1865.
62. Henry Gwyne to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Wcrai. 19 November, 1865.
63. William Flood to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Warren Creek No. 2. 13 November, 1865.
64. Frederick Taylor to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Burrabogie Back Block A and B, Mulberrygong A and B. 11 November, 1865.
65. John Cassel to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Moorongatta, Noorong, and Wangaradgerie. 20 November, 1865.
66. John Peter to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Banandra Run. 18 November, 1866.
67. John Hore to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Cumberooma Run. 8 November, 1865.
68. E. C. Kennedy to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Billabong East, or Billabong Forest. 14 December, 1865.
69. Robert Nixon to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Gregado Run. 19 December, 1865.
70. Robert McMicking to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting Manns. 19 December, 1865.
71. William Hay to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Boomanoona Run, and Kilmyann. 21 December, 1865.
72. H. and S. Wilson to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Coonong Run. 14 December, 1865.
73. James Tyson to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Singorambah Back Block. 14 December, 1865.
74. Elizabeth Vincent to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Mitta-gong. 22 December, 1865.
75. Andrew Hore to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Merywogwog. 23 December, 1865.
76. H. J. Jenkins to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Buckenbong, Gillinbah, and Yanco. 23 December, 1865.
77. Brock and Hardie to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Billabong, and Columba Creek. 22 December, 1865.
78. T. and W. Kidston to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Wallandry. 21 December, 1865.
79. J. B. Bennett, *per* Want and Want, to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Benongle, Kunyai, Upper and Lower Main. 27 December, 1865.
80. W. Lang to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Werkenbergel A and B.
81. J. McLauren and Sons to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Deruluncin, Conallo, and Moroco. 22 December, 1865.
82. Thomas Mitchell to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Woomargama.
83. D. Ferguson to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Kyalito and Galee or Garee. 22 December, 1865.
84. John Cochran to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Widiewa. 18 December, 1865.
85. C. L. Crisp to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Mungoplah Run. 23 December, 1865.
86. John McDonald to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Waanock Run. 22 December, 1865.
87. John Post to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Coccardinia Run. 20 December, 1865.
88. Geo. Wilson to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves.
89. Thomas Walters to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on North Wakool.
90. W. P. Faithful to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Brewarena Run. 22 December, 1865.
91. John Jackson, *p.* Geo. Forsyth, to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Boree Creek. 20 December, 1865.
92. G. & H. P. Mein to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Barrawang. 23 December, 1865.
93. Gilchrist, Watt, & Co., *p.* Southern Insurance Co., to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Barago and Headford. 2 January, 1866.
94. Albury Inhabitants to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves at Albury. 22 December, 1865.
95. R. Blackwood, *p.* P. Brougham, to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Red Plains, North and South Currabungaany. 29 December, 1865.
96. John Hay to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Cocap Run. 29 December, 1865.
97. Thomas Keighran to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Dudal Corner. 28 December, 1865.
98. Ronald and McBain, *p.* D. Campbell and Co. to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Toogoombie. 26 December, 1865.
99. J. and A. Moore to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Dora Dora. 27 December, 1865.
100. Peterson and Sargood to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on South Jerildine. 28 December, 1865.
101. Keith Petrie to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Brown's Springs. 25 December, 1865.
102. John Dight to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Bingowannah Run. 26 December, 1865.
103. Godfrey and Chambers to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Pedensey and Pedensy Back. 20 December, 1865.
104. James Tyson to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Deniliquin and Lower Deniliquin. 20 December, 1865.
105. Robertson and Landale to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Oak Forest and Moulamein. 20 December, 1865.

106. E. B. Cornish (p. E. B. Webster) to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Laveraaki Run. 29 December, 1865.
107. John Dight to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Bangowannah. 26 December, 1865.
108. Geo. McLeay (p. W. W. Billiard) to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Singorambah Run. 25 December, 1865.
109. Peppin and Sons to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Red Plains and South Wanganella. 29 December, 1865.
110. Kirk and Goldsborough to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Tattaila and Perricoota Runs.
111. W. Chapman to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Enghrana Run. 2 January, 1866.
112. Robert Rand to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Mohonga, Triangle, Urangeline. 28 December, 1865.
113. F. O. Gwynne to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Murgal. 3 January, 1866.
114. S. H. Officer to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Murray Downs and Melool. 10 January, 1866.
115. R. R. Creighton to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on West Moonbra. 5 January, 1866.
116. Bagot Brothers to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on No. 4 Bealpool. 2 January, 1866.
117. W. Officer, junr. (R. P. Raymond) to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Salt Plains and North Morago.
118. M'Oulloch and Seller to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Uranguinty and Collincolly. 11 December, 1865.
119. G. B. Mackinnon to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on North Goonambil. 9 January, 1866.
120. Watt and Thompson to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Urana Run. 8 January, 1866.
121. J. A. Rose to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Urangeline Run. 10 January, 1866.
122. P. Hennessy to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Blubula Run.
123. W. Morris to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Tala Run.
124. R. Gibson (p. T. A. Sharp) to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—respecting reserves on Morago. 13 December, 1865.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1866.

[Price, 5s.]

1866.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REAL PROPERTY ACT.

(RETURNS FOR 1865.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

RETURN of the Number of Applications, with amount of Fees, &c., under the Real Property Act, from 1st January to 31st December, 1865.

MONTHS.	NO. OF APPLICATIONS.	NO. OF PROPERTIES.	AREA.		VALUE.	FEES.			TOTAL.
			Town and Suburban.	Country.		Assurance	Commissioners'	Certificates and other dealings.	
			a. r. p.	a. r. p.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January	19	25	14 0 19½	3,149 2 29	11,412	27 0 7	33 15 0	47 14 0	108 9 7
February	26	42	27 3 13½	167 2 34	18,737	40 4 10	32 5 0	78 16 0	151 5 10
March	39	49	104 3 13½	1,623 2 11	19,980	45 0 2	39 0 0	86 6 8	170 6 10
April... ..	20	28	29 0 14½	483 3 37	22,568	48 13 0	21 15 0	74 11 0	144 19 0
May	34	52	25 0 23½	1,165 2 37	27,591	58 2 5	32 5 0	79 1 4	169 8 9
June... ..	52	63	75 3 27	1,032 0 15	41,646	86 8 6	47 0 0	123 18 0	257 6 6
July	63	84	42 3 23	4,975 3 11	17,830	35 13 7	48 10 0	113 18 0	198 1 7
August	38	91	107 1 22	1,006 0 20	22,540	45 6 8	40 5 0	75 12 8	161 4 4
September	32	38	42 0 27½	2,343 1 39	26,523	54 12 10	39 10 0	69 3 0	163 5 10
October	39	42	31 2 13½	1,112 3 17	29,172	60 18 0	55 0 0	79 17 0	185 15 0
November	30	33	92 0 19½	471 0 10	36,547	74 15 9	33 5 0	70 14 8	178 15 5
December	42	61	68 0 26	2,818 3 21	51,622	102 15 7	54 10 0	101 7 0	258 12 7
TOTAL	434	608	651 1 3	20,271 0 1	326,168	679 11 11	477 0 0	1,000 19 4	2,157 11 3

NOTE.—From the above Return, must be deducted, the sum of £44 1s. 5d., as fees refunded on fifteen applications withdrawn, such applications not being included in the Return.

RETURN of Crown Grants registered under the Real Property Act, from 1st January to 31st December, 1865.

MONTHS.	No. OF GRANTS.	AREA.		VALUE.	ASSURANCE.
		Town and Suburban.	Country.		
		a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January	267	97 3 20	5,275 2 25	8,043 15 6	16 18 3
February	235	196 1 23½	5,562 0 39	6,919 5 3	14 19 5
March	29	100 2 35	.....	685 12 11	1 8 8
April	13	4 3 6½	429 0 0	723 7 6	1 10 2
May	226	116 1 4	5,592 0 0	7,136 1 6	14 18 11
June	250	113 3 37½	5,320 2 36	9,466 7 1	19 17 11
July	195	351 1 35½	3,910 3 18	5,466 11 5	11 8 9
August	174	113 1 17½	1,370 1 24	2,664 15 6	5 11 3
September	138	36 0 4½	7,307 2 0	7,823 10 11	16 6 5
October	310	209 2 28½	8,279 2 21	10,065 15 3	21 2 8
November	278	114 2 22½	6,189 0 0	8,312 5 3	17 7 11
December	314	169 1 27½	7,061 0 20	10,014 17 4	20 18 7
	2,429	1,629 2 23	9,298 0 23	77,312 5 5	162 8 11

NOTE.—Amount of Consideration Money for Transfers under the Act, for the year 1865 £ s. d.
Amount secured by Mortgage under the Act, during the year 1865 110,009 4 5
Total area of land under the Act—285,285 acres, 0 roods, 18½ perches. Total value of land under the Act—£1,234,337 13s. 5d.

Registrar General's Department,
Land Titles Branch,
Sydney, 2 April, 1866.

THEODORE JAS. JAQUES,
Registrar General.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RE-SURVEY OF LANDS.

(APPLICATIONS MADE BY LANDS TITLES OFFICE FOR.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 1 November, 1866.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 11 October, 1866, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) A Return, up to 1st October, 1866, of all applications
 “made by the Lands Titles Office to the Survey Department
 “for the Re-survey of Lands granted by the Crown, on
 “account of discrepancies between the original surveys as
 “shewn in the Government plans and the descriptions in the
 “grants; shewing, in each case, the name of the Surveyor
 “employed in the re-survey, the name of the person on
 “whose account the application was made, and the dates of
 “the application, of the instructions issued to the Surveyor,
 “of the receipt of the re-survey at the Office of the Surveyor
 “General, and of the return of the re-survey to the Lands
 “Titles Office.
 “(2.) Any Correspondence or Documents having reference to
 “the same subject.”

(Mr. Terry.)

SCHEDULE.

NO.					PAGE.
1.	The Deputy Registrar General to the Surveyor General.	11 April	...	...	2
2.	The Surveyor General to the Deputy Registrar General.	20 April	...	...	2
3.	The Surveyor General to Mr. Licensed Surveyor Vernon.	16 May	...	...	3
4.	The Deputy Registrar General to the Surveyor General.	26 June	...	...	3
5.	The Surveyor General to Mr. Licensed Surveyor Vernon.	6 July	...	...	3
6.	Mr. Licensed Surveyor Vernon to the Surveyor General.	10 July	...	...	3
7.	Surveyor General to the Deputy Registrar General.	4 August	...	...	4
8.	Registrar General to the Surveyor General.	10 August	...	...	4
9.	Surveyor General to Mr. Licensed Surveyor Vernon.	23 August	...	...	4
10.	Mr. Licensed Surveyor Vernon to the Surveyor General.	1 October	...	...	4
11.	The Surveyor General to the Registrar General.	16 October	...	...	5

RE-SURVEY OF LANDS.

No. 1.

THE DEPUTY REGISTRAR GENERAL to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Land Titles Office,
Sydney, 11 April, 1866.

Case No. 1219.—Application of S. H. Terry.

SIR,

The investigation of this case having elicited that a discrepancy exists between the descriptions in several grants and the lithograph map in daily use in your office, I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Principal Draftsman of this department, with a diagram shewing the respective positions and areas according to the deeds. If this be correct, it is presumed that you will desire to rectify the map in your office in accordance therewith. If it be considered by you questionable in any particular, I have to request that you will at once communicate with me thereon, for the guidance of the Examiners in further disposing of the pending application.

I have, &c.,
E. G. WARD,
Dep. Reg. General.

No. 2.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE DEPUTY REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 20 April, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 11th instant, on the subject of certain discrepancies existing between the descriptions of several grants in the county of Brisbane and the lithograph map in use in this office, I have the honor to inform you that the diagram submitted by the Principal Draftsman of the Titles to Lands Office shews the boundaries of three portions sold to Stephen Coxen, in accordance with the descriptions contained in the deeds, but not in accordance with either of the original plans of the portions, which shew the northern boundaries of lots 20 and 21 (and portions adjoining on the east and west) in one continuous line running east and west.

Lots 20 and 21 (and 22 and 23 to the south of 21) were sold to Stephen Coxen, as containing 640 acres each, on the 10th January, 1838. Afterwards, a supposed error having been discovered in the plan, Mr. Ralfe, the surveyor, was instructed to amend it; and he then sent in a plan proving that the error supposed did not exist, but shewing the four lots in question as containing areas of 680, 680, 641, and 661 acres respectively. The deeds were then surrendered in consequence, and new deeds with amended descriptions were prepared.

From certain memoranda on the correspondence, and from the following sentence in the letter to Mr. Ralfe, dated 31st May, 1838, viz., "although it may be necessary to alter" the descriptions of some or all of these portions, the areas must not be altered, as that would lead to a difficult adjustment between the Government and the purchaser,—it is evident that it was the intention, in preparing the new deeds, while amending the lengths of lines, not to alter the areas, which were those sold and paid for, viz., 640 acres each; but apparently, by some inadvertence, the amended areas were also inserted in the deeds. Even in Mr. Ralfe's amended plan an error as regards area is apparent in lot 21. The area according to the plan must be upward of 680 acres, and the east and west boundaries of greater lengths than those stated in the deed; but in my opinion, that is an error which, if requisite, ought to be amended under the Titles to Lands Act of 1858, and not by any alteration of the plan.

I may, however, state that, in the compilation of the lithograph map referred to, the portions appear as shewn on the original compilation of the county; and that on both of these maps Mr. Ralfe's amended plan of the portions appears not to have been adopted, because irreconcilable with Mr. Rusden's measurements to the north and east. The discrepancies between these plans will require further investigation on the ground, and a surveyor will now be instructed to carry out that duty.

It may be observed that the tracing submitted shows the northern boundary of Docker's 1,180 acres as eighty-five chains, while, both by the original plan of that portion and by the description in the deed, the length is eighty-three chains.

I have, &c.,
W. R. DAVIDSON,
Surveyor General.

No. 3.

RE-SURVEY OF LANDS.

3

No. 3.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR VERNON.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 16 May, 1866.

SIR,

Attention having been recently drawn to discrepancies in certain measurements in the parishes of Willis and Melbourne, in the county of Brisbane, I have to request that you will be good enough to proceed with such check measurements as you may find to be necessary, in order to make manifest where the errors lie in the surveys in question.

2. From the accompanying tracing from original measurements, you will perceive that there is a difference of two chains between the length of the northern boundary of J. Docker's 1180 acres, now the southern boundary of Coxen's portion; also a difference of two chains between the eastern boundary of the latter and the western boundary; the adjoining portion sold as 640 acres, deed issued as 680 acres, a difference of five chains between the south boundary of Coxen's 640 acres and the north boundary of his 680 acres; and various other discrepancies illustrated by the tracing from the compilation of the respective measurements herewith.

I am, &c.,
W. R. DAVIDSON,
Surveyor General.

No. 4.

THE DEPUTY REGISTRAR GENERAL to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Land Titles Office,
Sydney, 26 June, 1866.

Case No. 1219.—Application of Saml. H. Terry.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to favour me with a reply to my letter of 11th April last, in order to enable the Examiners to dispose of this case.

I have, &c.,
E. G. WARD,
Deputy Registrar General.

No. 5.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR VERNON.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 6 July, 1866.

SIR,

I have to direct your attention to my letter of the 16th May, No. 66/546, instructing you to proceed with check surveys of certain portions in the parishes of Willis and Melbourne, in the county of Brisbane, and I request that you will inform me when the measurements may be expected.

I am, &c.,
WM. THOMAS,
(For the Surveyor General).

No. 6.

MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR VERNON to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Scone, 10 July, 1866.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 6th instant, No. 66/736, calling my attention to a previous communication of the 16th May, No. 66/546, in which I am instructed to proceed with certain check measurements in the parishes of Melbourne and Willis, and requesting me to inform you when the said measurements might be expected,—I have the honor to state, for your information, that I am at present very busily engaged in preparing and forwarding plans and reports of portions just measured in the Upper Hunter District, and this work will occupy me for at least two or three weeks. It was then my intention to proceed with the measurements of certain conditional purchases in the county of Durham, which are just now at the expiration of the twelve months from the time of selection; but I beg respectfully to be informed whether these check measurements in question are considered of more importance than other work on hand. If they are considered so, I will give my attention to them immediately on completing plan of portions already measured. I may state that, from the very few marks now existing of these old surveys in which errors have been found, as well as from the rough and hilly nature of the country, the measurements in question will occupy a great deal of time.

I

RE-SURVEY OF LANDS.

I have to refer you to my progress journals for May and June, from which you will at once perceive the work I have been and am now engaged in, also what it was my purpose to proceed with.

Lastly, I may mention that, having been for the last two months almost beyond the reach of the post, your letter of the 16th May did not reach me until a few weeks ago.

I have, &c.,
JAMES VERNON.

No. 7.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE DEPUTY REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 4 August, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 26th June, I have the honor to draw your attention to mine of the 20th April, No. 66/103, relative to certain portions near Dartbrook and to inform you that Mr. Licensed Surveyor Vernon was, on the 15th May last, directed to proceed with the investigations therein referred to. In consequence of the pressure of other work, Mr. Vernon has not been able to carry out this duty; but if it is regarded as important that the investigation should be at once proceeded with, Mr. Vernon will be directed to lay aside other duties.

I have, &c.,
W. R. DAVIDSON,
Surveyor General.

No. 8.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Land Titles Office,
Sydney, 10 August, 1866.

Case No. 1219.—Application of Saml. H. Terry.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the same has been submitted to the applicant, and that it is important that the investigation referred to should be at once proceeded with.

I have, &c.,
THEO. J. JAKES,
Registrar General.

No. 9.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR VERNON.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 23 August, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 10th ultimo, No. 66/66, I beg to inform you that it is desirable that the check surveys required in the parishes of Willis and Melbourne should at once be proceeded with.

I am, &c.,
W. R. DAVIDSON,
Surveyor General.

No. 10.

MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR VERNON to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Scone, 1 October, 1866.

SIR,

In compliance with your letter of the 16th May, No. 66/546, referring to discrepancies in certain measurements in the parishes of Willis and Melbourne, and instructing me to take such measurements as might make manifest where the errors lie in the surveys in question,—I have now the honor to forward you my plan and report of the same. The first difference pointed out in your letter is the length of the northern boundary of J. Docker's 1180 acres, given by H. 346 as 83 chains, but by H. 378 as 85 chains. This line I chained, and found it to be 85 chains according to the old corner trees which still exist. As a portion of this line passes over a very steep rocky range, I made a second check to its length, by running a traverse through a low gap a little to the north of the boundary. This traverse is shewn on the plan, and I found it to close within a few links, giving the length of line 85 chains as before.

The

The western boundary of this portion is 87 chains 70 links, instead of 86 chains as by H. 346. I find this length to agree with H. 130, in the length there given to the eastern boundary of Docker's 597 acres (*vide note on plan*).

The next error referred to is the difference of length given of the eastern boundary of Coxen's 680 acres (adjoining the north boundary of Docker's 1180 acres). This line I also chained, and found it to be 84 chains 50 links, given on the original as 85 chains. The difference, 50 links, perhaps may be accounted for by insufficient care being taken at the time of original survey, in chaining over hilly ground.

The next difference is the length given by H. 543, viz., 80 chains of the south boundary of Coxen's 640 acres, and the length given by H. 378, viz., 85 chains of the north boundary of his 680 acres—a difference therefore of 5 chains. I found, on again chaining this line, that the length of the south boundary of Coxen's 640 acres to be 80 chains as by H. 543, but carrying the line on, I found another corner tree had been marked at 85 chains as by H. 378. By reference to the plan you will see how these trees and lines have been marked. It is to be explained, I believe, in this way:—Mr. Ralfe, in marking out Coxen's 680 acres (and the portions to the west and south shewn by H. 378) first, seems to have marked the northern boundary at 80 chains (corner tree gum), but, as this line taken south from this point would only give a breadth to Coxen's 641 and 661 acres of 75 chains, a re-survey was made when the corner (iron-bark) was marked at 85 chains, (see plan of Ralfe's re-survey H. 378). Now, Mr. Rusden making a survey, at a later period, of the portions to the north of Coxen's 680 acres, has adopted the first corner marked by Mr. Ralfe, so giving the breadth of Coxen's 640 acres, 80 chains, as shewn by H. 543.

It will be seen that there are several corners marked as being inaccessible. This therefore was the reason that these discrepancies were not discovered at the time of survey. I may call your attention to what I believe to have been the chief cause of error in these old surveys, viz., the variation of the magnetic needle in the different instruments used. Thus, it will be observed, Docker's 597 acres was surveyed by Mr. Dixon and the eastern boundary of that portion bears by the present compass N. $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. Mr. Ralfe, at a later period, and with a different instrument, makes the survey of the adjoining portion of 1180 acres, the eastern boundary of which bears by present compass N. $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E., and being a long line, of course makes a considerable difference in the breadth of Docker's 1180 acres taken at the north and at the south boundary. Thus, I find that a calculation of the traverse taken from the south-east corner to the south-west corner of this portion gives a westing of a little less than 83 chains, whilst at the north boundary it is 85 chains, and so in other instances—see bearing of north boundary of Thompson's 1280 acres.

I have, &c.,
JAMES VERNON.

No. 11.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 16 October, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to the correspondence which has passed relative to discrepancies in certain measurements in the parishes of Willis and Melbourne, I have now the honor to forward a copy of the report on the subject, which has been received from Mr. Licensed Surveyor Vernon, with a tracing from his plan.

I have, &c.,
W. R. DAVIDSON,
Surveyor General.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—CATHOLIC CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DISTRICT OF ST. PATRICK, SYDNEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 26 November, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, the Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity of the District of St. Patrick's, Sydney,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

(1.) That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill" presently before your Honorable House.

(2.) That your Petitioners are most firmly convinced that increased facilities for obtaining divorce have resulted, and always will result, in deplorable injury to public morality, and to the permanency of those family relations which lie at the base of all Christian civilization.

(3.) That the law already in existence, by which provision is made for separation *a mensâ et thoro*, gives all the relief that can be properly desired.

(4.) That for Roman Catholics the measures of the proposed Bill would be useless and pernicious: useless, because they do not believe the *vinculum* of matrimony to be in any case dissoluble; and pernicious, because legal facilities for divorce *quoad vinculum*, would practically offer to the unworthy members of their community an incentive to bad conduct, and a premium for the violation of their conscience.

(5.) That the indissolubility of the *vinculum* of matrimony is, amongst Roman Catholics, not a matter of opinion, but a received dogma of the Christian faith; and a denial of it by any one would be tantamount to a renunciation of his religion.

(6.) That in any case, therefore, of mixed marriages, *i. e.*, of Catholics with Protestants, the operation of the Bill in question would be especially oppressive to the conscientious Roman Catholic, who would remain bound, whilst the partner would be at liberty by law to form a new connection.

(7.) That the Roman Catholics of the Colony being, as is shewn by the last Census, one-third part of the entire population, your Petitioners feel themselves justified in respectfully expressing their confident hope that, in the decisions of your Honorable House, their religious feelings and belief will in this matter be duly regarded.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the Bill known as the Matrimonial Causes Bill may not pass.

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

[Here follow 500 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY AND LAITY, CAMPBELLTOWN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 November, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned the Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity of Campbelltown,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

(1.) That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill" presently before your Honorable House.

(2.) That your Petitioners are most firmly convinced that increased facilities for obtaining divorce have resulted, and always will result, in deplorable injury to public morality, and to the permanency of those family relations which lie at the base of all Christian civilization.

(3.) That the law already in existence, by which provision is made for separation *a mensa et thoro*, gives all the relief that can be properly desired.

(4.) That for Roman Catholics the measures of the proposed Bill would be useless and pernicious: useless, because they do not believe the *vinculum* of matrimony to be in any case dissoluble; and pernicious, because legal facilities for divorce *quoad vinculum*, would practically offer to the unworthy members of their community an incentive to bad conduct, and a premium for the violation of their conscience.

(5.) That the indissolubility of the *vinculum* of matrimony is, amongst Roman Catholics, not a matter of opinion, but a received dogma of the Christian faith, and a denial of it by any one would be tantamount to a renunciation of his religion.

(6.) That in the case, therefore, of mixed marriages, *i.e.*, of Catholics with Protestants, the operation of the Bill in question would be especially oppressive to the conscientious Roman Catholic, who would remain bound, whilst the partner would be at liberty by law to form a new connection.

(7.) That the Roman Catholics of the Colony being, as is shewn by the last Census, one-third part of the entire population, your Petitioners feel themselves justified in respectfully expressing their confident hope that, in the decisions of your Honorable House, their religious feelings and belief will in this matter be duly regarded.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the Bill known as the Matrimonial Causes Bill may not pass.

[Here follow 266 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 28 November, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
The Petition of the undersigned, the Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity of the
District of Liverpool,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the
“Matrimonial Causes Bill” presently before your Honorable House.

2. That your Petitioners are most firmly convinced that increased facilities for
obtaining divorce have resulted, and always will result, in deplorable injury to public
morality, and to the permanency of those family relations which lie at the base of all
Christian civilization.

3. That the law already in existence, by which provision is made for separation
a mensa et thoro, gives all the relief that can be properly desired.

4. That for Roman Catholics the measures of the proposed Bill would be useless
and pernicious: useless, because they do not believe the *vinculum* of matrimony to be in
any case dissoluble; and pernicious, because legal facilities for divorce *quoad vinculum*,
would practically offer to the unworthy members of their community an incentive to bad
conduct, and a premium for the violation of their conscience.

5. That the indissolubility of the *vinculum* of matrimony is, amongst Roman
Catholics, not a matter of opinion, but a received dogma of the Christian faith, and a
denial of it by any one would be tantamount to a renunciation of his religion.

6. That in the case, therefore, of mixed marriages, *i.e.*, of Catholics with Protestants,
the operation of the Bill in question would be especially oppressive to the conscientious
Roman Catholic, who would remain bound, whilst the partner would be at liberty by law
to form a new connection.

7. That the Roman Catholics of the Colony being, as is shewn by the last Census,
one-third part of the entire population, your Petitioners feel themselves justified in respect-
fully expressing their confident hope that, in the decisions of your Honorable House, their
religious feelings and belief will, in this matter, be duly regarded.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the Bill known as the “Matrimonial
Causes Bill” may not pass.

[Here follow 89 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLICS OF BRAIDWOOD AND VICINITY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 28 November, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholics of Braidwood and vicinity,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill" before your Honorable House.

2. That your Petitioners are most firmly convinced that increased facilities for obtaining divorce have resulted, and always will result, in deplorable injury to public morality, and to the permanency of those family relations which lie at the base of all Christian civilization.

3. That the law already in existence, by which provision is made for separation *a mensa et thoro*, gives all the relief that can be properly desired.

4. That for Roman Catholics the measures of the proposed Bill would be useless and pernicious: useless, because they do not believe the *vinculum* of matrimony to be in any case dissoluble: and pernicious, because legal facilities for divorce *quoad vinculum*, would practically offer the unworthy members of their community an incentive to bad conduct, and a premium for the violation of their conscience.

5. That the indissolubility of the *vinculum* of matrimony is, amongst Catholics, not a matter of opinion, but a received dogma of the Christian faith, and a denial of it by any one would be tantamount to a renunciation of his religion.

6. That in case, therefore, of mixed marriages, *i.e.*, of Catholics with Protestants, the operation of the Bill in question would be especially oppressive to the conscientious Roman Catholic, who would remain bound, whilst the partner would be at liberty by law to form a new connection.

7. That the Roman Catholics of the Colony being, as is shewn by the last Census, one-third part of the entire population, your Petitioners feel themselves justified in respectfully expressing their confident hope that, in the decisions of your Honorable House, their religious feelings and belief will, in this matter, be duly regarded.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the Bill known as the "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not pass.

[Here follow 120 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN AND LAITY OF PENRITH.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 28 November, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, the Roman Catholic Clergyman and Laity of Penrith,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the “Matrimonial Causes Bill” presently before your Honorable House.

That your Petitioners are most firmly convinced that increased facilities for obtaining divorce have resulted, and always will result, in deplorable injury to public morality, and to the permanency of those family ties and relations which lie at the base of Christian civilization.

That such a Bill as that entitled the “Matrimonial Causes Bill” is not only repugnant to morality and society, but entirely repugnant to the doctrine of the Catholic Church and the feelings of its members.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the Bill known as the “Matrimonial Causes Bill” may not pass.

[*Here follow 115 Signatures.*]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY AND LAITY OF CAMDEN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 28 November, 1866.

Camden, November 23rd, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity of Camden,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

(1.) That your Petitioners, in common with all Roman Catholics, hold as an article of their religious faith that marriage is indissoluble.

(2.) That the provisions of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill," presently before your Honorable House, would, if passed into law, operate oppressively on the Roman Catholic portion of the community.

(3.) That laxity of morals would result, and the peace of families would be disturbed in numerous cases, if the said Bill should become law.

(4.) That existing enactments are amply sufficient to meet all necessary requirements.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honourable House,—taking into consideration, first, that the provisions of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill" are not at all necessary for any portion of the community; secondly, would press unfairly on the consciences of one large portion of the population; thirdly, would disturb the peace of families; fourthly, would lead to grievous laxity of morals—will not allow the said Bill to pass into law; and—

Your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 60 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY AND LAITY OF PARRAMATTA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 28 November, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, the Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity of Parramatta,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill" presently before your Honorable House.

2. That your Petitioners are most firmly convinced that increased facilities for obtaining divorce have resulted, and always will result, in deplorable injury to public morality, and to the permanency of those family relations which lie at the base of all Christian civilization.

3. That the law already in existence, by which provision is made for separation *a mensa et thoro*, gives all the relief that can be properly desired.

4. That for Roman Catholics the measures of the proposed Bill would be useless and pernicious: useless, because they do not believe the *vinculum* of matrimony to be in any case dissoluble; and pernicious, because legal facilities for divorce *quoad vinculum* would practically offer to the unworthy members of their community an incentive to bad conduct, and a premium for the violation of their conscience.

5. That the indissolubility of the *vinculum* of matrimony is, amongst Roman Catholics, not a matter of opinion, but a received dogma of the Christian faith, and a denial of it by any one would be tantamount to a renunciation of his religion.

6. That in the case, therefore, of mixed marriages, *i.e.*, of Catholics with Protestants, the operation of the Bill in question would be especially oppressive to the conscientious Roman Catholic, who would remain bound whilst the partner would be at liberty by law to form a new connection.

7. That the Roman Catholics of the Colony being, as is shown by the last Census, one-third part of the entire population, your Petitioners felt themselves justified in respectfully expressing their confident hope that, in the decisions of your Honorable House, their religious feelings and belief will, in this matter, be duly regarded.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the Bill known as the "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not pass.

[Here follow 223 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY AND LAITY OF ST. BENEDICT'S.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 28 November, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, the Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity of St. Benedict's,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill" presently before your Honorable House.

2. That your Petitioners are most firmly convinced that increased facilities for obtaining divorce have resulted, and always will result, in deplorable injury to public morality, and to the permanency of those family relations which lie at the base of all Christian civilization.

3. That the law already in existence, by which provision is made for separation *a mensa et thoro*, gives all the relief that can be properly desired.

4. That for Roman Catholics the measures of the proposed Bill would be useless and pernicious: useless, because they do not believe the *vinculum* of matrimony to be in any case dissoluble; and pernicious, because legal facilities for divorce *quoad vinculum*, would practically offer to the unworthy members of their community an incentive to bad conduct, and a premium for the violation of their conscience.

5. That the indissolubility of the *vinculum* of matrimony is, amongst Roman Catholics, not a matter of opinion, but a received dogma of the Christian faith, and a denial of it by any one would be tantamount to a renunciation of his religion.

6. That in the case, therefore, of mixed marriages, *i.e.*, of Catholics with Protestants, the operation of the Bill in question would be especially oppressive to the conscientious Roman Catholic, who would remain bound, whilst the partner would be at liberty by law to form a new connection.

7. That the Roman Catholics of the Colony being, as is shewn by the last Census, one-third part of the entire population, your Petitioners feel themselves justified in respectfully expressing their confident hope that, in the decisions of your Honorable House, their religious feelings and belief will, in this matter, be duly regarded.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the Bill known as the "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not pass.

[Here follow 686 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DISTRICT OF ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 28 November, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, the Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity of the District of Saint Mary's Cathedral,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill" presently before your Honorable House.

2. That your Petitioners are most firmly convinced that increased facilities for obtaining divorce have resulted, and always result, in deplorable injury to public morality, and to the permanency of those family relations which lie at the base of all Christian civilization.

3. That the law already in existence, by which provision is made for separation "from bed and board," gives all the relief that can be properly desired.

4. That for Roman Catholics the measures of the proposed Bill would be useless and pernicious: useless, because they do not believe the bond of matrimony to be in any case dissoluble; and pernicious, because legal facilities for divorce, as far as the bond is concerned, would practically offer to the unworthy members of their community an incentive to bad conduct, and a premium for the violation of their conscience.

5. That the indissolubility of the bond of matrimony is, amongst Roman Catholics, not a matter of opinion, but a received dogma of the Christian faith, and a denial of it by any one would be tantamount to a renunciation of his religion.

6. That in the case, therefore, of mixed marriages, *i.e.*, of Catholics with Protestants, the operation of the Bill in question would be especially oppressive to the conscientious Roman Catholic, who would remain bound, whilst the partner would be at liberty by law to form a new connection.

7. That the Roman Catholics of the Colony being, as is shewn by the last Census, one-third part of the entire population, your Petitioners feel themselves justified in respectfully expressing their confident hope that, in the decisions of your Honorable House, their religious feelings and belief will, in this matter, be duly regarded.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the Bill known as the "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not pass.

[Here follow 562 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DISTRICT OF THE CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 28 November, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, the Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity of the District of the Church of the Sacred Heart,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill" presently before your Honorable House.

2. That your Petitioners are most firmly convinced that increased facilities for obtaining divorce have resulted, and always will result, in deplorable injury to public morality, and to the permanency of those family relations which lie at the base of all Christian civilization.

3. That the law already in existence, by which provision is made for separation *a mensa et thoro*, gives all the relief that can be properly desired.4. That for Roman Catholics the measures of the proposed Bill would be useless and pernicious: useless, because they do not believe the *vinculum* of matrimony to be in any case dissoluble; and pernicious, because legal facilities for divorce *quoad vinculum*, would practically offer to the unworthy members of their community an incentive to bad conduct, and a premium for the violation of their conscience.5. That the indissolubility of the *vinculum* of matrimony is, amongst Roman Catholics, not a matter of opinion, but a received dogma of the Christian faith, and a denial of it by anyone would be tantamount to a renunciation of his religion.6. That in the case, therefore, of mixed marriages, *i. e.*, of Catholics with Protestants, the operation of the Bill in question would be especially oppressive to the conscientious Roman Catholic, who would remain bound, whilst the partner would be at liberty by law to form a new connection.

7. That the Roman Catholics of the Colony being, as is shewn by the last Census, one-third part of the entire population, your Petitioners feel themselves justified in respectfully expressing their confident hope that, in the decisions of your Honorable House, their religious feelings and belief will, in this matter, be duly regarded.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the Bill known as the "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not pass.

Sydney, 20th November, 1866.

[Here follow 478 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY AND LAITY, WEST MAITLAND.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 29 November, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, the Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity of West Maitland,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

(1.) That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill" presently before your Honorable House.

(2.) That your Petitioners are most firmly convinced that increased facilities for obtaining divorce have resulted, and always will result, in deplorable injury to public morality, and to the permanency of those family relations which lie at the base of all Christian civilization.

(3.) That the law already in existence, by which provision is made for separation *a mensa et thoro*, gives all the relief that can be properly desired.

(4.) That for Roman Catholics the measure of the proposed Bill would be useless and pernicious: useless, because they do not believe the *vinculum* of matrimony to be in any case dissoluble; and pernicious, because legal facilities for divorce *quoad vinculum*, would practically offer to the unworthy members of their community an incentive to bad conduct, and a premium for the violation of their conscience.

(5.) That the indissolubility of the *vinculum* of matrimony is, amongst Roman Catholics, not a matter of opinion, but a received dogma of the Christian faith; and a denial of it by any one would be tantamount to a renunciation of his religion.

(6.) That in the case, therefore, of mixed marriages, *i.e.*, of Catholics with Protestants, the operation of the Bill in question would be especially oppressive to the conscientious Roman Catholic, who would remain bound whilst the partner would be at liberty by law to form a new connection.

(7.) That the Roman Catholics of the Colony being, as is shewn by the last Census, one-third part of the entire population, your Petitioners feel themselves justified in respectfully expressing their confident hope that, in the decisions of your Honorable House, their religious feelings and belief will, in this matter, be duly regarded.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the Bill known as the Matrimonial Causes Bill may not pass.

[Here follow 313 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY AND LAITY, WOLLONGONG.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 29 November, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, the Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity of Wollongong,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

(1.) That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill" presently before your Honorable House.

(2.) That your Petitioners are most firmly convinced that increased facilities for obtaining divorce have resulted, and always will result, in deplorable injury to public morality, and to the permanency of those family relations which lie at the base of all Christian civilization.

(3.) That the law already in existence, by which provision is made for separation *a mensa et thoro*, gives all the relief that can be properly desired.(4.) That for Roman Catholics the measures of the proposed Bill would be useless and pernicious: useless, because they do not believe the *vinculum* of matrimony to be in any case dissoluble; and pernicious, because legal facilities for divorce *quoad vinculum*, would practically offer to the unworthy members of their community an incentive to bad conduct, and a premium for the violation of their conscience.(5.) That the indissolubility of the *vinculum* of matrimony is, amongst Roman Catholics, not a matter of opinion, but a received dogma of the Christian faith, and a denial of it by any one would be tantamount to a renunciation of his religion.(6.) That in the case, therefore, of mixed marriages, *i. e.*, of Catholics with Protestants, the operation of the Bill in question would be especially oppressive to the conscientious Roman Catholic, who would remain bound whilst the partner would be at liberty by law to form a new connection.

(7.) That the Roman Catholics of the Colony being, as is shown by the last Census, one-third part of the entire population, your Petitioners feel themselves justified in respectfully expressing their confident hope that, in the decisions of your Honorable House, their religious feelings and belief will, in this matter, be duly regarded.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the Bill known as the Matrimonial Causes Bill may not pass.

[Here follow 176 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLICS OF PADDINGTON AND WOOLLAHRA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 3 December, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Roman Catholics of Paddington and Woollahra,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with deep regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill" presently before your Honorable House.

2. That your Petitioners are most firmly convinced that increased facilities for obtaining divorce have resulted, and always will result, in deplorable injury to public morality, and to the permanency of those family relations which lie at the base of all Christian civilization.

3. That the law already in existence, by which provision is made for separation *a mensa et thoro*, gives all the relief that can properly be desired.

4. That, for the Roman Catholics, the measures of the proposed Bill would be useless and pernicious: useless, because they do not believe the *vinculum* of matrimony to be in any case dissoluble; and pernicious, because legal facilities for divorce *quoad vinculum*, would practically offer to the unworthy members of their community an incentive to bad conduct, and a premium for the violation of their conscience.

5. That the indissolubility of the *vinculum* of matrimony is, amongst Roman Catholics, not a matter of opinion, but a received dogma of the Christian faith, and a denial of it by anyone would be tantamount to a renunciation of his religion.

6. That in the case, therefore, of mixed marriages, *i.e.*, of Catholics with Protestants, the operation of the Bill in question would be especially oppressive to the conscientious Roman Catholic, who would remain bound whilst the partner would be at liberty by law to form a new connection.

Your Petitioners therefore pray your Honorable House not to pass the Bill known as the "Matrimonial Causes Bill."

And your Petitioners will every pray, &c., &c.

[Here follow 110 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—CATHOLIC CLERGY AND LAITY OF ST. LEONARDS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 3 December, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Catholic Clergy and Laity of St. Leonards,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the “Matrimonial Causes Bill” presently before your Honorable House.

2. That your Petitioners are most firmly convinced that increased facilities for obtaining divorce have resulted, and will always result, in deplorable injury to public morality, and to the permanency of those family relations which lie at the base of all Christian civilization.

3. That the law already in existence, by which provision is made for separation *a mensa et thoro*, gives all the relief that can be properly desired.

4. That for Catholics the measures of the proposed Bill would be useless and pernicious: useless, because they do not believe the *vinculum* of matrimony to be in any case dissoluble; and pernicious, because legal facilities for divorce *quoad vinculum*, would practically offer to the unworthy members of their community an incentive to bad conduct, and a premium for the violation of their conscience.

5. That the indissolubility of the *vinculum* of matrimony is amongst Catholics not a matter of opinion, but a received dogma of the Christian faith, and a denial of it by any one would be tantamount to a renunciation of his religion.

6. That in the case, therefore, of mixed marriages, *i.e.*, of Catholics with Protestants, the operation of the Bill in question would be especially oppressive to the conscientious Catholic who would remain bound, whilst the partner would be at liberty by law to form a new connection.

7. That the Catholics of the Colony, being about one-third part of the entire population, your Petitioners feel themselves justified in respectfully expressing their confident hope that, in the decisions of your Honorable House, their religious feelings and belief will, in this matter, be duly regarded.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the Bill known as the Matrimonial Causes Bill may not pass.

[Here follow 40 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.
(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY AND LAITY OF RYDE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 December, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, the Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity of Ryde,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the Matrimonial Causes Bill presently before your Honorable House.

2. That your Petitioners are most firmly convinced that increased facilities for obtaining divorce have resulted, and always will result, in deplorable injury to public morality, and to the permanency of those family relations which lie at the base of all Christian civilization.

3. That the law already in existence, by which provision is made for separation *a mensa et thoro*, gives all the relief that can be properly desired.

4. That for Roman Catholics the measures of the proposed Bill would be useless and pernicious : useless, because they do not believe the *vinculum* of matrimony to be in any case dissoluble ; and pernicious, because legal facilities for divorce *quoad vinculum*, would practically offer to the unworthy members of their community an incentive to bad conduct, and a premium for the violation of their conscience.

5. That the indissolubility of the *vinculum* of matrimony is, amongst Roman Catholics, not a matter of opinion, but a received dogma of the Christian faith, and a denial of it by any one would be tantamount to a renunciation of his religion.

6. That in the case, therefore, of mixed marriages, *i. e.*, of Catholics with Protestants, the operation of the Bill in question would be especially oppressive to the conscientious Roman Catholic, who would remain bound whilst the partner would be at liberty by law to form a new connection.

7. That the Roman Catholics of the Colony being, as is shewn by the last Census, one-third part of the entire population, your Petitioners feel themselves justified in respectfully expressing their confident hope that, in the decisions of your Honorable House, their religious feelings and belief will, in this matter, be duly regarded.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the Bill known as the Matrimonial Causes Bill may not pass.

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

[Here follow 82 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY AND LAITY, GOULBURN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 5 December, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, the Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity of Goulburn,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill" presently before your Honorable House.

2. That your Petitioners are most firmly convinced that increased facilities for obtaining divorce have resulted, and always will result, in deplorable injury to public morality and to the permanency of those family relations which lie at the base of all Christian civilization.

3. That the law already in existence, by which provision is made for separation *a mensa et thoro*, gives all the relief that can be properly desired.

4. That for Roman Catholics the measures of the proposed Bill would be useless and pernicious: useless, because they do not believe the *vinculum* of matrimony to be in any case dissoluble; and pernicious, because legal facilities for divorce *quoad vinculum*, would practically offer to the unworthy members of their community an incentive to bad conduct, and a premium for the violation of their conscience.

5. That the indissolubility of the *vinculum* of matrimony is, amongst Roman Catholics, not a matter of opinion, but a received dogma of the Christian faith, and a denial of it by any one would be tantamount to a renunciation of his religion.

6. That in the case, therefore, of mixed marriages, *id est*, of Catholics with Protestants, the operation of the Bill in question would be especially oppressive to the conscientious Roman Catholic, who would remain bound whilst the partner would be at liberty by law to form a new connection.

7. That the Roman Catholics of the Colony being, as is shewn by the last Census, one-third part of the entire population, your Petitioners feel themselves justified in respectfully expressing their confident hope that, in the decisions of your Honorable House, their religious feelings and belief will, in this matter, be duly regarded.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the Bill known as the "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not pass.

[Here follow 337 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLICS OF THE DISTRICT OF ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL—No. 2.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 6 December, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, the Roman Catholics of the District of St. Mary's Cathedral, who did not sign the previous Petition,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill" presently before your Honorable House.

2. That your Petitioners are most firmly convinced that increased facilities for obtaining divorce have resulted, and always will result, in deplorable injury to public morality, and to the permanency of those family relations which lie at the base of all Christian civilization.

3. That the law already in existence, by which provision is made for separation *a mensa et thoro*, gives all the relief that can be properly desired.

4. That for Roman Catholics the measures of the proposed Bill would be useless and pernicious : useless, because they do not believe the *vinculum* of matrimony to be in any case dissoluble ; and pernicious, because legal facilities for divorce *quoad vinculum*, would practically offer to the unworthy members of their community an incentive to bad conduct, and a premium for the violation of their conscience.

5. That the indissolubility of the *vinculum* is, amongst the Roman Catholics, not a matter of opinion, but a received dogma of the Christian faith, and a denial of it by anyone would be tantamount to a renunciation of his religion.

6. That in the case, therefore, of mixed marriages, *i.e.*, of Catholics with Protestants, the operation of the Bill in question would be especially oppressive to the conscientious Roman Catholic, who would remain bound whilst the partner would be at liberty by law to form a new connection.

7. That the Roman Catholics of the Colony being, as is shewn by the last Census, one-third of the entire population, your Petitioners feel themselves justified in respectfully expressing their confident hope that, in the decisions of your Honorable House, their religious feelings and belief will, in this matter, be duly regarded.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the Bill known as the Matrimonial Causes Bill may not pass.

[Here follow 506 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—HUSBANDS AND SONS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF WAVERLEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 6 December, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Husbands and Sons in the Municipality of Waverley,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

1st. That your Petitioners have seen with deep regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill" now before your Honorable House.

2nd. That your Petitioners are most firmly convinced that increased facilities for obtaining divorce have resulted, and always will result, in deplorable injury to public morality, and to the permanency of those family relations which lie at the base of all Christian civilization.

3rd. That the law already existing, by which provision is made for separation *a mensa et thoro*, gives all the relief that can be properly desired.

4th. That for Roman Catholics the measures of the proposed Bill would be useless and pernicious: useless, because they do not believe the *vinculum* of matrimony to be in any case dissoluble; and pernicious, because legal facilities for divorce *quoad vinculum*, would practically offer to the unworthy members of their communion an incentive to bad conduct, and a premium for the violation of their conscience.

5th. That the indissolubility of the *vinculum* of matrimony is, amongst Roman Catholics, not a matter of opinion, but a received dogma of the Christian faith, and a denial of it by any one would be tantamount to a renunciation of his religion.

6th. That in case, therefore, of mixed marriages, *i. e.*, of Catholic and Protestant, the operation of the Bill would be exceedingly oppressive to the Roman Catholic, who would remain bound whilst the partner would be at liberty by law to form a new connection.

7th. That the Roman Catholics being one-third of the entire population, your Petitioners feel themselves justified in respectfully expressing their confident hope that, in the decisions of your Honorable House, their religious feelings and belief will, in this matter, be duly regarded.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the Bill known as the Matrimonial Causes Bill may not pass.

[Here follow 80 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—WIVES AND DAUGHTERS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF WAVERLEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 6 December, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Wives and Daughters, in the Municipality of Waverley,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

1st. That your Petitioners have seen with deep regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill" now before your Honorable House.

2nd. That your Petitioners are most firmly convinced that increased facilities for obtaining divorce have resulted, and always will result, in deplorable injury to public morality, and to the permanency of those family relations which lie at the base of all Christian civilization.

3rd. That the law already existing, by which provision is made for separation *a mensa et thoro*, gives all the relief that can be properly desired.

4th. That for Roman Catholics the measures of the proposed Bill would be useless and pernicious: useless, because they do not believe the *vinculum* of matrimony to be in any case dissoluble: and pernicious, because legal facilities for divorce *quoad vinculum*, would practically offer to the unworthy members of their community an incentive to bad conduct, and a premium for the violation of their conscience.

5th. That the indissolubility of the *vinculum* of matrimony is, amongst Roman Catholics, not a matter of opinion, but a received dogma of the Christian faith, and a denial of it by any one would be tantamount to a renunciation of his religion.

6th. That in case, therefore, of mixed marriages, *i. e.*, of Catholics with Protestants, the operation of the Bill in question would be especially oppressive to the Roman Catholic, who would remain bound whilst the partner would be at liberty by law to form a new connection.

7th. That the Roman Catholics being one-third of the entire population, your Petitioners feel themselves justified in respectfully expressing their confident hope that, in the decisions of your Honorable House, their religious feelings and belief will, in this matter, be duly regarded.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the Bill known as the Matrimonial Causes Bill may not pass.

[Here follow 75 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY AND LAITY, ARMIDALE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 6 December, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, the Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity of Armidale,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

(1st.) That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill" presently before your Honorable House.

(2nd.) That your Petitioners are most firmly convinced that increased facilities for obtaining divorce have resulted, and always will result, in deplorable injury to public morality, and to the permanency of those family relations which lie at the base of all Christian civilization.

(3rd.) That the law already in existence, by which provision is made for separation *a mensa et thoro*, gives all the relief that can be properly desired.

(4th.) That for Roman Catholics the measures of the proposed Bill would be useless and pernicious: useless, because they do not believe the *vinculum* of matrimony to be in any case dissoluble; and pernicious, because legal facilities for divorce *quoad vinculum*, would practically offer to the unworthy members of their community an incentive to bad conduct, and a premium for the violation of their conscience.

(5th.) That the indissolubility of the *vinculum* of matrimony is, amongst Roman Catholics, not a matter of opinion, but a received dogma of the Christian faith, and a denial of it by anyone would be tantamount to a renunciation of his religion.

(6th.) That in the case, therefore, of mixed marriages, *i.e.*, of Catholics with Protestants, the operation of the Bill in question would be especially oppressive to the conscientious Roman Catholic, who would remain bound whilst the partner would be at liberty by law to form a new connection.

(7th.) That the Roman Catholics of the Colony being, as is shewn by the last Census, one-third part of the entire population, your Petitioners feel themselves justified in respectfully expressing their confident hope that, in the decisions of your Honorable House, their religious feelings and belief will, in this matter, be duly regarded.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the Bill known as the "Matrimonial Causes Bill" may not pass.

[Here follow 56 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN AND LAITY OF ORANGE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 7 December, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
The Petition of the undersigned, the Roman Catholic Clergyman and Laity of
Orange,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners have seen with surprise and regret the progress of the
“Matrimonial Causes Bill” at present before your Honorable House.

That your Petitioners constitute one third of the whole population of New South
Wales; that the indissolubility of the *vinculum* of matrimony is with them not a matter of
opinion, but an article of faith, so that a denial of it by any Catholic would be a renuncia-
tion of his religion.

That hence, if your Honorable House should pass the Matrimonial Causes Bill
into law, your Honorable House would be directly legislating against the faith of
Catholics.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that the Matrimonial Causes Bill may not pass
into law.

[Here follow 190 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY AND LAITY OF GRAFTON AND THE CLARENCE RIVER DISTRICT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 7 December, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, the Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity of Grafton and the Clarence River District,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill" presently before your Honorable House.

2. That your Petitioners are most firmly convinced that increased facilities for obtaining divorce have resulted, and always will result, in deplorable injury to public morality, and to the permanency of those family relations which lie at the base of all Christian civilization.

3. That the law already in existence, by which provision is made for separation *a mensa et thoro*, gives all the relief that can be properly desired.4. That for Roman Catholics the measure of the proposed Bill would be useless and pernicious: useless, because they do not believe the *vinculum* of matrimony to be in any case dissoluble; and pernicious, because legal facilities for divorce *quoad vinculum*, would practically offer to the unworthy members of their community an incentive to bad conduct, and a premium for the violation of their conscience.5. That the indissolubility of the *vinculum* of matrimony is, amongst Roman Catholics, not a matter of opinion, but a received dogma of the Christian faith, and a denial of it by any one would be tantamount to a renunciation of his religion.6. That in the case, therefore, of mixed marriages, *i. e.*, Catholics with Protestants, the operation of the Bill in question would be especially oppressive to the conscientious Roman Catholic, who would remain bound whilst the partner would be at liberty by law to form a new connection.

7. That the Roman Catholics of the Colony being, as is shewn by the last Census, one-third part of the entire population, your Petitioners feel themselves justified in respectfully expressing their confident hope that, in the decisions of your Honorable House, their religious feelings and belief will, in this matter, be duly regarded.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the Bill known as the Matrimonial Causes Bill may not pass.

[Here follow 62 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY AND LAITY, TUMUT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 13 December, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, the Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity of Tumut,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill" presently before your Honorable House.

2. That your Petitioners are most firmly convinced that increased facilities for obtaining divorce have resulted, and always will result, in deplorable injury to public morality, and to the permanency of those family relations which lie at the base of all Christian civilization.

3. That the law already in existence, by which provision is made for separation *a mensa et thoro*, gives all the relief that can be properly desired.

4. That for Roman Catholics the measures of the proposed Bill would be useless and pernicious: useless, because they do not believe the *vinculum* of matrimony to be in any case dissoluble; and pernicious, because legal facilities for divorce *quoad vinculum*, would practically offer to the unworthy members of their community an incentive to bad conduct, and a premium for the violation of their consciences.

5. That the indissolubility of the *vinculum* of matrimony is, amongst Roman Catholics, not a matter of opinion, but a received dogma of the Christian faith, and a denial of it by any one would be tantamount to a renunciation of his religion.

6. That in the case, therefore, of mixed marriages, *i.e.*, of Catholics with Protestants, the operation of the Bill in question would be especially oppressive to the conscientious Roman Catholic, who would remain bound whilst the partner would be at liberty by law to form a new connection.

7. That the Roman Catholics of the Colony being, as is shewn by the last Census, one-third part of the entire population, your Petitioners feel themselves justified in respectfully expressing their confident hope that, in the decisions of your Honorable House, their religious feelings and belief will, in this matter, be duly regarded.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the Bill known as the Matrimonial Causes Bill may not pass.

[Here follow 295 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLICS OF EDEN AND BEGA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 17 December, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholics of the Districts of Eden and Bega,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the "Matrimonial Causes Bill" now before your Honorable House.

2. That your Petitioners are firmly convinced that facilities for obtaining divorce have resulted, and always will result, in deplorable injury to public morality, and to the severance of those family relations which are the basis of Christian civilization.

3. That for Roman Catholics the measures of the proposed Bill would be useless and pernicious: useless, because they do not believe the bond or tie (*vinculum*) of marriage to be in any case dissoluble; and pernicious, because legal facilities for divorce *quoad vinculum*, would offer to unworthy members of their community an incentive to bad conduct, and a premium for the violation of their conscience.

4. That the indissolubility of the *vinculum* of matrimony is, amongst Roman Catholics, not a matter of opinion, but a received dogma of the Christian faith, and a denial of it by any of them would be tantamount to a renunciation of his religion.

5. That in case of mixed marriages, *i.e.*, of Catholics with Protestants, the operation of the Matrimonial Causes Bill would be especially oppressive to the conscientious Roman Catholic, who would remain bound whilst the partner would be at liberty by law to form a new connection.

6. That your Petitioners believe the law already in existence, by which provision is made for separation *a mensa et thoro*, gives all the relief that can properly be desired.

7. That your Petitioners, therefore, pray that your Honorable House will not pass the aforesaid Matrimonial Causes Bill.

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

[Here follow 138 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—CATHOLICS, COOMA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 December, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, the Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity of
Cooma, Manaro,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the Matrimonial Causes Bill presently before your Honorable House.

2. That your Petitioners are most firmly convinced that increased facilities for obtaining divorce have resulted, and always will result, in deplorable injury to public morality, and to the permanency of those family relations which lie at the base of all Christian civilization.

3. That the law already in existence, by which provision is made for separation *a mensa et thoro*, gives all the relief that can be properly desired.

4. That for Roman Catholics the measures of the proposed Bill would be useless and pernicious : useless, because they do not believe the *vinculum* of matrimony to be in any case dissoluble ; and pernicious, because legal facilities for divorce *quoad vinculum*, would practically offer to the unworthy members of their community an incentive to bad conduct, and a premium for the violation of their conscience.

5. That the indissolubility of the *vinculum* of matrimony is, amongst Roman Catholics, not a matter of opinion, but a received dogma of the Christian faith, and a denial of it by any one would be tantamount to a renunciation of his religion.

6. That in the case, therefore, of mixed marriages, *i. e.*, of Catholics with Protestants, the operation of the Bill in question would be especially oppressive to the conscientious Roman Catholic, who would remain bound whilst the partner would be at liberty by law to form a new connection.

7. That the Roman Catholics of the Colony being, as is shewn by the last Census, one-third part of the entire population, your Petitioners feel themselves justified in respectfully expressing their confident hope that, in the decisions of your Honorable House, their religious feelings and belief will, in this matter, be duly regarded.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the Bill known as the " Matrimonial Causes Bill " may not pass.

[*Here follow 37 Signatures.*]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—CATHOLICS, HAYMARKET, SYDNEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 December, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, Roman Catholics of the district of the Haymarket, Sydney,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That your Petitioners view with regret and alarm the introduction of the “Matrimonial Causes Bill” into your Honorable House.

That your Petitioners firmly believe that increased facilities for obtaining divorce have resulted, and will always result, in sad injury to public morals, and to the permanent family relations which lie at the base of Christian civilization.

That the law already in existence, by which provision is made for separation *a mensa et thoro*, gives all the relief that can be properly desired.

That for Catholics the proposed Bill would be useless and pernicious : because they do not believe the *vinculum* of matrimony to be in any case dissoluble, and because legal facilities for divorce *quoad vinculum* would offer to the unworthy members of their communion an inducement to bad conduct, and a premium for the violation of their conscience.

That the indissolubility of marriage is, amongst Roman Catholics, not a matter of opinion, but a dogma of the Christian faith, and a denial thereof would be tantamount to a renunciation of religion.

That in case of mixed marriages the operation of the Bill would be oppressive to the conscientious Roman Catholic, who would remain bound whilst the partner of a different religion would be at liberty by law to form a new connection.

That your Petitioners, therefore, pray that your Honorable House may not pass the Bill known as the Matrimonial Causes Bill.

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

[*Here follow 251 Signatures.*]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION--ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY AND LAITY OF WAGGA WAGGA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 December, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, the Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity of Wagga Wagga,--

HUMBLY SHEWETH:--

(1.) That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the Matrimonial Causes Bill presently before your Honorable House.

(2.) That your Petitioners are most firmly convinced that increased facilities for obtaining divorce have resulted, and always will result, in deplorable injury to public morality, and to the permanency of those family relations which lie at the base of all Christian civilization.

(3.) That the law already in existence, by which provision is made for separation *a mensa et thoro*, gives all the relief that can be properly desired.

(4.) That for Roman Catholics the measures of the proposed Bill would be useless and pernicious: useless, because they do not believe the *vinculum* of matrimony to be in any case dissoluble; and pernicious, because legal facilities for divorce *quoad vinculum*, would practically offer to the unworthy members of their community an incentive to bad conduct, and a premium for the violation of their conscience.

(5.) That the indissolubility of the *vinculum* of matrimony is, amongst Roman Catholics, not a matter of opinion, but a received dogma of the Christian faith; and a denial of it by any one would be tantamount to a renunciation of his religion.

(6.) That in the case, therefore, of mixed marriages, *i.e.*, of Catholics with Protestants, the operation of the Bill in question would be especially oppressive to the conscientious Roman Catholic, who would remain bound whilst the partner would be at liberty by law to form a new connection.

(7.) That the Roman Catholics of the Colony being, as is shewn by the last Census, one-third part of the entire population, your Petitioners feel themselves justified in respectfully expressing their confident hope that, in the decisions of your Honorable House, their religious feelings and belief will, in this matter, be duly regarded.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the Bill known as the Matrimonial Causes Bill may not pass.

[Here follow 124 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC RESIDENTS OF WELLINGTON.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 21 December, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, the Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity of
Wellington,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners have seen, with surprise and regret, the progress of the Matrimonial Causes Bill at present before your Honorable House.

That your Petitioners constitute one-third of the whole population of New South Wales. That the indissolubility of the *vinculum* of matrimony is with them not a matter of opinion, but an article of faith, so that a denial of it by any Catholic would be a renunciation of his religion. That hence, if your Honorable House should pass the Matrimonial Causes Bill into law, your Honorable House would be directly legislating against the faith of Catholics.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that the Matrimonial Causes Bill may not pass into law.

[*Here follow 94 Signatures.*]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(PETITION—ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY AND LAITY OF CONCORD AND PETERSHAM.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 21 December, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, the Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity of Concord and Petersham,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have seen with regret and alarm the progress of the Matrimonial Causes Bill presently before your Honorable House.

2. That your Petitioners are most firmly convinced that increased facilities for obtaining divorce have resulted, and always will result, in deplorable injury to public morality, and to the permanency of those family relations which lie at the base of all Christian civilization.

3. That the law already in existence, by which provision is made for separation *a mensa et thoro*, gives all the relief that can be properly desired.

4. That for Roman Catholics the measures of the proposed Bill would be useless and pernicious: useless, because they do not believe the *vinculum* of matrimony to be in any case dissoluble; and pernicious, because legal facilities for divorce *quoad vinculum*, would practically offer to the unworthy members of their community an incentive to bad conduct, and a premium for the violation of their conscience.

5. That the indissolubility of the *vinculum* of matrimony is, amongst Roman Catholics, not a matter of opinion, but a received dogma of the Christian faith, and a denial of it by any one would be tantamount to a renunciation of his religion.

6. That in the case, therefore, of mixed marriages, *i.e.*, of Catholics with Protestants, the operation of the Bill in question would be especially oppressive to the conscientious Roman Catholic, who would remain bound, whilst the partner would be at liberty by law to form a new connection.

7. That the Roman Catholics of the Colony being, as is shewn by the last Census, one-third part of the entire population, your Petitioners feel themselves justified in respectfully expressing their confident hope that, in the decisions of your Honorable House, their religious feelings and belief will, in this matter, be duly regarded.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the Bill known as the Matrimonial Causes Bill may not pass.

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

[Here follow 56 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SCAB IN SHEEP.
(REPORT FROM CHIEF INSPECTOR OF SHEEP.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 25 July, 1866.

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF SHEEP to SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

*Department of Lands,
Sydney, 14 July, 1866.*

SIR,

I have the honor to report that the sheep in this Colony are now entirely free from scab; and as this result has been fortunately attained, it may be both interesting and instructive to recur briefly to the origin and extent of the disease, and to review the measures adopted by the owners in cleansing their infected sheep, and the success with which they were attended, as well as to consider what steps should be adopted for the future protection of our flocks.

ORIGIN OF THE OUTBREAK.

The origin of the disease in this instance, although not positively proved, has been very clearly settled by circumstantial evidence; for the infection of the flocks on the Namoi and Bogan, in which scab was first discovered, has been traced beyond dispute to some culls of fat flocks taken there from Sydney and Maitland in the end of 1862. These culls, again, which had been drafted out from time to time by the carcass butchers, and sold by them in small flocks as store sheep, must have been infected either by some of the Victorian sheep, which were then largely imported for slaughter (the culls from which formed a large proportion of those taken up the country), or by infected sheep imported for breeding purposes, and sent out, as they sometimes were, to paddocks in the neighbourhood of Windsor and Richmond, where they might have come in contact with the butchers' culls.

In either way it is now known that there were many opportunities by which the disease might have been introduced; for scab has for years been so rife in Victoria as to render it impossible for sheep to have been brought from Melbourne in the numbers they were in 1862, without some of them being scabby; and in the early part of 1864, several instances were met with of breeding sheep which had been imported during the previous year from the neighbouring Colonies, and from Europe, having been landed diseased.

There can, therefore, be no doubt that the infection was imported, and most probably by the sheep brought from Melbourne for slaughter; for although very great laxity prevailed in the inspection and dressing of sheep imported for breeding purposes, it is believed that they were generally inspected, while those intended for slaughter seldom were so in Sydney, and never in Newcastle, where they were landed in considerable numbers from the vessels engaged in the coal trade between that port and Melbourne.

EXTENT OF OUTBREAK.

As will be seen by the tabulated Report herewith, marked No. 1, the ascertained and estimated numbers of sheep infected during this outbreak amounted to 350,000; of which, 143,191 were dealt with or were accounted for previous to the Act of 1863 coming into force, and 206,809 under that Act. Nearly all these sheep were infected when it was discovered that the scab had broken out; and although it may at first appear strange that the disease could have spread to such an extent before being detected, it will not do so, when it is considered that our flocks had been so long free from the disease that owners were completely off their guard, and few of them even knew scab, or could recognize it when they saw it. The season, too, was altogether in favour of the development of the disease; for through its severity, not only were the sheep in the state most susceptible of the infection, but stragglers from the infected travelling flocks—especially from that which was taken to the Namoi—were dropped on every run through which they passed; and the owners on these stations attributing their miserable appearance solely to starvation, did not destroy them, as they ought to have done.

MEASURES ADOPTED IN CLEANSING, AND THE RESULT.

If sheep-owners generally were at a loss in detecting the disease, those of them who were so unfortunate as to have their sheep infected were still more so in cleansing them; and as will be seen on reference to Report No. 2 (where the details of the dressings are given in each case), many different sorts of medicaments were tried for that purpose, but so frequently without success that, what with the expense of medicines, and the cost of applying them, joined with the losses otherwise consequent on the disease remaining on these stations, it would, in many cases, have paid the owners better had the sheep been destroyed by Government, and the old rate of compensation (4s. a sheep) been paid for them.

It unfortunately happened that, some short time previous to the scab breaking out among our flocks, a number of experiments had been made at Melbourne on the efficacy of different specifics for the cure of scab, and the result was that the owners of several of these specifics obtained testimonials that their preparations were cures for the scab. Among others, Hayes' specific and Allen's were recommended in this way; and upon the faith of these recommendations, many of our sheep-owners were induced to purchase and use large quantities of both these specifics with anything but success. By the abstract of the results of the dressings appended to Report No. 2, (which are compiled from the Inspectors' Reports) it will be seen that Allen's specific, with which there were 80,021 sheep dressed, proved a total failure, and Hayes', with which 87,186 were dipped, only succeeded with 6,225. This, from all accounts, has also, in a great measure, been the experience of Victoria, where these specifics were at one time very largely used.

Other owners tried arsenic, and arsenic and tobacco; and where the sheep could be placed upon a clean run after being dipped, the dressing was generally successful; but the losses in bad weather with this poison were very severe; as many as 30, 40, and even 80 per cent. having died after dressing, in some flocks. Where the sheep were not taken to fresh ground, on being dipped, this medicament was generally a failure. The abstract of the dressings shews that of 18,555 which were dressed with arsenic, 9,284 were cured, while the balance, 9,271, had to be dipped with tobacco and sulphur.

Some owners, again, used tobacco and sulphur from the first, and with ordinary care effected a thorough cure. As these succeeded, the owners who had used other remedies and failed, also tried tobacco and sulphur, and they, too, at last made a permanent cure; till, as will be seen by the abstract of dressings appended to Report No. 2, 184,270, or nearly 93 per cent. of the whole, were cleansed with these ingredients. They no doubt failed in some instances, but, as the result has shewn, entirely through the want of knowledge or care; and so well has the efficacy of this dressing been established throughout the three Colonies, that its want of success is at once put down to a failure in its preparation or application. Its efficacy is now a thoroughly established fact.

By

SCAB IN SHEEP.

3

By the abstract appended to the Report No. 2, it will be seen that the licensed sheep have been cleansed as follows :—

98,972 between the 1st March (when the Act of 1863 came in force) and 30th November, 1864 ;

85,743 between the 30th November, 1864, and 30th November, 1865 ;

15,094 between the 30th November, 1865, and 31st May, 1866.

It thus appears that while some owners had thoroughly cleansed the greater part of their infected flocks at 30th November, 1864, and had completely eradicated the disease on their stations by 30th November, 1865, others had made but little progress at the first period, and still had the disease among their sheep at the second. The question therefore naturally arises how this happened, seeing by that time the proper remedy (tobacco and sulphur) had become known. It would seem to have arisen from several causes. Some owners were prejudiced in favour of other dressings, and would not use tobacco and sulphur. Others, again, who did use these medicaments, failed through their non-acquaintance with the proper mode of preparing and applying them. But the most frequent cause of failure was carelessness—sheep being left without dressing, or only dressed imperfectly, and the strength and heat of the mixture but little attended to.

Another cause which in no slight degree tended to retard the eradication of the disease was, that some owners, were so unscrupulous as to conceal its existence on their stations ; and not only took their own time to eradicate the disease, leaving their runs open and liable to contaminate other flocks passing over the infected ground, but they sent imperfectly cleansed sheep to market, whereby the infection was spread in several instances—a course of conduct which cannot be too severely reprobated, and one which it is hoped, will, under the provisions of the proposed new Act, be at any rate severely punished, if it cannot be altogether prevented.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE PROTECTION.

Now that the Colony is free from scab, the object, of course, will be to prevent infected sheep from being imported or introduced ; and the experience of the last three or four years here detailed, shews that the utmost vigilance and care is necessary in the admission of both these classes of sheep.

With respect to imported sheep, this has, so far as possible, been provided for by stationing Inspectors at the ports where sheep are usually landed ; but power will require to be taken under the new Act to place imported sheep regularly in quarantine, at a station to be set apart for that purpose, where they would be kept and dressed under the charge of the Inspector, and undergo a much longer probation than they now do before being allowed to leave the port.

With regard to sheep from the adjoining Colonies, the strict and vigilant measures which are now being adopted with respect to Victorian sheep should still be maintained. In that Colony, so far as can be known, there are infected sheep in most of the districts ; and until there are reliable grounds for believing the disease to be very much abated there, it does not appear prudent to relax either our restrictions or watchfulness.

The past season has been one of extreme risk from this source. Immense numbers of sheep have been compelled to travel for feed and water on both sides of the Murray, and many stragglers must have been dropped along these routes. This state of things was most likely to spread the disease in Victoria, and to increase the risk of infection from that quarter to a very considerable extent ; for as the river was low, and sheep could cross almost anywhere, our flocks were put in great jeopardy, not only from some of these abandoned stragglers which might cross the river, but also from sheep from known infected stations. Victorian sheep actually did cross on several occasions, and if it had not been that they were found and destroyed by the boundary riders employed by the Government, as well as by the owners on this side of the river, there is every probability that some of our flocks on the frontage would have been infected ; and if they had, it is hard to say where the mischief would have ended, as the infection might have been spread by the travelling sheep on our side for hundreds of miles.

It

It is, therefore, to the adoption of these measures, and the zealous discharge of their duties by the Inspectors on the Murray—in which they have on all occasions been ably supported by their Directors—that the safety of the flocks in those important districts is to be mainly attributed.

Now that the river has risen, and travelling sheep have nearly all returned to their stations, the risk is considerably less ; but as the sheep on the Victorian bank are running at large, they might even yet cross at any time ; and where scab is known to exist on that side of the river, it will be necessary to maintain boundary riders on this.

The flocks both in Queensland and South Australia are free from scab ; and although sheep coming from those Colonies are always examined before being introduced, there is little or no risk to be apprehended from those quarters.

Although these precautions should be taken with regard to imported and introduced sheep, a sufficient staff of Inspectors should still be maintained to watch the main roads throughout the Colony. For it is not absolutely impossible for infection to escape the Inspectors at the ports or on the borders ; and there is still a certain degree of risk attached to the districts in this Colony where infected sheep have been kept ; besides, the services of Inspectors are required for the protection of our flocks from catarrh. That being, in a great measure, a local disease, its spread might, under a proper system of inspection and quarantine, be greatly retarded, if not entirely prevented.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. BRUCE,
Chief Inspector of Sheep.

No. 1.

TABULATED REPORT, shewing the Number of Sheep infected during the Outbreak of Scab in 1862-3.

DEALT WITH AND ACCOUNTED FOR UNDER THE ACT OF 1861.				
Ascertained Numbers—				
Number destroyed and paid for by the Government	...	...	40,503	42,842
Do. do. by Owners of adjoining Runs	...	...	2,339	
Estimated Numbers—				
Died of poverty and disease	...	...	15,000	100,349
Drowned in the floods	...	...	8,000	
Boiled down	...	...	21,000	
Destroyed without compensation	...	...	1,000	
Killed by arsenic and other poisonous dressings	...	20,349		
Do. tobacco and sulphur	...	2,000		
			22,349	
Cleansed before the present Act came into force	...	...	33,000	100,349
DEALT WITH AND ACCOUNTED FOR UNDER THE ACT OF 1863.				143,191
Ascertained Numbers—				
Number licensed and cleansed, as per Report No. 2	...	...	199,809	206,809
Destroyed and boiled down	...	...	7,000	
TOTAL NUMBER OF SHEEP INFECTED DURING LATE OUTBREAK				350,000

N.B.—The estimated numbers here given are very considerably higher than in the Report of November, 1864 ; but further inquiries, made since that date, have shown that the numbers now given are the more correct.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

No. 2.

TABULATED REPORT shewing the Number of Infected Sheep brought under the operation of the "Scab in Sheep Act of 1863," in the several Districts; the Date of their Infection; the Medicaments used in dressing them; and their success at 30th November, 1864, 30th November, 1865, and 30th June, 1866.

DISTRICT, OWNER, AND STATION.	NUMBER OF SHEEP INFECTED.	DATE OF INFECTION.	MEDICAMENTS USED IN DRESSING.	NUMBERS CLEANSED AT UNDERMENTIONED DATES.		
				30 Nov., 1864.	30 Nov., 1865.	30 June, 1866.
BALRANALD. William Taylor Euston	2,900	Mar., 1864	Corrosive sublimate, sulphur, and tobacco.	2,900	.....	.....
CANNONBA. A. McCulloch, Colane, Bogan	24,063	Aug., 1862	Hayes' and Allen's specifics, tobacco, and sulphur.	2,786	18,529	3,348
Richardson Brothers, Duck Creek...	32,600	" "	Tobacco and sulphur	30,600	2,000	.....
John Brown, Cannonba	11,242	" "	Do.	8,992	2,250	.....
	68,505			42,878	22,779	3,348
MERRIWA. Clive, Hamilton, & Traill, Collaroy	29,112	Sept., 1863	Mercurial dip, tobacco, and sulphur	27,912	1,200	.....
J. Lawlor, Dale's Creek	950	Mar., 1863	Hayes' specific	950	.....	.....
Hall Brothers, Giant's Creek	1,724	" "	Hayes' specific, tobacco, and sulphur	814	910	.....
J. B. Bettington, Brindley Park	25,050	" "	Hayes' and Allen's specifics, tobacco, and sulphur.	16,300	6,650	2,100
	56,836			45,976	8,760	2,100
MUDGE. E. K. Cox, Lawson's Creek	1,049	July, 1864	Arsenic, tobacco, and sulphur ... ..	.....	1,049	.....
J. J. Riley, Louee	2,346	" "	Do. do. ... ..	.....	1,202	1,144
	3,395			.....	2,251	1,144
NEWCASTLE. John Wyndham, Dalwood	650	June, 1865	Tobacco and sulphur ... ..	.....	.....	650
PENRITH. R. Fitzgerald, Mamre	219	1862	Corrosive sublimate, tobacco, and sulphur.	.....	219	.....
William York, Penrith	507	June, 1865	Tobacco and sulphur ... ..	.....	.....	507
F. Borton, Bringelly	300	" "	Do. ... ..	.....	.....	300
J. K. Lethbridge, Dunheved	35	" "	Do. ... ..	.....	.....	35
Wm. Anderson, Bargo	470	" "	Do. ... ..	.....	.....	470
	1,531			.....	219	1,312
SINGLETON. J. H. Keys, Bengalla	1,107	Sept., 1863	Hayes' specific	1,107	.....	.....
R. Carter, Gooranbingallee	470	April, 1864	Arsenic and s. soap, tobacco, and sulphur.	.....	470	.....
G. Brooker, Tea-tree	1,700	" "	Do. do.	1,700	.....	.....
John Moore, Cooper's Flat... ..	421	May, 1864	Do. do. ... ..	.....	421	.....
William Ellis, Apple-tree Flat	800	Oct., 1863	Do. do. ... ..	.....	.....	800
Wm. McAlpin, Bulgoa	2,125	Sept., 1863	Do. do. ... ..	.....	800	1,325
Alfred Cokeroff, Charlton	360	July, 1865	Do. do. ... ..	.....	.....	360
L. P. Doyle, Dartmouth	220	" "	Tobacco and sulphur ... ..	.....	.....	220
	7,203			2,807	1,691	2,705
SYDNEY. Burt and Co., Pitt-street	13	Aug., 1864	Tobacco and sulphur	13	.....	.....
R. Kummerr, Macquarie-place	9	" "	Do.	9	.....	.....
Thomas Holt, Southerland	2,017	Jan., 1864	Do. ... ..	.....	300	1,717
	2,039			22	300	1,717
TAMWORTH. Clive, Hamilton & Traill, Black Creek.	4,389	May, 1863	Mercurial dip, tobacco, and sulphur	1,362	3,027	.....
Clift Brothers, Brecza	3,384	" "	Hayes' specific, and arsenic	3,384	.....	.....
J. Elford, Moki Springs	930	Aug., 1863	Mercurial dip, tobacco, and sulphur	.....	930	.....
Lloyd Brothers, Burburgate	11,603	May, 1863	Hayes' and Allen's specifics, tobacco, and sulphur.	.....	11,603	.....
E. Lloyd, McIlville Plains	18,696	" "	Do. do. ... ..	.....	18,696	.....
	39,002			4,746	34,256	.....
WEE WAA. R. W. Viviers (now G. Loder), Bulgaria.	2,724	Mar., 1863	Arsenic and s. soap, tobacco, and sulphur.	.....	1,831	893
L. P. (now A. J.) Doyle, Killarney	6,013	" "	Do. do.	1,845	2,943	1,225
P. Quinn, Tulladunna	7,403	Feb., 1863	Do. do. ... ..	.....	7,403	.....
F. Harper, Baan Baa	1,608	" "	Do. do.	1,608	.....	.....
	17,748			3,453	12,177	2,118

SCAB IN SHEEP.

ABSTRACT of Infected Sheep in the several Districts, and of result of Dressings, at 30th November, 1864, 30th November, 1865, and 30th June, 1866.

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF INFECTED SHEEP.	NUMBERS CLEANSED AT THE UNDERMENTIONED DATES.			
		30 Nov., 1864.	30 Nov., 1865.	30 June, 1866.	Total cleansed.
Balranald	2,900	2,900	.....	.....	2,900
Cannonba	68,505	42,378	22,779	3,348	68,505
Merriwa	56,836	45,976	8,760	2,100	56,836
Mudgee	3,395	.....	2,251	1,144	3,395
Newcastle	650	.....	.....	650	650
Penrith	1,531	.....	219	1,312	1,531
Singleton	7,203	2,807	1,691	2,705	7,203
Sydney	2,039	22	300	1,717	2,039
Tamworth	39,002	4,746	34,256	.....	39,002
Wee Waa	17,748	3,453	12,177	2,118	17,748
	199,809	102,282	82,433	15,094	199,809

RECAPITULATION.

Cleansed between March, 1864 (when the Act of 1863 came in force), and 30th November, same year...	102,282
„ 30th November, 1864, and 30th November, 1865	82,433
„ 30th November, 1865, and 1866	15,094
As above	199,809

ABSTRACT Result of Dressings used.

DESCRIPTION OF DRESSING.	NUMBERS DRESSED.	RESULT OF DRESSING.		RESULT OF DRESSING.	
		Failure, and other Dressing tried	Cleansed.	Failure, and other Dressing tried	Cleansed.
Allen's specific	80,021	80,021	.....	.....	.....
Hayes' specific	87,186	80,931	6,255	.....	.....
Arsenic, and arsenic and tobacco	18,555	9,271	9,284	170,223	15,539
Tobacco and sulphur	184,270 {	.....	92,530	.....	.....
Do. and lime ... ..		.....	30,299	.....	.....
Do. and mercurial dip... }		.....	61,441	.....	184,270
As above		...	...	...	199,809

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

(REGULATION FOR CARRYING INTO EFFECT THE "SCAB IN SHEEP ACT OF 1863.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 26 July, 1866.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 17 July, 1866.

THE following Regulation, which has been approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, for carrying into effect the "Scab in Sheep Act of 1863," is hereby published for general information.

J. BOWIE WILSON.

The requirements of the 30th section of the aforesaid Act, with respect to the examination, dressing, and certificate of Sheep which are intended to be taken inland from any place within thirty miles of a seaport, are hereby suspended and dispensed with for a period of six calendar months from the date hereof, in so far as concerns any sheep intended to be taken inland, from any place within thirty miles of any seaport, into that portion of the Penrith Scab District lying between the western boundary of the Coast Scab District and the Nepean and Hawkesbury Rivers, from the intersection of that boundary with the Nepean River, at the south-western corner of T. Palmer's 400 acres, to the point of intersection of the aforesaid boundary with the Hawkesbury River, at the north-eastern corner of J. Foveaux's 125 acres at Freeman's Reach.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SHEEP DISEASE PREVENTION BILL.
(MESSAGE RELATIVE TO.)

- *Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 28 August, 1866.*

JOHN YOUNG,
Governor.

Message, No. 4.

In accordance with the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends the Legislative Assembly to make provision "for the Prevention and Cure of Diseases (scab and catarrh) in Sheep," and for the necessary expenses connected therewith.

Government House,
Sydney, August, 1866.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES BILL (No. 2).
(MESSAGE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 23 November, 1866.

JOHN YOUNG,
Governor.

Message No. 15.

In accordance with the provisions of the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends to the Legislative Assembly the expediency of introducing a Bill to provide more effectually for the establishment of Municipalities and the necessary expenditure connected therewith.

*Government House,
Sydney, 23rd November, 1866.*

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES BILL (No. 2).

(PETITION—FREEHOLDERS, HOUSEHOLDERS, ELECTORS, AND OTHERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 6 December, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Freeholders, Householdors, Electors, and others
of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That an amended Municipalities Bill is now before your Honorable House.

And in which Bill is contained the principle of plurality or cumulative voting upon the annual value of property; which portion of the said Bill ought to be expunged, being contradictory to the principles upon which the Government of this our Colony is based, as also being highly dangerous, and would most surely throw the whole of the Municipalities into the hands of a few wealthy, to the exclusion and injury of the many.

And your Petitioners respectfully pray your Honorable House will reject that portion of the said Bill.

And, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

29th November, 1866.

[Here follow 82 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES BILL (No. 2).

(PETITION—FREEHOLDERS, HOUSEHOLDERS, ELECTORS, AND OTHERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES—No. 2.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 6 December, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Freeholders, Householders, Electors, and others of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :—

That an amended Municipalities Bill is now before your Honorable House.

And your Petitioners regret to find there is contained in the said Bill plurality or cumulative voting; which principle in the Bill ought to be expunged, being in direct contradiction to the principles upon which the Government of this our Colony is based, as also highly dangerous, and would most surely throw the whole of the Municipalities into the hands of a few wealthy, to the exclusion and injury of the many.

And your Petitioners respectfully pray your Honorable House will reject that portion of the said Bill.

And, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow 20 Signatures.*]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES BILL (No. 2).

(PETITION—CITIZENS OF SYDNEY AND SUBURBS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 19 December, 1866.

Unto the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of Citizens of Sydney and its suburbs,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That a Public Meeting, attended by about eight hundred of their number, was held in the Lyceum Theatre on the twelfth instant, with a view to obtain the more effective administration of justice, the punishment and suppression of crime, and the better supervision and more economical management of the Main and Minor Roads, Public Works, and other public trusts of the Colony, and also for the more equitable adjustment of the public burdens, and the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people.

The following Resolutions were unanimously affirmed:—

1st. That this meeting declares its opinion that it is imperatively necessary for the prevention of corruption, and the preservation of the rights and liberties of the subject, to decentralize the administration of the laws, by the subdivision of the Colony into Municipalities for this purpose.

2nd. That this meeting, while asserting the most urgent necessity for the establishment of Municipalities throughout the Colony, is of opinion that the principle of representation by cumulative votes for large property holders, as embodied in the Bill now before Parliament, is a direct violation of the institutions of the Colony, calculated to check its progress and to degrade and oppress the people.

3rd. That the rights and liberties of every citizen being conserved and guaranteed by the due administration of the laws, the levying of taxes in support of the same ought to be only in proportion to their means and their interests requiring protection.

4th. That the foregoing Resolutions be embodied in a Petition, signed by the Chairman in behalf of this meeting, for presentation to the Legislature.

Your Petitioners, in accordance with these Resolutions, would earnestly pray your Honorable House to take the premises into your favourable consideration, being assured that, if carried into effect, they will tend to allay the discontent now existing in the Riverina and other remote districts, and promote a spirit of self-reliance and responsibility amongst the people throughout the Colony.

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

(On behalf of the Meeting,)

JOHN SUTHERLAND,
Chairman.

JAMES LANDER NICHOLLS,
Hon. Secretary.

Dated Sydney, December 14th, 1866.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

SHOALHAVEN MUNICIPALITY;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
21 *December*, 1866.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1866.

[*Price*, 1s.]

559—A

1866.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 72. TUESDAY, 27 NOVEMBER, 1866.

5. Shoalhaven Municipality (*"Formal" Motion*):—Mr. Garrett moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, be appointed to inquire into, and report upon, the Petition of the Ex-Mayor and Aldermen of the late Shoalhaven Municipality, presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 15th April, 1864.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of the following Members, viz.:—Mr. Parkes, Dr. Lang, Mr. Josephson, Mr. Neale, Mr. Tighe, Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Stimpson, Mr. Farnell, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES, No. 74. THURSDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1866.

7. Shoalhaven Municipality:—Mr. Cowper, *with the concurrence of the House*, moved, without Notice,—That all the Parliamentary Papers and Petitions on record since Session 1859-60 inclusively, having reference to the subject of the Shoalhaven Municipality, be referred to the Committee now sitting on the same subject.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES, No. 89. FRIDAY, 21 DECEMBER, 1866.

2. Shoalhaven Municipality:—Mr. Cowper, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee, for whose inquiry and report this subject was referred on 27 November, 1866, together with Appendix.
- Ordered to be printed.

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1866.

SHOALHAVEN MUNICIPALITY.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 27th November, 1866, "*to inquire into, and report upon, the "Petition of the Ex-Mayor and Aldermen of the late Shoalhaven Municipality, presented to the Legislative Assembly on the "15th April, 1864,"*"—and to whom were referred, on the 29th November last, "*all the Parliamentary Papers and Petitions on "record since Session 1859–60 inclusively, having reference to the "subject of the Shoalhaven Municipality,"*"—"with power to send "*for persons and papers,*"—have agreed to the following Report:—

That it is proved by the evidence taken by your Committee, that the Ex-Mayor and Aldermen (the Petitioners) have been called upon to pay £238 5s. 4d., the expenses of an Injunction moved for by Mr. Berry, to arrest their action as a Municipal Council.

That the Municipality did not appear to contest the motion for the Injunction, which was granted.

That the Municipal Council did not act as such, after the Injunction was granted.

That at the time the Injunction was moved for, an Appeal against the judgment of the Supreme Court, invalidating the existence of the Municipality, made by the defendants, at the instance of the Government, was then in course of trial by the Privy Council in England.

That pending the decision on the Appeal, the Petitioners believed it was incumbent upon them to discharge the duties imposed upon them by law and their incorporation, and proceeded to do so until arrested by the Injunction already alluded to.

Under these circumstances, your Committee are of opinion that the Petitioners have a strong claim to be indemnified for the costs for which they are now held liable in connection with the Injunction.

CHARLES COWPER,

Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,

Sydney, 21st December, 1866.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Cowper, Mr. Farnell,	|	Mr. Garrett, Mr. Neale,
Mr. R. Stewart.		

Mr. Cowper called to the Chair.

Committee deliberated as to their course of proceedings.

Motion made (*Mr. Garrett*), and *Question*,—That the Chairman be instructed to move the House that all Parliamentary Papers and Petitions on record, since Session 1859–60 inclusively, having reference to the subject of the Shoalhaven Municipality, be referred to this Committee,—*agreed to*.

Motion then made (*Mr. Garrett*), and *Question*,—That Mr. Williams, *Crown Solicitor*, Mr. H. Halloran, *Principal Under Secretary*, and Mr. Henry Moss, of Nowra, be summoned to give evidence on Tuesday next—Mr. Williams and Mr. Halloran each to bring all the Papers and Petitions in his possession relating to the claim of the Ex-Mayor and Aldermen of the Shoalhaven Municipality, for costs remaining unpaid,—*agreed to*.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 4 DECEMBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Cowper in the Chair.

Mr. Garrett, Mr. Tighe,	|	Mr. Farnell, Mr. Stimpson,
Mr. R. Stewart.		

Henry Halloran, Esq., *Principal Under Secretary*, called in and examined.

Witness *handed in* certain Papers relative to this inquiry. (*Vide Appendix*.)

Witness withdrew.

Henry Moss, Esq., *Ex-Mayor of Shoalhaven*, called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Williams, Esq., *Crown Solicitor*, called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

FRIDAY, 21 DECEMBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Cowper in the Chair.

Dr. Lang,	|	Mr. Garrett,
Mr. R. Stewart.		

Committee met, pursuant to summons.

Committee deliberated.

Mr. Garrett submitted Draft Report.

Same read.

Motion made (*Dr. Lang*), and *Question*,—That the Report, as read, be the Report of this Committee,—put and agreed to.

Chairman requested to report.

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1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

SHOALHAVEN MUNICIPALITY.

TUESDAY, 4 DECEMBER, 1866.

Present:—

MR. COWPER,	MR. GARRETT,
MR. FARNELL,	MR. STIMPSON,
MR. TIGHE.	

CHARLES COWPER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Henry Halloran, Esq., Principal Under Secretary, called in and examined:—

1. *Mr. Garrett.*] You have some papers connected with an application made to the Government by the ex-Mayor and Aldermen of the Municipality of Shoalhaven, for payment of costs? Certain papers I have. H. Halloran,
Esq.
4 Dec., 1866.
2. Will you be good enough to state what those papers are, and to hand them in? The first document is a letter to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, from Thomas Garrett, M.P., "again urging payment of costs, *Berry versus Graham*," enclosing a copy of a document "ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2nd February, 1864," "Municipality of Shoalhaven (Petition, ex-Aldermen)." (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix.*)
3. Have you any other document in reference to this case? That document was referred to the Crown Solicitor, then comes the report of the Crown Solicitor, with an indorsement by a former Attorney General—Mr. Plunkett.
4. Will you read that indorsement? "As the sum of £54 15s. 6d. is a portion of costs for the appeal, the arrangement made by the Government requires it should be paid; but with respect to the other sums, I agree with the Crown Solicitor that the Municipality have no claim on the Government to indemnify them. They must abide the consequences of their own rash and unnecessary proceedings."
5. That is the costs in connection with the appeal? Yes; the £54 15s. 6d. (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix.*)
6. Have you any other papers? No.
7. Has this sum been paid? I am not aware.

Henry Moss, Esq., called in and examined:—

8. *Chairman.*] You are ex-Mayor of the Municipality of Shoalhaven? Yes. H. Moss,
Esq.
4 Dec., 1866.
9. Were you the Mayor of Shoalhaven at the time the action was brought against it by Mr. Berry? Yes.
10. What was the date of the judgment in that action, do you recollect? I hardly know the correct date; I think about February, 1862.
11. Will your books shew? No; the books will only shew the last meeting we held.
12. That judgment was appealed against? Yes.

- H. Moss, Esq.
4 Dec., 1866.
13. At whose instance was that appeal made? At the instance of the Government. We received a letter from Messrs. Dunsmure and Stafford, our solicitors, enclosing a letter from the Colonial Secretary, that was sent by Mr. Williams, the Crown Solicitor, to our solicitor I have a copy on the minutes.
14. Will you produce the minutes? (*The witness produced the same.*)
15. These are the minutes of the Council? Yes.
16. Are they duly signed? Yes.
17. And were passed at the Council meeting? Yes. This is a meeting held on the 12th April, 1862. "A letter was read from the Crown Solicitor, addressed to the solicitors for the Council, as follows:—'I am instructed to state all the Government propose doing herein is, to prevent your client suffering loss on account of any supposed irregularity in the formation of the Shoalhaven Municipality. It is therefore intended that the amount of payment of costs shall be at once paid, but that if, upon appeal to the Privy Council, the decision of the Supreme Court is set aside, your clients will have to refund the money, and in that case the judgment will stand for the plaintiff, and damages and costs will have to be paid, solely on account of the defects in the warrant and the way in which it was issued, with which the Government has nothing to do whatever; or, in other words, the Government is willing to protect your clients from the effect of any error, should it have been committed by the Executive, but not for mistakes committed by your clients themselves. I shall therefore return the bond your clients will have to sign, and now submit it for your perusal. It must be understood also, that the Government will name the agent by whom the appeal is to be conducted on behalf of your clients. (Signed.) JOHN WILLIAMS.'" 18. Was that the first communication you received from Government with regard to this appeal? Yes.
19. Did you apply to the Government first? We applied to the Government first. We applied to the Government first to pay the amount of judgment and costs, and this was the result of this petition.
20. But did you apply to the Government to appeal? No.
21. Have you a copy of the petition in which you applied to the Government to appeal? No; I expect it is in the Colonial Secretary's Office.
22. You are quite clear upon this,—that the Council did not apply to the Government to appeal in this case? No; we were not lawyers enough to understand anything about the matter.
23. You heard the letter of Mr. Williams, the Crown Solicitor, read? Yes.
24. Is it true that the costs for which Messrs. Dunsmure and Stafford threatened to issue executions against you "are for costs incurred through the Municipality having, whilst the appeal to the Privy Council was pending, claimed from Mr. Berry rates said to have been payable subsequently to the levy for rates in respect of which the actions Berry v. Graham and Moss were commenced, and are in no way connected with or arising out of the proceedings in the exactions or the appeal"? It must have been while the appeal was pending.
25. Did you proceed against Mr. Berry for the recovery of rates that had accrued after the appeal had been moved for? I do not know what was the date on which the appeal was first moved; we kept on at work with our Municipality until we were stopped by an injunction. Mr. Berry's injunction was applied for, I think, about May or June, and we stopped on the 23rd of April, 1862.
26. Did you act after the injunction had been obtained? Decidedly not. We received a communication from Messrs. Dunsmure and Stafford, telling us that Mr. Berry was going to bring the matter into Equity, to make an application for an injunction, and asking how we were to proceed. We immediately wrote to Messrs. Dunsmure and Stafford, telling them not to defend it; of course we could not contest with Mr. Berry's money interest. By not opposing Mr. Berry's application, we thought there would be no expenses, and we were quite astonished when execution came down for £200.
27. Have you taken out any levy against Mr. Berry's goods, for rates after February, 1862? I am certain no levy, but I think rate-papers were issued against him. I will soon tell from the book. (*The witness referred.*) We acted after the judgment from the Supreme Court.
28. Not after the injunction? No. We were in communication with the Government up to the 23rd April. Up to the last day we acted.
29. What is the date of that letter from Messrs. Dunsmure and Stafford, enclosing the Crown Solicitor's letter? March 21st. On the 12th of April, the Town Clerk was directed to issue the rate-papers immediately on their arrival; so I expect the rate-papers must have been issued.
30. What was the date of the letter from the Government about the appeal? March 21st—the same meeting we received this letter.
31. When you heard the Government intended to prosecute an appeal against the judgment of the Supreme Court, you proceeded to issue rate-papers? Yes.
32. What stopped you on the 23rd April? I think it must have been notice—a notice from Mr. Berry in reference to applying for an injunction. This is dated the 30th May—the first notice advising us of an injunction. The injunction itself was dated the 9th June, 1862.
33. Then you ceased to act as a municipality on the 23rd of April? I cannot exactly state for a few weeks—I can only go from the minutes; and our last minutes are dated 23rd of April, and are unsigned—not confirmed.
34. That shews there has been no subsequent meeting? No. I see at the last meeting there is a statement that a letter was read from the Colonial Secretary, in reference to certain police cases which arose within the municipality, to be determined in the Police Court. This was in

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SHOALHAVEN MUNICIPALITY.

9.

in consequence of police cases originating within the municipality being adjudicated outside of the municipality, at the other Court House, Numba, about four miles distant. I believe such cases were designedly taken to Numba, to prevent the Mayor adjudicating. So that the Government communicated with us, and acknowledged us to the last moment.

H. Moss,
Esq.

4 Dec., 1866.

35. You took that as a Government recognition? Yes.
36. *Mr. Tighe.*] What was the date of that letter? It was the 23rd of April when we received that letter from the Government.
37. *Mr. Garrett.*] You took that as a recognition? Yes. It was addressed to the Mayor and Council.
38. When did the municipal election take place there? At the commencement of February; for I have the minutes of the meeting, and on the 4th of February I was elected Mayor of the Corporation—so it must have been the commencement.
39. Were you sworn in as Mayor that year? Yes.
40. By whom? Mr. Justice Wise.
41. Was he one of the Judges who tried the case? Yes.
42. Was it after the case was tried you were sworn in as Mayor? Yes, some weeks.
43. You looked upon that as a sort of recognition? Yes, decidedly.
44. Then the case simply stands thus,—that you did proceed to act after judgment had been given, up to the 23rd April? Yes.
45. That in the course of that action, you ordered the rate-papers to issue? Yes.
46. But you did not make any levy? No.
47. Against anyone? No.
48. That on the 23rd of April you ceased to act? Yes.
49. That subsequently to that, Mr. Berry applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction? Yes.
50. That you did not act after the injunction? No.
51. With regard to the appeal, you are very clear upon this point,—that the appeal was made at the instance of Government? Yes.
52. The Corporation did not ask the Government to appeal, but the Government appealed at its own instance? Yes.
53. And that therefore the Government became responsible for all the costs arising out of that appeal? Yes.
54. *Chairman.*] Who paid these costs? The Government.
55. Not these costs that you now ask for—the costs in connection with the injunction? The late aldermen.
56. *Mr. Garrett.*] They have paid them? Yes; execution was issued, and the parties were about being sold off. We met, and were obliged to pay the money.
57. What are the names of these gentlemen? William McGrath —
58. *Chairman.*] Those whose names are appended to the petition? Yes.
59. *Mr. Garrett.*] These costs have been all paid? Yes.
60. You have received no intimation from the Government that these costs will be paid? No.
61. Why did you act as aldermen when you were elected in February? Of course we had no notion that we were acting illegally.
62. Are you compelled by law to act? Yes, under certain clauses of the Municipal Act we are compelled to act; so that, even if we had been aware of this, we should have been between two fires. I had business in Sydney, and I went to Judge Wise and was sworn. I then went down and took my seat on the Bench, and everything was going on very smoothly indeed until we were served with notice by Mr. Berry. Of course we would not defend the injunction, as it would have been ruination to us, and we wrote to our solicitor not to defend.
63. Was Mr. Berry the only rate-payer who refused to pay? Yes, the only one out of the two or three hundred.
64. What amount of rates had Mr. Berry to pay? I think not above £70 or £80.
65. Can you state what was the area of land he had within the Corporation? Something like 40,000 acres. I cannot exactly state from memory.
66. And he had to pay £70 or £80? —
67. You are quite clear that no rates were levied after February, 1862? I am quite clear on that point.
68. No distraint was issued for the rates? There was a claim made, but no distraint.
69. Either on Mr. Berry's or any other person's goods? No.
70. That is, you delivered the rate-papers, but took no further action? We took no further action.
71. *Chairman.*] That was a formal notice to Mr. Berry, that he was expected to pay these rates? Yes.
72. Are you quite sure you are correct in stating that the appeal made by the Government was voluntarily made by them, and without any steps being taken by the Corporation? I am quite certain we knew nothing about it till we read the letter I have just read.
73. You knew there was a decision in the Supreme Court, adverse to the position of the Corporation? We knew that on certain technical points of law the decision was against us.
74. Why did you go on—as though you had been a legal body—acting after that? We did not know that it was illegal to act.
75. *Mr. Garrett.*] At the time these papers were issued, in February, did any one intimate their intention to refuse payment? No.
76. *Chairman.*] Did any one pay them? I do not think any rates were paid. They were obliged to be paid against the end of June, and of course the time was not up till then.

- H. Moss, Esq.
4 Dec., 1866.
77. *Mr. Garrett.*] These rates could not have been distrained for till June? No.
 78. When was the injunction applied for? In June.
 79. When did you get the notice of the injunction? It is dated the 30th May.
 80. Before the rates were really payable? Yes.
 81. *Chairman.*] Is that Minute Book of proceedings before you? Yes.
 82. What is recorded in your minutes, after the day in February when the Supreme Court delivered its judgment—is there any record on your proceedings of that judgment? (*The witness referred.*) No. The only thing I see in reference to it is, the resolution of the 12th of April, "That a Committee, consisting of Mr. M'Grath, Mr. M'Pherson, with the Mayor, be appointed to inquire into the proceedings, and other incidental expenses connected with the late action in the Supreme Court, and provide for setting it aside; the Treasurer being requested to furnish all necessary information." That resolution was carried at the meeting when the letter from Mr. Williams, the Crown Solicitor, was read about the appeal.
 83. Who defended the proceedings of the Corporation in the Supreme Court? Sir William Manning.
 84. Private counsel retained by the Corporation? Yes.
 85. Who were they instructed by? By the Municipal Council.
 86. Did the Crown take any part in the defence? I do not think it did—not in the action.
 87. *Mr. Garrett.*] These expenses that you are seeking to recover are not connected with that action? Not connected with the illegal formation of the Council.
 88. *Chairman.*] There are previous minutes, or there is a previous minute, I presume, determining what course should be taken by the Corporation with reference to this action—in the first instance, there must have been some instruction to some attorney to retain Sir William Manning, and to defend the action? Yes. I do not know whether that would appear in this Minute Book. I think that would be in the Finance Committee Book. There was another book which came under the Finance Committee.
 89. *Mr. Garrett.*] What was the ground upon which the legal existence of the Council was attacked? The incorporation of the town and country together was one objection—the great objection.
 90. What other? That a large extent of land was included in the municipality, contrary to the prayer of the petition praying for the incorporation of the municipality.
 91. On these points the Supreme Court determined the municipality to be illegally constituted in law? Yes.
 92. In the notice of the injunction it says "no such Municipality or Council exists in law"? Yes.
 93. That was the ground upon which the injunction was moved for? Yes.
 94. *Mr. Tighe.*] When the Supreme Court declared the Shoalhaven Municipality to be illegally constituted in 1862, was the Council a party to any case that was tried before the Court? Yes; it was in reference to some defects in a warrant that was issued.
 95. I do not mean that. I want to know whether the Council was party to an action in any way? Yes, the first action.
 96. By whom was that heard, and in what way? It was brought by Mr. Berry into the Supreme Court.
 97. How was the Council represented on this occasion—by its Mayor, by counsel, or how? Mr. Graham was the Mayor.
 98. Did Mr. Graham appear by counsel? Yes, and Sir William Manning was retained by him.
 99. On this occasion, was the decision of the Court—that the Council was not legally constituted—communicated to the Council by Mr. Graham in an official way? It was not decided then. A verdict was given in favour of Mr. Berry. Mr. Berry sued Mr. Graham for illegally distraining upon him. It seems that certain property was levied upon as belonging to Messrs. Berry which belonged to Mr. Alexander Berry (as it was difficult to define the land and property, so the rate-paper was made out against the Messrs. Berry), but during the proceedings, certain questions arose in reference to the formation of the Municipality, and Mr. Martin objected to the Mayor giving his evidence as Mayor, and to the Town Clerk giving his evidence as Town Clerk, because he said the municipality was null and void. Then a special case was drawn up —
 100. Did the Council deliberate upon this matter, and determine to bring this special case before the Court? Sir William Manning still appeared for the Council, by the authority of the Council.
 101. Upon this occasion the Court decided the Council to be illegal? The Court gave a certain judgment at that time.
 102. How was that judgment communicated to the Council? It was never communicated to us in any way, except through the Press.
 103. Still the Council was a party to it? Yes.
 104. Had you any meeting to decide what course you should pursue after this decision of the Court? No, we still went on.
 105. Was any resolution passed to determine whether you should go on or stop? No.
 106. It was not debated? No. The first thing we got was this letter. We then petitioned the Government in reference to a verdict that had been given against Mr. Graham —
 107. You were still going on, without making any formal resolution as to what course you should follow? Yes. We then petitioned the Government, and then Government sent the letter I have read.
 108. You were Mayor at that time? Yes.
 109. You say Judge Wise recognized you as Mayor of the place? Yes.

110. Did he take your declaration as provided by the Municipal Act, or did he take your oath as Magistrate? He took my declaration as a Magistrate *ex officio*.
111. I suppose then, when you went to make that declaration, you merely told him that you were Mayor of Shoalhaven, and he asked you no questions? He said to me "Then you intend to go on again?" I said "Yes, sir." That was all he said.
112. And then he administered to you the oath? Yes.
113. Are you aware whether it was any part of his duty, when you represented yourself as Mayor of Shoalhaven, to investigate your right to take that oath—or is it customary to administer it to any person who claims it as a right? It is customary with us to be sworn by a Magistrate who obtains an authority; but as I was in Sydney, and as this procedure, if sworn in in the district, would cost something like £2, I thought well to save the expense, and to be sworn in by a Judge of the Supreme Court.
114. You do not know whether it is customary for a person claiming that right to shew to the Judge what title he has to claim it? No. I was asked no question.
115. You say the reason you went on with the business of the Council, was principally because you knew that, by the Municipal Act, you were compelled under certain penalties to perform certain duties? Yes.
116. The Act to which exception was taken, and which you performed, was the levying a certain rate—Do you know whether there is anything in the Act which compels you to levy a rate? No; but there is a clause which compels you to carry out the Municipal Act—in fact, if you refuse to sign a warrant, you are liable to a penalty under the Act—I am quite clear upon that point.
117. You would not have been liable to this penalty, after having been declared by the Supreme Court not to be legally constituted? I do not think any one of us at that time fully understood the judgment of the Supreme Court.
118. *Mr. Garrett.*] Had the special case been decided at this time? When we issued the rate-papers?
119. Yes? I hardly know.
120. *Mr. Tighe.*] Did you not feel that it was incumbent upon you, as the administrator and head of the municipality, to make yourself acquainted with that judgment which you say you did not properly understand? If I had to go over it again I certainly would—I would have communicated with Government, to know what we were to do.
121. Then, not having performed your duty in this matter, if you admit that you did not, is not that an admission that you did wrong? I do not know—we were quite inexperienced in these legal matters.
122. I am not implying any moral wrong, but I am asking you as to the actual fact,—that you did not do what was incumbent upon you to do, when you neglected to make yourself acquainted with the real purport and force of this decision? We then had received the letter with reference to the appeal—that was the chief thing we looked upon.
123. You have stated that you did not properly know what this decision meant—Now, I ask you whether it was not your duty to find out what this decision meant? According to the strict line of duty, no doubt the Chairman of the Municipality ought to have communicated with the Government at once.
124. You say you did not distrain upon Mr. Berry; but, in these notices you issued to him, was there any notice that, unless within a certain period he paid the rate, he would be distrained upon? Yes, it is so in all notices.
125. If Mr. Berry had not at that particular time gone into Court for an injunction, you would in due course have been entitled, in your opinion, to distrain upon him? We never distrained to the day; we waited one, two, and three months, and then sent several letters to him.
126. Would he, in your opinion, have been liable to be distrained upon? Yes; but we never distrained upon Mr. Berry—we always gave him plenty of time.
127. *Mr. Farnell.*] You were rather afraid of him, I suppose? No, we wanted to shew that we had no prejudice against him. We might, if we had had any bad feeling, have distrained at once; but I know Mr. Graham wrote him two or three letters, as a friend, advising him to pay, before issuing the warrant.
128. *Mr. Tighe.*] In fact, the redress you seek is recompense for money paid by you, for which you are liable, not in consequence of distraining when the Council was supposed to be legally established, and not for the appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the Supreme Court, but for acting as a Council after the decision had been given by the Court? Yes.
129. *Mr. Garrett.*] How was the Council set in motion originally? By Government.
130. In what shape? By proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, and by appointing a Returning Officer at Shoalhaven to superintend the election.
131. You received no notice from the Supreme Court to stop your action, till you received the injunction? Not until we received the first notice.
132. You received no notice from Government? No Government recognized us until our last meeting.
133. You received a letter, recognizing your existence as a municipality, on the 23rd April? Yes, a letter was then read from the Colonial Secretary.
134. *Mr. Tighe.*] To whom was this letter addressed? (*The witness referred to the Minute Book.*)
135. *Mr. Garrett.*] Were these official communications usually addressed to the Mayor of the Municipality? Yes.
136. You have no reason to doubt that this letter was addressed to the Mayor of the Municipality? No. (*The witness read an extract from the Minute Book:—"It was directed to be an order of the day at the next meeting."*) So that it must have been addressed to the Council, or it would not have been here.
- 137.

H. Moss,
Esq.

4 Dec., 1866.

- H. Moss, Esq.
4 Dec., 1866.
137. Did the Government order these cases to be tried within the municipality—did the Government comply with your wish in this respect? I forget what the Government did in the matter..
138. *Mr. Tighe.*] Did you sit as a Magistrate after this decision? Yes.
139. Were you a Magistrate of the Territory? No.
140. Were you not objected to by the other Magistrates? Mr. Mackenzie was always very hostile to me—he objected, but Dr. Aldcorn—a very old Magistrate—did not; he said he considered I had a right to a seat on the Bench until the result of the appeal was known.
141. *Mr. Garrett.*] Did you decide any cases? Yes.
142. *Mr. Tighe.*] Were they important cases? I recollect one case in which a publican was fined £30 for selling on the cricket-ground without a license.
143. *Mr. Garrett.*] You were one of the Magistrates? Yes.
144. *Mr. Tighe.*] And signed the papers of the Court of the day as a Magistrate? Yes.
145. Did you take advice from the Government to know whether you should sit as a Magistrate or not? No.
146. You cannot state positively whether the Government directed that letter to the Council? Yes, I can. I said it would not appear upon the minutes if it were a private letter. We should have taken no notice of it. In the first place we communicated with the Colonial Secretary in reference to these police cases, and then we received a reply from him.
147. Your name would be signed to that petition as Mayor? Yes.
148. Supposing the Government, in replying to that, had addressed you as H. Moss, Esq., instead of H. Moss, Mayor, would the omission of the latter title have prevented that communication from appearing on the minutes? I am quite certain it was addressed to me as Mayor, or to the Council.

John Williams, Esq., called in and examined:—

- J. Williams, Esq.
4 Dec., 1866.
149. *Chairman.*] You know the object of this Committee? Yes.
150. Will you state what you know of the subject—The matter was referred to you by the Colonial Secretary? With reference to the costs now sought to be obtained?
151. Yes—Do you remember the grounds upon which you advised? Yes. Because these costs were incurred at the time the appeal in *Berry v. Graham* was undecided, pending and after the Supreme Court had determined that the municipality was improperly constituted, and had nothing whatever to do with that appeal—it did not in any way arise out of it.
152. *Mr. Garrett.*] It did not arise out of the appeal? Out of the matter in dispute in *Berry v. Graham*?
153. It did not arise out of the appeal? No, or the matter of dispute on the appeal.
154. You still adhere to the opinion expressed in that letter now before you? Fully.
155. Do you consider it was at all the duty of the corporation to suspend proceedings immediately upon the decision of the Supreme Court? Yes.
156. Before the judgment of the Privy Council? Yes.
157. That is the usual course? Yes. The Supreme Court decided that they were not a corporate body, and could not exercise any of the rights of a corporate body. Against that decision their Mayor had appealed. The Government agreed to indemnify them from any loss they might sustain in the action of *Berry v. Graham*, if upon that appeal it was decided that the municipality had been improperly constituted; but if it had been decided that the municipality had been properly constituted, the verdict on that action would have to stand, inasmuch as their whole proceedings in respect to the levy were irregular. In no event could *Berry v. Graham* have been decided in favour of Graham. The Government, therefore, paid the amount of the costs recovered by Mr. Berry, taking a bond from Mr. Graham and the other defendant that, in the event of an appeal declaring the municipality to be well constituted, they should pay back the amount so advanced. The appeal was not, as I have just heard stated by the witness, by the Government at all—it was not in the Government name, nor was it instituted at the request of the Government.
158. At whose request was it instituted? On their application to the Government, and upon their entering into a bond to meet the costs if judgment should be given against them.
159. Practically it was the Government who suggested the appeal? They said, if we are in the wrong we will pay.
160. Did not the Government conduct the appeal? No, the appeal was sent home to the Law Agent of the Crown in England, at my suggestion. The reason is obvious:—Had the appellants been beaten as they were they would have had to pay nothing; it was therefore to their interest that the appeal should not succeed.
161. At any rate, in their letter to you requiring the Government to indemnify them for the costs in the action of *Graham v. Berry*, did they say a word about the appeal? I believe not; I believe their appealing was made a condition precedent to the Government paying the money.
162. Government agreeing to indemnify the appellants, on the ground that they should appeal? Yes, the defendants themselves had to appeal; for if they found the Government were wrong they would be held harmless.
163. Who conducted the appeal in England? The Law Agent to the Crown, acting as Agent for the defendant. All the papers went through Messrs. Dunsmure & Stafford.
164. Who prepared the appeal? Messrs. Dunsmure & Stafford.
165. By whom were they instructed? Nominally, by these parties; actually, by myself.
166. As Civil Crown Solicitor? Yes.

167. In fact, was this an appeal of the defendant or an appeal of the Crown? It was the appeal of the Council in spirit and in fact, because, had not this appeal been made they would have had to pay the money. J. Williams, Esq.

168. Was the judgment of the Supreme Court sustained or not? It was, on the ground that the municipality had been improperly constituted. Dec., 1866.

169. Was that the fault of the defendant? It was not.

170. Whose fault was it, as it appeared on the record? It was a misunderstanding of an Act on the part of the Government I suppose, and therefore, the defendant had not to refund the money advanced to them.

171. Then, upon the merits of the case, so far as the defendants were concerned, the appeal was sustained? No, the appeal was not sustained.

172. The points the plaintiff took on the legal constitution of the Council were not sustained by the Privy Council? I have just said the other way—the points taken by the plaintiff Berry the Privy Council sustained.

173. Some of them were—not those which involved the conduct of the defendant? —

174. They had no individual interest in prosecuting this appeal? Of course they had. If they had not prosecuted the appeal, they would have had to pay the action and costs in the case of Graham and another at the suit of Berry.

175. The judgment of the Supreme Court, awarding certain damages and costs to Mr. Berry, was satisfied? Yes, they were paid.

176. That being the case, to what further extent were the municipality concerned or interested in the expressed opinion of the Court? The municipality had been found, by the Supreme Court, to have no existence, and could not act.

177. Was it not an award of certain damages and costs? The judgment was an award of damages and carried costs. Application was made to the Supreme Court for a new trial upon certain questions reserved. Upon the points so reserved argument was had before the Supreme Court, and it was decided that the municipality was improperly constituted.

178. The point I want to get at is this—In what way is it usual to convey a judgment to the parties affected by a judgment of the Supreme Court? The parties were represented by their counsel and attorneys, who heard the judgment; and I have no doubt they were fully informed of that judgment, by Messrs. Dunsmure & Stafford—indeed, it is my impression that I saw a copy of the letter.

179. I will put a case to illustrate my meaning. Two persons claim a run; A has possession of a run; B sues A to obtain possession; the Supreme Court decides that B is entitled to that run; but A gives notice of an appeal to the Privy Council, against that decision. Who retains possession meanwhile? The person in possession.

180. Was not the position of the Municipality of Shoalhaven precisely analogous to that? The highest Court in the Colony decided that the municipality had no existence, and therefore, pending the decision of the Privy Council, it was a matter of common prudence that they should perform no act as a municipality.

181. Leave out the common prudence. As a matter of law, were they not entitled to act until the decision was rectified? No.

182. How are these Councils set in operation—how are they instituted? Under the Municipality Act, by proclamation.

183. Who issues that proclamation? The Government, on the petition of the parties wishing for a municipality.

184. The decision of the Supreme Court having questioned the validity of that action, do you not think it was the duty of the Government to stay the action of the corporation? No, they could not do it. The highest tribunal of this country had determined that the municipality had no existence; but the Government could not take any steps to stay the action of the municipality, if they thought fit to go on.

185. Is it not usual, in the case of a judgment being obtained in the Supreme Court, where certain powers are called in question, for the person who has obtained the judgment in his favour to move for an injunction to put the judgment in operation? Certainly not; the matter in which the judgment was given was entirely closed, except as far as the appeal was concerned. This matter was a new thing; and when Mr. Berry found that the judgment of the Court was impugned by the action of these parties, he applied for an injunction.

186. Is not that the usual course —? That was done in this case.

187. Were these parties to be held blamable until the usual course was taken? You misunderstand the matter—The injunction could not be applied for until the parties had given some notice of their intention to proceed to levy a fresh rate. The Court could not assume that they would do so; but the moment they gave intimation of their intention to levy in defiance of that decision, Mr. Berry applied for an injunction and obtained it.

188. Is not that the usual course to take? Yes. Allow me to explain what Mr. Berry might have done—he might have allowed the parties to distrain, have brought another action and got more damages.

189. Did they defend the injunction? I had nothing to do with that—I imagine they could not.

190. Can you tell me the date on which the new trial motion was decided? —*

191. Can you give the date of the appeal? —*

192. Can you give the date of the decision of the Privy Council? —*

193. Did the Attorney General appear to argue that motion for a new trial? The Government had nothing to do with it—the Government did not appear at all. The application from the defendant, for the Government to indemnify, was after they had altogether failed upon the trial.

194.

* NOTE (on revision):—I cannot obtain these dates. Mr. Johnson, to whom I have applied informs me that he cannot give me the information required.

- J. Williams, Esq. 194. Was it before the new trial was moved for? The date will shew that; but it did not come into my hands till the new trial was decided against them.
- 4 Dec., 1866. 195. Do you know whether there was a dispute as to the amount of claim? They did not go into that. The portion of the costs of the appeal in *Berry v. Graham*, according to the certificates, was £54 16s. 6d.
196. *Chairman.*] Has that been paid? I think it is on the vote. I think there was an opinion of the Attorney General, Mr. Plunkett, upon that.
197. *Mr. Garrett.*] With regard to the position of these aldermen, do you think that the judgment of the Supreme Court absolved them from all the duties imposed upon them by the declaration under the Municipalities Act? I do not know any duty imposed upon them by the Municipalities Act that is enforceable in any way.
198. Are there not fines and penalties that may be imposed if a person refuses to undertake to do certain duties? If they decline to accept office; but having accepted office, it is for them to say what they will do. All elected officers, after acceptance of office, may neglect their duties as much as they like.
199. The common idea is that these fines and penalties apply to the failure to perform certain duties? It is impossible to say what absurd ideas may be commonly entertained. That is not my idea—I have no doubt the penalty is for not accepting office.
200. Who instructed the preparation of the proceedings for the appeal to the Privy Council—all the documents? Messrs. Dunsmure & Stafford.
201. Who instructed them? They were the attorneys for the defendant.
202. Who instructed them? They prepared the appeal in pursuance of the bond.
203. Who instructed the preparation of the bond? I drew the bond.
204. Who instructed them in preparing the points upon which the appeal should be made? I looked after it.
205. In your capacity of Crown Solicitor? Yes, exactly.
206. You cannot state that the Municipality of Shoalhaven asked the Government to appeal in this case? I cannot. I know, from my recollection of the transaction, that their appealing was made, by the Government, a condition of paying the money for them.
207. They were not the parties who sent the appeal? If they had not appealed, they would not have received the money.
208. The Crown imposed the necessity of this appeal? The Crown said—We will advance the money, upon the condition that you enter into this bond.
209. The Crown Solicitors in England were employed? Yes, as my agent. I made that a condition, because it was palpably the interest of the defendant that the appeal should be dismissed.
210. To whom was the decision on this appeal conveyed? To me.
211. As Crown Solicitor? Yes.
212. What was the effect of that decision on appeal? It declared the municipality improperly constituted.
213. Do you recollect the points? The main one was, including in the area of the incorporated land, land not included in the area described in the petition.
214. That did not arise in consequence of the conduct of the municipality? No.
215. *Mr. Tighe.*] Did the Government recognize them as a municipality in any way after the decision? I am not aware of that—I do not know how they recognized them; but the municipality were perfectly aware that they were not in law (as expounded by the Supreme Court here) a municipality—they were aware that the Supreme Court had decided that they were not a municipality, and that they had no corporate functions.
216. *Mr. Garrett.*] The Government were aware of that also? Yes.
217. *Chairman, to Mr. Moss.*] Did the Council consult the Government in regard to any of these proceedings? No.
218. What they did was of their own motion? Yes.

SHOALHAVEN MUNICIPALITY.

APPENDIX.

(To Evidence given by Henry Halloran, Esq.)

A.

Thomas Garrett, Esq., M.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sydney, 2 November, 1865.

Sir,

At the instance of the last-elected Mayor and Aldermen of the late Municipality of Shoalhaven, I have the honor again to draw your attention to the matter of the payment of the remainder of their costs, in the suit of Berry against the Mayor of that Corporation, in connection with the Appeal against the decision (at the instance of the Crown) of the Supreme Court in that case, and also in the matter of the Injunction moved for and obtained by Mr. Berry to restrain the action of the Corporation after the Appeal had been made.

I enclose you the account rendered to the Mayor and Aldermen by Dunsmure & Stafford, their solicitors, and also a copy of a Petition transmitted by the Mayor and Aldermen to the late Legislative Assembly, praying that the sum of £182 9s. 8d.—the plaintiffs' costs in obtaining the Injunction—might be paid.

I have, therefore, respectfully to submit that, now that the decision on the appeal has been given, and is against the Municipality, by reason of the action taken by the Government in initiating the Municipality, that it will only be an act of justice to indemnify the ex-Mayor and Aldermen from liability to pay the costs as previously set out. I would suggest that the least the Government should do, would be to place the amount on the Estimates or Supplementary Estimates to be next submitted to Parliament. The total amount would be £313 1s. 10d.

Messrs. Dunsmure & Stafford are the attorneys for the ex-Mayor and Aldermen, and Mr. Robert Johnson for Mr. Alex. Berry.

I have, &c.,
THOS. GARRETT.

For report of Crown Solicitor.—C.C.—B.C., 7 Nov.

Noted.—7 Nov., /65.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, the ex-Aldermen of the Shoalhaven Municipality,—

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That in February, 1862, the Supreme Court declared the Shoalhaven Municipality illegally constituted.

That the alleged illegality consisted in the Government proclaiming a Town and Rural District in the one Municipality.

That in consequence of said illegality in the formation of the Municipality, Alexander Berry, Esq., a rate-payer, applied for an injunction to restrain the Corporation from acting as a municipal body.

That the members of the Corporation offered no opposition to Mr. Berry's application, consequently the injunction was made absolute.

That within the last month, executions have been issued by Mr. Berry against the ex-Aldermen for £182 9s. 8d., being the alleged amount of costs incurred by Mr. Berry in the matter of the Injunction.

That your Petitioners most respectfully beg to submit that they ought not to be held responsible for any illegality or defect in the constitution of the Municipality.

That in the Municipalities Act, the Aldermen are liable to a penalty if they refuse to accept office after election.

Therefore, your Petitioners, having every confidence in your Honorable House, most strongly urge the peculiar circumstances of their case to your favourable consideration, in the hope that you will grant them such redress as you may deem them entitled to.

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

HENRY MOSS, Late Mayor.
JOHN M'PHERSON, Late Alderman.
WILLIAM M'GRATH, "
JOHN GIBSON, "
JAMES GRAHAM, "
JAMES M'GUIRE, "

B.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Colonial Secretary.

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney,
7 December, 1865.

Sir,

I have the honor to return herewith Mr. Garrett's letter to the Colonial Secretary, of date 2nd November last, requesting that a sum of £110 11s. 2d., due by the Shoalhaven Municipality to Messrs. Dunsmure & Stafford, and the sum of £182 9s. 8d., for which executions have been issued by Mr. Berry against the ex-Aldermen, as the costs of an application by him to restrain proceedings to recover rates claimed to be due by him, should be paid by the Government; and to report that, with reference to Messrs. Dunsmure & Stafford's costs, Mr. Garrett is mistaken in supposing that the appeal in *Berry v. Graham* was "at the instance of the Crown." Upon Messrs. Graham and Moss applying to the Government to indemnify them from the damages and costs recovered by Mr. Berry, the Government advanced the money required for that purpose, upon their agreeing to appeal to the Privy Council, and giving bond to repay the advance so made, in the event of the judgment of the Supreme

Supreme Court—that the Municipality had been improperly constituted—being confirmed. The Appeal therefore, was by Messrs. Graham and Moss, in performance of the condition of the bond given by them; and there has not yet, so far as I am aware, been any agreement on the part of the Government to pay the costs of the Appeal. The Government have, however, already paid the costs incurred in England; and as the reasons for paying the damages and costs recovered by Mr. Berry are equally applicable to the costs of the Appeal, it is probable the Honorable the Colonial Secretary will be of opinion that the portion of Messrs. Dunsmure & Stafford's bill for such costs should be paid. The amount is £54 15s. 6d.

The sums of £55 15s. 8d., remaining portion of Messrs. Dunsmure & Stafford's bill, and of £182 9s. 8d., for which executions have been issued against the ex-Aldermen, are for costs incurred through the Municipality having, whilst the appeal to the Privy Council was pending, claimed from Mr. Berry rates said to have been payable subsequently to the levy for rates in respect of which the actions *Berry v. Graham* and *Berry v. Moss* were commenced, and are in no way connected with, or arising out of, the proceedings in these actions or the Appeal.

It is difficult to understand why the Municipality should have thought it advisable to call on Mr. Berry to pay these rates, until the question as to the powers of the Municipality had been determined by the Privy Council. They must have known that, by their so doing, it became necessary for him to apply to the Court to restrain them from proceeding to enforce payment, and that the Court, upholding its own judgments, would order them to pay the costs of the application.

I forward herewith a copy of Messrs. Dunsmure & Stafford's account, setting out the items of their claim.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

As the sum of £54 15s. 6d. is a portion of costs for the appeal, the arrangement made by the Government requires it should be paid; but with respect to the other sums, I agree with the Crown Solicitor,—that the Municipality have no claim on the Government to indemnify them—they must abide the consequences of their own rash and unnecessary proceedings.—J.H.P.—13 Dec., /65.

Inform.—C.C.—22 Dec.

Crown Solicitor. T. Garrett, Esq. 29 Dec., /65.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND CEMETERY AT NEWTOWN.

(REPORT ON CONDITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 25 July, 1866.

LORD BISHOP OF SYDNEY to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sydney, 13 June, 1866.

SIR,

Adverting to the Report of the Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, during the late Session of Parliament, relating to the condition of the Cemeteries in the neighbourhood of Sydney, and certain statements specially referring to the Church of England Cemetery at Newtown, I deemed it my duty to institute inquiries into the alleged abuses at the latter, and accordingly requested the three gentlemen whose names are attached to the enclosed Report, viz., Alexander Gordon, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese, C. Rolleston, Esq., and Dr. Bedford, to undertake the investigation.

Those gentlemen having favoured me with the result of their deliberations, I do myself the honor to transmit the same for the satisfaction of the Government.

The statements made in the Legislative Assembly having also formed the subject of animadversion in the public Press, I shall feel obliged by your authorizing the publication of this Report, for general information.

I have, &c.,

F. SYDNEY.

A REPORT by the undersigned, made in compliance with a letter from the Lord Bishop of Sydney, dated the second day of April, 1866, directing our attention to certain public statements concerning the condition of the Church of England Cemetery at Newtown, and requesting us to make inquiry on the subject.

The statements referred to are contained in an article in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, dated 13th March last, and in the report of a speech by John Lucas, Esquire, M.L.A., in the Assembly, reported in the *Herald* of the 16th of the same month; and they may be thus specified:—

1. That the Burial Ground is so full that there is scarcely an inch of it in which corpses have not been buried.
2. That burying is carried on so close to the surface of the ground, that coffins are exposed to view by animals prowling about the graveyard.
3. That the remains of the dead are disturbed to make new graves.
4. That the effluvia at certain states of the atmosphere is so awful, that it is painfully perceptible by passers by, and makes it almost unsafe to pass by the boundaries.
5. That bodies are buried in a scandalous manner.
6. That for months and years these abuses have continued.

We have visited the Cemetery, and made a careful investigation of every part of it. The Company's Secretary (Mr. Treeve), the Chaplain (the Reverend C. C. Kemp), and the resident Sexton in charge of the ground, were present, and afforded such information as we required. We have also had the benefit of the testimony of Dr. Sedgwick and Mr. Hutchinson, both resident in the neighbourhood. The following is the result of our inquiries, in reference to the statements to which our attention has been directed.

1. With regard to the first statement, we are informed that this Cemetery was consecrated, and first used in the year 1848, that is, about eighteen years ago. The area is 13 acres, securely enclosed by a close paling fence, with one entrance on the north, and a lodge, in which the Sexton resides, all of which appear in good order. It is estimated that about one-half of the whole area, which is intersected by suitable pathways, is at present taken up; and as far as we could judge, we have no reason to believe this estimate to be incorrect. There are considerable spaces, some in the most eligible parts of the enclosure, of which the soil is yet unbroken, and the larger portion of that occupied is laid out and ornamentally disposed. The tombs and monuments, as well as the trees, shrubs, and flowers, appear to be in good order and preservation. The total number of interments that have taken place in the Cemetery is stated to be 13,918, and the present annual average is about 1,100.

As a certain proportion of the future interments will take place in family vaults and selected graves, already alienated, several years must elapse before this ground will be fully occupied, allowing but one interment in each grave; the exceptions to which rule extend only to family graves, in which a second interment is, as a right attached to the selection, allowed.

Such, then, being the condition of the ground, we are of opinion that it cannot be fairly alleged that the burial ground "is so full that there is scarcely an inch of it in which corpses have not been buried."

2. The second statement is, that "burying is carried on so close to the surface of the ground, that coffins are exposed to view by animals prowling about the graveyard." We are not aware what evidence may have been given upon this subject on some former occasion, to which allusion is made in the report of Mr. Lucas' speech; but we are assured, and feel satisfied, that nothing of the kind can for a long time have taken place. We inspected many open graves in various parts of the ground, ready for use, and found the workmen employed upon others, all of which were from 6 to 7 feet in depth, so that, with the superficial mounding, each coffin would be more than 6 feet below the surface.

As to "animals prowling about the graveyard," the growth of the trees, shrubs, and flowers, many of them unprotected by any enclosure, sufficiently negatives any such statement; we have also the assurance of the officiating Clergyman and the Sexton, that no such occurrence ever took place.

We were informed that, on some occasions of funerals, when the entrance gates are necessarily open, a horse, goat, or other animal, may accidentally stray in; and that, on *one* occasion, when some palings had been broken down, a pig was found in the ground. These, we are assured, are quite exceptional circumstances, and the condition of the Cemetery, as above described, entirely confirms this assurance.

3. The third statement is, that "the remains of the dead are disturbed to make new graves." We could not ascertain that any ground exists for this statement. We deem it, however, right to notice the following facts, viz.:—The Cemetery has a natural declivity from east to west; that is, from the direction of Newtown towards the open country intervening between it and the Parramatta Road. There is a narrow watercourse or rivulet in the western portion of the Cemetery, about equi-distant from the north and south boundaries; this watercourse receives the general drainage of the Cemetery, which is absorbed in the adjoining paddocks, distant from any dwellings; and which, if not so absorbed, would flow to Johnson's Creek, at the head of Johnson's Bay (salt water).

This lower portion of the Cemetery has been appropriated to what are designated pauper burials, viz., those from the Benevolent Asylums, and similar public Institutions; and with regard to these, we find that, formerly, the practice was to make one interment, with a partial covering, and to await a second before the grave was finally closed. It is stated that this interval seldom exceeded a few hours; and that on no occasion have *more* than two interments been made in one such grave.

This being the lowest portion of the ground, the process appears to have been gradually to elevate it to the higher level, by accumulating soil over these original graves. This has been going on, on the south side of the watercourse, from the year 1848 till about two years ago, when, it is stated, the last interment there took place. The consequence is, that the depth of earth, or newly formed ground, *above the original interments*, is now, in some places, as much as 15 feet, and the minimum a considerable depth. It is in *this* portion of the Cemetery that "new graves are being made" over old ones, but *not* by "disturbing" the former "remains of the dead." We were assured that, in no instance, in making these second interments, has a coffin been disturbed or displaced; and that the second interments, now taking place, are at a depth of from 6 to 7 feet. We carefully examined the ground—viewed it in all its aspects—and we believe that these statements are correct.

The

The ground on the *north* side of the watercourse is being now dealt with in the same manner as that just described in reference to the ground on the south side. We inspected the last graves, which were about 4 or 5 feet below the natural surface, and over these the ground will, by accumulated deposits of soil obtained from excavations elsewhere, be gradually raised to a level uniform with the ground on the south side and with the rest of the Cemetery.

4. The fourth statement is, "that the effluvium, at certain states of the atmosphere, is so awful, that it is painfully perceptible by passers by, and makes it almost unsafe to pass by the boundaries." With respect to this, we made inquiry of Dr. Sedgwick, a surgeon in the district, and of Mr. Hutchinson, the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, both resident in the immediate neighbourhood of the Cemetery; and the result of these inquiries is, that we have no reason whatever to believe that the statement is in any respect correct; or, that there exists any effluvium which is perceptible by passers by, or which renders it unsafe to pass by the boundaries.

5. With regard to the fifth statement—that "bodies are buried in a scandalous manner"—we beg to report, on the testimony of the officiating Minister, and in the absence of any specific instance to the contrary, that we believe that interments are conducted with the same decency and propriety as in any well ordered Cemetery.

Dated this thirty-first day of May, A.D. 1866.

ALEXR. GORDON.
CHRIS. ROLLESTON.
EDWD. BEDFORD.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEWTOWN AND RANDWICK CEMETERIES BILL.
(PETITION RELATIVE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 31 August, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned,—

SHEWETH :—

That your Petitioners have learned that a Bill is pending in your Honorable House, by which it is proposed, after the first day of January next, to prohibit all burials in the Randwick Cemetery, unless the bodies be enclosed in lead and buried in a vault of stone or brick.

That your Petitioners have acquired the exclusive right of interment in portions of ground in that Cemetery, which have been enclosed at your Petitioners' expense, as burial places for their families, and in which near relatives have been already interred. That such interments have been made in suitable graves, without stone or brick vaults, and it would now be impossible to construct vaults in the enclosures, without disturbing the remains of those thus buried ; so that, if the pending Bill be passed, your Petitioners will be deprived of the use of the said portions of ground, to the great pain and distress of your Petitioners and their families.

That your Petitioners do not oppose the requiring of leaden coffins, but they respectfully submit that regard should be had to the rights and feelings of persons who have relatives interred in the Cemetery, and that your Petitioners ought to be allowed the use of the enclosures in question, without being subjected to any stipulations interfering with the bodies already laid there.

That, moreover, as your Petitioners submit, it should not be left to the discretion of any stranger to determine whether your Petitioners, and those similarly circumstanced, shall be allowed to bury their dead in the ground so acquired and enclosed, the more especially as the persons most deeply interested would be unable, by reason of their recent bereavement, to urge their claims when the question shall have actually arisen.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray, that whatever regulations your Honorable House may think it proper to establish for the public welfare, your Petitioners may not be deprived of the unfettered use of the portions of ground enclosed by them as burial places, nor be compelled to disturb the remains of beloved departed relatives interred there, in violation of those feelings which throughout all ages have been regarded as sacred ; and that the right of your Petitioners and their representatives to use those burial places for interments, shall not be subject to the discretion of any stranger, whatever his character or position.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c., &c.

ALFRED STEPHEN.

J. S. WILLIS, Darling Point.

R. A. A. MOREHEAD, O'Connell-street.

ALEXR. GORDON, 103, Elizabeth-street.

EDWD. KNOX, Double Bay.

S. A. H. ASPINALL, Macquarie-street.

J. DE V. LAMB, Darling Point.

M. CONSETT STEPHEN, Quambi, Double Bay.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEWTOWN AND RANDWICK CEMETERIES BILL.

(PETITION—EDWIN DAINTRY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 September, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Edwin Daintrey, of Randwick, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

SHEWETH :—

That your Petitioner is a resident at Randwick, and some years since, paid for and fenced in a plot of ground in the Church of England Cemetery there, for a burial place for himself and his family, in which plot of ground one interment has taken place.

That your Petitioner believes that the Cemetery was originally granted for a burial place for the inhabitants of Waverley and Randwick, and that it was in contravention of the original object of such grant that any other interments were ever permitted there by the trustees of the ground.

That your Petitioner has long known the locality, and believes that the position of the Cemetery is such, that no portion of the drainage from it can ever reach the Water Reserve at Lachlan Swamp, or can in any state of the weather reach, by a continuous stream, the stream running to the Botany Water Works—at least a mile of sand-hills and swamps intervening, in which any water running from the neighbourhood of the Cemetery is absorbed.

That therefore, any fear of defilement of the water from such drainage is utterly groundless; and that, if any such defilement were possible under the circumstances, one-half of the wells and streams in the Mother Country must be quite unfit for use.

That your Petitioner believes that the mode of interment of the dead in vaults and lead coffins, sanctioned by the Bill before your Honorable House, is that of all others most deleterious to the living, inasmuch as such lead coffins never are made absolutely air-tight, and even if so, decay very rapidly, thus allowing the escape of noxious effluvia; and that such a mode of interment ought not to be sanctioned and encouraged in the immediate vicinity of a place of worship.

That your Petitioner submits that the closing of the Cemetery against all interments, except those made in lead coffins, and vaults, besides introducing a very objectionable mode of interment, is a great infringement on the rights of those who have acquired burial places in this Cemetery, and most especially oppressive to the poor of the districts above mentioned, who, if the Cemetery be closed, will be compelled to carry their dead a distance of ten miles for interment.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that further inquiry may be made, before this Bill now before your Honorable House be permitted to become law; and that the Cemetery, if closed at all, may be closed only against interments in any mode of those dying out of the districts of Waverley and Randwick, saving nevertheless vested rights, and that the right of burial may be reserved to the inhabitants of the said districts free and unfettered.

And your Petitioner shall ever pray, &c., &c.

EDWIN DAINTRY.

Dated this fourth day of September, A.D. 1866.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEWTOWN AND RANDWICK CEMETERIES BILL.

(PETITION—FREDERICK GRIFFIN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 September, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned,—

SH EWETH :—

That your Petitioner has learned that a Bill is pending in your Honorable House, by which it is proposed, after the 1st day of January next, to prohibit all burials in the Randwick Cemetery, unless the bodies be enclosed in lead, and be buried in a vault of stone or brick.

That your Petitioner having acquired the exclusive right of interment in a portion of ground in that Cemetery, which has been enclosed at Petitioner's expense, as a burial place for his family, in which his wife has been already interred, that such interment has been made in a suitable grave, without a stone or brick vault, and it would now be impossible to construct a vault in the enclosure without disturbing the remains of his wife thus buried; so that, if the pending Bill be passed, your Petitioner will be deprived of the use of the said portion of ground, to the great pain and distress of your Petitioner and his family.

That your Petitioner respectfully submits, that regard should be had to the rights and feelings of persons who have relatives interred in the Cemetery, and that your Petitioner is to be allowed the use of the enclosure in question, without being subjected to any stipulations interfering with the body already laid there.

That moreover, as your Petitioner submits, it should not be left to the discretion of any stranger to determine whether your Petitioner, and those similarly circumstanced, shall be allowed to bury their dead in the ground so acquired and enclosed, the more especially as the persons most deeply interested would be unable, by reason of their recent bereavement, to urge their claims when the question shall have actually arisen.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that, whatever regulations your Honorable House may think it proper to establish for the public welfare, your Petitioner may not be deprived of the unfettered use of the portion of ground enclosed by him as a burial place, nor be compelled to disturb the remains of his beloved departed wife interred there, in violation of those feelings which throughout all ages have been regarded as sacred; and that the right of your Petitioner and his representatives to use their burial place for interment, shall not be subject to the discretion of any stranger, whatever his character or position.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c., &c.

FREDERICK GRIFFIN,
Pitt Street.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEWTOWN AND RANDWICK CEMETERIES BILL.

(PETITION—CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF NEWTOWN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 5 September, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Newtown,—

SHEWETH :—

That for many years past, the Newtown Cemetery has been injurious to the public health, and detrimental to the prosperity of the District.

That this Cemetery, while open to all the objections which can be urged against the burial of the dead in the midst of large populations, is specially obnoxious, owing to the nature of the soil, and the course of the drainage.

That your Petitioners have heard with much satisfaction that a Bill has been introduced into your Honorable House to prohibit burials in the Newtown Cemetery after the first day of January next.

That any special exemption in the case of the Newtown Cemetery would perpetuate a serious evil.

That as every future burial in the Newtown Cemetery will be injurious in degree, it is of great importance that the privilege of interment to those who have acquired vested rights should only be granted in cases of closest affinity, and under strict regulations.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will pass the Bill as amended in Committee.

[Here follow 487 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CAMPERDOWN AND RANDWICK CEMETERIES BILL.

(PETITION—CHURCH OF ENGLAND CEMETERY COMPANY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 7 September, 1866.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Shareholders of the Sydney Church of England Cemetery Company,--

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :--

That your Petitioners see with astonishment and dismay, that a Bill is now before your Honorable House, having for its object the closing of the Camperdown Cemetery, on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

That the Camperdown Cemetery, containing an area of over twelve acres, was established by your Petitioners at considerable expense, in one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, for the decent and orderly interment of members of the Church of England, in a then sparsely populated district, at a considerable distance from the city boundary; that a large population has since then sprung up round about the Cemetery; but your Petitioners are prepared to prove, by the testimony of disinterested witnesses, that no injury has arisen to the health of the inhabitants of Newtown through any exhalations from the Cemetery.

That a considerable portion of the Cemetery is still available for the purposes of interment, never having been used as yet for burials; that Cemeteries in England have been in existence for fifty years in densely populated neighbourhoods, and are still being used for burials.

Your Petitioners are prepared to prove that the various allegations which have been made with reference to the Cemetery are unfounded.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the said Bill may be referred to a Select Committee, with a view of having the matter more fully inquired into; and that they may be heard by Counsel at the bar of your Honorable House.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c., &c.

Dated this third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(For the Shareholders,)

M. METCALFE,
Chairman.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CEMETERY AT HASLEM'S CREEK.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 December, 1866.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 4 September, 1866, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Copy of all Correspondence between the Government
“ and any person or persons respecting the appropriation
“ of the land at Haslem's Creek as a General Cemetery.”

(Mr. Hart.)

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CEMETERY AT HASLEM'S CREEK.

No. 1.

FROM the Surveyor General to the Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., 8 September, 1863.
Forwarding Plan of Cemetery, Haslem's Creek.

(Cannot be found.)

No. 2.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 9 October, 1863.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the *Appendix A. accompanying Plan*, shewing the proposed appropriation of the General Cemetery at Haslem's Creek amongst the various Religious Denominations, &c., be formally approved, and that Edward Flood, George Thornton, and Thomas Spence be appointed Trustees for the 58 acres 2 roods and 3 perches, the General Cemetery proper.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Minute, 9 October, 1863.—Confirmed, 19 October, 1863.

THE Executive Council having inspected the plan of the proposed appropriation of the General Cemetery at Haslem's Creek, approve of the same.

They further advise, that the gentlemen herein named be appointed Trustees for the 58 acres 2 roods 3 perches, the General Cemetery proper.

A. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

21 Oct., /63.

Approved.—J.Y.

No. 3.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE VERY REV. S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 12 November, 1863.

VERY REVEREND SIR,

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, having approved of the plan of the proposed appropriation of the General Cemetery at Haslem's Creek amongst the various Religious Denominations, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Wilson to request that you will have the goodness to move His Grace Archbishop Polding to submit for approval the names of Trustees for the portion appropriated for the purpose of the interment of Roman Catholics.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 12 November, 1863.

Similar letters to No. 3 to—

The Rev. S. C. Kent—Independents,

The Rev. S. Rabone—Wesleyans,

The Rev. S. Phillips, } —Jews,

The Rev. A. B. Davis, }

The Secretary to the Lord Bishop of Sydney—Church of England

No. 4.

THE VERY REV. S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G., to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Vicar General's Office,
18 November, 1863.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of the 12th instant, I have the honor, by direction of No. 3. His Grace the Archbishop, to submit for approval the following, as names of Trustees for the Roman Catholic portion of the General Cemetery at Haslem's Creek, viz. :—

The Most Reverend John Bede Polding,

The Very Reverend S. J. A. Sheehy, V. G., and

Thomas Cooper Makinson.

I have, &c.,

S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.

No. 5.

CEMETERY AT HASLEM'S CREEK.¹

No. 5.

THE REV. S. C. KENT to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Newtown, 27 November, 1863.

THE Reverend S. C. Kent, having been requested to furnish the Department of Lands with the names of gentlemen as Trustees for the portion of ground appropriated for the interment of persons belonging to the Congregational and Independent Church, begs leave to submit the following:—

Samuel Thompson,
Charles John Fairfax,
Philip Sydney Jones, M.D.,
R. P. Richardson,
John Row,
Josiah Mullens.

No. 6.

LEWIS LIPMAN, ESQ., to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, New Synagogue,
Macquarie-street, 7 December, 1863.

DEAR SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your communication, addressed to the Reverend Mr. Phillips, requesting our Board of Management to name Trustees for the Jewish Burial Ground.

I have the honor to inform you that a deputation, consisting of the Reverend Mr. Phillips, Mr. M. Brodziak, and Mr. J. G. Raphael, has been appointed to wait upon you for the purpose therein contained.

I have, &c.,
LEWIS LIPMAN,
Secretary.

No. 7.

J. G. RAPHAEL, ESQ., to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

WE offer the following gentlemen as Trustees for the Hebrew portion of the Macquarie-street Synagogue, for the Government Burial Ground, viz.:—

P. J. Cohen, Esq.,
L. W. Levey, Esq.,
M. Brodziak, Esq.,
J. G. Raphael,—

or any of the above in equal ratio with the York-street Congregation.

J. G. R.,
Sydney, 10th December, 1863.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 11 December, 1863.

Similar Letters to No. 3 to—

The Reverend the Moderator of the Synod of New South Wales,
The Reverend the Moderator of the Synod of Eastern Australia,
The Reverend the Moderator of the Synod of Australia,
The Reverend Adam Thompson, Macquarie-street.

No. 8.

H. K. JAMES, ESQ., to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 12 December, 1863.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, notifying the appropriation of a portion of the New General Cemetery at Haslem's Creek for the use of the Church of England, and requesting me to move the Very Reverend the Special Commissary to propose the names of Trustees for the same, for the approval of the Executive Council.

2. In reply I am directed to observe that, before proposing the responsibility of the office of Trustee to the acceptance of gentlemen who may be considered eligible, he would wish to be in a position to state the extent of the responsibility; especially with reference to the preliminary expenses of clearing and otherwise rendering the ground appropriate for the purpose for which it is designed; until when it could not be consecrated or used according to the usage of the Church of England.

CEMETERY AT HASLEM'S CREEK.

5

3. Under these circumstances, and as there are not any funds at present at the disposal of the Church of England for the service referred to, I am directed to suggest that an adequate amount should be placed upon the Parliamentary Estimates for the above-mentioned objects; and to express the readiness of the Special Commissary to procure estimates, and otherwise to co-operate with the Government, in rendering the proposed measure practicable and conducive to the public interests, as far as may lie in his power.

I have, &c.,

H. KERRISON JAMES.

Ask Mr. Moore to state quickly how far the clearing is being conducted by the Government.—M.F.—B.C., 14 Decr.,/63.

No. 9.

THE DIRECTOR, BOTANIC GARDENS, to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Botanic Gardens,
16 December, 1863.

SIR,

In reference to the Minute on the accompanying letter, I do myself the honor No. 8. to state, that no portion of the ground proposed to be allotted to the Church of England in the new Cemetery at Haslem's Creek has been cleared. I may add, for the information of the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, that it will cost at least £8 per acre to clear and stump the ground in question. This general statement applies to all the other allotments in the said Cemetery. A balance of the original vote amounting to about £180 is yet available, but this sum I apprehend will be required to be expended on the reserves within the Cemetery.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES MOORE.

No. 10.

THE CHAIRMAN OF WESLEYANS to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Redfern, 18 December, 1863.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, the following names of gentlemen as Trustees for that portion of the General Cemetery at Haslem's Creek, appropriated for the purpose of the interment of persons belonging to the Wesleyan Denomination, viz. :—

John Caldwell, grocer, Pitt-street, Sydney,
Thomas Cowlshaw, Railway Office, Sydney,
Lewis Moore, ironmonger, Sydney,
Mark Blanchard, gentleman, Newtown,
John Gollidge, draper, Parramatta.

I have, &c.,

STEPHEN RABONE,
Chairman of Wesleyans.

No. 11.

THE REV. A. B. DAVIS to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

8, Barrack-street, Sydney,
29 December, 1863.

SIR,

Your letter of the 12th ultimo, relative to the appointment of Trustees for the No. 8. Jewish section of the General Cemetery at Haslem's Creek, was laid by me before the Elders of my congregation, at its last meeting, so that further communications on the subject will be addressed to you by Mr. De Lissa, our Secretary.

I have, &c.,

ALEXANDER B. DAVIS.

No. 12.

THE REV. ADAM THOMSON to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

21, Elizabeth-terrace, Woolloomooloo,
Sydney, 29 December, 1863.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 11th No. 8. instant, with reference to the plan for the appropriation of the General Cemetery at Haslem's Creek amongst the various religious denominations; and in compliance with the request contained therein, I beg to submit the following names of gentlemen, any one or more of whom, as it appears to me, might be suitably included in the number of Trustees appointed on behalf of the Presbyterians. It.

CEMETERY AT HASLEM'S CREEK.

It is proper for me to state, that in drawing up this list, I proceed on the principle of naming only individuals connected with *my own section* of the Presbyterian body, leaving it to the three Synods specified in your communication, as having been similarly communicated with, to suggest suitable representatives of their several sections.

The names I have to submit to be selected from, as you shall see fit, are the following, viz. :—

John Richardson, Esq., J.P., Surry Hills,
James Gilchrist, Esq., of Messrs. Dangar, Gilchrist & Co.,
John Young, Esq., of Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt & Co.,
J. H. Goodlet, Esq., of Messrs. Goodlet and Smith,
J. Oswald Gilchrist, Esq., Secretary of Bank of N. S. Wales.

If any *clerical* Trustees are wanted, I regret that I can only submit *my own name*, being myself the only minister representing the United Presbyterian section in the Colony.

I have, &c.,

ADAM THOMSON,
Minister of United Presbyterian Church, Phillip-street.

No. 13.

A. DE LISSA, ESQ., to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Synagogue Chambers, York-street,
Sydney, 4 January, 1864.

SIR,

No. 3.

Referring to your communication to the Reverend Alexander B. Davis, of the 12th November last, in reference to the General Cemetery at Haslem's Creek, I have now the honor, by direction of the Board of Management of this Synagogue, to submit the names of the gentlemen mentioned in the margin for appointment as Trustees of the Jewish Burial Ground, in addition to two gentlemen to be appointed on the nomination of the Board of Management of the Macquarie-street Synagogue; at the same time submitting to the Government that, as this congregation constitutes the greater portion of the Jewish Community in the Colony, the number of the York-street congregation exceeding four times the number of the Macquarie-street congregation, it is entitled to a larger share of representation in the trust.

Abraham Cohen, Esq.,
Wynyard-square,
Saul Samuel, Esq., New-
town.
S. A. Joseph, Esq., Lan-
kelly-terrace, Potts'
Point.

I have, &c.,

A. DE LISSA,
Secretary.

No. 14.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to H. K. JAMES, ESQ.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 13 January, 1864.

SIR,

No. 8.

With reference to your letter of the 12th ultimo, respecting the appointment of Trustees for that portion of the Haslem's Creek Cemetery set apart for the use of the Church of England, and requesting that a sum of money may be placed on the Estimates for the clearing of the same, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Wilson to inform you that the Government cannot undertake to clear ground set apart for a particular denomination.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 15.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to H. K. JAMES, ESQ.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 15 February, 1864.

SIR,

No. 8.

Referring to my letter of the 12th November last, respecting the nomination of Trustees for the portion of the General Cemetery appropriated for the purpose of the interment of persons connected with the Church of England, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Wilson to request that you will have the goodness to draw the attention of the Dean of Sydney thereto, and that you will favour me with an early reply.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

CEMETERY AT HASLEM'S CREEK.

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No. 16.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE MODERATOR, SYNOD OF N. S. WALES.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 15 February, 1864.

VERY REVEREND SIR,

Referring to my letter of the 11th December last, respecting the nomination No. 2. of Trustees for the portion of the General Cemetery appropriated for the purpose of the interment of Presbyterians, I am now directed by Mr. Secretary Wilson to invite your attention thereto, and to request the favour of an early reply.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 17.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE MODERATOR, SYNOD OF EASTERN AUSTRALIA.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 15 February, 1864.

VERY REVEREND SIR,

Referring to my letter of the 11th December last, respecting the nomination No. 2. of Trustees for the portion of the General Cemetery appropriated for the purpose of the interment of Presbyterians, I am now directed by Mr. Secretary Wilson to invite your attention thereto, and to request the favour of an early reply.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 18.

THE MODERATOR, SYNOD OF AUSTRALIA, to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 24 February, 1864.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of date 11th December, 1863, requesting me to submit No. 2. the names of persons to be appointed as Trustees of the Presbyterian Burial Ground about to be conveyed at Haslem's Creek, I have the honor to request, as I have never had an opportunity of conferring with my brethren respecting the appointment of such persons, that you will inform me how many names of persons connected with our section of the Presbyterian community I am required to furnish, so as to represent our interests in the proposed trusteeship.

I have, &c.,
JOHN M'GIBBON.
Moderator, Synod of Australia.

No. 19.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE MODERATOR, SYNOD OF AUSTRALIA.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 11 March, 1864.

VERY REVEREND SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 24th ultimo, inquiring how many names it will be necessary to submit as Trustees to the Presbyterian Burial Ground at Haslem's Creek, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to suggest that it would perhaps be better to nominate five or more, leaving the exact number to be ultimately determined by the Government.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 20.

No. 20.

THE MODERATOR, SYNOD OF EASTERN AUSTRALIA, to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.
Kiama, 26 March, 1864.

SIR,

No. 17.

In reply to your communication of the 15th February last, respecting the nomination of Trustees for the portion of the General Cemetery at Haslem's Creek, appropriated for the purpose of the interment of Presbyterians, I beg to submit for your approval, the names of the following gentlemen for that purpose, namely:—

The Honorable Samuel Deane Gordon, Member of the Legislative
Council of New South Wales,
Mr. John Liddell Sheriff, Bookseller, Sydney,
Mr. Wm. Halley, Coachbuilder, also of Sydney.

I have, &c.,

JOHN KINROSS,

Moderator of the Synod of Eastern Australia.

No. 21.

THE MODERATOR, SYNOD OF AUSTRALIA, to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 29 March, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit to you for your approval, the following names of gentlemen connected with the Synod of Australia, as Trustees of the Presbyterian Burial Ground, Haslem's Creek:—

Reverend John M'Gibbon, B.A., Sydney,
Thomas Barker, Esq., Maryland,
Alexander Campbell, Esq., Sydney,
James Calder, Esq., Sydney,
James Antrobus, Esq., Sydney.

I have, &c.,

JOHN M'GIBBON,

Moderator, Synod of Australia.

No. 22.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to H. K. JAMES, ESQ.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 13 April, 1864.

SIR,

No. 3.
No. 14.

Referring to my letters of the 12th November and the 15th February last, respecting the nomination of Trustees for the portion of the General Cemetery appropriated for the purpose of the interment of persons connected with the Church of England, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Wilson to request that you will have the goodness to draw the attention of the Lord Bishop thereto, and that you will favour me with an early reply.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 23.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE MODERATOR, SYNOD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 13 April, 1864.

VERY REVEREND SIR,

No. 3.
No. 16.

Referring to my letter of the 11th December and 15th February last, respecting the nomination of Trustees for the portion of the General Cemetery appropriated for the purpose of the interment of Presbyterians, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Wilson to invite your attention thereto, and to request the favour of an early reply.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 24.

CEMETERY AT HASLEM'S CREEK.

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No. 24.

THE ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 21 April, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that, no deeds of grant have yet issued of General Cemeteries, and that a form of deed of grant of such appropriations will be required.

2. I am not aware whether the intention is to prepare separate deeds of the portions intended for the different Denominations to Trustees named on behalf of such Denominations, or to prepare the deed of the whole to General Trustees to be named on behalf of different Denominations, but I may be permitted to suggest that the former would be the proper course, and assumedly it would be the most satisfactory to the persons interested.

I have, &c.,
W. R. DAVIDSON,
A. S. Genl.

MINUTE OF UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

It was decided to issue "separate deeds to each separate Communion"—that to the lay Trustees being only for the General Cemetery, properly so-called, intended for the sepulture of persons other than those professing any of the recognized creeds.

Transmit a copy of the Minute of the Executive Council to the Crown Solicitor, and request him to prepare the proper form of deed. Invite his attention to the paragraph relating to fees for right of sepulture.—M. F.

Crown Solicitor.—B. C.—4 May, 1864.

See No 90 of correspondence relative to Burial-grounds, Sydney, ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed 3 July, 1863. Votes and Proceedings, 1863-4. Vol. V., P. 622.

No. 25.

THE VERY REV. S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G., to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Vicar General's Office, 5 May, 1864.

SIR,

Adverting to my letter of the 18th November last, in which names were No. 4. proposed of Trustees for the Roman Catholic portion of the General Cemetery at Haslem's Creek, I have the honor to state that the nomination was made on the assumption that the Government would provide for all the additional expenses contingent upon the establishment and service of a Cemetery at so considerable a distance from the city.

Perhaps, however, it would have been better to mention expressly, that the cost of fencing the several portions of the Cemetery, some provision in the form of stipend for the clergyman, whose time will be largely occupied at the Cemetery, and for his travelling expenses, will be reasonably expected from the Government. I have now, therefore, the honor to present this statement to the Government, as supplementary to my letter of November last, and to say that His Grace the Archbishop would be unable to recommend that the gentlemen therein named should accept the responsibilities of the trust, until the Government shall have been able to protect them by the provisions I have ventured to suggest.

I have, &c.,
S. J. A. SHEEHY,
V. G.

No. 26.

H. K. JAMES, ESQ., to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 7 May, 1864.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 13th April last, in which you desire me to draw the attention of the Bishop of Sydney to your former letter respecting the nomination of Trustees for the portion of the General Cemetery to be appropriated to the Church of England, I am directed by His Lordship to state, that he is at present unable to submit the names of such Trustees, and that he respectfully solicits the attention of the Executive Council to a consideration of the difficulties which embarrass His Lordship's action in this matter. No. 22.

The Church of England has no funds from which the expenses of clearing, draining, and laying out any portion of the Cemetery can be defrayed. In order that burials may be conducted with propriety and decency, it will be necessary to erect a chapel, to provide a stipend for a chaplain, to engage a sexton and grave-digger, and to meet railway and telegraphic expenses, as well as to maintain the ground in a proper condition.

Supposing it to be possible to meet a portion of the current expense out of the receipts of the Cemetery, there must obviously be a considerable outlay before the Cemetery can be used at all, and the sum necessary for this purpose could only be raised on the security of the fees to be hereafter received.

This mode of raising the necessary capital could not be resorted to until the scale of fees was fixed, and the powers of the Trustees defined.

I am, therefore, further instructed, to request that the Government would be pleased to specify the terms of the trust, in order that if Trustees should be nominated they may know what their duties and responsibilities are likely to be.

I have, &c.,

H. KERRISON JAMES.

No. 27.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE VERY REV. S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 16 May, 1864.

No. 25.

VERY REVEREND SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 5th instant, suggesting that some provision should be made in the form of stipend for the clergyman who will be in attendance at the Roman Catholic burial ground at Haslem's Creek, I am directed to inform you, that the Secretary for Lands regrets that your proposition cannot be acceded to.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 28.

THE REV. S. C. KENT to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney Morning Herald Office,

31 May, 1864.

DEAR SIR,

Will you kindly oblige me by substituting, in the list of Trustees for the Congregational portion of the new burying-ground, the name of James Reading Fairfax for that of his lamented brother Charles.

We, as Congregationalists, should prefer having our own portion of ground, and shall recommend the Baptists and Unitarians each to apply for grants.

Very faithfully yours,

S. C. KENT.

No. 29.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to H. K. JAMES, ESQ.

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 18 June, 1864.

SIR,

No. 26.

Alluding to your letter of the 7th ultimo, respecting the terms of the trust of the portion of the Cemetery at Haslem's Creek to be appropriated to the use of the members of the Church of England, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you, that the land will be handed over to the Trustees as a Cemetery for the members of the Church of England.

2. The Trustees will have authority to charge fees for interment, according to a scale to be approved by the Governor and Executive Council.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 30.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE MODERATOR, SYNOD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 6 January, 1865.

VERY REVEREND SIR,

No. 16.
No. 3.

Referring to my letters of the 15th February last, and the 11th December, 1863, respecting the nomination of Trustees for the portion of the General Cemetery at Haslem's Creek appropriated for the interment of Presbyterians, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Wilson again to draw your attention to the matter, and to request the favour of an early reply.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 31.

CEMETERY AT HASLEM'S CREEK.

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No. 31.

THE REV. DR. FULLERTON to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

233, Elizabeth-street,
12 January, 1865.

DEAR SIR,

I received and opened a letter of the 6th instant addressed by you to "The Moderator of the Synod of New South Wales," respecting the nomination of Trustees for a portion of the General Cemetery at Haslem's Creek—I thought the letter was intended for me. I beg leave to inform you that "The Synod of New South Wales" does not now exist. The members of that Synod united in November last with the Free Church, and now constitute part of the General Synod in New South Wales.

Yours, &c.,
JAMES FULLERTON.

No. 32.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to H. K. JAMES, Esq.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 13 January, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to my letters of the 15th February last and the 12th November, 1863, ^{No. 15.}
respecting the nomination of Trustees for the portion of the General Cemetery at Haslem's ^{No. 3.}
Creek appropriated for the interment of persons in communion with the Church of England, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Wilson again to draw your attention to the matter, and to request the favour of an early reply.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 33.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE MODERATOR, SYNOD OF AUSTRALIA.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 31 January, 1865.

VERY REVEREND SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 12th instant, respecting the appointment of ^{No. 31.}
Trustees for that portion of the General Cemetery set apart for the interment of Presby-
terians connected with the Synod of New South Wales, and stating that the body in
question no longer exists but has united with the Free Church, I am directed by the
Secretary for Lands to request that you will have the goodness to obtain the names of
Trustees from the United Presbyterian body.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 34.

THE MODERATOR, SYNOD OF AUSTRALIA, to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Castlereagh-street,
Sydney, 10 February, 1865.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 31st January last, I have the honor to state that ^{Herewith.}
I have communicated your request to the Rev. Dr. Steel, and have received from him the
enclosed reply.

I concur with Dr. Steel in thinking that the Presbyterian Cemetery should not be
divided.

I think it highly desirable that the fees for burial should be fixed by the Govern-
ment; clergymen should be paid a small fee for officiating at funerals.

During the past year I officiated at eighty-five funerals, and for all these services I
did not receive one shilling. There were not more than twenty of those who were connected
with my church. One-half of the Presbyterians of Sydney pay nothing for the support of
religion, and they all expect the gratuitous services of ministers when they die.

I have, &c.,
JAMES FULLERTON, LL.D.,
Moderator of the Synod of Australia.

MINUTE OF SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

I UNDERSTAND that a general union of the Presbyterian body is not yet completed,
and that an Act of Parliament will be desirable. In any case I prefer delaying the appoint-
ment of Trustees, at any rate until it is better understood what will be the final course of
the Presbyterians.—JOHN R.

[Enclosure

CEMETERY AT HASLEM'S CREEK.

[Enclosure in No. 34.]

The Reverend Dr. Steel to the Reverend Dr. Fullerton.

129, Bourke-street,
8 February, 1865.

Reverend and dear Sir,

In reply to yours of yesterday, I beg to state that the names submitted by the Synod of Eastern Australia to the Secretary for Lands, as Trustees for the Cemetery, were the Honorable S. D. Gordon, Mr. John L. Sheriff, and Mr. William Halley; the Synod of New South Wales also suggested some.

It will, I am quite sure, be satisfactory that the Government select from these names. If, however, this will not satisfy, the only course open is, that the Secretary for Lands request the Reverend A. C. Geikie, Bowenfells, Moderator of Synod, to nominate a few names.

I hope the Presbyterian Cemetery is to be one portion under the care of the Trustees for all. There is no need for separate portions for the sectarian divisions. If the Government select Trustees out of the several sections existing at present, and for the general interest, it would be quite satisfactory in my opinion.

I am, &c.,
ROBERT STEEL.

No. 35.

THE CROWN SOLICITOR to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Crown Solicitor's Office,
Sydney, 16 February, 1865.

SIR,

See sequel to
No. 24.

Adverting to your instructions to me to prepare draft grants in respect of the Haslem's Creek Cemetery, and also a draft grant for General Cemeteries, I have the honor to inform you that I prepared and laid before Mr. Solicitor General Faucett three draft grants for his perusal, and that he has settled one of such drafts, which he is of opinion is sufficient in form for all purposes.

Annexed.

I send you herewith a copy of the draft as settled by Mr. Solicitor General, together with a copy of his advising in the matter.

* See above.
† Cannot be
found.

I also enclose herein all the papers received by me from your department, under dates *4th May, 1864, and †14th November, 1864.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

Return for concurrence of present Law Officers; I see no objection to the draft, but would like to have the others as speedily as possible.—JOHN R.

Crown Solicitor.—B.C., 28 Feb.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 35.]

No. 6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

[Land Grant.]

Register Book
Vol.

Folio.

GRANT FOR GENERAL CEMETERY.

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:—

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:—

WHEREAS Sir John Young, the Governor of our Colony of New South Wales, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, hath, in pursuance of the provisions in that behalf contained in the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," reserved and dedicated the land hereinafter described, as and for the site for a cemetery or burial ground for the interment of the dead, as hereinafter provided:

Now know ye, that we, for ourselves, our heirs, and successors, do hereby grant unto

and to their heirs and assigns, subject to the trusts, conditions, reservations, and provisos hereinafter contained, all that piece or parcel of land in our said Colony, containing by admeasurement be the same more or less, situate in the county of and parish of with all the rights, members, and appurtenances thereto belonging: To hold unto the said their heirs and assigns for ever, upon trust, that the said and

every and any trustee appointed as hereinafter provided, do and shall use and permit the said land to be used as a place of interment for the dead free from all charges for burial, in so far as the use of the land is concerned, other than such charge or charges as shall and may be authorized to be made in and by any rules and regulations that may hereafter be made by the trustees for the time being of the said land, and approved of by the Governor and Executive Council of our said Colony, and do not nor shall make any other charge or charges: And upon trust, that the said and the survivors and survivor of them, and the heirs and assigns of such survivor, do and shall, when required by the Governor of our said Colony for the time being, convey the said land, subject to the trust aforesaid, to such person or persons as the Governor aforesaid shall from time to time appoint to be new trustees of the said land. And these presents are upon the express condition that the said grantees, their heirs and assigns, do and shall in every respect, and at all times hereafter, conform to the rules and regulations now or hereafter made, in respect to the said lands as a burial ground, and do not, nor shall charge any sum or sums for use of the said land, other than the charge or charges authorized as aforesaid: Provided nevertheless, and we do hereby reserve unto us, our heirs and successors, all mines of gold, of silver, and of coals: And provided always, that if the trusts, conditions, reservations, and provisos herein contained, or any part thereof,

bo

CEMETERY AT HASLEM'S CREEK.

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be not duly observed and performed by the said grantees, their heirs and assigns, or if the said trustee or trustees shall make any charge other than those authorized as aforesaid, then the said land shall be forfeit, and revert unto us, our heirs and successors, and those presents, and every matter and thing herein contained, shall cease and determine, and become absolutely void to all intents and purposes, and it shall be lawful for us, our heirs and successors, by our Governor for the time being of our said Colony, or some person by them or him authorized in that behalf, to re-enter upon the said land, or any part thereof, and the said grantees, their heirs and assigns, and all occupiers thereof, wholly to remove: In testimony whereof, we have caused this our grant to be sealed with the seal of our said Colony.

Witness our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Sir John Young, Baronet, Knight Commander of our most honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of our most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this day of in the year of our reign; and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-

Recorded and enrolled in the Registrar General's Office, at Sydney, New South Wales, this
day of 186 .

Registrar General.

[Enclosure 2 in No 35.]

OPINION OF SOLICITOR GENERAL.

I HAVE considered the accompanying drafts, and am of opinion that draft B will answer for general purposes.

I do not think it would be advisable to adopt draft C for the Haslem's Creek Cemetery, as I have doubts whether the Act under which that draft is framed is applicable. I think draft B would be applicable, so far as the trusts are concerned, to that portion of the Haslem Creek ground which is intended as a general cemetery, but that all reference either to the Act 11 Vict., No. 11, or the Crown Lands Act of 1861 should be omitted. Thus, if the grant could be supported in any way, it would be held valid.

In reference to the other portions of the Haslem's Creek ground, I also think that in the grants to the Trustees for the different Denominations, any reference to a particular Act should be omitted. For instance, in draft A, I do not think that that part which refers to the Act to regulate the temporal affairs of churches and chapels of the United Churches of England and Ireland, is in any way applicable to the Haslem's Creek ground. The trusts might be as in draft B.

P. FAUCETT.

No. 36.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE MODERATOR, SYNOD OF AUSTRALIA.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 23 February, 1865.

REVEREND SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 10th instant, respecting the appointment of No. 34. Trustees for the portion of the Haslem's Creek Cemetery set apart for Presbyterians, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Robertson to inform you that it is understood that a general union of the Presbyterian body is not yet completed, and that it has been found desirable to obtain an Act of Parliament for the purpose. The appointment of Trustees will therefore be delayed, until it is better understood what will be the final course of the Presbyterians.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 37.

THE CROWN SOLICITOR to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Crown Solicitor's Office,
Sydney, 13 March, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to return to you herewith, the proposed form of grant for General Cemeteries which has been perused by Mr. Solicitor General Hargrave. See enclosure to No. 35.

With respect to the Minute of the Honorable the Minister for Lands on my letter of the 16th ultimo, in which, referring to a statement that I had prepared three forms of grant and submitted the same to Mr. Solicitor General, the Minister states he wishes to have "the others as speedily as possible," I beg to say that Mr. Solicitor General Faucett was of opinion that the form of grant forwarded was sufficient for all purposes, and that I did not therefore propose forwarding the others, which, of course thinking the form sent sufficient, he did not approve.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

No. 38.

No. 38.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to MR. SURVEYOR ARMSTRONG.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 22 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to amend your plan of the Cemetery at Haslem's Creek, so as to agree with the recent alterations in the railway approach, adjusting the boundaries so as to leave the same areas to each Denomination.

I have, &c.,

W. R. DAVIDSON,
S. G.

No. 39.

REPORT OF UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS, WITH MINISTER'S MINUTES.

General Cemetery, Haslem's Creek.

See No. 90 of
Return respect-
ing Burial-
grounds, Sydney.
Ordered to be
printed, 3 July,
1865.

THE Minute of the Executive Council, dated 7th June, 1858, recording the intentions of the Government with regard to a General Cemetery, really had reference to the Necropolis at Randwick, but that site having been abandoned, the minute has always been held to apply to the Haslem's Creek Cemetery.

2. The principal arrangements of the General Government, so far as I am aware of their intentions, have long since been completed, that is to say:—

- (1.) The entire Cemetery has been properly enclosed, and the ways of access to the different sub-divisions cleared.
- (2.) A lodge has been erected, and a general overseer or caretaker appointed.
- (3.) The access by rail to the Cemetery is also ready.
- (4.) Lay Trustees have been appointed for the General Cemetery proper, or that portion reserved for the interment of persons not professedly in communion with any of the religious bodies represented in the sub-division of the land.

3. What practically remains to be done is,—

- (a.) The appointment of Trustees for the several sub-divisions.
- (b.) The issue of deeds of grant to such Trustees.
- (c.) The settlement of the charges to be made for sepulture by the several Communions, and—
- (d.) Some arrangement by the religious authorities for a Mortuary Train.

4. The Church of England decline to name Trustees for their portion until some arrangement is made by the Central Government for various contingent expenses.

5. The Church of Rome takes up pretty much the same position.

6. With respect to the Presbyterian Church, a difficulty arises in the naming of Trustees, from the divisions in that Church. But now that an Act of Union has been passed the Moderator or Agents for the united body may be invited to name (say) three or five Trustees, and also propose for approval the scale of charges for sepulture.

7. The Wesleyans proposed the gentlemen named in the margin. Steps should be taken to issue the grant, and they invited to propose scale of charges.

8. The same course may be followed with respect to the Independents, who proposed for Trustees the gentlemen also named in the margin, except that I think five Trustees would be preferable to six.

9. There being two distinct Jewish Synagogues in the city, each was invited to propose three Trustees. The result is shewn in the margin. Either the whole six may be appointed, or five selected by the Government—the deed issued, and they called upon to propose scale of charges, as before.

10. I imagine a formal dedication under the Alienation Act will be desirable for each separate portion of the Cemetery.

11. It will be seen by reference to the Minute of June, 1858 (See printed papers, page 64), that it was intended to notify in the *Government Gazette*, for a month, the proposed rules and charges for sepulture. This intention appears very desirable to carry out.

12. Finally, there remains the very important question of the arrangements to be made for carrying funeral parties by rail to Haslem's Creek. I am of opinion that it will be found desirable, if not absolutely necessary, to have a special mortuary train every day at a fixed hour; and, as these arrangements will require a good deal of preparation, it might be well to invite the early attention of the Minister for Works to the question.—M. F.—9 December.

Minute on paragraphs 4 & 5.

THE Government is not disposed to make any further grant, and the Churches of England and Rome may again be invited to name Trustees—not exceeding five in number—that the deed of grant may be completed, and other arrangements entered into for the Railway Train, &c.

All the Trustees of religious bodies should also be invited to suggest, for consideration, a scale of charges to be approved.—C.C., 9 Dec.

Minute

Edward Flood,
George Thornton,
Thomas Spence.

John Caldwell,
Thos. Cowlishaw,
Lewis Moore,
Mark Blanchard,
John Gollidge.
Sam. Thompson,
Jas. R. Fairfax,
P. S. Jones, R.
P. Richardson,
John Row, and
Josiah Mullens.
L. W. Levey, M.
Brodzick, J. G.
Raphael.
Abraham Cohen,
Saul Samuel,
S. A. Joseph.

CEMETERY AT HASLEM'S CREEK.

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Minute on paragraph 8.

I THINK five Trustees would be better than six, and perhaps the above Communion would say which five they prefer.—C.C.

Minute on paragraph 9.

CONFER with Messrs. Samuel and Raphael.—C.C.

Minute on paragraph 12.

THIS can hardly be done with effect until the Trustees have been appointed, and the grants issued, but a preliminary communication may be made to the department.—C.C.

No. 40.

MR. SURVEYOR ARMSTRONG to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Sydney, 13 December, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your instructions dated 22nd November, 1865, and verbal No. 38. instructions, I have the honor to transmit the plan* of my measurements of the branch ^{Appendix B.} railway into Haslem's Creek Cemetery, shewing the quantity of land taken away thereby from the portion appropriated to the Roman Catholics, and the proposed arrangement to give a like area in lieu of it.

I have, &c.,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Surveyor.

No. 41.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE VERY REV. S. J. A. SHEEHY, V. G.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 14 December, 1865.

VERY REVEREND SIR,

Referring to my letter of the 16th May, 1864, and previous correspondence No. 27. respecting that portion of the Haslem's Creek Cemetery set apart for the use of the Roman Catholics, I am directed to inform you that the Government have now done everything they intended should be done by them to render the Cemetery available, and arrangements are being entered into for the Railway Train, &c.

2. I am at the same time to request, that you will move His Grace Archbishop Polding to submit for consideration a scale of charges, to be approved by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 42.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE CHAIRMAN OF WESLEYANS.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 14 December, 1865.

REVEREND SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 18th December, 1863, and previous correspon- No. 10. dence, respecting that portion of the Haslem's Creek Cemetery set apart for the use of the Wesleyans, I am directed to inform you that the Government have now done everything they intended should be done by them to render the Cemetery available, and arrangements are being entered into for the Railway Train, &c.

2. I am at the same time to request that you will submit for consideration a scale of charges, to be approved by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 43.

No. 43.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to H. K. JAMES, ESQ.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 14 December, 1865.

SIR,

No. 32.

Referring to my letter of the 13th January, 1864, and previous correspondence, respecting that portion of the Haslem's Creek Cemetery set apart for the use of the Church of England, I am directed to inform you that the Government have now done everything they intended should be done by them to render the Cemetery available, and I am again to request that you will move the Lord Bishop of Sydney to name Trustees, not exceeding five in number, in order that the deeds of grant may be completed and other arrangements entered into for the Railway Train, &c.

2. I am at the same time to request that you will invite his Lordship to suggest for consideration a scale of charges to be approved by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 44.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE REV. S. C. KENT.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 14 December, 1865.

REVEREND SIR,

No. 23.

Referring to your letter of the 31st May, 1864, and previous correspondence, respecting that portion of the Haslem's Creek Cemetery set apart for the use of the Independents, I am directed to inform you that the Government have now done everything they intended should be done by them to render the Cemetery available, and I am to request that you will state which five of the six Trustees proposed by you would be preferred, in order that the deeds of grant may be completed, and other arrangements entered into for the Railway Train, &c.

2. I am at the same time to invite you to suggest, for consideration, a scale of charges to be approved by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 45.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE REV. DR. FULLERTON.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 14 December, 1865.

REVEREND SIR,

Referring to previous communications respecting that portion of the Haslem's Creek Cemetery set apart for the Presbyterians, I am directed to inform you that the Government have now done everything they intended should be done by them to render the Cemetery available, and I am to request that you will name five Trustees on behalf of the United Presbyterian body, in order that the deeds of grant may be completed, and other arrangements entered into for the Railway Train, &c.

2. I am at the same time to invite you to suggest, for consideration, a scale of charges to be approved by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 46.

MINUTE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

THE land at Haslem's Creek intended to be used as a General Cemetery, not being ordinary Crown Lands, having been purchased by, and re-conveyed to the Crown, a question arises whether, before issuing grants of the various subdivisions thereof, it will be necessary that they should be dedicated according to the formalities prescribed in the Crown Lands Alienation Act.

Refer this point to the Crown Solicitor—B.C., 14 December, 1865.—M.F.

CEMETERY AT HASLEM'S CREEK.

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No. 47.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL.

ASK the Surveyor General—

1. Whether he has yet been furnished with the form of deed for granting the various portions of the Cemetery at Haslem's Creek?
2. Has the whole or any portion of this land been dedicated under the Crown Lands Alienation Act?

If not, request him to furnish descriptions for that purpose of each separate allotment.—M.F.—B.C., 14 Dec., 1865.

No. 48.

THE CROWN SOLICITOR to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 19 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to return to you herewith your Minute of the 14th instant, No. 46. and to state that the land at Haslem's Creek, purchased by the Government for the purpose of being used as a Cemetery, is not Crown Lands within the meaning of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, and therefore need not be formally dedicated in the manner prescribed by the Act.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

No. 49.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to H. K. JAMES, ESQ.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 28 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that the appropriation of the undermentioned ^{52a. 8r. 18p.} portion of land, situated at Haslem's Creek, having been formally approved of as the site of a Cemetery in connection with the Church of England, it is desirable that I should be furnished, at your earliest convenience, with the christian and surnames, in full, of the gentlemen elected as Trustees of the land in question, in order that they may be approved of by His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable the Executive Council, and the deed of grant prepared.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN,
(For the Surveyor General.)

No. 50.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to T. C. MAKINSON, ESQ.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 28 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that the appropriation of the undermentioned ^{31a. 1r. 18p.} portion of land, situated at Haslem's Creek, having been formally approved of as the site of a Cemetery in connection with the Roman Catholic Church, it is desirable that I should be furnished, at your earliest convenience, with the christian and surnames, in full, of the gentlemen elected as Trustees of the land in question, in order that they may be approved of by His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable the Executive Council, and the deed of grant prepared.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN,
(For the Surveyor General.)

No. 51.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE REV. ADAM THOMSON.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 28 December, 1865.

REVEREND SIR,

12a. Or. Op. I have the honor to inform you that the appropriation of the undermentioned portion of land, situated at Haslem's Creek, having been formally approved of as the site of a Cemetery in connection with the Presbyterian Church, it is desirable that I should be furnished, at your earliest convenience, with the christian and surnames, in full, of the gentlemen elected as Trustees of the land in question, in order that they may be approved of by His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable the Executive Council, and the deed of grant prepared.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN,
(For the Surveyor General.)

No. 52.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE REV. B. CHAPMAN.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 28 December, 1865.

REVEREND SIR,

6a. Or. 5p. I have the honor to inform you that the appropriation of the undermentioned portion of land, situated at Haslem's Creek, having been formally approved of as the site of a Cemetery for Wesleyans, it is desirable that I should be furnished, at your earliest convenience, with the christian and surnames, in full, of the gentlemen elected as Trustees of the land in question, in order that they may be approved of by His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable the Executive Council, and the deed of grant prepared.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN,
(For the Surveyor General.)

No. 53.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE REV. J. GRAHAM.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 28 December, 1865.

REVEREND SIR,

4a. Or. 6p. I have the honor to inform you that the appropriation of the undermentioned portion of land, situated at Haslem's Creek, having been formally approved of as the site of a Cemetery in connection with the Independent Denomination, it is desirable that I should be furnished, at your earliest convenience, with the christian and surnames, in full, of the gentlemen elected as Trustees of the land in question, in order that they may be approved of by His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable the Executive Council, and the deed of grant prepared.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN,
(For the Surveyor General.)

No. 54.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE REV. A. B. DAVIS.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 28 December, 1865.

REVEREND SIR,

2a. Or. Op. I have the honor to inform you that the appropriation of the undermentioned portion of land, situated at Haslem's Creek, having been formally approved of as the site of a Cemetery in connection with the Hebrew Denomination, it is desirable that I should be furnished, at your earliest convenience, with the christian and surnames, in full, of the gentlemen elected as Trustees of the land in question, in order that they may be approved of by His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable the Executive Council, and the deed of grant prepared.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN,
(For the Surveyor General.)

No. 55.

CEMETERY AT HASLEM'S CREEK.

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No. 55.

THE VERY REV. S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G., to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.
 Vicar General's Office,
 Sydney, 29 December, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 14th instant, stating that the Government have No. 41. now done everything they intend should be done to render the Cemetery at Haslem's Creek available, and requesting that His Grace the Archbishop may be moved to submit for consideration a scale of charges, I have the honor to represent on the part of the Archbishop that, before proceeding to arrange such scale, it will be necessary to understand all the liabilities that may devolve upon the Trustees, and therefore I am to request that you will kindly favour me at your convenience with the precise terms of the proposed trust.

I have, &c.,

S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.

No. 56.

THE MODERATOR, GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.
 The Presbyterian Church of New South Wales,
 Sydney, 30 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 28th No. 51. instant, relating to the portion of land at Haslem's Creek appropriated as the site of a Cemetery in connection with the Presbyterian Church, and the nomination of gentlemen to act as Trustees thereof.

I have the honor to state, in reply, that it is my intention to bring the matter of the Cemetery before the Presbytery of Sydney at its next meeting (which is fixed for next Tuesday, the 16th day of January next), when a list of Trustees will, I expect, be sanctioned by the Presbytery; and immediately thereafter I will do myself the honor of transmitting to you the list so sanctioned, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable the Executive Council.

I have, &c.,

ADAM THOMSON,

Moderator of General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

No. 57.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE REV. S. PHILLIPS.

Department of Lands,
 Sydney, 3 January, 1866.

REVEREND SIR,

Referring to Mr. De Lissa's letter of the 4th January, 1864, and previous No. 13. correspondence, respecting that portion of the Haslem's Creek Cemetery appropriated for the use of the Jews, I am directed to inform you that the Government have now done everything they intended should be done by them to render the Cemetery available, and arrangements are now being entered into for the Railway Train, &c.

2. I am at the same time to request that you will, conjointly with the Minister of the Macquarie-street Congregation, submit for consideration a scale of charges, to be approved by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 58.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE REV. A. B. DAVIS.

Department of Lands,
 Sydney, 3 January, 1866.

REVEREND SIR,

Referring to Mr. J. G. Raphael's communication of the 10th December, No. 7. 1863, respecting that portion of the Haslem's Creek Cemetery appropriated for the use of the Jews, I am directed to inform you that the Government have now done everything they intended should be done by them to render the Cemetery available, and arrangements are now being entered into for the Railway Train, &c.

I am at the same time to request that you will, conjointly with the Minister of the York-street Congregation, submit for consideration a scale of charges to be approved by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 59.

CEMETERY AT HASLEM'S CREEK.

No. 59.

A. DE LISSA, ESQ., to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Synagogue Chambers, York-street,
Sydney, 8 January, 1866.

SIR,

No. 54.

Acknowledging the receipt of your circular letter of the 28th ultimo, addressed to the Reverend A. B. Davis, stating that the appropriation of 2 acres of land at Haslem's Creek had been formally approved of as the site of a Cemetery in connection with the Hebrew Denomination, and that you should be furnished with the names of gentlemen elected as Trustees of the land in question, I do myself the honor to refer you, in reply, to my communication on the subject of the 4th January, 1864, addressed to the Under Secretary for Lands, of which a copy is enclosed.

No. 13.

I have, &c.,

A. DE LISSA,
Secretary.

No. 60.

THE REV. B. CHAPMAN to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

113, Princes-street, Sydney,
13 January, 1866.

SIR,

No. 52.

In reply to yours of the 28th ultimo, in which you request to be furnished with the names of the gentlemen chosen as Trustees of the land at Haslem's Creek as site of a Cemetery for Wesleyans, in order that they may be approved by His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable the Executive Council,—

I have the honor to submit for approval as Trustees of the land in question, the following gentlemen, namely:—John Caldwell, Lewis Moore, Thomas Cowlishaw, Mark Blanchard, and Ebenezer Vickery. If inquiry be made in the Lands Department, it will be found that names of gentlemen have been before submitted for approval, I mention this in order to explain why we wish to substitute the name of Ebenezer Vickery for that of John Gollidge, who was before proposed as a Trustee.

Mr. Gollidge is a resident of Parramatta, and as the Wesleyans of Parramatta have a Cemetery of their own, and are not likely to use the Haslem's Creek burial ground, it was deemed desirable that all the Trustees should be Sydney gentlemen, hence we wish Ebenezer Vickery to be substituted for John Gollidge.

I am sorry that I have been unavoidably prevented from addressing you earlier on this subject, because as soon as empowered we shall be glad to enter upon arrangements to apply the Cemetery to its intended use.

I have, &c.,

BENJAMIN CHAPMAN,
Wesleyan Minister.

No. 61.

THE MODERATOR, GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, to THE
SURVEYOR GENERAL.The Presbyterian Church of N. S. Wales,
Sydney, 16 January, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward to you, to be submitted for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable the Executive Council, the names of the following gentlemen, elected as Trustees of the land granted as the site of a Cemetery in connection with the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, viz.:—George Brown, John Frazer, Honorable Samuel Deane Gordon, John Hay Goodlet, and Robert Troupe Moodie.

I have, &c.,

ADAM THOMSON,
Moderator of General Assembly of Presbyterian Church.

No. 62.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE VERY REV. S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 18 January, 1866.

No. 55.

VERY REVEREND SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 29th ultimo, representing, on behalf of His Grace Archbishop Polding, that before proceeding to arrange the scale of charges in connection with Haslem's Creek Cemetery, to be submitted for approval, it will be necessary to understand all the liabilities that may devolve upon the Trustees of the portion appropriated to Roman Catholics, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Robertson to forward a copy of the proposed form of grant.

See enclosure
No. 35.

2. The Minister for Lands presumes that the scale of rates and charges which you were invited to furnish, will now be recommended.

I have &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 63.

CEMETERY AT HASLEM'S CREEK.

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No. 63.

THE REV. W. M'INTYRE to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Roslyn Terrace, Macleay-street,
Sydney, 18 January, 1866.

SIR,

Observing that the Presbytery of Sydney, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, assuming a right which they do not possess, to act for all the Presbyterians interested, have nominated Trustees for the Presbyterian portion of the Cemetery of Haslem's Creek, whom they intend to submit to the Government for approval and appointment, I beg to inform you that the Presbytery of Sydney in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Eastern Australia, to which Church a very considerable section of the Presbyterians of the Colony adhere, has had no opportunity afforded to it of taking part in such nomination, though it has an equal right to do so with the other Presbytery named, and that, therefore, the Trustees in question have not been duly nominated.

I request that, under these circumstances, those Trustees whose names I give in the margin, may not be appointed, and that no Trustees be appointed in the nomination of whom the Presbytery of Sydney, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Eastern Australia, has not an opportunity afforded to it of taking part.

George Brown,
John Frazer,
S. D. Gordon,
J. H. Goodlet,
Captain Moodie.

I have, &c.

WILLIAM M'INTYRE,

Moderator of the Presbytery of Sydney,
in connection with the Presbyterian
Church of Eastern Australia.

No. 64.

THE REV. DR. FULLERTON to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Elizabeth-street, Sydney,
19 January, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to propose for the approval of the Government as Trustees of that part of the Haslem's Creek Cemetery allotted to Presbyterians,—The Honorable Samuel Deane Gordon, George Brown, John Frazer, John Hay Goodlet, and Robert Troupe Moodie, Esquires. These gentlemen were unanimously elected by the Presbytery of Sydney, at its last meeting.

The Presbytery appointed a committee of its members to act with the proposed Trustees in preparing a scale of fees, to be submitted to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FULLERTON, LL.D.,
Agent.

No. 65.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE REV. W. M'INTYRE.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 31 January, 1866.

REVEREND SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, respecting the appointment of Trustees for the portion of the Cemetery at Haslem's Creek appropriated to the use of the Presbyterians, I am directed to inform you that, in appointing Trustees, the Government will be guided by the recommendation of the majority, and cannot recognize small sections of any Denomination.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 66.

A. DE LISSA, ESQ., to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Synagogue Chambers, York-street,
Sydney, 12 February, 1866.

SIR,

Acknowledging the receipt of your communication of the 3rd January, No. 63. addressed to the Reverend Alexander B. Davis, stating that the Government have now done everything they intend should be done by them to render the Cemetery at Haslem's Creek available, and requesting that a scale of charges should be submitted for approval, I am directed by the Board of Management of the York-street Synagogue, to inquire, with a view to complying with your request, what arrangements are proposed, and what charges will be made by the Government in connection with the Haslem's Creek Cemetery.

Referring

No. 13.
No. 59.

Referring to my communication of the 4th January, 1864, addressed to the Under Secretary for Lands, and of the 8th January last, addressed to the Surveyor General, I am further to state, that the Board of Management are desirous, before taking any action in the matter, of ascertaining what number of Trustees of the Jewish Burial Ground at Haslem's Creek will be appointed on their nomination.

I have, &c.,
A. DE LISSA,
Secretary.

No. 67.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to A. DE LISSA, ESQ.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 24 February, 1866.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 12th instant, inquiring what are the arrangements made and the charges for conveying funeral parties by rail to the Haslem's Creek Cemetery, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you, that it has been decided that one train a day shall start for the above purpose from Sydney at 2.30 p.m., and that the rates charged are 6d. per mile, or 5s. 6d. for the whole distance (11 miles) per corpse, and a single fare for the double journey for passengers.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. FITZPARICK.

No. 68.

THE REV. J. E. VETCH, B.A., to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Piper-street, Woollahra,
26 February, 1866.

SIR,

No. 63.

Since the receipt, by the Reverend John Graham, of your letter of 28 December, 1865, concerning the Congregational Burial Ground at Haslem's Creek, there has been formed "The Congregational Union of New South Wales," as one of whose Secretaries I shall be much obliged if you will name a time when I can see you with reference to the matter.

I am, &c.,
JAMES EDWARD VETCH, B.A.

No. 69.

THE REV. J. E. VETCH, B.A., to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Piper-street, Woollahra,
26 February, 1866.

SIR,

No. 44.

No. 5.

Since the receipt of your letter of the 14th December, concerning the Congregational Burial Ground, by the Reverend S. C. Kent, a letter on the same subject has been received by the Reverend J. Graham from the Surveyor General. Subsequent to both letters, there has taken place the formation of a "Congregational Union" for the Colony, of which I have the honor to be Secretary. I am writing to request an interview with the Surveyor General respecting the Burial Ground. If you consider it necessary or desirable, I shall be glad if you will also be kind enough to inform me at what time I may see you upon the subject.

I have, &c.,
JAMES EDWARD VETCH, B.A.

What was the nature of the communication made to the Reverend Mr. Graham?—M.F. Surveyor General.—B.C., 27 Feby.

Merely forwarding two lithographs of the Haslem's Creek Cemetery to the Reverend John Graham.—W.R.D.

Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., 3 March.

CEMETERY AT HASLEM'S CREEK.

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No. 70.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE REV. J. E. VETCH, B.A.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 2 March, 1866.

REVEREND SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 26th ultimo, requesting an interview on the subject of the Congregational Burial Ground at Haslem's Creek, I have the honor to inform you that I will see you any time during the office hours, *i. e.* from 9 to 4.

I have, &c.,
W. R. DAVIDSON,
S.G.

No. 71.

THE REV. B. CHAPMAN to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

113, Prince-street, Sydney,
2 March, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit, for the consideration and approval of His Excellency the Governor and Council, a scale of charges which the Trustees of the Wesleyan Cemetery at Haslem's Creek propose to make for burials.

It is my duty to explain that the surplus which will remain after paying the cost of digging graves, will be employed in defraying the expense which must be incurred in clearing and laying out the ground, and in keeping the Cemetery in good order.

I have further the honor to ask, for the information of the Trustees, how soon the arrangements of the Railway Department for the conveyance of funerals will be completed, and also what will be the charges.

I have, &c.,
BENJAMIN CHAPMAN.

[Enclosure in No. 71.]

PROPOSED charges for interments, &c., in the Wesleyan Cemetery at Haslem's Creek:—

	s.	d.
For a common grave, 7 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in.	10	0
Brick or stone grave	20	0
For erecting head and foot stone, or fence around the grave, or both	12	6 extra
For a flat stone over a single grave	12	6
For a flat stone between a head and foot stone which have been paid for, no charge will be made.		
For a vault not exceeding 7 ft. by 6 ft., inside measurement	40	0
For every extra foot in width	5	0
For erecting a tomb over a vault	40	0
Re-opening a grave or vault	10	0
If extra labour is required in re-opening a vault it must be specially arranged for.		

NOTE:—The Trustees do not demand the charge for the interment of persons whose friends are unable to pay.

No. 72.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE REV. B. CHAPMAN.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 14 March, 1866.

REVEREND SIR,

Referring to the last paragraph of your letter of the 2nd instant, inquiring when arrangements will be made for the conveyance of funerals by railway to the Haslem's Creek Cemetery, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that it has been decided that one train a day shall start for the above purpose from Sydney at 2:30 p.m., and that the rates charged will be 6d. per mile, or 5s. 6d. for the whole distance, 11 miles, per corpse, and a single fare for the double journey for passengers.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 73.

No. 73.

MINUTE OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 31 July, 1866.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor, and the Executive Council, that the undermentioned gentlemen be appointed Trustees of the several portions of the Haslem's Creek Cemetery appropriated to the respective Denominations named in connection therewith, namely:—

United Presbyterians:—Honorable Samuel Deane Gordon, George Brown, John Frazer, John Hay Goodlet, and Robert Troupe Moodie, Esquires.

Wesleyans:—John Caldwell, Thomas Cowlshaw, Lewis Moore, Mark Blanchard, and John Gollidge, Esquires.

Independents:—Samuel Thompson, James Reading Fairfax, Philip Sydney Jones, Robert P. Richardson, John Row, and Josiah Mullens, Esquires.

Jews:—Abraham Cohen, Saul Samuel, and Samuel A. Joseph, Esquires.

J. BOWIE WILSON.

Minute 66/26, 3rd Aug., 1866.—Confirmed, 6th Aug., 1866.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, the Executive Council advise that the gentlemen herein named be appointed Trustees for the several portions of the Haslem's Creek Cemetery appropriated to the respective Denominations named in connection therewith.

A. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Approved, 8th Aug., 1866.—J.Y.

No. 74.

PETITION OF THE WARDENS OF THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Wynyard-square,
Sydney, 10 August, 1866.

To the Honorable the Minister for Lands.

The Petition of the Church Wardens of the German Evangelic Church in Sydney, New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That a very large number of Her Majesty's subjects in this Colony, and others, natives of Germany, have formed in Sydney a German Evangelical Church, the services of which are conducted by a German Minister in the German tongue. In their native land, the place of burial, "God's acre," where the remains of relations and ancestors for many generations repose, is regarded with feelings of deep veneration and attachment. As the Germans resident in this Colony form a large and important part of the community, your Petitioners feel the desire to revive, in this their adopted land, the cherished and holy associations of their fatherland.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray, that a place of burial may be allotted to the German Evangelical Congregation in the new Cemetery to this end, and your Petitioners hope to secure your favourable consideration and assent.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

FREDK. HAMBURGER, Chairman.
JOHN STAGEN.
W. HETZER.
AUG. PARROT.
CHAS. F. EICHLER.
J. B. FRERICHS.
W. BARTELS.

No. 75.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 30 August, 1866.

SIR,

His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council having approved of the appointment of the undermentioned gentlemen as Trustees of the several portions of the Haslem's Creek Cemetery appropriated to the respective Denominations named in connection therewith, I am directed to request that the deeds of grant may be prepared in those cases with as little delay as possible, namely:—

Presbyterians:—The Honorable Samuel Deane Gordon, George Brown, John Frazer, John Hay Goodlet, and Robert Troupe Moodie, Esquires.

Wesleyans:—

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Wesleyans:—John Caldwell, Thomas Cowlshaw, Lewis Moore, Mark Blanchard, and John Gollidge, Esquires.

Independents:—Samuel Thompson, James Reading Fairfax, Philip Sydney Jones, Robert P. Richardson, John Row, and Josiah Mullens, Esquires.

Jews:—Abraham Cohen, Saul Samuel, and Samuel A. Joseph, Esquires.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 76.

THE DIRECTOR, BOTANIC GARDENS, to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Botanic Gardens,
Sydney, 5 September, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to state, that the spaces dividing the different Denominational Grounds at the Haslem's Creek Cemetery, cleared and stumped nearly three years ago, have all again become thickly overgrown with scrub. It will, therefore, be necessary to clear away this scrub before the public can have proper access to the Cemetery. Tenders for this work have been sent to me, and I find that it can be done at the rate of £3 per acre. As there are nineteen acres to be cleared, the entire cost will amount to £57; and if this should be approved of, I shall be glad if you will be good enough to obtain Mr. Secretary Wilson's authority for me to proceed with this work without delay.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES MOORE.

No. 77.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE DIRECTOR, BOTANIC GARDENS.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 12 September, 1866.

SIR,

In reference to your letter of the 5th instant, representing that the spaces dividing the different Denominational Grounds at the Haslem's Creek Cemetery again require clearing, and that the amount required for the purpose is £57, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that the authority of the Executive Council will be obtained for this expenditure, and that in the meantime, as the matter is urgent, the work can be proceeded with.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 78.

THE UNDER SECRETARY to THE WARDENS, GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 14 September, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your Petition of the 10th ultimo, praying that a place of burial No. 74. may be allotted to the German Evangelical Congregation of Sydney, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Wilson to inform you that, as shewn on the accompanying lithograph, all the ground in the Haslem's Creek Cemetery has been granted, but you might obtain a portion of that marked General Cemetery, for the exclusive use of the German population, by applying to the Trustees, Messrs. Flood, Thornton, and Spence.

See enclosure to No. 2.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 79.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to H. K. JAMES, ESQ.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 14 December, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to my letter of the 14th December last, and previous correspondence, No. 43. respecting the portion of Haslem's Creek Cemetery appropriated to the Church of England, I am now directed by the Secretary for Lands to point out to you that, by the Act 30 Vict., No. 3, which was assented to on the 12th September last, further open funerals in the City of Sydney are prohibited after the 1st proximo, and I am to suggest the expediency of making arrangements for burials in the new Cemetery.

2. Although the Government did not feel under any obligations to clear the ground, yet under the special circumstances which have recently arisen, it was considered advisable to employ thereon large numbers of people who were represented to be otherwise unemployed, and the land has been now thoroughly cleared; I am, therefore, instructed to request that you will again invite the Lord Bishop of Sydney to name Trustees, not exceeding five in number, for the Church of England portion of the Cemetery, in order that the deed of grant may be prepared.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE VERY REV. S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 14 December, 1866.

(Similar letter to the foregoing addressed to The Very Reverend S. J. A. Sheehy, Vicar General, respecting Roman Catholic portion.)

No. 80.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE TRUSTEES FOR THE WESLEYANS.

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 14 December, 1866.

Usual notice.
See No. 73.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to the notice in the *Government Gazette* of the 17th August last, of your appointment as Trustees of the portion of the Haslem's Creek Cemetery appropriated to the Wesleyans, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Wilson to remind you, that by the Act 30 Vict., No. 3, which was assented to on the 12th September last, further open burials in the City of Sydney are prohibited after the 1st proximo, and I am to suggest to you the expediency of making arrangements for burials in the new Cemetery.

2. Although the Government did not feel under any obligation to clear the ground, yet, under the special circumstances which have recently arisen, it was considered advisable to employ thereon large numbers of people who were represented to be otherwise unemployed, and the land has now been thoroughly cleared.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 81.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE TRUSTEES FOR THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 14 December, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

See note on 80.

Referring to the notice in the *Government Gazette* of the 17th August last, of your appointment as Trustees of the portion of the Haslem's Creek Cemetery appropriated to the Presbyterians, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Wilson to remind you, that by the Act 30 Vict., No. 3, which was assented to on the 12th September last, further open burials in the City of Sydney are prohibited after the 1st proximo, and I am to suggest to you the expediency of making arrangements for burials in the new Cemetery.

2. Although the Government did not feel under any obligation to clear the ground, yet, under the special circumstances which have recently arisen, it was considered advisable to employ thereon large numbers of people who were represented to be otherwise unemployed, and the land has now been thoroughly cleared.

3. I am further to invite you to furnish a scale of charges for sepulture, for the approval of the Executive Council.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE TRUSTEES FOR THE INDEPENDENTS.

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 14 December, 1866.

(Similar letter to the foregoing addressed to Trustees for the Independents' portion.)

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE TRUSTEES FOR THE JEWS.

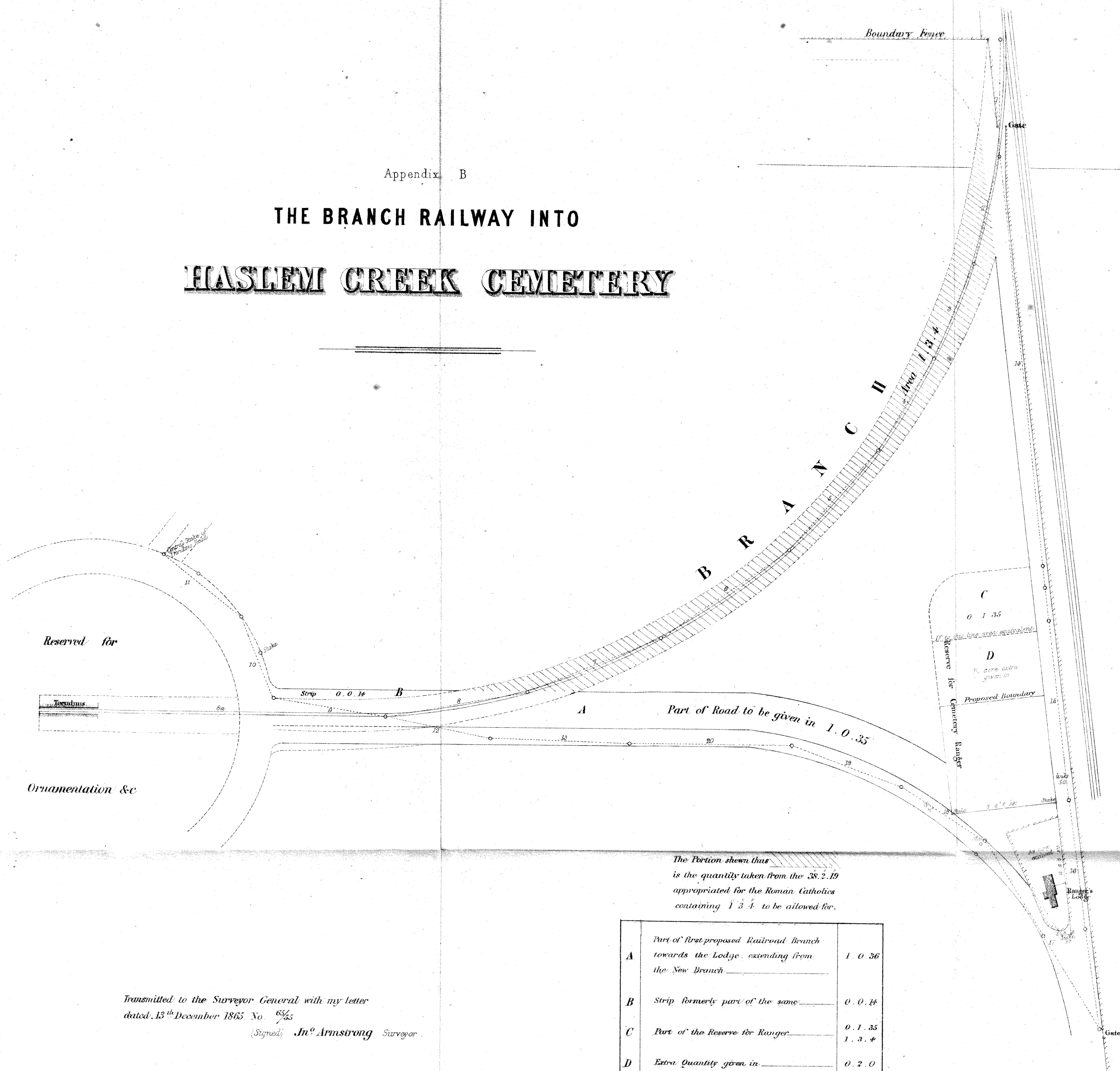
Department of Lands,

Sydney, 14 December, 1866.

(Similar letter to the foregoing addressed to Trustees for the Jews' portion.)

Appendix B

THE BRANCH RAILWAY INTO HASLEM CREEK CEMETERY



TRAVERSE

	Bearing	Links
1	89° 26'	524 1/4
2	101° 57'	307 3/4
3	112° 5'	233
4	120° 53'	293
5	131° 25'	369 1/2
6	144° 27'	432 1/4
7	157° 28'	470
8	169° 55'	400
8a	179° 54'	959
9	188° 50'	316
10	247° 2'	242
11	248° 29'	276
12	10° 49'	297 1/2
13	1° 49'	359
14	83° 6'	1291 1/2
15	82° 40'	510
16	82° 7'	524 1/2
17	358° 37'	674
18	211° 35'	278 1/2
19	202° 13'	325 1/4
20	180° 6'	447 1/2

The Portion shown thus
is the quantity taken from the 38.2.19
appropriated for the Roman Catholics
containing 1 3 4 to be allowed for.

A	Part of first proposed Railroad Branch towards the Lodge, extending from the New Branch	1 0 36
B	Strip formerly part of the same	0 0 14
C	Part of the Reserve for Ranger	0 1 35 1 3 4
D	Extra Quantity given in	0 2 0

Transmitted to the Surveyor General with my letter
dated 13th December 1865. No. 65/53
(Signed) J. Armstrong Surveyor

(Sig 582)

Surveyor General's Office Sydney March 1867.

Scale 2 Chains to an Inch

Plan of Cemetery for the City of Sydney at HASLEM'S CREEK

Shewing the appropriation of areas for the various Religious Denominations

Scale 4 Chains to an Inch.

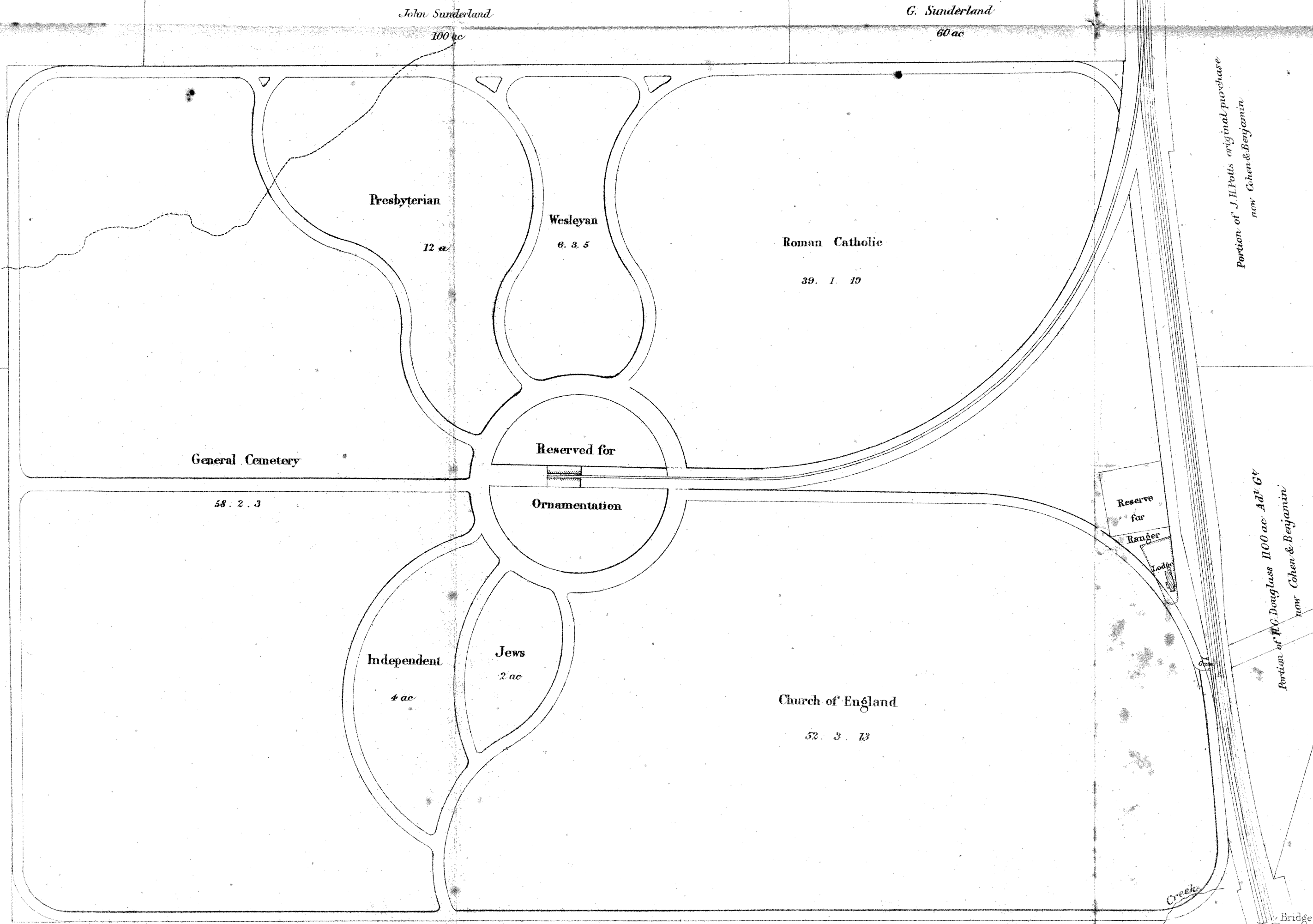
Chain 1 2 3 4 8 12 16 Chains

Portion of J. H. Potts original purchase
now Cohen & Benjamin

Portion of H. G. Douglass 1100 ac. Ad. G^e
now Cohen & Benjamin

Portion of J. H. Potts original purchase
now Cohen & Benjamin

Portion of H. G. Douglass 1100 ac. Ad. G^e
now Cohen & Benjamin



Portion of H. G. Douglass 1100 ac. Ad. G^e
now Cohen & Benjamin

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CARRIERS AND CARRIERS' AGENTS.

(PETITION—MERCHANTS, &c., SYDNEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 September, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Merchants, Traders, and others, of the City of Sydney,—

SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners have for many years felt the great necessity of a Bill to license Carriers and Carriers' Agents being passed by your Honorable House; for, under the present system, property exceeding in value a million pounds sterling is entrusted to the uncontrolled possession (often for months at a time) of unknown persons.

That your Petitioners believe that a Bill to regulate Forwarding Agents and Carriers' Agents would be a great boon, not only to Carriers themselves, but also to the trading community throughout the Colony.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that your Honorable House may be pleased to pass such a measure with as little delay as possible.

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

[Here follow 104 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CARRIERS AND CARRIERS' AGENTS.
(PETITION—BATHURST.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 September, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Merchants, Licensed Victuallers,
Traders, and others, of the Town and District of Bathurst,—

SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners have for many years felt the great necessity of a Bill to license Carriers and Carriers' Agents being passed by your Honorable House; for, under the present system, property exceeding in value a million pounds sterling is entrusted to the uncontrolled possession (often for months at a time) of unknown persons.

That your Petitioners believe that a Bill to regulate Forwarding Agents and Carriers' Agents would be a great boon, not only to Carriers themselves, but also to the trading community throughout the Colony.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that your Honorable House may be pleased to pass such a measure with as little delay as possible.

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

[*Here follow 49 Signatures.*]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CARRIERS AND CARRIERS' AGENTS.
(PETITION—GOULBURN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 September, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Merchants, Licensed Victuallers, Traders, and others, of the Town and District of Goulburn,—

SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners have for many years felt the great necessity of a Bill to license Carriers and Carriers' Agents being passed by your Honorable House; for, under the present system, property exceeding in value a million pounds sterling is entrusted to the uncontrolled possession (often for months at a time) of unknown persons.

That your Petitioners believe that a Bill to regulate Forwarding Agents and Carriers' Agents would be a great boon, not only to Carriers themselves, but also to the trading community throughout the Colony.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that your Honorable House may be pleased to pass such a measure with as little delay as possible.

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

[Here follow 33 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CARRIERS AND CARRIERS' AGENTS.

(PETITION—WAGGA WAGGA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 September, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Merchants, Licensed Victuallers,
Traders, and others, of the Town and District of Wagga Wagga,—

SHIETH :—

That your Petitioners have for many years felt the great necessity of a Bill to license Carriers and Carriers' Agents being passed by your Honorable House; for, under the present system, property exceeding in value a million pounds sterling is entrusted to the uncontrolled possession (often for months at a time) of unknown persons.

That your Petitioners believe that a Bill to regulate Forwarding Agents and Carriers' Agents would be a great boon, not only to Carriers themselves, but also to the trading community throughout the Colony.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that your Honorable House may be pleased to pass such a measure with as little delay as possible.

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

[*Here follow 33 Signatures.*]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CARRIERS AND CARRIERS' AGENTS.
(PETITION—MERCHANTS, &c., FORBES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 3 October, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Merchants, Licensed Victuallers, Traders, and others, of the Town and District of Forbes,—

SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners have for many years felt the great necessity of a Bill to license Carriers and Carriers' Agents being passed by your Honorable House; for, under the present system, property exceeding in value a million pounds sterling, is intrusted to the uncontrolled possession (often for months at a time) of unknown persons.

That your Petitioners believe that a Bill to regulate forwarding Agents and Carriers' Agents would be a great boon, not only to Carriers themselves, but also to the trading community throughout the Colony.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that your Honorable House may be pleased to pass such a measure with as little delay as possible.

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

[Here follow 45 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CARRIERS AND CARRIERS' AGENTS.

(PETITION—MERCHANTS, &c., YASS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 24 October, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Merchants, Licensed Victuallers,
Traders, and others, of the Town and District of Yass,—

SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners have, for many years, felt the great necessity of a Bill to license Carriers and Carriers' Agents being passed by your Honorable House; for, under the present system, property exceeding in value a million pounds sterling is intrusted to the uncontrolled possession (often for months at a time) of unknown persons.

That your Petitioners believe that a Bill to regulate forwarding Agents and Carriers' Agents would be a great boon, not only to Carriers themselves, but also to the trading community throughout the Colony.

Your Petitioners therefore pray, that your Honorable House may be pleased to pass such a measure with as little delay as possible.

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

[*Here follow 47 Signatures.*]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

THE UNEMPLOYED;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
4 December, 1866.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1866.

[Price, 2s.]

502—a

1866.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 58. THURSDAY, 1 NOVEMBER, 1866.

4. The Unemployed ("*Formal*" *Motion*):—Mr. Macleay moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, be appointed to inquire into, and report upon, the Distress at present existing among the Working Classes.
 - (2.) That such Committee consist of Messrs. Donnelly, Cunneen, Driver, Egan, Forster, Lucas, Macpherson, R. Stewart, Sutherland, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES, No. 63. TUESDAY, 13 NOVEMBER, 1866.

5. The Unemployed:—Mr. Macleay, *with the concurrence of the House*, moved, without Notice, That the Report and Evidence on the "State of Manufactures and Agriculture in the Colony," of Session 1862, be referred to the Committee now sitting on "The Unemployed."
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES, No. 72. TUESDAY, 27 NOVEMBER, 1866.

3. The Unemployed:—Mr. Macleay moved, with the concurrence of the House (*without notice*), That the Petition presented by him on the 30th October last, signed by William Henry Anderson, as Chairman of a meeting held at the Temperance Hall, be referred to the Committee now sitting on "The Unemployed."
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES, No. 76. TUESDAY, 4 DECEMBER, 1866.

2. The Unemployed:—Mr. Macleay, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee appointed on the 1st November, 1866, to inquire into and report upon the Distress at present existing among the Working Classes.
- Ordered to be printed.
-

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1866.

 THE UNEMPLOYED.

 REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 1st November, "*to inquire into and report upon the Distress at present existing among the Working Classes*,"—"with power to send for persons and papers,"—to whom was referred, on the 13th of the same month, "*The Report and Evidence on the state of Manufactures and Agriculture in the Colony*," of Session 1862,—and to whom, on the 27th of the same month, was also referred, the "*Petition signed by William Henry Anderson, as Chairman of a Meeting held at the Temperance Hall*,"—have agreed to the following Report:—

The inquiry which your Committee have been directed to make is one which, to complete thoroughly, would occupy a very large amount of time, and would embrace a vast variety of subjects. The approaching termination of the Session, and the necessity of dealing at once with the important task assigned them, have therefore determined your Committee to limit their inquiry as much as possible to two points,—

1. The amount of distress ;
2. The best means of permanently relieving it.

The Evidence appended to this Report will sufficiently shew that distress to an appalling extent—to an extent never before experienced in this city—does exist ; that many able-bodied men, with wives and families dependent upon them, are unable to obtain employment or the means of supporting their families ; and that this state of things is not confined to the ordinary or unskilled labourer, but that a large number of mechanics and artisans are in the same condition of extreme distress.

The number of people so suffering is, however, not easily arrived at. It is only by inference that even an approximation can be made. It will be gathered from the evidence, that the number of the unemployed, as stated in the Petition of W. H. Anderson, is upon the whole correct, and also that a considerable number of persons are out of employment who have not taken part in the meetings of the "Unemployed," or in any way come before the public. It will also be seen that a number of workmen are only very partially employed.

Your

Your Committee, therefore, give it as their belief, after careful investigation, that the number of the unemployed has not been exaggerated, and that the quantity of available but unused labour in the city, can scarcely be represented at less than 3,000 men.

In considering the best means of relieving this distress, your Committee have taken a great deal of very valuable evidence, concerning those branches of industry which appeared to give promise of affording the most immediate, permanent, and profitable means of employment. Their inquiries were first directed to the condition of the workers in wood.

The evidence of Mr. Melville, junior, Mr. Melville, senior, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Lenchan, and Mr. Stewart, proves beyond a doubt that, while the timber of this country is equal to that of any country of the world, for building purposes and for furniture, and the cabinet-makers of Sydney are equal as workmen to those of London, a large portion of the timber used in building in Sydney is imported from America, and almost all the furniture used in the country is brought from abroad. Indeed, cabinet-making, which at one time was a thriving trade in Sydney, seems to be now all but extinct; and many who followed that trade, have been forced into competition with carpenters and other trades in an almost equally depressed state.

Only one remedy for this ruinous and anomalous state of things presents itself to your Committee. It will be seen, by the evidence of Mr. Lenchan, whose experience has extended over more than twenty years, that the investment of a little capital in machinery would enable him to make furniture of the best description at as cheap a rate as it can be imported at; but he admits that, in the face of an established system of imports, no prudent man would be justified in the expenditure of capital. It would appear, therefore, that all that is wanted, to enable our manufacturers of furniture, &c., to attain a position in which they might defy the competition of the world, and to bring into general use our indigenous woods, is to check for a time the importation of these commodities.

That such a check would have only a very small effect upon prices may be reasonably supposed, from the fact that the labour required to meet the additional demand is on the spot, and unemployed.

Your Committee estimate the number of men, including sawyers, carriers, and tradesmen, who would find immediate employment from this source, at over 500.

The evidence of Mr. Quealy, Mr. Alderson, and Mr. Richardson, on the state of the leather manufactures, discloses a somewhat similar state of things. Imports to the value of £400,000 annually, crush out all attempts (except in a few cases) at competition, although we have both the skill and labour in the country, more or less unemployed, to meet the entire wants of the population.

The

The evidence of Mr. Alderson will shew that the Colonial boots and shoes are cheaper and better than the imported, and that it is simply the hold which the imports have got of the market, which paralyzes competition. A duty sufficient to check importations of boots, shoes, and saddlery, would induce the almost immediate employment of nearly 2,000 persons.

Another advantage, incident to the resuscitation of the trades of shoe-making and cabinet-making, would be the means of employment offered to the youth of the country, now for the most part growing up in idleness and vice. It has been clearly shewn, in the Evidence taken before the Committee of 1862, *on the State of Manufactures and Agriculture in the Colony*, that when the trades of shoe-making and cabinet-making were active and profitable, there was a great desire shewn by parents to apprentice their children to these trades; that, in fact, it was the rule in Sydney to teach every boy a trade, and that the practice has ceased only because these trades offer no prospect of future employment.

Your Committee have also taken evidence on the effect of the large imports of made-up articles of clothing, upon a section of the people whose well-being the State is peculiarly called upon to guard. There are but few means of employment available for women and girls, in a country so destitute of manufactures as this; and it is to be feared that but too many have been deprived of their only chance of obtaining an honest livelihood, by the crushing competition of the over-worked and under-paid needlewomen of Great Britain. The result of this state of things is exhibited in the large amount of juvenile prostitution which exists in this city; for there can be no doubt that many who might have, under other circumstances, turned out well, have been drawn into vice and immorality through idleness, or driven to them by want.

The evidence of Mr. Douglas and Mr. Jones satisfactorily demonstrates, that anything which would have the effect of limiting the imports of apparel and slops would at once open up a wide field for the employment of tailors and needlewomen; while the incidental stimulus which would be thus given to the use of woollen cloths of our own manufacture, would of itself be productive of the most beneficial results.

Your Committee have not deemed it necessary to carry their inquiry further.

The activity which the limitation of imports would give to those branches of industry on which evidence has been taken, would be sufficient to give almost immediate employment to 3,000 men, who, with those dependent on them, would represent a population of nearly 10,000 souls.

Nor would the advantages derivable from this be confined to those directly benefited. It is almost impossible to over-rate the
gain

gain to the entire community of the profitable employment of such a large number of people who are now an incubus and a loss. Activity would soon again pervade all branches of business; the merchant, the shop-keeper, and the builder, would as certainly benefit, indirectly, as the cabinet-maker, the shoe-maker, and the tailor would directly; and all interests and all industries would, sooner or later, feel the beneficial effect of the increasing general prosperity of the country.

The Committee, therefore, recommend your Honorable House to pass an Act to impose a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on all timber except in the log, furniture, carriages, and other manufactures of wood, boots, shoes, saddlery, and harness, and all apparel and slops, imported into this country after the 1st day of July, 1867.

WILLIAM MACLEAY,

No. 3, Committee Room,

Chairman.

Sydney, 4th December, 1866.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 6 NOVEMBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Macleay,	|	Mr. R. Stewart,
	Mr. Lucas.	

Mr. Macleay called to the Chair.

Committee deliberated as to their course of proceedings.

Ordered,—That Capt. M'Lerie and Mr. N. Melville, junr., be summoned as witnesses for the next meeting.

[Adjourned to Thursday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 8 NOVEMBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Macleay in the Chair.

Mr. R. Stewart,	|	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Donnelly,		Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Forster,		Mr. Egan,
Mr. Macpherson.		

Chairman laid before the Committee, a letter from Mr. Fosbery, excusing Capt. M'Lerie from attendance, on the ground of ill-health.

Edmund Fosbery, Esq., *Secretary and Superintendent, Police Department*, called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated as to their mode of examination.

Mr. Ninian Melville, junr., called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That the following witnesses be summoned for the next meeting.

The Mayor of Sydney,
Mr. A. Wheeler,
Mr. N. Melville, junr.,
Mr. W. Halley.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 13 NOVEMBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Macleay in the Chair.

Mr. Donnelly,	|	Mr. R. Stewart,
Mr. Lucas,		Mr. Egan.

Chairman informed the Committee that, in consequence of an engagement causing his absence from town, the Mayor will be unable to attend this day.

Mr. Aaron Wheeler called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Ninian Melville, senior, called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Chairman requested to move the House this day, that the Report and Evidence on "State of Manufactures and Agriculture in the Colony," of Session 1862, be referred to this Committee.

Ordered,—That Mr. W. Halley and Mr. A. Lenehan be summoned as witnesses for the next meeting.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 14 NOVEMBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Macleay in the Chair.

Mr. R. Stewart,		Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Donnelly,	|	Mr. Egan,
	Mr. Forster.	

Copies of the Report and Evidence on State of Manufactures and Agriculture in the Colony, *referred* on the 13th instant,—on the Table.

Mr. William Halley called in and examined.

In the temporary absence of the Chairman, Mr. R. Stewart took the Chair.

Examination continued, and Mr. Macleay re-entering the room resumed the Chair.

Examination of witness concluded.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Andrew Lenehan called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

And Mr. R. Stewart, a Member of the Committee, desiring to be heard in evidence,—

Mr. Robert Stewart, M.P., examined in his place.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Mr. J. Sutton, Mayor, and Mr. W. M. Alderson, be summoned as witnesses for the next meeting.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 16 NOVEMBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Macleay in the Chair.

Mr. Driver,		Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. R. Stewart,	|	Mr. Egan,
	Mr. Macpherson.	

Committee deliberated.

John Sutton, Esq., *Mayor of Sydney*, called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Patrick Quealy called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Mr. Alderson and Mr. Richardson be summoned as witnesses for the next meeting.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 20 NOVEMBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Macleay in the Chair.

Mr. R. Stewart,		Mr. Donnelly,
	Mr. Egan.	

Mr. George Richardson called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. William Maddison Alderson called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Mr. J. J. Jones and Mr. R. Douglas be summoned as witnesses for the next meeting.

[Adjourned to Thursday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 22 NOVEMBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Macleay in the Chair.

Mr. R. Stewart,		Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Cunneen,	|	Mr. Forster.

Committee deliberated.

And the witnesses summoned not being in attendance,—

Ordered,—That the same witnesses be re-summoned for next meeting.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 27 NOVEMBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Macleay in the Chair.

Mr. Donnelly,	|	Mr. R. Stewart,
Mr. Lucas,	|	Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Egan,	|	Mr. Cunneen.

Mr. Robert Douglas called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. John J. Jones called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to To-morrow at *Twelve* o'clock, to consider Draft Report.]

WEDNESDAY, 28 NOVEMBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Macleay in the Chair.

Mr. Cunneen,	|	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Egan,	|	Mr. Forster,
Mr. R. Stewart.		

Draft Report submitted by Chairman.

The same read 1^o.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That printed copies of the Draft Report just read, be *circulated* prior to next meeting.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 4 DECEMBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Macleay in the Chair.

Mr. Lucas,	|	Mr. Egan,
Mr. R. Stewart,	|	Mr. Cunneen.

Committee deliberated.

Draft Report read 2^o, and considered paragraph by paragraph.

Paragraphs 1 and 2 (to stand paragraph 1) read, and *agreed to*.

Paragraph 3 (to stand paragraph 2) read, *verbally* amended, and *agreed to*.

Paragraphs 4 and 5 read, and *agreed to*.

Paragraphs 6 and 7 read, *verbally* amended, and *agreed to*.

Paragraphs 8 and 9 read, and *agreed to*.

Paragraphs 10 and 11 (to stand paragraph 9) read, and *agreed to*.

Paragraphs 12 and 13 read, *verbally* amended, and *agreed to*.

Paragraphs 14 and 15 (to stand paragraph 12) read, and *agreed to*.

Paragraph 16 read, *verbally* amended, and *agreed to*.

Paragraph 17 read, and *agreed to*.

Paragraph 18 read, *verbally* amended, and *agreed to*.

Paragraph 19 read, and *agreed to*.

Paragraph 20, read and considered.

Question put,—That this paragraph stand part of the Report,—

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.		No, 1.
Mr. Lucas,		Mr. Egan.
Mr. R. Stewart,		
Mr. Cunneen.		

Chairman to report to the House.

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1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

THE UNEMPLOYED.

THURSDAY, 8 NOVEMBER, 1866.

Present:—

MR. MACLEAY,
MR. DONNELLY,
MR. STEWART,
MR. CUNNEEN,

MR. SUTHERLAND,
MR. FORSTER,
MR. EGAN,
MR. MACPHERSON.

WILLIAM MACLEAY, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Edmund Fosbery, Esq., Secretary and Superintendent of Police, examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Are you aware that a list professing to contain the names of the unemployed was sent to the police? Yes, Mr. Parkes placed it in my hands. E. Fosbery,
Esq.
2. In order to ascertain if it was correct? In order to test its accuracy.
3. What time was allowed you to do it in? From Friday until Monday. 8 Nov., 1866.
4. When it was returned to you by the officers of police to whom you had given it, did they report that they were unable to make out a number of the residences? The officer in whose hands the inquiry was placed, gave in a written report, from which it appeared that a number of the persons whose names were on the list had not been found by the police.
5. Did that report mean that there was not time to find them, or was it intended to throw doubt upon there being such people? It was principally intended to show that time sufficient had not been given to trace the parties whose names were on the list. Indeed, perhaps it would be right for me to mention that the police discovered at the same time that there were a large number of other persons who were out of employment, but who took no part in this movement, and whose names were not on the list.
6. Have you reason to believe there is at present a very large number of persons out of employment in Sydney? I am satisfied there is a much larger number out of employment than usual.
7. Do you know anything of other parts of the Colony? I have not recently been in the interior, but I have been there.
8. Have you had any reports as to the state of other parts of the Colony? I have some, but not sufficiently complete to enable me to give an opinion worthy of the attention of the Committee. The reports I have tend to show that, in the more remote places in the interior, there is employment to be had, but in the more settled districts there are many unemployed. For example, at Maitland, which is more easily accessible from Sydney, there are more unemployed than there would be at Albury or Deniliquin.
9. *Mr. Stewart.*] The time allowed you was scarcely sufficient to test the credibility of the lists? Certainly not. The addresses too were very vague—for example, "Sussex-street" is a very vague address to find a labouring man. The report, however, is valuable to shew that, in some instances, those men the police succeeded in finding were persons whose names should not have been on the list of unemployed.

E. Fosbery,
Esq.

8 Nov., 1866.

10. *Mr. Donnelly.*] Do you know whether many of these people have come from Queensland or other neighbouring Colonies? Yes, I have good reason to believe a considerable number of the unemployed at present are Queensland immigrants.
11. You have seen reports occasionally in the papers, of large numbers of persons travelling overland from Queensland? Yes.
12. Has anything come to you officially to shew that these reports are incorrect? No, but rather confirmatory of them. Indeed, a large number of applications have been made to me by men, for employment in the police or otherwise, the applicants informing me they were immigrants who had come from Queensland, as they could get nothing to do there.
13. Do you know whether they have come overland or by sea? Both ways; the fare is low now from Brisbane by the steamers.
14. Usually, I suppose, the unemployed will gravitate towards the centres of population? They have a tendency that way, especially at certain seasons of the year when employment is not easily procured in the interior. Of course, at shearing and harvest times there is more employment to be had in the country than at other seasons.
15. *Mr. Cunneen.*] How many persons had the police to investigate their statements as to whether they were unemployed or not? The lists were given out to the men on the various beats; the number of beats might probably be sixty or seventy.
16. I wish to know the number of persons whose cases they had to investigate? I could not say without referring to the list; I believe something like fifteen hundred.
17. And they had only two days to do it in? They had the whole of Saturday and Sunday. The latter, of course, is not a favourable day for the purpose.
18. Are you aware how many persons they ascertained to be on the list who ought not to have been among the unemployed? That was detailed in the list; I did not take out the number.
19. Have you noticed any of the public meetings that were held of the unemployed? I have.
20. Are you aware what class chiefly attended them? There was a mixture of classes; but a greater number of *bonâ fide* labouring men than usually attend such meetings—evidently men accustomed to labour.
21. Are you aware whether want of employment is principally among labourers or mechanics? I should say the great majority are those who are mere labourers—not skilled mechanics, although there have been attending these meetings a number of mechanics also. A good many are new arrivals.
22. *Mr. Forster.*] Are you aware of any, or many cases of wages having been offered to these people? I have been informed of cases in which reasonable wages has been offered and refused.
23. You have it on good authority? Yes.
24. Do you think there is a large number of these cases? I should think there was a large proportion of such cases among men whose labour would be more likely to be sought; that is, men who are really useful, either skilled mechanics or men who would be useful on a farm or station.
25. Who have refused —? Who would probably refuse less than the current wages.
26. Do you think the conduct of these men, in refusing wages, influences the mass, so as to lead them to remain longer out of employment than they might otherwise? I think the general notion that exists among immigrants and others, that they can get a high rate of wages in these Colonies, induces them to hold out longer than they otherwise would. That applies to male and female.
27. Do you know of any large number of cases of absolute destitution? I cannot say I do know of any large number of cases, except by the general representations made to the public.
28. I suppose you recollect a similar state of things having occurred in the Colony on previous occasions? Not in this Colony—I have been only five years in New South Wales—but a similar want of employment prevailed at one time when I was in Victoria.
29. Should you say matters are looking worse or better here, as compared with the time you allude to in Victoria? In some respects they were better in Victoria, because there is always plenty of room there on the gold fields.
30. Then you think the destitution here is more real? I do; I think there are more *bonâ fide* cases of hardship here at present.
31. Do you think any one of these unemployed would take half the rate of wages that has been usually prevailing, if it was offered them? They might in Sydney, but they would not go to a distance—there is a general indisposition among them to leave town.
32. Does this same state of things prevail among females? I do not think it does; they are still getting good wages.
33. You have not heard many complaints coming from any large number of women? No. Judging from the labour offices, I should imagine there was a fair amount of employment to be had by them.
34. Are you able to get a better supply of men for the police than formerly? We are able to get a better class of men, but not from amongst those who apply in such numbers, and who are generally newly arrived immigrants, and therefore ineligible for police employment.
35. Have you any idea as to the nationality of the persons out of employment—any grounds to form any comparison as to whether there are a larger number of Irish, English, or Scotch, among the unemployed? I should say there is a decided majority of Irish.
36. Would you say there is a majority of persons who have not been long in the Colony—say a majority who have arrived within the last year? I think about half the unemployed have arrived within the year—that is, intercolonially, or from the old country.
37. Have you any reason to believe any of the public authorities in Victoria or Queensland are parties to the transmission of paupers from those Colonies to this? I have not the slightest

slightest reason to think it, beyond a statement published to the effect that the Queensland people were sending their destitutes away from Brisbane.

38. You know no more of it than from that statement? No, unless taken in connection with the number of arrivals from Queensland.

39. *Mr. Stewart.*] What is the rate of pay to the ordinary class of policemen? 6s. a day.

40. Do you employ any at a lower rate? When first appointed, and while learning their ordinary duties and exercises, they get 4s. a day.

41. You find no difficulty in getting suitable persons at these rates? None whatever.

42. Even at 4s. a day? That is only for a short period, a few weeks.

43. *Mr. Donnelly.*] Do you think the distress is greater now than at any time since you have been in the Colony? Certainly.

44. Do you think crime has increased in proportion? On the contrary, there has been a most remarkable decrease of crime, particularly in Sydney; there is scarcely any crime in Sydney at present. Of course, among the unemployed there will always be a number of idle characters attending meetings, for the purpose of creating a sensation.

E. Fosbery,
Esq.

8 Nov., 1866.

Mr. Ninian Melville, junior, examined:—

45. *Chairman.*] I believe you had something to do with the preparation of the list of the unemployed that was handed to the Government? I had the management of it.

46. You are aware, I suppose, that some doubts have been thrown out as to the correctness of that list? Yes.

47. Will you have the goodness to state how the list was prepared? On a Friday afternoon the Government requested the list to be got up. On the Friday night I requested the men to attend next morning, for the purpose of getting this list up. It was entirely done voluntarily on the part of the men. We furnished them with sheets of foolscap paper, headed—name, residence, married, single, how many in family, what occupation or trade, how long out of work, and how much earned during the last six months. We issued a great number of lists, and we had sixty-two returned. The lists were taken by certain individuals. I sent three to Paddington, two to Balmain, one to Pyrmont, two to Newtown, and there was one on the Racecourse on the Sunday—on the three days, in fact; and there were also lists at the corners of the streets. The parties who had the lists were told by myself, and other two or three members of the Committee, that they were to ask parties wishing to sign, for their name, their trade, and so forth; and they were cautioned by me and by the Committee, that on no account whatever was a fictitious name, or a man thought to be a loafer of any kind, to be put down. The lists were returned as they were filled up, a folio taken of them, and an analysis afterwards taken by the Committee, of the married, single, and children. On Saturday morning about 400 congregated at Potter's public-house, our committee rooms; and at one window I wrote 300 names myself; but after having written a great number of them, I discovered that, in the excitement, I had omitted to put down the numbers of the houses. I had put down the streets, but not the houses. As regards the accuracy of the lists, I am prepared to vouch for them. There may have been, and I have no doubt there were, several names put down on these lists to mislead us and misguide us. One has been discovered of a publican, another of another party; but supposing some men may have acted improperly, we may, on the average, say that there were from 200 to 300 names on these lists which ought not to have been there; but I know for a fact, that of from eight to nine hundred of one trade, not a single individual signed the lists at all.

48. What trade? The engineering trade, and all the branches of it.

49. Men unemployed? Unemployed. Very few carpenters or stonemasons signed the lists; they objected on several grounds. Some because the Government had not stated what they were going to do; and since the lists were returned, numbers of persons have met me in the streets, and bitterly complained that they have had no opportunity of signing. I am informed by the policemen of Newtown that, out of sixty-eight names taken, they found sixty-six of the individuals—two could not be found, both being single men. Also, I can state, with reference to accuracy, that, in some small lane in the city—I do not know where it is, but I could find it—where there are three houses, and only one way of going in or out, a policeman went down, and the first man he met was a man from Queensland, who had been only there a day or so; the police asked if he had signed his name; the mode of putting their question was, "Where are you working?" he said, he had not been working at all; they asked if that was the number of his family; he said, yes; they asked who lived in the other two houses; he said he did not know, and they turned and went away. Now both the other houses were occupied by parties who had signed the list, and had they gone in they would have found a family that had nothing to eat by lawful earnings, but had been living on charity for the last three weeks. In another case, they went to a gentleman, and asked if Mr. So-and-so lived here; he asked what did they want him for; they would not tell him; they asked was this the number of his family; he asked why they wanted to know, but they would not tell; and as they would not say why they were making these inquiries, he told them to go about their business. Now this was the very man himself they were talking to. I presume that gentleman was returned as not being found. Then a great many signed the lists who had no house at all, and some were living at Mr. Lucas' temporary asylum in Francis-street.

50. How many names were on the lists? 2,230.

51. Will you state what they were, as nearly as possible—whether married or single, and whether they had families? Married men, 1,322; single, 908; children, 3,602; wives, 1,322. That was our analysis before we handed the list to the Premier. We would have made an entire analysis before we handed it in, but that the men got impatient, and wished to know at once what the Government would do for them.

52.

Mr. N.
Melville, junr.

8 Nov., 1866.

Mr. N.
Melville, junr.
8 Nov., 1886.

52. You do not know what proportion the mechanics or artisans bore to the labourers? From a rough statement, there were 70 artisans and 155 labourers out of four lists examined; but, as I have stated to the Committee, a great number of artisans declined signing, on several grounds.

53. *Mr. Stewart.*] These whole classes you before alluded to? Yes. The great majority who signed were labouring men. Then with regard to many of the lists being in the same handwriting,—all the lists I filled up were in my own handwriting, and most of the lists in Sydney were in the handwriting of Mr. Chapman, but I was witness to most of the names. It was to expedite it that it was done. In some cases the men signed the lists themselves; but we found, by letting everybody sign, that besides the delay, by the time the list was full we could not tell what it contained, on account of the promiscuous writing—one man wrote up this way and another down that way, so that the different particulars became quite confused.

54. *Chairman.*] Have you had any opportunity of ascertaining the state of the country districts, as regards employment? Not from my own personal observation, but from reliable information, the country districts are in the same state as Sydney. I have been in conversation with gentlemen who have been all over the country, and they tell me that employment is not to be got. Perhaps I may be allowed to state, with regard to the country districts, that a gentleman squatter told me that before he left his run, six weeks ago, he was employing fifty-five men, but the day before he left he discharged all but twenty.

55. *Mr. Stewart.*] In point of fact, one of the lists, you know, proved correct with the exception of two names? Yes. I have made inquiry of the gentleman who collected the list, and these two individuals were gathering and selling bones, both single young men. They put themselves down "Newtown Road," but could not be found.

56. You have reason to believe they were there? Yes, no doubt we could find them.

57. You admit the collectors were misled to some extent? I have no doubt we were misled, at a rough guess, to the extent of two or three hundred names.

58. *Mr. Donnelly.*] You think if the police had taken more pains in the checking of the lists, they could have been verified almost to the letter? Inspector Read told me he had no doubt we were slightly misled in our lists, but that if we took the aggregate number he knew to be out of employ and had not signed, he had no doubt the lists would have been greater than they were; and I have no doubt that if the police had taken the trouble, they could have found twice as many as we found.

59. Is it your opinion that many who did not sign were in quite as bad a position as those that signed? Some of them equally bad, and many much worse. I am sure it is frightful—the sights I have seen, and what I have heard. One of our collectors came to me one Sunday morning, and asked me to go with him to a house where there was a woman and six children crying, with nothing to eat; I declined to go, because I felt my feelings were harrowed quite sufficient with what I had already seen.

60. *Mr. Macpherson.*] Have you known instances of persons in distress refusing employment? No.

61. *Mr. Cunneen.*] Are you aware the police only had two days to investigate all these cases? Yes, and we had only three to get them up.

62. It is not reasonable to expect they would be able to investigate over 2,000 cases in that time? They had sufficient power, if they put it in motion. I believe they could in three days return an accurate list of the whole distress in the city.

63. Are you aware what class of labour is principally unemployed? Our lists shew a great number of general men—what we call handy men—men who can turn their hands to anything; but I know for a positive fact, that they are counterbalanced, almost man for man, with artisans. It is not the influx from Queensland that has caused the distress; the distress was already existing among our own men—resident people who have been long in the Colony.

64. Are not a large number of them agricultural labourers? Yes, a great number of them. In fact, I found men who were willing and able to turn their hands to anything, from their conversation and the way they spoke of different people where they had been.

65. An agricultural labourer requires to have some knowledge of his business—a man cannot turn his hand to that sort of work for the first time, and at once be a good agricultural labourer? Certainly not. There are a number of them that have been at it before.

66. Have you any idea what has been the former employment of the majority of these labourers—at what class of work have they been all their lives employed? A great many have been employed as labouring men, on buildings and under the Corporation; others have been the principal part of their lives farming, sailing, and almost everything you could mention. I may also state to the Committee, that a great majority of those who signed our lists, and whose names I took, have only been partially employed during the last six months, and the average rate of what they have earned in such partial employment did not amount to 5s. a week for the six months.

67. Do you think there is any objection, on the part of any number of these people, to go into the country if employed? Not the slightest, provided they get employment; but they do object to going into the country without knowing where they are going to. A great number of them have come down the country; they have been through the country seeking employment, and could find none. I find the men perfectly willing to go to work at a very medium rate of wages, so as they may get bread.

68. Do you think a large number of them would accept positions as shepherds, but-keepers, stock-keepers, and so on? Yes, provided they could get employed, a great number of them would; in fact, one offered yesterday to me. A gentleman offered their rations and £25 a year. I was speaking to one last night, and he told me that if unsuccessful in getting to Haslem's

Haslem's Creek he would jump at the offer. The same party is giving £30 and £35 a year, to those he now employs, but he thought he could afford to expend a little more money in labour if the men would take a lower rate. Mr. N. Melville, junr.

69. Do you think a large number of labourers have been actually thrown out of employment here? I think the distress has been coming on gradually; they have been dropping out in different numbers till the number is now augmented. 8 Nov., 1866.

70. Is the distress caused by persons dropping out of employment, or from the importation of labour? From both, because the importation of labour has caused too many to be in the market, and the depression which now exists has caused certain things to cease. The importation of labour has caused a reduction in wages, and eventually the other causes brought about the distress.

71. You think the distress is caused by two reasons,—first, because there has been an importation of labourers there was not employment for, and next, because a number of persons employed here before have been thrown out of employment? These are the causes, combined with reckless importation.

72. Have you any idea why persons have been thrown out of employment here? It has arisen in a great measure from tradesmen losing employment, and as a last resource taking to labourers' work. Then the extreme excess our importations have gone to—the fact of all our money going out of the country—then buildings have stopped—and these, combined with other causes, have caused a complete depression.

73. You think that a number of mechanics having been thrown out of employment, a number of labourers who wait upon them have been thrown out also? Yes, it causes two men to compete where there was only one before; in proof of that, six shoemakers and seven carpenters went up to Picton to break stones.

74. *Mr. Forster.*] You derive your information from a personal knowledge of most of these men? Yes.

75. It is principally hearsay? No, a great deal is from personal experience, being amongst them.

76. The statements you have made as to their being willing to accept wages must, most of them, be hearsay? No; there is proof of that in the fact that, when I wanted seventy-two men to go to Picton to break stones, at 4s. 6d. for a waggon of 4½ tons, 300 offered to go, and they had to draw lots on the Racecourse to see who should go.

77. Do you consider 4s. 6d. a very reduced rate of wages? Yes. The Government also employed 260 men, and there were between four and five hundred applicants yesterday morning, and some of the men strong stout-hearted men; the tears started in their eyes when they could not get away at 4s. a day.

78. Do you state it generally, as a fact, that none of these men have been unwilling to accept employment at reduced wages? I do; in fact, I may tell the Committee that I cannot walk Sydney streets—they stop me to ask if there is anything to do.

79. Is there any attempt at controlling the action of individuals as to taking what wages they like? Not the slightest. I may tell the Committee that the whole of the unemployed movement lies in my hands; there is no combination; the only combination was in getting up these lists; there was no further combination—no combination about wages.

80. Is there any disinclination to take piece-work? Not the slightest.

81. Would you say that, in offering employment by the Government, it would be better to give piece-work or day wages? I should prefer day wages.

82. Do you think it would benefit the men more or the country more? I think it would benefit the country more and the men too, because by giving piece-work the contractors benefit and not the men.

83. What is the probability of much good being done by what the Government propose? What the Government propose to do is simply to put bread in their mouths; but I look with a great deal more fear to the end of the Government work than to the present time.

84. You think some other expedient will have to be adopted? I have no doubt of it. Parliament must do something to resuscitate trade and manufactures, or else send the men out of the country. We are over-populated—that is the truth of the matter.

85. Do you think the immigration system that has prevailed for some time past has had an injurious effect? Very much so. I myself would not object to any amount of immigration, if we had our industries protected; but the class of immigrants brought here have been brought at the Government expense, and when they arrived they had no money nor any means to gain a livelihood except their trades; consequently, as they have been unable to get employment, they have become a burden on the community.

86. *Mr. Forster* just now told the Committee that there was a larger proportion of Irish among the unemployed than of any other nation—Have you any opinion on that point? The only opinion I have to give is, that I was surprised at the few from Ireland who have attended in comparison with others.

87. Then it is not your opinion that there is a larger proportion of Irish than of any other nation? No, I think they are about equally balanced at the present time. If this had only been a dearth of employment for labourers, no doubt the Irish would have been a majority; but being a complete dearth of employment altogether, the consequence is that skilled mechanics are out of work as well as labourers, engineers for instance; there are very few Irish among engineers.

88. Is there any general indisposition on the part of these men to go up the country? There is, from this reason, that a number of them have been up the country, and know no work is to be got; but there is no indisposition to go, provided they are offered fair wages and employment.

89. Have you any knowledge of private individuals having made offers to any of these men? The only knowledge I have is this—the offer was not made to the men, but a gentleman said he

Mr. N. Melville, junr. he wanted twenty or thirty men, and I think it was 4s. a day he offered to give them; but when the party offered to introduce him to me to get the men, he said he had got as many as he wanted. Another offer was to take three men, at £25 a year and rations.

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90. There have been very few offers then? Very few.

91. Does it not strike you as singular, when so many men wanting employment are to be found at a certain place, that employers should not go there to supply themselves? The fact is that employers are not able to employ them; if there was any employment for labour they would come.

92. Must there not be at present a great number of persons who are employed by private individuals? There are.

93. And must there not be a constant fluctuation in the supply and demand, however limited? They have about as many as they want; in the great majority of instances, they are discharging.

94. *Mr. Cunneen.*] As to the immigration that has been going on here—the assisted immigration—do you think there are a large number of those persons among the unemployed? I dare say there are a great number.

95. Is it not the fact that those persons generally go, either from the ship or from Hyde Park, to their friends, instead of passing into the labour market? There may be some solitary instances, but the greater number go to employment if they can get it.

96. Have you seen many of these assisted immigrants about the registry offices, seeking employment? I know the registry offices at the present moment are full of applicants; I never made inquiries as to whether they were assisted immigrants or not.

97. Are you aware that those who have been assisted out have generally friends who have paid the deposit in the first instance, and who generally take them from on board ship? There may be some cases of that kind, but there are as many who go to employment; but in any case these parties are in the labour market. To shew how severe the distress is, I may mention a case that came under my own observation:—An able-bodied cabinet-maker offered to go to work from 6 in the morning till 6 at night for as much as would keep him from starving—no wages at all; but the gentleman he applied to said he could not employ him; the man burst into tears, and the gentleman gave him an order on the Benevolent Asylum.

98. *Mr. Forster.*] Who was the person who could not employ him? Mr. Lenchau.

99. Do you think that this want of employment prevails among females? Yes.

100. Not in as great a degree? I should think in a greater. There is, comparatively speaking, no employment for females in the country, with the exception of house servants.

101. *Mr. Macpherson.*] I think you mentioned, a little while ago, that you had reason to be thoroughly acquainted with the unemployed, and that you occupy a recognized position—Will you explain what that position may be? I do not wish to be egotistic, but it is the head; they look to me because I have taken an interest in the matter, and have represented their case to the Government; they come to me with their complaints, and I carry those complaints to the Government, and bring the answers back.

102. Is there any association of which you are the head? No; the only society we had was a committee consisting of ten, and that was dissolved last Wednesday night.

103. There was a committee? Yes, for the purpose of getting up this list.

104. And you were secretary? No, I was chairman; Mr. Brooker was secretary; he has gone to Haslem's Creek to-day to work. All our meetings, with the exception of one, took place on Hyde Park—two in the day-time and the remainder at night.

105. Is it from what took place at these meetings you derive your information? And from my previous occupation for the last six years.

106. Has that been your occupation during the last six years? No, my occupation has been an unfortunate business called cabinet-making. There was one meeting held in the Temperance Hall, at which the petition presented to the Assembly was passed. I wish the Committee thoroughly to understand that there is no combination among the men, either for a civil or political purpose, at the present moment.

107. All I wanted to ascertain was, how you derived the large amount of information you have given the Committee? In this manner:—Since I have got into the unfortunate position of being the head of this unemployed movement, I have been mixed up day and night with them, and have been to many of their homes—that is how I derive my information.

108. Then I understand that, at the present moment, you represent the head of a sort of unformed society? Not now, because the whole affair is considered dissolved; I only represented the head when we were without any definite offer from the Government.

109. Then there was a sort of union prior to that? Only to get up the list; it was a union of the men to lay their grievance before the Government and before Parliament; and, in the event of the Government or Parliament refusing to do anything for them, they would have gone to the Governor.

110. This was arranged at the meetings on the Racecourse and at the Temperance Hall? It was arranged in my head, and they did as I told them.

111. You suggested it? Yes.* Mr. Buchanan took the chair at the first meeting, and Mr. Buchanan said something I disagreed with; I opposed him, and he left; consequently I fell into the headship of it.

112. He originally occupied the headship? Yes. I was afraid lest these men, being uneducated and so forth, should be led to any excess for want of food, and I advised them to lay their grievance before the Government.

113. It appears, then, that other courses were contemplated? No, nothing of the kind; there is not a single man of them that ever contemplated, or ever took any steps, or any action,

* Revised:—No, Mr. Brooker originated, and Mr. Buchanan was the first Chairman.

action, to raise anything like a disturbance, or infringe a single law of the land. More than that,—they were openly insulted by certain parties calling them loafers and so forth, and they never as much as lifted a hand to strike a blow, or gave a word back again. I can vouch on my solemn word, these men are as peaceful and as loyal as any men in the country.

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114. I suppose after Mr. Buchanan vacated the headship of these meetings, you were voted into it by universal acclamation? I suppose that is it.

115. You are residing at Newtown? Yes.

116. And these meetings principally took place in Sydney? Yes, on the Racecourse. The men came up 1,700 in number to the Assembly, on Friday, to present their petition, but there was no house.

117. I suppose they were aware it was not a strictly lawful proceeding to do that? That is a question. It was this way:—The men merely walked, and no one knew but what they were going to employment or something else. We formed them six deep, and to prevent anybody getting among them to incite them to do anything wrong, the committee walked by their sides. Before they went away, they gave three cheers for the Queen, and three for the Parliament, and they walked back to the Racecourse. Then the meeting took place, and there were three hundred men offered to go to Picton; and out of that black hat (*the witness's own hat*) they drew lots, and some of them actually cried when they lost their lots.

118. The whole society is now dissolved? There was no society; it was merely a committee to get up the lists. It has been dissolved. The committee were first appointed a deputation to go to the Minister for Works, to lay before him the great distress existing among the men for want of employment. As a deputation, they went several times to lay these matters before the Government; and when the Government requested particulars of the unemployed, they formed themselves into a committee to get up these lists, but after the Government said they would employ the men their functions were at an end.

119. This, of course, was not a paid committee? By no means. All the money that paid for the public meetings and for getting up the lists, with the exception of £2 17s. collected by the committee, I collected myself; I was treasurer, and paid the money out.

120. *Mr. Egan.*] Have you been to Haslem's Creek? No, I am going this afternoon.

121. Do you know the number employed there? 260 went on Tuesday morning, and there are 200 more to go this morning.

122. Have you any idea how long that will afford them employment? Some of the men tell me that, to do it properly, they could put on all the men who are out of employment, and it would last a couple of months. At first the Government had not sufficient tools for them all; when the men went there first, there were only tools for twenty-five.

123. *Chairman.*] You say you are a cabinet-maker? Yes.

124. Can you give the Committee any idea as to the number of cabinet-makers in Sydney? I cannot state how many cabinet-makers there are in Sydney exactly, but I believe there are only in the cabinet trade in Sydney from about thirty to fifty partially employed.

125. Do you believe there are a considerable number more than that, of the trade, in the country? Yes.

126. How many do you suppose? I know for a fact that, when I was serving my time at Mr. Hill's, we had thirty journeymen, besides twenty-four apprentices; Mr. Lenehan had as many; and Mr. Hunt also had a great number. Mr. Lenehan's men for some time past, the majority of them, have been on half time. The majority of the places in Pitt-street have got two men, viz.:—one polisher and one cabinet-maker.

127. If there are such a number of the trade unemployed, what do they do—take to other trades? Yes, several of them have gone to carpentering.

128. What is the difference between the two trades? A good cabinet-maker can be a carpenter, but it takes a very clever carpenter to be a cabinet-maker.

129. What do carpenters make—you mean house carpenters? Yes. They make doors, sashes, house flooring, and so on.

130. Are carpenters and joiners the same? Yes, with the exception that the joiner is considered a superior workman to the carpenter; he does the finishing, such as mouldings round the windows, and so forth.

131. How many trades are there of workers in wood? I should say, at a rough guess, about ten trades of workers in wood—cabinet-makers, carpenters, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, carriage-manufacturers, and others. In the cabinet line there is the sawyer, the cabinet-maker, the turner, the carver, the french-polisher, and the upholsterer—six different branches in the cabinet line.

132. Carpenters are the most numerous, I presume? Yes, carpenters and joiners are.

133. Do you know what number of them are unemployed in Sydney? I was told by a carpenter yesterday that there are about 1,000 in Sydney, and about 500 of them out of work.

134. Have they taken to other occupations, or are they quite out of work? About half have taken to something else, and half are unemployed.

135. There is a trade union of the carpenters? Yes, but only about two hundred belong to it.

136. What are the probable numbers of the shipbuilders in this country? I have no idea exactly, but they are very numerous.

137. Are they pretty regularly employed? No, a great number are out of employment at the present time. I may say, with regard to the cabinet-making, it is virtually annihilated.

138. What is the cause of that? Free trade.

139. The cabinet-maker is employed in making the better description of furniture? All descriptions; but the only description that is made in the country now is the inferior description—the cheap furniture.

140.

- Mr. N. Melville, junr. 140. Is all the costly furniture imported from England? Yes.
- 8 Nov., 1866. 141. Is that on account of its being much cheaper than it can be made here? No; they have refused to buy it cheaper than they can import it—some of it.
142. Is it of inferior workmanship? No; the ground was simply this,—that they have got themselves into such a fix at the present moment that they could do nothing.
143. You mean that people in the trade refused to buy it? Yes; I offered to sell cabriole chairs at 2s. each less than they can be imported for, and could not get sale for them. I have four dozen of children's chairs now, that, six years ago, I could have got 12s. for easy; the stuff costs half-a-crown, and it would take a man two days to make it; I offered it for 5s., and nobody will buy them.
144. What is the value of the furniture annually imported into the Colony? I see, by the Statistical Register, that it amounted in one year to £56,923.
145. All the better descriptions of furniture? All kinds; they are importing deal tables now, and selling them by auction for 4s. 6d. each.
146. You say it can be made here at as cheap a rate? Yes; we have the men in the country, and the skill in the country, and we have equal if not superior woods; no doubt we could do it.
147. Has any attempt been made to make use of these woods? No attempt has been made, for the simple reason that no encouragement has been given. The only attempt, in the shape of drawing-room furniture, was the cabriole chairs I spoke of.
148. What was the wood? We offered to make them out of any wood. They were made out of Kaurie pine, which, when stained, is equal to walnut, and is sold for walnut.
149. What Australian woods are fit for cabinet-making? Cedar, bean wood —
150. Mr. Macpherson.] Forest oak? I never worked any forest oak. There are hundreds of woods in this country that would make furniture, but have never been tried.
151. Chairman.] Can cedar be got in any quantity, and at a reasonable price? Yes.
152. The cabinet-making trade has fallen off very much in this country? Yes. As I have said, when I was serving my time at Mr. Hill's, there were thirty journeymen and twenty-four apprentices there. These apprentices, when they got out of their time, I have lost the run of everyone except three; one is working at his trade in Pitt-street, getting 35s. a week; another, a turner—as good a workman as was ever in the country—is now driving a steam-mill, cutting chaff; and the other, also a turner, is selling charcoal; the rest I have lost sight of.
153. Mr. Stewart.] How many men are employed now in the establishment you speak of that had upwards of fifty in it? I do not suppose there are more than six or seven now; but that may be accounted for because Mr. Hill has gone out of business, and those that are there are making the fittings for Hill's new buildings.
154. Mr. Egan.] Do not a great number of cabinet-makers buy material, manufacture it themselves, and send the articles to auction? Yes.
155. Chairman.] You were saying, just now, that the number employed at Mr. Hill's had fallen off—Is it the same at all other manufactories? Yes.
156. And will continue to be so as long as the English furniture is imported? Yes, it is bound to.
157. Does all the imported cabinet-work come from England? Some chairs come from America, which I believe are the products of some of their prisons; I do not know how true it is, but I believe so. The principal part comes from England, and in a very short time we will have furniture here from Melbourne.
158. Have they established large manufactories in Melbourne? Yes, within the last three years. I have been through their manufactories there; I was in one where fifty men are employed.
159. How have they been able to get on? The first thing was a superior taste in Melbourne to purchase colonial articles; and they have a great number of London drawing-room furniture hands in Melbourne. They are making furniture there, out of bean wood, with the duty that is on, cheaper than the imported furniture.
160. What is the duty? Twelve and a half per cent. *ad valorem*.
161. Do you think that would be sufficient here? I think between twelve and a half and fifteen per cent. would do it here.
162. What is this bean wood? It is a dark-coloured wood.
163. Can it be got in quantity? I believe so. It has never been used in Sydney yet, except in a few solitary instances.
164. The amount of imported cabinet-work for the year is something like £50,000? Yes.
165. What number of men would that give employment to, if the articles were made in this country? I have no doubt, if that was made in the country, it would employ all we have got, and a great many more.
166. That is to say, we are not in a position at present to manufacture all the cabinet-work that is required? Yes, we are; the men could soon be got, though they are out of the town.
167. There are men enough, but not in Sydney? Yes.
168. What number of men would be required to make these £50,000 worth of furniture—about 250 over and above the number at present employed? Yes; but we have more cabinet-makers than that in the country.
169. The employment of these men would relieve considerably the other branches of the trade? Most decidedly.
170. There are very few trade unions here in Sydney? The carpenters and joiners, and the masons, are all that I know of.

171. But you say only very few men have joined them? Yes. That arises from the people being unsettled; they are here to day and away to-morrow. I wish also to state this,—that during the last six years we have followed our business—cabinet-making—we have lost £300, besides our labour. Mr. N. Melville, junr.
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172. *Mr. Macpherson.* Has it come within your knowledge, or have any tradesmen informed you, that they have left good businesses at home simply from the tyranny of the Unions? No, I never heard any say that.
173. Have you never heard any say they have left home because the rules of the Unions were felt to be an intolerable interference with their freedom? No, but I have heard of men who have come out here, and have lived on bread and salt until they could get £16 to pay their passage, and have gone straight back.
174. Can you state the present wages of cabinet-makers? From 30s. to 42s. a week. Had it not been for the machinery we have, we would have had to leave the trade long ago. We had three apprentices, but we had to get their indentures cancelled; and we had two journeymen, but were obliged to discharge them.
175. You say 30s. to 40s. a week—How long has that rate continued? In fact, it is hardly fair to call it a rate at all.
176. How long has that rate lasted? For the last three years, but the wages these last three years have never been above 45s. a week for cabinet-makers.
177. Are you aware of the rates for similar classes of labour in Great Britain? A good tradesman in London, I am told, has 42s. a week and constant employment.
178. Are you aware of the number of hours they are worked at home? I believe for 42s. a week they work ten hours—that is, from 6 to 6, with two hours interval.
179. What are the hours worked here? The same for that rate of wages.
180. I was under the impression it was only eight hours? No. My hours are generally from 6 in the morning to 11 at night.
181. You are speaking of yourself individually? I am speaking of persons who work piece-work. Persons paid by the day work ten hours.
182. Was there not an 8-hour movement amongst the trade some time ago? Not amongst the cabinet-makers.
183. Amongst whom? The carpenters and masons. I believe in Melbourne they have the 8-hour system.
184. Have you any knowledge of the rates of carpenters' wages? I think carpenters get 9s. a day.
185. At the present time? Yes, I think so. I only speak from information—I do not know.
186. Have you any idea of the present rates of carpenters' wages in Great Britain? Not the slightest.
187. But the rate here is 9s. a day? Those who are employed by head masters are getting 9s., but plenty would be glad to go to work at from 6s. to 9s.
188. Are their hours ten? No, eight.
189. If they worked ten hours, that would raise their wages to something like 12s. a day? About 11s.
190. How long has the rate of 9s. a day lasted—is that since the 8-hour movement? No, I think it was previous to the 8-hour movement.
191. Then, in point of fact, the rate was not lowered in consequence of the reduction of the hours? I believe not, from what information I have obtained. The rates have been fluctuating.
192. Then, in point of fact, the wages of carpenters have risen since the 8-hour movement? If you take the short hours into consideration, it would be so. I wish to be thoroughly understood, so as not to create a prejudice either for or against the Carpenters' Society. I have been entirely mixed up in cabinet-making only; I have never done anything in carpentering.
193. We arrive at this point,—that the wages of carpenters are much the same as they were three years ago, when the 8-hour movement took place? It is not in my recollection when it took place; but, to the best of my recollection, their wages have been fluctuating from 8s. to 11s. a day, and I think they are about 9s. now.
194. Then evidently there is not so much depression among carpenters as among cabinet-makers? About the same.
195. Except that a cabinet-maker gets lower wages? That is all the difference. The cabinet-making is next to annihilated; in fact, there are not more than four or five men now working in the whole town who are real tradesmen.
196. You attribute that to the importation of furniture? Yes.
197. But furniture has been imported for some length of time? The importation of furniture did not exist to such an alarming extent previous to the discovery of gold; but since the discovery of gold, furniture, like everything else, has been brought in by individuals who bring it simply for the sake of selling it.
198. Do I understand that wages were at a lower rate prior to the discovery of gold? They were about the same. So far as I know, in 1843 and 1849 wages were about the same as they are now.
199. And still, furniture was largely made here? At both the times I mention, although there was severe depression, furniture was largely made here, and a good tradesman could earn his *£4 a week, and the consumer was able to buy an article at a fair price. I could give fair wages now, provided I could get consumption—provided my articles could come into the market, and were sold—and I could give the articles at very little less than what they are sold for now.

Mr. N. Melville, junr. 200. You say 12½ to 15 per cent. would protect the cabinet-maker—in other words, I understand your meaning to be that you would exclude these £56,000 worth of imported furniture? No, it would bring the price of the best furniture to a standard, so that we could make it at less than they could import it for.

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201. I thought you said you could do that now? Yes, at the price they sell at, but that is not the price they import at. If I come into the market with an article, and offer it for less than they are selling at, they can come down lower still; they drive me out of the market. I have known chairs that were made for 10s. each in London sold for 30s. each here, but had I come into the market with my Colonial chairs, the English chairs would have been sold at 12s. 6d., and then there would be a half-crown profit. As you remark, I expect by a duty of 15 per cent. to shut out English furniture, but now the importation of articles has shut me out of my trade. I have sold chairs like these in the Committee-room for 5s. 3d. The stuff of that chair costs 2s. 6d., glue and sand-paper 3d.; and I have sold chair-frames, equally as good as that, at 5s. 3d., not polished. Had it not been for our machinery, we could not have got on.

202. What is the average price now? 5s. 3d. is the trade price for chairs like these, unpolished. I have sold gross upon gross to Mr. Moore in Pitt-street, and if I had any now I should not get any more for them.

203. What is the English price of such chairs? They do not make chairs like these exactly; but I can make chairs like those imported cheaper than they are selling at; but if I was to enter into competition, I would be beat out of the market. Virtually speaking, I safely assert there is no employment for cabinet-makers in Sydney.

204. What would be the effect upon the importation of putting this duty on? The effect would be that, in a very short time, we would have manufactories here, and by competition amongst ourselves we would beat them out of the market. In a very short time the colonial people would have cheaper and better furniture than the English—I refer to Melbourne, where you can buy a drawing-room suite, made out of this bean-tree, cheaper than the importers can sell it. The consumer does not benefit one pin by free trade.

205. Who does? The man who imports. The consumer would be the benefiter by people being employed here, because, by competition amongst ourselves, we should have constant work, wages would be brought to a fair level, and we could supply articles to the country cheaper than they could be imported.

206. Then the importation would die out? To a great extent it would.

207. Supposing it did die out, is it not evident to you that the price of colonial furniture might be doubled or trebled? No. If I, as master man, wanted 15s. for that chair, and my journeyman could go and buy the stuff, and get a shop alongside me and sell it for 12s. 6d., he would do so; as soon as he did so, another journeyman would set up and sell it cheaper still, and so by competition amongst ourselves we would bring things to a fair level. But by this competition of the importers there is no level, because they have the power at any moment of saying, "You shall not sell." Under a system of encouraging industry there is no danger of the public being robbed, because it is an inherent property of mankind to compete.

208. You say that prior to the discovery of gold there was very little importation of furniture? Not so much as there is now.

209. If, in consequence of a restriction of the kind you name, the import trade were put an end to, would it not take a good deal of trouble to re-establish the manufacture in the country? No, we have the power at the present moment, provided the masters in business could get sale for their articles. The men are to be got; they would come back to their own trade in preference to being shepherding, hutkeeping, and so on. I may state, with regard to skilled labour, that the principal part of the vice-regal chair in the Legislative Council Chamber was done by my father. The only orders we have had for that class of work, for the last two years, were for two chairs for the sacramental service of St. John's Church, Darlinghurst, that we have had a fair price for. I may mention, that the reason of our losing money, as it may seem curious to the Committee, was that we have made two efforts to start a business, and in both efforts we have failed, and become involved.

210. Mr. Stewart.] The work carried on during the time you were an apprentice was equal in character to the description of work required for use in the Colony? It was.

211. And if sufficient inducement was offered, any description of work now in use—any imported furniture—could be manufactured of equal quality by the skilled labour in the Colony? Equal, and in a great many cases superior.

212. At the time you speak of, your father was foreman at Mr. Hill's? Yes, he was about twenty-two years there altogether.

213. He must have had some experience of the better class of work, when foreman of an establishment where so many worked? Yes; there is no class of work in the cabinet line but what my father or my uncle can make.

214. You have no doubt workmen could be secured to manufacture all the furniture required in the Colony? Not the slightest doubt of it.

215. The furniture imported—a large portion of it—is of a description that would not be passed in any workshop? It could not be sold in London.

216. And a great deal of it would not be sold by any respectable tradesman? No, it would not be guaranteed. I have seen it tumble to pieces when they were taking it out of the cases.

217. Mr. Donnelly.] You say there are a great number of engineers out of employ? So I believe.

218. Do you think there is a larger proportion of engineers than of other classes? Yes.

219. Chairman.] You mean workers in iron generally? Yes, blacksmiths, and men at places like Russell's, and so on.

220. *Mr. Donnelly.*] The great number of persons idle in the various trades in wood operate one upon the other? Not only one upon the other in the wood line, but in every other line, because the men go to anything they can get. Mr. N. Melville, junr.

221. Do you think the recent alteration in the mode of shipbuilding, in constructing so many vessels of iron, and thereby throwing a great many shipbuilders in wood out of employment, has had the effect of driving a great number of that class from England to Australia, who, when here, enter into competition with others already in the Colony? Yes, certainly. 8 Nov., 1866.

222. You say you can supply cabinet-work cheaper than it can be imported? Yes; that is, taking the selling price now.

223. If that is the case, how is it that so much cabinet-work is imported? As I before explained,—from the profits they have on it, and the manner in which it is imported. A great quantity of it is sold at less than what they can buy it for in London. That does happen. I do not say it is the principal cause, but the principal cause is the importation, and these parties having the power to put any price they like, because it would pay them to sell the article cheaper than they buy it, to prevent the colonial manufacture springing up.

224. Am I to understand that colonial cabinet-makers can turn out work as good as that which is imported, at the same price? Yes, better.

225. It appears to me somewhat strange, if such is the case, that some of these rich and wealthy firms employed in that branch of industry should not employ men who are so abundant about them, and by that means supply an article cheaper than it can be imported? If we had the wealthy firms you speak of, we might do it; but we have got none—they have been killed by free trade.

226. You say that if some persons were to sell at a low price, others would crush them out? Yes.

227. That implies that there are some persons who have capital at their command? The importers.

228. Then I am to understand you mean by importers a distinct class? Yes; I mean those individuals in the city who import everything.

229. Do you think there is any undue prejudice in favour of the manufactures of the United Kingdom over colonial manufactures? None, with the exception of a love for the profit. The general public would rather have the colonial article.

230. You said something about Trade Unions—Might I ask what the objects of these Trade Unions are? There being none in the cabinet line, and never belonging to one myself, I must plead ignorance.

231. Do you know whether there are many persons among the unemployed who have been engaged in agricultural pursuits? Yes, a great number.

232. Do you think there are any of the class known as free selectors, who have taken up land, and have been unfortunate? I have not heard of many down here, but I have heard of many up the country being completely ruined. The free selectors are just like the cabinet-makers—ruined by importations. I know a gentleman who had a good crop for three successive years, but when he brought it into the market, he had to give it away for less than it was worth.

233. Do you not think the distance between the coast and the interior is a sufficient protection to the agriculturist, so far as the market of the interior is concerned? No; because our railways, so far as they have gone, act in the opposite way to what we want them to act; they are taking imported produce to the interior to compete with the farmers up there, instead of bringing down the colonial produce to compete with the imported.

234. Are you aware that, the season before last, a large quantity of produce came from the Western District to Sydney? Yes; I do not dispute that a large quantity of grain comes down the country. What I state with regard to flour is this,—they have got bread now at 2½d. a loaf; but though I am not a prophet, nor the son of one, I will venture to prophesy that as soon as our crops are reaped and sold, bread will be up to 5d. again. The farmers are just suffering in this way,—if the rust or the weather do not destroy their crops, and those gentlemen who import wheat know there will be a prolific crop, in come a number of ship-loads and brings down the price.

235. Am I to understand you to say shippers will send for cargoes of wheat when they anticipate a good season? They do so; it is a strange fact, but they do it; and the very moment the wheat is bought up, flour goes up. The Americans, in California, when I was there in 1849, had a duty of something like 20 or 25 per cent. on flour, and they could not grow a cob of corn, but now they are supplying us with flour.

236. *Chairman.*] Did they put a duty upon the importation of wheat? Yes, everything. We took a house with us, but the duty on it was more than we could buy a house standing for, and the captain took it out to sea and threw it overboard. Now they make almost everything. More than that, they made 250 miles of railway last year, and they will make 250 miles more this year, and I do not think we have made a hundred miles altogether, in all our time.

237. *Mr. Cunneen.*] You say you have offered to make chairs at 2s. less than people in the trade can buy them for from the importers, and still they prefer the imported article? Yes.

238. The traders prefer it? Yes.

239. Those who deal in furniture? Yes.

240. Why do persons in trade give the preference to imported furniture, even if it costs a higher price? It simply amounts to this,—that they have been in the habit of buying these things at auction, and they get them on bills ranging from three to six and nine months; but if I sold my articles, of course I could not afford to take a bill. They prefer doing business on bills, to buying for cash. 241.

- Mr. N. 241. Then it is because they can get credit for the article, and can make the money before
Melville, junr. they have to pay for it? In a great many cases.
- 8 Nov., 1866. 242. Could you inform the Committee who are the largest employers of labour in Sydney,
in the cabinet-making line? Mr. Lenehan is the largest employer in the cabinet line, and I
was told yesterday that the number of men he at present employs in his shop is ten.
243. Mr. Stewart.] Those are the men you said were on half-time? Yes, some of them.
244. Mr. Macpherson.] By half-time do you mean five hours a day? No, three days a
week.
245. And they are paid so much a day? Yes.
246. Mr. Cunneen.] Who do you think are the largest employers of labour in Sydney, in all
lines? The Messrs. Alderson are about the largest in leather; Messrs. Russell in iron;
Halley & Clyde in the coach-making line —
247. In the building line is not Mr. Watson a large employer? Yes, Mr. Watson, and
Beaumont & Waller, are large employers. Mr. Cuthbert is the largest in shipbuilding.

TUESDAY, 13 NOVEMBER, 1866.

Present:—

MR. R. STEWART,
MR. DONNELLY,

MR. LUCAS,
MR. EGAN.

WILLIAM MACLEAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Aaron Wheeler called in and examined:—

- Mr. 248. Chairman.] You are or have been a sawyer? Yes, I have been a sawyer formerly.
- A. Wheeler. 249. Do you know anything about the state of the trade now? Yes, I know it is in a very
bad state at the present time.
- 13 Nov., 1866. 250. Are there many unemployed among the sawyers? Yes, a great many; in fact, where
there is one employed now, there used to be fifty employed, when I came to the country, in
Sydney alone.
251. Have you any idea how many sawyers are employed for the Sydney trade—for the
supply of Sydney at the present time? From ten to twelve pair—twenty to twenty-four
men.
252. Does that include sawyers who are working for the supply of Sydney in distant places?
No, I mean in Sydney.
253. Have you ever made an estimate of the probable number of sawyers employed in the
country? No, that I think would be impossible for me to do.
254. I do not mean for the use of the country, but employed for the use of Sydney or
foreign markets? They amount to several hundred pair, but I could not say how many
hundred.
255. You believe a number are out of employ at present? Yes, a great number.
256. How long have you been acquainted with the trade in this country? Ever since the
commencement of 1849.
257. Were there a greater number employed at that time than now? Yes, a considerable
number; there were fifty men where there is one now. At that time men could get £50
advanced a pair, and spend the money, and go and get £20 more. They could not get 50s.
advance now, nor 50 pence.
258. There was a great demand for colonial timber in those days? Yes; in fact, Sydney
used to supply Melbourne, Adelaide, Hobart Town, Launceston, New Zealand.
259. What is the reason of the falling off? It is owing to the importation of foreign
timber.
260. The American timber undersells the colonial? In some cases—not in all cases—
American timber is worked much easier than colonial timber. The men have been brought
up to use American timber in the old country, and when they come here they prefer it to
the colonial timber, on account of its being easier worked.
261. It is not cheaper? No.
262. Is it better or worse, on the whole? It is far inferior.
263. It is more inflammable timber also, is it not? Yes, on account of having more tarpen-
tine in it, and being more open in the grain.
264. Do not the Insurance Offices increase their charges where American timber is used?
I could not say; I think they have a scale of charges according to the class of house; I do
not know that they make any difference on account of the timber.
265. Mr. Lucas.] But certainly the American timber is more dangerous? A great deal
more dangerous.
266. Chairman.] Are the colonial woods all hard woods? No, there are some soft, but they
are not generally used for building timber.
267. What are the colonial woods chiefly used in this country? Mostly black-butt, blue-
gum, stringy-bark, flooded-gum, spotted-gum; in fact, it would take a good judge to tell the
difference after it has been cut and exposed to the weather for a short time.
268. What woods do they use for furniture? Cedar chiefly. There are many other
splendid woods in this country, in the northern part of New South Wales, far superior to
cedar, only a little more difficult to use—not so soft. Colonial rosewood is far superior to
cedar. There are several other sorts of timber that I do not know by the English names.

269.

* NOTE (on revision):—Should have been "Sydney and Colony of New South Wales?"

269. Where is colonial rosewood found? In the cedar brushes.
270. Can it be got in any quantity? Yes; I have been in a cedar scrub, and could have got more rosewood than cedar. There was a great deal of it used before the gold discovery, but you would have a difficult job to purchase a small piece of it.
271. Is there not a considerable demand for the hardwood of this country, in foreign countries? No, I think not, not for house-building; for ship-building there is. A gentleman, some three or four years ago, wanted me to go to Swan River, to get timber to ship to England.
272. We do not export so much timber now as we used to do? No, not sawn.
273. While we import a much larger quantity of foreign timber? Yes. I recollect when colonial artisans had a prejudice against American timber, and you could buy Quebec deals 11 inches by 3 inches for half a crown each, whereas you could not get them in England for less than 4s. 6d. to 6s. each.
274. Could you give an idea of the number of sawyers it would employ, to supply the country with a quantity of colonial timber equal to that which is now imported from abroad? I could not from memory, but I reckoned it up some five or six years ago; I know it was several hundred pair of sawyers.
275. I may mention that the value of the American timber imported last year, according to the Statistical Register, was about £57,000—What number of men would it employ to cut that quantity of timber? I could not say, without I had the number of feet.
276. Do you think it would give employment to two hundred pair? Yes, considerably more than that. One vessel brought in a cargo of timber to Sydney, some years ago, that would have employed two hundred pair of sawyers for four months, if they had cut 400 feet a day.
277. Are there sawyers sufficient in the country to meet the demand for that quantity of timber? Yes; it is not only what are in the country, but we could soon get more out. There are plenty of sawyers in the country to supply the demand of all New South Wales. I have known sawyers to be stone-breaking for the Corporation, for want of something better to do.
278. They are compelled to do anything they can, for want of employment at their trade? Yes. It is no dishonor to them, but still it is very hard to themselves, as mechanics, and to their families.
279. *Mr. Lucas.*] I should like to ask whether the occupation of a sawyer is not one that a great number of young people have taken up—a great number of natives? Yes, a great number.
280. And if there was room for them in the trade, there would be a greater number now? Yes. In fact, I know scores that I could find now in twenty-four hours, living in the best way they can; in fact, I cannot tell how they do live.
281. Who are you alluding to now? Men that have been sawyers.
282. Is it not a fact that a great number of natives took to the occupation of sawyers? Yes, a great number.
283. *Mr. R. Stewart.*] When you came to the Colony the population was not half what it is now? No, there was not near the population.
284. And still the number of sawyers was five times greater? I think there were from three hundred to three hundred and seventy pair employed in Sydney when I arrived.
285. With a population of half the number? I could not say for population; sawyers were much more numerous than they are now; sawyers were continually coming and going out of Sydney.
286. And now you think there are not twenty pair? Not twelve pair in constant work.
287. Was there any difficulty in all these obtaining employment at that time? No difficulty at all.
288. Then three hundred pair of sawyers could obtain regular employment in Sydney in 1849, while at the present time there are not twenty pair fully employed? Not twelve pair fully employed.
289. In England is it not usual to put youths to the trade early in life, in order that they may become thoroughly acquainted with it? Yes, they would never be able to stand the physical wear and tear of a day's labour, without they were put to it when young.
290. Is there any possibility of youths being brought up to it here, when so small a number are employed in Sydney? No, there is no probability of youths being brought up to it under present circumstances.
291. Can you account for that? Because there is not constant employment. If a man took an apprentice he would have to be sure of plenty of work, but now he could not ensure three months' work.
292. There is not the same opportunity for our youths to learn that trade now, that there was in 1849? No.
293. Then, supposing a youth to be willing to work, he is unable, from that state of circumstances, to learn the sawing trade? Yes.
294. Are you aware whether there are a number of persons belonging to other occupations now out of employment? Yes, I am aware there are a great number out of work.
295. Then, upon the whole, the state of employment is much worse than it was in 1849, when you arrived here? Yes, a considerable sight worse. There was not a man in the ship I arrived in but could have engaged before he put his foot ashore.
296. There was full employment for all? Yes. There was not a tradesman in the ship I came in—and there were a great many mechanics—but could have engaged before he went ashore.
297. Do you think if a ship arrived now with any considerable number of mechanics, there would be any probability of employment for them? I do not think there would; it would be difficult to find them employment. The only thing they could do now, is to come ashore to their

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- Mr. A. Wheeler, 19 Nov., 1866. their friends—if they have any—and get their friends to use their interest to get them employment. I know policemen who have used their influence to get their friends employment within the last six months. When I came out there was no necessity for that.
298. You think, upon the whole, trade is now very much worse than it was then? A great deal worse—considerably worse.
299. You say building material, hardwood, is cheaper than American wood? Yes.
300. Then it is not upon the score of cheapness that preference is given to the American wood? No; but because, generally speaking, the men have been brought up to it. I do not say all, but the majority of mechanics in this country have come from other countries, where they have been accustomed to this American wood, and whatever a man has been accustomed to is second nature to him.
301. From your long experience, do you think a building is serviceable with American timber? I would not use it, except it was for flooring-boards.
302. You would prefer colonial timber? Yes; it is much cheaper, and more durable.
303. *Mr. Lucas.*] Are not colonial flooring-boards superior to American, taking the liability to fire into consideration? There would be a considerable sight more men employed in the timber trade now by the steam-mills and hand labour, if the timber came here in the log.
304. That is hardly an answer to my question. You spoke of flooring-boards. I ask—Are not the colonial flooring-boards superior to imported, taking durability and liability into consideration? They are far superior in durability, but not so easily laid as American boards. A man will lay a square of American flooring-boards cheaper than he can lay a square of hardwood flooring-boards.
305. *Mr. Donnelly.*] You say, in 1849 large quantities of colonial hardwood were exported to other countries? No; I said colonial timber, I did not say hardwood. There was a great deal of colonial cedar, pine, sassafras, and other descriptions exported.
306. What countries was it sent to? Melbourne, Adelaide, Hobart Town, New Zealand, and other places. The hardwood exported was exported for ship-building.
307. Do you think the falling off in the exportation from this Colony may be accounted for by those places having been opened up, so that they now produce a great deal of timber for their own use? Not cedar, nor yet colonial pine; I believe it would be a difficult job to find a cedar tree to the southward of Twofold Bay.
308. Do you not think other woods in Victoria, such as blackwood, have superseded cedar? No, I do not think it has.
309. You do not speak from actual knowledge? No.
310. Do you think the establishment of saw-mills, and the introduction of steam power, in reducing logs in bulk into boards and scantling, have had the effect of throwing many men out of employ? Not at all; it generally increases the consumption. My experience of England is, that there have been more men employed after the erection of steam-mills than before.
311. Have they increased the consumption in this case? They have increased the consumption in the Colony, but they have had nothing to do with depreciating manual labour.
312. In your opinion, the depression in the timber trade is owing to the importation of foreign timber, and also to the neighbouring Colonies not being markets for colonial timber to the great extent they were? Yes; they used to receive the timber ready cut—now they receive it in the log.
313. What are colonial hardwood boards worth per hundred running feet? They sell by superficial measurement—it is an established custom.
314. What is the price by superficial measure? Do you mean rough from the saw, or planed.
315. Rough from the saw? About 18s.
316. What would American pine be landed for—boards of the same dimensions, and the same way of measurement? I could not say what American ploughed and tongued boards would be worth.
317. Not ploughed and tongued, but simply plain boards? They can do it for four dollars and a half per thousand feet.
318. *Mr. Lucas.*] Landed in this Colony? No, they put it on board ship for that; the freight does not come to a great deal.
319. *Mr. Donnelly.*] What do you think it can be landed for—American lumber, at per hundred superficial feet? About 9s. a hundred—I do not mean pitch pine, but ordinary pine boards.
320. About half the price of colonial boards? Yes.
321. If colonial boards are worth 18s. per hundred superficial feet, it would follow they would be worth about 10s. per hundred running feet, allowing for the extra cut? No, there would be no extra cut in running feet, because colonial flooring boards are generally six inches wide.
322. Are you aware that in Victoria the saw-mills supply colonial boards at 2s. 6d. per hundred running feet? No, I am not aware of that. They may cut them for that, but no person could supply the timber and deliver them for that. I know sawyers that have cut building timber at Brisbane Water, within the last six months, and have sold it for 4s. 9d.; but that had to be brought to Sydney by the purchaser. It was sold at the pit, with all risk, and good and bad.
323. The regular price in Victoria is about 3s., delivered some twelve miles from the mill? They would charge you more than that in New South Wales for carriage.
324. It is your opinion, then, that the dulness in the timber trade—the sawing branch of it—has arisen from the importation of American timber? Yes.
325. And also from the diminution of the quantities of colonial timber which have been exported? No, I do not think, as regards timber that has been exported, it has had anything to

to do with the depression of the trade in Sydney, because the consumption in Melbourne and Adelaide was not very large then, but still they received most of their timber in the cedar line from Sydney, and I believe now they receive equally as much as they did in those days.

326. Do you not think the quantities of Kaurie pine exported from New Zealand have a great deal to do with the diminution in the quantity of cedar exported from New South Wales? No, because Melbourne and Adelaide have received a considerable sight more cedar from us than before the gold fields, but they have received it in the bulk. The population proves that; there must be a considerably larger consumption.

327. Do you not think that, provided so much Kaurie pine was not used in Melbourne, the quantity of cedar used there would much be greater than it is? Yes, no doubt it would.

328. Then the quantity of Kaurie pine used there has had the effect of making the quantity of cedar used less than it otherwise would be? Yes, at the present time; perhaps for the last few years, but not what I spoke of formerly.

329. You said something about colonial rosewood—it was very abundant formerly? So it is now in the brush; but there have been a great number of trees destroyed.

330. It is a very beautiful description of wood? Yes, splendid; it is what you may say is everlasting wood.

331. It is particularly adapted for carving and ornamental cabinet-work? Yes, all cabinet-work.

332. What is the reason it is not in more general use? One thing is, that it is a considerable sight harder and heavier than cedar, it is not so easily worked, and it puts a vessel a great deal deeper in the water, and of course the vessel has to receive more freight because she cannot carry so much of it; and when it arrives in Sydney, the purchasers have to pay more for sawing it.

333. *Mr. Lucas.*] It cannot be rafted? No. Then, when it comes to Sydney, it has the import trade to contend against.

334. *Mr. Donnelly.*] Do you notice whether there is any perceptible diminution in the quantity of cedar obtainable? Yes, there is; not in Sydney, but in the brushes.

335. Do you think that diminution has been the occasion of affording less employment to sawyers than otherwise they would have—Provided they had an equal quantity of timber to go into, would they have more employment than they have with the decreasing quantity? No, that has nothing to do with it. Through diminishing, it has employed more labour, because it has become more difficult to get it out of the bush.

336. Therefore it comes to market dearer? No, I do not think that makes a penny difference.

337. *Mr. Lucas.*] As a fact, cedar is cheaper now than it has been? Yes, a considerable sight cheaper. I do not think it makes a penny difference whether you have to bring cedar six miles or nine miles out of the brush, though it employs more labour. It is the custom for men to agree to draw it out for so much per thousand; and one month they may have to draw it out of one brush six miles, and another month out of another brush only three miles.

338. Surely there must be a point after which the distance they have to draw it must cause a perceptible increase in the price? No; most of these men have their own bullocks, and the distance is not much considered; they take the average. For instance, when I was in the brush, we paid a shilling a hundred to draw it two hundred yards, and only a shilling still for drawing it two miles.

339. Do you not think the means of carrying it which are being employed must be of a more powerful character, or that more powerful shipping have been put into the trade, so as to enable them to carry the timber at the same price, notwithstanding the increased difficulties of getting it? No. Wages are dearer than what they were when I came into the country. Of course, if one man gets 10s. a day, another expects the same; that advances the price of cedar most decidedly. Another thing is, that vessels receive more for freight now than they did then. In those days you could get cedar brought for 4s. a hundred, but now they would not bring it under seven or eight shillings, or halves.

340. You say the rate of labour has increased, the rate of carriage has increased, they have to go further for the cedar, the quantity is diminishing, and yet the price has not increased? Yes, the price of cedar most decidedly has increased from what it was in 1849; the price has risen in accordance with the rise in men's wages.

341. I understood you to answer the question differently. Then the price of cedar has increased? Yes, most decidedly.

342. Do you not think the increased price has had the effect of diminishing the quantity used? No, not at all. Cedar is cheaper here now than it is in England, where they receive several descriptions of cedar from all parts of the world. I have known cedar to sell in England for 3s. 6d. a foot.

343. *Mr. Lucas.*] Are you aware whether a great number of young people are growing up without any trade or occupation at all? Yes, a great number.

344. Do you know that of your own knowledge? I do. I have had several people speak to me to try to get their sons into situations over at the rope works; they were over-anxious to get their children into some employment.

345. They could not succeed? No.

346. If there were no timber imported, but all the timber used in the country were sawn in the country, it would give a great deal of employment to young people? Yes; but I would have no objection to the importation of timber, provided it came in the log.

347. As a fact, if there was no timber imported, but the whole of the timber required in the country was of colonial growth and colonial manufacture, would it give employment to a large number of these young people? Yes, it would give employment to some thousands who are now growing up without any hope or any certainty of getting an honest livelihood.

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Mr. Ninian Melville, senior, called in and examined :—

- Mr. N. Melville, senr. 348. *Chairman.*] You are a cabinet-maker by trade? Yes.
349. You were for a long time foreman to Mr. Hill? Yes, I think about twenty years.
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351. What was the state of the trade in 1842, when you first went to Mr. Hill—were there many people employed in that manufacture? Not exactly at that time—it was then beginning to get slack; previous to that there was a good number employed.
352. What was the largest number of people employed at any time while you were at Mr. Hill's—apprentices and all? I think it might average about fifty or fifty-five.
353. In what year—before the gold discovery? No, since about 1859.
354. What is the state of the trade now, as far as your experience goes? Properly speaking, there is no trade at all; the business of cabinet-making is entirely done. There are very few men employed in it at all. Mr. Lenehan has got very few, and they are merely upon half-time; they are principally employed in putting together the imported furniture, and in doing trifling jobs; any other work is merely the contracts from the Government.
355. There are very few employed in making furniture? Very few, if you can call it furniture at all. They are principally a few poor fellows who work at home, in many instances, and from the price they receive they cannot pay the wood merchant. They make articles at home, and hawk them about Pitt-street for sale; the price they get for them is not sufficient, in many instances, to pay for the material. That is all I know to be done in the trade; there is no work done in the shops. I believe there are a few men employed at that importer's in George-street—Zuccani's; but they present more the appearance of paupers to me than cabinet-makers.
356. Almost all the furniture used in Sydney is imported, I believe, now? Yes.
357. Is the imported furniture cheaper or better than the furniture that is manufactured, or might be manufactured, in the Colony? I have seen very little imported furniture that was what you could call good; it is, generally speaking, all of an inferior class; and, if we speak of what I know of the selling prices of it, I believe, taking it in general, it is much dearer to the consumer than colonial furniture. There are a number of common articles that get into these small shops, and are sold very cheap, in many instances cheaper than they can be manufactured for; but taking what they term good furniture, it is in general dearer than what it could be manufactured for in the country.
358. The most costly descriptions of furniture—drawing-room furniture—have always been imported; they have never been, as a rule, made in the country? Yes, they have.
359. Made as well as the imported furniture? Yes, quite as well.
360. What would be the woods used? Principally cedar, colonial rosewood, and, in some instances, I have made furniture of ironbark, which makes very good furniture. Mahogany was at one time extensively used for bedsteads.
361. At present the number of cabinet-makers actually employed in their trade in Sydney is very small indeed? It must be very small.
362. The people employed at Mr. Lenehan's, and other establishments where they still make a few things, are, I presume, not actual makers of furniture, but merely —? Putters-together of furniture.
363. And upholsterers, which is a different trade? Yes. In fact, in my opinion, the thing is done by the keepers of furniture-warehouses now, to prevent colonial work from being sold. All imported articles are recommended in preference; unless a gentleman is positive he wants a colonial article, it is not offered to him at all.
364. Have you any idea what is the number of cabinet-makers in Sydney—I do not mean working at their trade, but who have been brought up to the trade? I really could not say. The fact is, they cannot remain in Sydney. I met a young lad just now as I came up, who served his time five or six years at Mr. Hill's to the turning; I saw him standing in the street, looking very much broken down, with a much broken down van and horse, trying to get his livelihood driving a horse and van. In fact, he told me he had never had a day's work at his trade, with the exception of some little employment that came from Mr. Hill's, since his time was out.
365. *Mr. Lucas.*] Is he a good workman? Yes.
366. *Chairman.*] Though they have been compelled to take to other employments, are there still a number in the country? I have known several apprentices that have left the country; some volunteered to go to New Zealand; in fact, I do not know now of more than two of the apprentices under me at Mr. Hill's that ever were able to earn their bread at their trade. They were all compelled to take to something else, unless Mr. Hill kept them on; and he only did so if I interested myself for them. That was, in general, all the employment they were able to procure.
367. I see the value of the furniture imported from England last year amounted to about £50,000—What number of men would it employ to make that quantity of furniture? That is the value of it at home—the invoice value. If you take it at its fair value here, it would be double that amount; it costs the consumer now more than double that amount. I just made a calculation this morning which will show pretty nearly what that amount will do in the shape of employing labour. The imports last year, doubled, amount to £113,846; that would employ 500 men—cabinet-makers alone—at £3 a week, for twelve months, besides 100 boys as apprentices, at 10s. a week. Bushmen—that is, men who would be required to cut cedar down in the interior—rafters, sailors, and vessels, draymen and drays, I put down at £5,000. Then the labour of sawyers, French-polishers, upholsterers, &c., I put down at £10,000. That amounts to £92,500, which leaves £21,346 of profit.
368. The practice is, I believe, to give out the work to the cabinet-makers by the job or piece-work? Yes.

369. I suppose if a cabinet-maker had plenty of piece-work to do—constant employment—he would willingly take an apprentice? He would find it to his advantage.

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369½. There would be no difficulty, I suppose, in getting boys? No; when we required any at Mr. Hill's, one advertisement generally brought six, perhaps a dozen, where we only wanted one.

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370. Is there a disposition amongst the lads of this country to apprentice themselves, if there is any likelihood of its being to their advantage? I think there has always been a predisposition among the natives for the cabinet-making.

371. In the event of English furniture ceasing to be imported, I presume it would be difficult to get, in the Colony, the 500 tradesmen whom you suppose necessary to meet the entire demand? I think not, from my experience at Mr. Hill's. I have known the time when I have had as many as six or eight applications in a day, and could not employ them. I know there are a great number of mechanics about the country. In fact, the dealers in the city are able to furnish a great number of second-hand tools, sold by the men to enable them to get out of the city.

372. I suppose a number of cabinet-makers have been obliged to take to carpentering? Yes.

373. They would return to their trade? Yes, if they could.

374. That would relieve the carpentering trade? Yes.

375. What would you suppose to be the number of carpenters in the city? I could not say.

376. There must be many hundreds? Yes. A man who was one of their delegates stated that there were quite half the carpenters unemployed.

377. Mr. Stewart.] You were here in 1840? Yes.

378. At that time the population of the whole Colony was not one-third its present number? No.

379. The number of cabinet-makers employed in Sydney then far exceeded the number employed now? I think, from calculations I have made, there were somewhere about 150 cabinet-makers employed in Sydney, in regular workshops, when I first went to Mr. Hill, which would be about 1840.

380. That is ten times the number employed at the present day? More than that. If I recollect right, there were then eight or ten cabinet-makers' establishments in Sydney, though two or three of them certainly employed very few men.

381. In all the shops there were 150, at least, besides a large number of apprentices? Besides apprentices and other workmen.

382. What number should you say are employed now? I can hardly say what number these shops in Pitt-street employ. A man at Woolloomooloo has tried to do something by means of machinery, and they tell me they call his place "The hospital." He has picked up a few old emaciated men lost with drink, and he has them there for what they can consume and a trifle to get drunk with. He principally supplies Pitt-street.

383. In 1840 there were eight or ten manufacturers? Yes.

384. And, with the exception of Mr. Lenehan's establishment, these have all disappeared? Yes, if you say Mr. Lenehan's is in existence, but I think it is merely an emporium for importations.

385. Was he employing a larger number? In 1840 or 1841 he had a large number.

386. You believe he is the only one left, out of about ten, and he does not employ a greater number than he did then? I should say he does not employ one-fifth now that he did then.

387. How do you account for that variation,—that nine-tenths of the shops should disappear, and the tenth not employ as many as it did in 1840? In 1840 the greater portion of the furniture was made in the country, and now there is nothing that is worth the name of furniture at all made in the country, unless it is an isolated order; it is all imported. I recollect that in 1841 or 1842 there was a meeting of a few cabinet-makers to represent to the Government a practice that the merchants had adopted in those days; they began to import drawers and wardrobes, and such things as that. A petition was adopted praying redress, shewing that the merchants were in the habit of packing these drawers and other pieces of furniture with very valuable articles, jewellery, and so on, which were liable to duty *ad valorem*, in order to escape the duty. However, it had no effect. It is found that 5 per cent. is of no benefit now; but in those times 5 per cent. would have been of some service, because they had not then adopted the same means of manufacturing in England; they could not supply articles so cheap as they can now; so that 5 per cent. was something of a safeguard; but it was found that merchants thought nothing of buying furniture just to send it out packed with valuable articles.

388. It was an imposition on the revenue? Yes.

389. From your long experience in the cabinet trade, do you think there would be any difficulty in manufacturing here any description of furniture equal to the furniture imported for the use of the Colony? No.

390. You would have no hesitation to take in hand the manufacture of any description of furniture? None whatever.

391. Then the absence of any appreciable manufacture of furniture is not owing to any want of mechanical skill or deficiency in material? No; indeed I think we are superior to any other country in material for cabinet-making.

392. In this state of the case, there is no opportunity now for youth to be trained up to the trade? None whatever.

393. The trade you may say has disappeared? Properly speaking it has disappeared. You could not now, in any establishment in the city, bring up a youth to the trade in such a way as would enable him to go to England and appear as a workman.

394. Is the manufacture that is now in the market generally of a class of furniture that would pass a regular shop? About ten years ago, when importation set in very strong, the

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general impression on the minds of employers here seemed to be that if they could manufacture cheap enough, they could still continue to vend a few colonial articles; so from that impression they gave the men to understand that they did not care how a thing was made so that they could sell it cheap, and that is the principle they have invariably acted upon. In what they call the best shops, nearly every article is not fit to be seen—altogether inferior—as inferior as it is possible to make it for cheapness. That is the class of work made in the country now.

395. *Mr. Donnelly.*] You say the class of furniture made in the country and the class imported is entirely of a showy description—more attention is paid to the appearance of it than to its utility? Yes, in the imported furniture.

396. That is the kind of furniture the greatest demand exists for at the present time? You mean showy furniture. What I mean by that is, not that the furniture is absolutely showy, but that no attention is paid to how it is made—only to appearances.

397. Are we to understand from that, that the disposition of the consumers of such articles is to get an article of tolerably decent appearance, without much regard to its utility? There are a great number of consumers that do not hesitate to tell you that is their idea. A great number of people came here with the intention of doing very well, buying showy furniture, which answers their purpose for a time, and by and by calling a sale.

398. Because they do not intend to reside long in the Colony, they are content with an inferior article, provided it has a showy appearance? Exactly.

399. But I dare say there are persons in the Colony, too, who have purchased furniture of that description, who have no intention of leaving it, but who obtain that sort of furniture for the purpose of keeping up an appearance? They can hardly obtain any other, unless they become their own importers, which many gentlemen have done of late. A really good article is not to be obtained in the Colony. It may look very well; but the moment a mechanic takes it in hand, he finds it is made in the quickest way it could be made, and in the cheapest way possible for an article of that appearance.

400. *Mr. Lucas.*] Do you know of your own knowledge that there are any number of apprentices engaged in learning the trade of cabinet-making? The only ones I know of are with Mr. Lenehan; he may have five or six apprentices in his establishment; he is the only one I do know that has any apprentices at all.

401. They do not find it to their advantage, I presume, to take apprentices, and be troubled with apprentices, when they can get mechanics so readily? No. Another thing is, that there is a great deal of difficulty at the present moment, and for some time back, to get boys. The very fact of their seeing what was to be realized by the labour of men makes them disinclined to adopt the trade. I do not think that, under present circumstances, people would send their boys to the trade, or that boys would remain when they saw the poor prospect before them.

402. But if it were a paying business, there would be no difficulty? None whatever. I have had as many as between twenty-five and thirty at Mr. Hill's at one time.

403. Does Mr. Hill manufacture now? No, he is entirely out of business.

404. Then, in reality, you know of no other good manufacturer with the exception of Mr. Lenehan? No.

405. *Mr. Egan.*] Do you know what wages they get, those that are employed now? Some time ago I think one man told me he had 8s. a day, but I could not say what they have now. They have only half time, so far as Mr. Lenehan is concerned. I believe he would not object to tell any gentleman it is a matter of charity to employ any men at all; he does not require to employ them.

406. *Mr. Stewart.*] You have had a considerable amount of experience in managing lads—teaching lads cabinet-making? Yes.

407. If moderate remuneration was afforded, you think there would be no difficulty in any number of lads being secured as apprentices to cabinet-making? If cabinet-making had the slightest prospect of being a business they could live by, there would be no difficulty whatever.

408. Then, if it is said there is an objection on the part of lads to bind themselves to that or any trade, it is not correct—it is because they have no prospect of living by it? I do not think any sensible man whatever would put his son to the trade, under present circumstances; if he came and asked me the state of the trade, and if I told him, the man would at once say, I do not think it worth my while to keep my son five years at that. But when it was a business—when I was at Mr. Hill's, six or eight years ago, we had no difficulty at all in finding what apprentices we required.

409. There was always a willingness to go to the trade as apprentices, when journeymen were remunerated? Undoubtedly. There were always more than were required. I have heard a good many say the natives are not adapted for a mechanical calling, but from my experience at Mr. Hill's, I think I know of several that are quite capable of competing with workmen of any country.

ADDENDUM.

List of woods fit for cabinet-making:—cedar, colonial rosewood, forest oak, colonial hickory, ironbark, blue-gum, black-butt, colonial beech, mahogany, and a great variety of fancy woods fit for ladies' work-boxes or any ornamental work, &c., &c.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 14 NOVEMBER, 1866.

Present:—

MR. CUNNEEN,
MR. DONNELLY,MR. EGAN,
MR. FORSTER,

MR. R. STEWART.

WILLIAM MACLEAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Halley called in and examined:—

410. *Chairman.*] Your business is that of a coach-builder? Yes.
411. Have you been long engaged in that business? Fourteen years.
412. In this Colony? Yes.
413. Have you imported carriages at any time? I never imported made-up carriages.
414. Have you imported materials? Yes, such as timber—ash and hickory.
415. Are all the buggies you build here built from imported timber? Yes, chiefly.
416. Have you made some of colonial timber? Yes, at one time we did.
417. How did you find it answer? Ironbark makes first-rate wheels for heavier work, but it will not do for light buggies.
418. There is no light wood in this country sufficiently strong? None that we have tried.
419. Have you made any attempts to ascertain? Yes, we have tried the timber from all parts of the country, even from Rockhampton, but we could not find anything that would come up to ash and hickory for strength and lightness.
420. You get them from America? Yes.
421. Are they cut up in planks? Yes.
422. You do all the rest yourselves? Yes; we have added some machinery to our establishment, so that we now turn and finish spokes instead of importing them.
423. Do you find that you can successfully compete with imported carriages? Yes.
424. And make them cheaper than they can be imported? Some carriages.
425. I mean carriages of the American buggy stamp? Yes, some of them we can beat out of the market, others we cannot.
426. Do you employ a number of men? Not a very great number at present.
427. There is no great demand at present? No. We generally employ about twenty-five hands.
428. If you required them, could you get a sufficient number of coach-builders here to extend your business? Yes, plenty.
429. Do you believe there are many of that trade out of employment now? I believe there are, for scarcely a day passes that some one does not call, looking out for employment in some branch of the trade.
430. You say the trade is not very active at present? It is not.
431. What is the cause of that? Partly importations, and partly the depression of the times.
432. The importation of carriages has been very much checked, has it not, of late years? Considerably.
433. Still they do come in? They come in in larger numbers than we wish to see them. There was a kind of carriage Messrs. Wilkinson & Co. used to import at one time that carried the mails in the country, but we now build them here, and have run them out of the market.
434. You mean those on leather springs? Yes.
435. *Mr. Donnelly.*] That is an American-built conveyance? Yes. Wilkinson Brothers used to import them, and they told me that we could do them out of the market, and we have done so.
436. *Chairman.*] Do you manufacture carriages on the English principle? We have done but very little lately.
437. They are principally imported? There are not many imported.
438. That is owing to the depressed state of the country, I suppose? I may say that there were never very many English carriages imported.
439. What are those carriages we see plying about the streets—they have been imported? Yes, in former times. When mechanics' wages were very high, some years ago, a great many were imported.
440. You very seldom build a carriage of that description? Not now.
441. What is the amount of the value of carriages annually imported? I do not know.
442. According to the Statistical Register of 1865, the amount is £10,000—I suppose that represents a good many carriages? Yes, it would build a good many carriages.
443. At cost price, I suppose they would not average more than £50 each? Just that, taking the average.
444. That would be 200 carriages? Yes.
445. If you had to meet that demand, you would have to extend your business considerably? Yes.
446. How many men would that employ? About forty-six men for a year.
447. Are there other coach-builders carrying on business in Sydney besides you? Yes.
448. Have you any idea what number of men are employed in coach-building in Sydney? Between two and three hundred employed now.
449. And to meet the whole demand for carriages, if built in this Colony, would require nearly twice the number? No, not so many. I believe, if there were no importations and the trade were in a prosperous state, a third more might be employed.

Mr. William
Halley.

14 Nov., 1866.

- Mr. William Halley. 450. About another hundred? Yes, and I believe they could be easily got in Sydney.
451. These men I suppose are now employed in other occupations? Yes, plenty of them.
- 14 Nov., 1866. 452. Probably doing carpenter's work and things of that kind? Yes; the smiths go to work as jobbing and engineering smiths.
453. Wheelwrights I suppose go elsewhere? Yes, they make wheels for spring carts and things of that sort.
454. I suppose a very small duty would be sufficient to check the importation of a bulky article such as a carriage? It would not take much, at the present rate of wages. Of course business expenses, such as rent and taxes, will never be any less than they are, but wages come down occasionally.
455. Are the wages of tradesmen, coach-builders, much higher in this country than in America? I think not. The wages in America, in English money, is something like 10s. a day, and there are very few coach-makers getting 10s. a day here now.
456. You can turn out, I suppose, a buggy at almost the same price as it can be imported from America for? Some of them we can.
457. The common buggy? Yes; but there are some imported from America very expensively got up, and we could not compete with them.
458. You say you use a good deal of machinery now? Yes, we are introducing it a good deal, to forward the work.
459. It enables you, I suppose, to sell at a lower price? We can produce the work cheaper, but we have not attempted to sell at a lower price yet. We are selling as low as we possibly can, to keep the imported ones out of the market.
460. What amount of duty do you think would check the importation? I do not know exactly—10 or 20 per cent.
461. There is 5 per cent. at present? If 10 or 15 were added to it, that would stop the importation completely.
462. It would be of no advantage to the trade if the duty were put on foreign timber—you say it is foreign timber that is chiefly used? Yes it would be, for we could spend the labour here. The timber comes sawn, and if we sawed it here we might save our money instead of sending it to America.
463. You have tried a number of the colonial woods, in order to ascertain if you could get something to take the place of American hickory? Yes.
464. There is none that possesses sufficient lightness and toughness combined? No.
465. It is only within the last two or three years that this style of American carriage has been made in this country? Yes, about five years. We were the first that commenced that sort of work in Sydney.
466. You think it would be very easy, with little assistance, to stop American importations altogether? Yes, very easy.
467. And the trade would be quite equal to the demand—the number of men? Quite equal.
468. *Mr. Stewart.*] The workmen are quite equal to produce any description of carriage? Yes.
469. Are there any carriages brought to this country which we could not manufacture? We could manufacture them if we had the price.
470. You are not deficient in workmanship—the class of men are quite equal to any kind of work? Yes.
471. I suppose the amount of duty upon the timber would bear a small proportion upon the entire cost of the carriage? I would not care for that.
472. You could afford to pay 20 per cent. on the timber you used, if you were protected by an import duty upon carriages? Yes.
473. A large portion of the timber which you could use for the body of the carriage would be colonial? Yes, we use cedar.
474. It is for the wheels and shafts you require imported timber? Yes, for the wheels, shafts, and poles, undercarriage and bars.
475. You could train lads to the business if you had any encouragement? Yes, I have trained some.
476. Have you found any difficulty to train these lads to the work—to make them mechanics? Some of them; but we have had several boys who have become as good mechanics as I have ever seen.
477. You found them good workmen? As good as could handle tools.
478. It is not true, then, that all the youths here are too indolent to become mechanics? No; some of them are very lazy.
479. Are you aware that a statement was once made that we had no mechanics here capable of building a carriage similar to one intended for railway purposes? Yes.
480. Was that the fact? It was not true.
481. You could manufacture one equal to anything used on the railway? Yes.
482. Could you have done so at any period during which you have been in business? I could do so now; but when the Government calls for tenders for railway coaches, they put so many restrictions upon the manufacturer that no one would attempt it.
483. It is not the deficiency of workmanship in any part? No.
484. If your trade were encouraged, you could apply machinery similar to that applied by the American manufacturer? Yes, we have introduced some.
485. And you would increase it if you had an increased trade? Yes.
486. *Mr. Donnelly.*] Is there as much business, or as great demand, for the article you manufacture now, or a greater than there was two years ago? There is no demand at all.
487. The demand is not so great as it was two years ago? By no means.
488. Then the imposition of the *ad valorem* duty has not had the effect of affording any protection to your business? It did assist, no doubt; but the depression of the times at present is so great, that no one will buy anything either imported or manufactured here.
- 489.

489. Then it is not owing to the difficulty you have to compete with foreign manufacturers, that there is a decrease in the number of coaches manufactured here? Yes, partly, because the foreign article is chosen in preference to the colonial. Mr. William Halley.
490. Can you produce an article of equality with that imported, at a similar price? They are superior to the majority of those imported. 14 Nov., 1866.
491. Can you produce a superior article for a similar price? Some of them; but there are some foreign articles got up very expensively, and we could not compete with them; but in the majority of cases they are of inferior quality, especially the iron-work. It is cast-iron, what is called malleable castings—very tough and good till it is heated, when it becomes brittle.
492. Do I understand you, that by the establishment of improved machinery you would be enabled to compete? Much better.
493. Do you think you would then be on equal terms with the imported? In the manufacture of some carriages, with the duty levied just now.
494. You say that the colonial wood is unsuitable for the purpose of coach-building? Yes.
495. Then, under any circumstances, you would have to use foreign wood? Yes, I could not do without that. There is a class of buggies made in Sydney now of colonial wood, but they are very inferior. They are made for sale, cheap, not to last long.
496. Then do you think it would be advisable or necessary, for the success of that particular branch of industry in which you are engaged, that the import duty should be raised on timber as well as on the manufactured carriages and buggies? Of course we should not like to see it put on timber—the raw material, but we should like to see it put on the manufactured goods.
497. Do you not think it would be a very great hardship upon the persons engaged in the production of wood, that they should have to supply their particular article without any protective duty? It could not injure them, because they cannot produce this particular timber.
498. It is generally admitted that there is no suitable kind of colonial timber for the manufacture of carriages? None.
499. Which sort of articles do you find in demand—of course I am speaking of the articles you manufacture—is there a desire for a certain amount of display or show, rather than for more durable articles? Purchasers are not very particular about having very showy vehicles, provided they are good; of course there are exceptions.
500. The general desire is for articles of durable quality, rather than for showiness? Yes.
501. Have you had any experience with young men and youths in the old country? I have. I have been there myself, but I left when I was young.
502. Do you think the colonial youth are more or less susceptible to become proficient in your line of business than the youth of the old country? I fancy that the youths of this Colony learn the trade faster than they do in colder climates; but there are some of them very unsteady—they will not set their minds to anything; but there are some of them real good boys, I must say that.
503. *Mr. Cunneen.* Are you aware whether the public give the preference to imported or to colonial carriages? There are a great many now who give the preference to colonial carriages, but there are some still who would rather give more for an imported one.
504. Is there any reason beyond prejudice for that? There is a reason—There are some buggies made in Sydney of such very inferior articles that the purchasers think all colonial carriages are of the same stamp. I have heard a gentleman say he would not have a colonial carriage at any price, for he had proved them. He had gone to some cheap sale and bought a carriage that had been made for sale, and finding it inferior had become disgusted, and now will have nothing but imported.
505. If the importation of carriages ceased, and they were manufactured here instead of being imported, would that increase the price to the public, do you think? It might, a little. If a duty were put upon timber, of course the public would have to pay for that, but it would not increase the cost very much.
506. Generally speaking, do persons in your business look for an improvement in their trade on account of higher prices, or on account of doing a much larger business? They would like a larger business better than higher prices.
507. If you were to sell three times the number of conveyances you sell now in the year, would it not pay you much better if you took a considerable percentage off the price, than to sell the small number you now do at a higher price? We could not sell them cheaper than we do now, but if we were to make more we would have more profit at the end of the year.
508. If you were to supply the whole of those customers who are now supplied with imported articles, in addition to what you now supply, do you not think you could afford to reduce the price, and make more money at the end of the year? I think not, for our prices now are just as low as we could pitch them at present.
509. You say you import some of the material you use in building carriages? Yes, we have been importing spokes, rims, and —, all ready just to put together.
510. Do you produce the iron-work here? Yes.
511. And leather? Some of it. Messrs. Alderson & Sons make as good leather, as good as ever was brought here I believe.
512. And they can supply it as reasonably as leather of the same quality imported? Yes.
513. And what is termed the straight work—backs and sides—you can get timber for that purpose here, can you not? Yes, that is made of cedar; that is what we call panels. The bottoms, sides, and seats, are made of cedar. That is good timber for that purpose.
514. Do you import the greater or lesser portion of the materials used in the construction of carriages? The lesser part. The greater part of material is imported, such as iron, cloth, timber, lace, tacks, nails, screws, bolts, &c.; some leather is imported for carriages.

Mr.

Mr. Andrew Lenehan called in and examined :—

- Mr. Andrew Lenehan.
14 Nov., 1866.
515. *Chairman.*] You are a cabinet-maker and upholsterer in Sydney? Yes.
516. Yours is the largest establishment in Sydney? I think it is, in my way of business.
517. Do you employ a large number of men at present? About forty in-doors.
518. Those I suppose are employed in various branches of your business—they are not all cabinet-makers? I am not confined to cabinet-making alone—there are cabinet-makers, one turner, and a carver, French polishers, and upholsterers.
519. Do you manufacture much furniture? I do, a very large quantity.
520. What description of furniture? Principally drawing, dining, and bedroom furniture.
521. What number of cabinet-makers do you keep employed in that way? About twelve at present.
522. You are a very large importer also? Yes, I import and purchase very largely besides.
523. In fact, I presume you chiefly import? Two-thirds of my sales are of imported furniture.
524. Is the other third manufactured by yourself? By these men I employ.
525. Do you find a large number of that trade at present out of employment? I do not think there are—there are some. I discharged some few men. I had about forty-seven men in my employ, and I discharged seven that I did not care about keeping.
526. Cabinet-makers? Yes, cabinet-makers alone. I think I discharged about three or four other persons.
527. I suppose there are a number of them in the country? Yes. There are cabinet-makers out of employ, but very few.
528. Do you think there are many employed in the manufacture of furniture? Yes, I think so.
529. In other establishments than yours? Yes, there are many establishments in Sydney besides mine. I should be very sorry to compare the number I employ with the aggregate number in employment.
530. I suppose you have employed a larger number than you do now? From seven to ten more.
531. What is the reason you have reduced your manufacture? Because business is not so very good, and I have circumscribed the amount of credit I formerly gave, and preferred doing a less trade to extending my business and giving credit. I have reduced more on that account than from want of business, for I have plenty to do.
532. Do you not find that the imported furniture answers best? It answers my interest best, certainly. I can always get a fair remuneration in the shape of profit from it, while I am sometimes a loser by my own manufactures.
533. That, no doubt, has induced you to lessen the number of articles you manufacture at your establishment? Certainly I would not manufacture anything I could purchase.
534. Do you think the imported furniture is better made? I know what I import is better made than it can be made here. I must qualify that answer. We can make it as well here as in any part of the world, but the cost is so extravagant in comparison with that I import that I prefer importing.
535. What would be the difference in price between really first class English furniture and furniture of the same kind made here? At least a hundred per cent. I may mention an instance of this :—Mr. Roxburgh had a suite of walnut chairs from me, when he first commenced housekeeping, four or five years ago, and he wished me to make four more of the same pattern; I did so, and made some of bean-tree, a wood similar to, but superior to the walnut. These cost me to produce, £3 a chair, and I originally sold the imported ones at £2 each.
536. When you speak of a hundred per cent., you mean upon the cost price in England? Yes, to produce anything as good here as that which has been produced in England, of the same quality and class.
537. In this case you used imported timber? No; wood grown in the Colony, called bean-tree, which has all the appearance of, but is a better material than walnut.
538. What part of the Colony does that wood come from? Port Macquarie and Clarence River.
539. Is it a wood easily got? It is very easily got, and is a very fine wood, much stronger, more permanent, and a more beautiful wood than walnut; it has all the appearance of walnut.
540. *Mr. Stewart.*] If you had made a larger quantity of these chairs, could you not have produced them at a proportionally less price than you did, making only four to match? I think I could, because I could have adopted machinery; but on no other ground could I have made a reduction, except to a trifling extent.
541. How do you account for the difference in the expense of production between this and London? The time occupied in cutting out the wood, which is harder than cedar, and the higher wages paid to the men, for I pay them the same wages as formerly.
542. Do you not think, if you were manufacturing largely, you could produce at a less expense? I do, because as I have said I should adopt machinery; but it is to the interest of every one dealing in furniture to import rather than to manufacture.
543. Are you aware that there were several establishments of considerable extent in your trade which do not exist now—for instance, John Hill & Sons? I am aware that Mr. John Hill himself has gone out of business, but his sons and his partner are carrying on business still.
544. They are scattered? Yes, they are divided, but there is still the same amount of business being done.

545. Are the same number of hands employed? I will not say that the same number of hands are employed, but the same men are carrying on business, excepting that Mr. John Hill has gone out of it. His two sons are still in business. Mr. Andrew Lenehan.
546. They have no business place as an outlet for the sale of furniture? Yes; the eldest son is carrying on business in William-street, in one of the new buildings lately built by Mrs. Burdekin; the second son is carrying on the undertaking business in Riley-street; Mr. Forsberg, his late partner, is carrying on business in Pitt-street, and Mr. Carter, his son-in-law, who was also a partner, is carrying on business in partnership with Mr. Cadell, at Mr. Hunt's old place in Jamison-street, so that they are all in business, and the same amount is being done as was originally in John Hill & Company's establishment. 14 Nov., 1866.
547. It has been stated by a witness before this Committee, that about the year 1843 or 1844, there were seven or eight establishments of some extent in Sydney? I do not wish to be egotistical, but I do not think there was any establishment in Sydney equal to mine, in proportion. But supposing these businesses to have been divided, it comes to the same thing if an equal amount of business is done.
548. It is said there were some seven or eight large establishments—Sly was carrying on largely—Hunt was carrying on largely? No doubt, Hunt did a large business, but he retired; but others have gone into business since.
549. Is it the fact that there is now no establishment so large as these, except your own? Yes. Moore & Co. have a larger establishment, but they do not manufacture.
550. The other seven or eight have fallen away? They have become divided.
551. They do not exist? They are scattered.
552. So far, that statement is correct? No doubt; but new names have come into the business.
553. How do you account for these large establishments sinking away and leaving only one, when the population has trebled in number? There never were more than one or two others I think. Mr. Hunt's was the greatest establishment in the Colony when I came here thirty-one years ago, and I believe I rivalled him in some measure. I believe mine is the largest place at present; I do not say that as a boast—I only say I think it is so. I cannot say whether there was any other establishment. There was a man of the name of Cox who was in business for a short time. Mr. Roberts had a very large establishment—I think the largest.
554. There is no similar establishment to theirs now in Sydney, excepting your own? No.
555. Sly employed a great number of hands at one time? Yes.
556. Brady also had a great number? He had about twelve to fourteen.
557. In reference to the qualification of the workmen, you say there are workmen able to manufacture anything? I have men equal to any men in the world.
558. There is no deficiency of mechanical skill here then? Not at all—not at all. I have manufactured work here that might well take a place in Europe.
559. Our colonial woods, as a general rule, would be equal for furniture purposes to any that might be imported? It would be equal to any furniture that any other part of the world could produce.
560. In point of fact, the only difficulty is a matter of money—the price of production? That is all—the cost of the manufacture here; and perhaps that is as much from the want of appliances as of labour, and no one can shut his eyes to the fact that that is much more expensive here than at home.
561. Could not the labour of lads be applied to this manufacture? No doubt, if people would take the trouble to teach them, but I prefer paying men a larger amount of wages to the employment of lads.
562. Suppose the system were adopted here which is followed in England, and probably in other countries, of establishing small trade working shops, carried on by small tradesmen who would work for the larger establishments, and employ lads whom they would instruct in the trade? No doubt that would be an advantage, and would lead to the training of youths to the trade. It is carried out to some extent at present; and I give out some of my work of an ordinary kind to these small tradesmen. Melville & Sons do a good deal of work of this kind for me, from time to time.
563. Suppose an import duty were put upon articles of an inferior quality, to control their importation, would not that be an encouragement to the progress of manufactures in the Colony? I hardly think so—I am afraid it would cause the price of colonial furniture to rise to such a height that people would rather do without than pay the price.
564. You know that at the time you came to the Colony, very little furniture was imported? Very little.
565. Then the price of furniture was not much greater than it is at present? Yes; but then we had convict labour, and the work was done for almost nothing. I had then men in my employ who are with me still.
566. They were not all upon that footing, and the market had to be supplied? There were very few others. I had nine convicts, some as French polishers, others as turners and carvers.
567. Other shops were in existence where free labour was employed? There were a few others. Hunt's was the only one of any note that I can remember, when I came here.
568. Between that and 1843 several others grew up? Yes, several others, but they were very small in their way. There was a man named Tyrer, who imported a good deal of furniture; indeed he almost looked upon himself as a furniture salesman merely—that was the next largest establishment we had.
569. Mr. Donnelly.] Do you keep the men who are in your employ on full time? With a few exceptions. I think they had a few holidays lately, at their own instance sometimes. Every man I have is on full time now. Last Friday they did not work—there was a holiday.
- 570.

Mr. Andrew 570. Do I understand from you, that you have full employment to give? Yes, for every
 Lenehan, one on my premises.

14 Nov., 1866. 571. Have you noticed any diminution in the demand for furniture, within the last twelve or eighteen months? Within the last three or four months I have noticed a diminution.

572. To what cause do you attribute that diminution in the demand? From the pressure of the times, the difficulty of obtaining money, of getting in accounts.

573. Arising I suppose from the frequent visitations of Providence? No doubt, the drought, the rust, and causes of that sort, have prevented persons making purchases of goods in my way as well as others. Prosperity has been in some measure checked by Providence in that particular.

574. I think I understood you to say that the woods of this Colony and the workmen also were equal to any in the world? To any in the world, or at least to any I have seen, and I have been all over Europe and part of America.

575. Can you give any reason why, that being the case, the Colony having such advantages in these respects, work cannot be produced here equal in quality and at a price equal to work imported? I can in some way account for that. In the gold days of the Colony, workmen received enormous wages; I have paid as much as £8 or £9 a week. When the fever consequent upon the discovery of gold had somewhat subsided, wages still remained as high as £3 a week, and I have not reduced them since. I have therefore to pay a higher rate of wages here than is paid in England, and consequently the cost of manufacturing goods here amounts to more than the original cost of goods in England, even with the freight and insurance added.

576. Do you think that these high wages have caused workmen or the community generally to fall into careless and improvident habits? No, I have some as steady men as any in the world, who never lose an hour's work, but who are at work from Monday morning till Saturday night. They are also saving men, who have accumulated money and placed it in the bank.

577. Do you think, with the application of machinery you can turn out articles here of a similar quality and price to those imported? The cost of importation would add to the price; but I think with the wood growing at our doors, and labour as cheap here as it is in England, we could produce a good article here as cheap or cheaper than in England, inasmuch as wood is cheaper here than in England where they have to import rosewood from the Brazils, and mahogany from the West Indies.

578. Have you at any time been in the habit of exporting furniture to the neighbouring Colonies? I have to a very large extent.

579. Recently? Yes.

580. Has the quantity you have exported of late years increased or diminished? I think it has rather diminished. My exports are now confined to Queensland—Brisbane and Rockhampton. Formerly I used to export to Melbourne, and even to Adelaide, and some little to Tasmania. For the last ten years I have scarcely sent any to Victoria or Adelaide.

581. Have you any idea of the cause which prevents these southern Colonies being markets for our produce? They import furniture very largely, and manufacture also, and do not require our assistance to supply. They are, in fact, rivalling us in manufactures as well as in imports.

582. What amount of import duty do you think it would require to be imposed upon foreign articles of furniture, to bring them up to the price at which they can be produced in the Colony? What we produce here is far superior to anything we import, as a general rule. It is a difficult question to answer, because inferior articles would be subject to the same duty as very valuable. A table worth £50 is simply a table; a table might be of the same size, and apparently of the same value, which would not be worth half the money.

583. I am speaking in regard to an *ad valorem* duty? As a rule, I am opposed to anything that would fetter trade. I hardly know how to give an answer to that. It has a political bearing, and I would wish to avoid entering into a discussion of that subject.

584. I do not wish you to compromise yourself—I simply ask you what duty you would require to be placed upon the imported article, in order to raise its price to that at which a similar article could be produced here? I should say at least 33 per cent. would be required.

585. *Mr. Egan.*] I think you say that five new establishments have sprung out of Mr. John Hill's? Four, if you can call them new establishments. They are formed by the four partners of John Hill & Company.

586. They are carrying on the same trade? Yes.

587. Do you believe these four establishments employ the same men as were employed by Messrs. John Hill & Company? No, I think not, for some of the business has left Mr. Hill. I have some of it myself; it has become scattered.

588. You do not believe these four establishments employ the same men as the late firm of John Hill & Company employed? I do not believe they do, but I believe the same number of men are employed. I know some of them are employed in fitting up the new buildings on the site of the old premises that were burned down.

589. Do you believe that, with what Mr. John Hill employs himself upon these buildings, and what are employed in these four establishments, the same number of men are employed? I will not say that they are all employed; there may be some out of employment, as I have myself found it necessary to make a selection of my men, and to discharge some, but these were men I did not desire to keep. No doubt there may be many men out of employ, but they are men I would not take on unless I wanted hands very badly.

590. There are a number of men who call themselves cabinet-makers whom you would not employ? Yes, I would not give them bench room.

591. Yet they call themselves cabinet-makers? Yes. When I am very heavily pressed with business, I am sometimes glad to get them.
592. What is the current rate of wages? I pay nothing less than 50s. a week, and from that to 60s., to cabinet-makers; 8s. 4d., 9s. 2d., and 10s. a day, are the wages I pay; but cabinet-makers who work by the piece are paid for each job, and work when they please—their earnings are uncertain.
593. Have you any idea what number of first-rate workmen, such as you would employ, are now out of work? I have not the slightest idea.
594. Do you believe there are a great number? Not of cabinet-makers; I know they would come to me if there were, and I have not had more than one application from a cabinet-maker for the last month. That is my only reason for thinking there are not.
595. Do you believe that it is the high rate of wages you pay for manufacturing articles in the Colony that prevents you from being able to compete with the importer? I do not say the high rate of wages merely, but we do not employ machinery here as they do in England, and that brings up the price, and makes the article more expensive here. At present we are suffering from the depression of business generally, but I believe after three or four months a re-action will take place, and we shall not find men to do our work. The prices brought at auction for imported furniture are now so low that the importers will lose greatly, and I believe after two or three months, for a couple of years, we shall not have a single ship here with furniture. I last week bought suites of furniture for five guineas, walnut frames, that would have cost me £12 to fifteen guineas in London.
596. I suppose a good number of workmen are employed in getting up this furniture after it arrives? Yes; it all has to be put together, and the upholsterer's work has to be done afterwards.
597. You have as good materials of every description for manufactures in your trade as they have in England? Yes, much better. I can depend upon work done under my own eye, and can warrant it, but I cannot do so with English goods, unless I know who is the maker in the case of goods from England. As a rule, the goods manufactured here are better than those imported from England.
598. *Mr. Cunneen.*] You state that the difference of the wages paid here and in England operates against manufacturing in the Colony? Not wholly so.
599. To a certain extent? Yes; but the application of machinery facilitates the production in England; wages, too, are lower there.
600. Are you aware what are the wages for first-class cabinet-makers in London? From about 30s. to 40s., or 45s. the highest.
601. And here 50s.? From 50s. to 60s., and I have paid higher than 60s. I have paid £4 or £4 10s.
602. Have you introduced machinery into your establishment? To a very small extent indeed.
603. Do you think if you were to introduce it to a larger extent, as is done in London, you would then be better able to compete with the foreign manufacturer? Yes, no doubt.
604. If you manufactured all the furniture you sell, would not that be an inducement to you to introduce machinery? Yes, if the demand were the same as it is in England, where they manufacture not only for their own consumption but for export. There the demand is so great that it necessitates the adoption of very expensive machinery, such as we could not establish here without a very heavy loss to the individual who attempted it, inasmuch as the machinery here would have to lie idle a considerable portion of the year.
605. Would that be the case if you manufactured all the goods you now import? I do not think it would; but you must stop the imports to prevent that.
606. If you manufactured here as cheaply as they do in England, you could supply the manufactured article as cheaply as you now import it? Yes, and have quite as large a profit as we have now.
607. Do not you think that Messrs. Hall & Alderson have arrived nearly at that position? Yes.
608. By the use of machinery? No doubt they have arrived at an amount of satisfactory result to themselves that would justify manufacturers in other trades in attempting the same thing; and no doubt, if it were done on a very extensive scale, it would shut out imports.
609. There is no hope of being able to establish such manufactures, unless people can get a larger trade? I think there is a very fair prospect now of adopting such a course, inasmuch as our imports will cease shortly for a time; and by the adoption of machinery at once, in the production of manufactures, we may produce goods so cheaply as to prevent the revival of importation. If a person with capital would employ it in this way, I do not think he could have a more favourable time than the present.
610. You think the consequence of the cessation of the importation of furniture here would be, that manufacturers would spring up here who would employ machinery? Yes.
611. And that they would produce the articles manufactured by them as cheaply as they could be imported? Yes.
612. You think the public would not have to pay a higher price? No.
613. Do you think more employment would be given to workmen under these circumstances? I think so. I may mention, with reference to this subject, that I had, some short time since, a cargo of cedar, about 40,000 feet, and I could not get this sawn for less than 7s. a hundred, by hand, and I had that cut at the saw-mills, by steam, for 3s. When appliances of that sort can be used in one direction, they may be in another. In England the greater part of the labour is performed by steam in the manufacture of furniture—turning is done by steam, and even the carving.

Mr. Andrew Lenehan. 614. *Mr. Egan.*] Supposing you were to employ machinery in your manufactures, would not that lessen the number of men employed by you—the number of mechanics? No doubt it would; it would not be necessary to have so many employed, but they would devote their time to other purposes.

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615. Would it not reduce the number of persons in the trade? Yes.

616. *Mr. Stewart.*] You are aware that coach-builders have introduced machinery to turn spokes? Yes, I have seen that myself.

617. Has there not been a tendency lately, or within the last few years, to introduce an inferior character of colonial workmanship? Yes.

618. Such furniture is sold by brokers and dealers? Yes, to a very great extent—a shameful extent.

619. Has not that the effect of lowering the price of the superior article? Whoever buys these inferior goods will not buy them again. The present state of things amounts to a swindle,—a person buys an article which represents a chair, which is stuffed with nothing but dirt.

620. The manufacture of that description of furniture would not instruct a boy to be a mechanic? No, it would spoil a tradesman; no tradesman would turn out such work.

621. Would it not be difficult to find any number of workshops in Sydney where a boy could be instructed to become a good mechanic? I am sure it would.

622. In consequence of the character of the work done? Yes, for nine-tenths of the work done at Sydney is of that class.

623. That was not the case in former days? No.

624. In point of fact, the tendency has been to alter the character of workmen? Yes.

625. Since the discovery of the gold diggings particularly? No, I should think it was within the last two or three years.

626. Have you used glue manufactured in the Colony? Yes.

627. Have you found some of it good? Quite as good as English, not as good as French.

628. If persons will not use that when it is offered to them, instead of English glue, it must be the effect of prejudice? Yes, it must.

629. If you saw a person refuse to take colonial glue at 6d. a pound, and prefer English at 9d., would you not think him a person without judgment? Yes.

630. *Mr. Donnelly.*] Have you observed whether any change has taken place in the quality of furniture purchased since the imposition of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*? I do not think the slightest change has taken place; the same quality is bought.

631. *Mr. Stewart.*] Would that remark in reference to the quality of furniture apply to a large portion of the imports—is there not a large portion that would not bear examination? Yes, a great portion is made, especially for sale here, of a very inferior character.

632. Not a description of article you would pass through your hands? No, I should be ashamed to sell it.

633. The purchaser is in some cases imposed upon? In very many cases. I have known for a fact, that what has been sold as hair has turned out to be hay and cotton, and in some cases shavings.

634. *Mr. Donnelly.*] Do you think, if some wealthy and enterprising person were to introduce machinery for the manufacture of furniture, by lessening the cost of production the demand for labour would be increased? I believe a man might make a fortune in that way. If I had the means I would adopt it, but I have not.

635. *Chairman.*] Do you think any man of capital would be justified in going to the cost at present, knowing, as he must do, that the market is liable at any time to be overstocked with imports from England? No. I believe the reason the market is at times overstocked with imports is, that we cannot manufacture fast enough for the demand.

636. Would imports cease, if there were a manufactory here of the kind you mention? Yes, most decidedly imports would cease; because freight has to be added to the original cost, and besides there is the liability to damage by sea-water.

637. I think you stated, some time ago, that it was on account of the large quantity of imports that people did not engage largely in manufactures? No doubt; but still, as far as I am myself concerned, I have never had to complain of want of business.

638. You stated that you preferred imports because they were less trouble and yielded more profit? Yes; they are ready made to hand, and we can get fair profits on them.

639. As long as that is the case—that you get a good profit upon the imported article—you are not likely to press the colonially manufactured? Unless we can manufacture them more cheaply than we now do.

Robert Stewart, Esq., M.L.A., examined in his place:—

R. Stewart, Esq., M.L.A. 640. *Chairman.*] You are one of the Members for East Sydney? Yes.

641. You have had a great deal of experience, I believe, in the timber trade in this country? I may say, since my childhood, I have been engaged in business connected with timber particularly.

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642. Will you state to the Committee what you wish to say with reference to the matter? I would desire to say, with reference to one of the points which have been brought before the Committee, that I fully confirm the statement of Mr. Lenehan, that our wood is equal to any that is used in England; that the class of workmen are equal to any that are in London, and for most purposes, in any other place. I have been an observer of the mode of building vessels, and of boat-building—indeed, I had something to do with the latter in my early life—and I believe our ship timber to be equal to any in use, that it is more durable than most timber used for ship-building purposes.

643. Has ship-building gone back in this country? It has not increased in proportion to the increased trade of our port, although there is still some building going on along the coast. Boat-building has also gone back. We have not the extensive boat-building establishments now in Sydney that we had thirty-five years ago. We had then several large establishments—three or four at least—Day, Jones, Chapman, and some others, each keeping several apprentices employed.

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644. But all the boats in the harbour are made here, are they not? A large portion of them.

645. Very few boats are imported? No. But the establishments I allude to were principally engaged in building whale-boats. A considerable number of youths, as well as journeymen, were employed in this trade. The timber I believe to be equal to any used for that purpose; and the class of vessels built here, both for model and sailing qualities, as far as I can judge—having visited many ports of the United Kingdom a few years ago—I believe to be superior to those of any other place I have visited. I allude to the durability and model of our colonial built vessels. I believe, too, that our shipwrights, as well as our cabinet-makers, are equal to those of any seaport in the United Kingdom, and as competent to carry out any description of ship-building.

646. Has there been a falling off in all the branches of the timber trade in this Colony, of late years? There is not the same activity that there was a few years back.

647. That is, as regards the home produce? The importation of large quantities of American timber has taken place, and our own superior colonial timber has been neglected. The use of the former is encouraged by some of the workmen, for its convenience, and its being more easily worked; but for building purposes it is altogether inferior, by no means so durable, and at present it is equally expensive. I may say that there is a prejudice against colonial manufactures in some cases, and I will instance one production as to which Mr. Lenehan has given his testimony that it is equal to any he could import, excepting French, that is, glue. I saw a person refuse to use colonial glue that he could get at 6d. a pound, and insist upon taking English glue at 9d., that, in my opinion, having had some experience in that way, was far inferior.

648. That is a small article of import—only about £500 a year? I believe the same prejudice exists against colonial furniture.

649. What would be the best way, in your opinion, of encouraging the use of our own timber in preference to imported? I think an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. would secure a larger use of colonial timber for building purposes; it would give a largely increased employment in the manufacture of furniture, and would be the means of leading a number of boys who are at present idling about without any employment, into a course of industry.

650. Are you aware that many people are very much prejudiced against that mode of encouraging our own productions—is there any other way you could suggest by which the same end could be attained? I can see no other way. America has succeeded by adopting a system of *ad valorem* duties, and placing them upon those articles which came into competition with their own manufactures, first in equalling foreign manufactures in their own market, and then to compete with them in the other markets of the world.

651. That has been attended with the most perfect success in America? I have learned, from some authorities I have no reason to question, that after the tariff of 1824, which placed an import duty upon cotton and many other kinds of goods imported from England, within three years similar articles were sold in their market at a lower price than they had been previously to the imposition of that duty. In 1828 they put an import duty of something like 30 per cent. upon iron, and within two or three years their own produce was sold cheaper in America than it had been previous to that duty; and I take it, that if our position were something similar, we should be able to compete with importations after two or three years.

652. I presume, as regards most manufactures—take, for instance, furniture—the only difficulty is to give them a start, and that if imports were to cease for a time, there would be no chance of their being returned to? I believe not. The first importation of furniture to any extent commenced from America, in (I think) 1834 or 1835. I was at that time in the trade, and we were manufacturing furniture equal to the wants of the Colony, and had some superior workmen. In the course of the next eight or nine years the population of the Colony had almost trebled—that is, between the date I have mentioned and 1844, a large amount of importation had taken place, and the price of the labour of mechanics was reduced to 3s. a day. This gave us, within the next few years, full command of the market, and there was very little imported furniture between 1844 and 1852, till the discovery of the gold diggings; and I think if we now had hold of the market for a few years, we should be fully equal to the demand.

653. If by any means the import of furniture could be kept out for three or four years, the trade would have sufficient start to enable it to hold its own? Yes; I think the evidence of Mr. Lenehan supports me in that opinion.

654. Mr. Donnelly.] You think it would require 20 per cent. *ad valorem* to enable the colonial manufacturer to compete with the importer? I think it would.

655. Would that make any difference in the price to the purchaser? I think not.

656. The price would then remain as it is now? I think it would. I think the market is overstocked with speculation goods of an inferior character, which are put before the consumer in so many places that it prevents the manufacturer from coming into fair competition. It is not the regular importer who places him at a disadvantage, but the slop goods which are offered in every auction-room.

657. You say that the system of protection has succeeded admirably in America? You may call it protection. An import duty was placed on every article they thought they could produce, and I believe it succeeded, without exception.

658.

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658. Do you not think that America would have progressed just as well without it? I think not; and I may state in proof of that, that for seven years previous to the imposition of the tariff, property in New York had rather receded in value—at all events, it had not advanced; while it was found, seven years after the tariff upon the assessment of the property in New York, that it had doubled in value.

659. Have you been in America? I have not.

660. You have of course heard of the city of Chicago? Yes.

661. Have you heard that that is one of the most progressive cities of America? I am aware that it has made rapid progress, as in fact all the American cities and states have.

662. Are you aware, from the situation of that city on the upper waters of the St. Lawrence, Lake Michigan, that it has the advantage of the recent Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States, and that this places it in a different position from the rest of the United States, with reference to the tariff? I am not able to answer that question, but I should think from its position it would be likely to have that advantage.

663. And yet that is one of the most progressive cities of the United States? That may be an exceptional case.

664. Of what material are the ships built that are usually built here? Our hardwood, blue-gum, and ironbark.

665. Of various kinds of timber? Yes, all colonial timber.

666. You think the tonnage of our colonial built shipping has not increased with the increased population and imports of the Colony? We are not increasing the building of our larger ships in proportion.

667. Do you think that the recent revolution (if I may so term it) in ship-building—that is, the substitution of iron for wood—has had the effect of diminishing the tonnage of vessels that would otherwise be built here? I do not think that has affected it materially. Of course steamers built of that material have been supplied, but very few of the coasting vessels in England are built of iron.

668. Do you not think it quite likely that a large description of iron vessels have been placed in certain trades, and have driven the smaller class of wooden vessels out of that trade, and that these have become coasters to various places in this and the neighbouring Colonies? No doubt, where steamers have the trade, the same number of small coasting vessels are not required, but there are a sufficient number of other openings for them.

669. You also think that there are not so many persons now engaged in boat-building as formerly? Not taking into consideration the increased trade of our port.

670. There used to be a great many whaleboats built formerly? Yes.

671. As a consequence of a greater number of whaling vessels coming into the port? There were an immense number then belonging to the port.

672. How do you account for the decrease in that branch of industry? There was a general failure in that interest, in consequence of the general commercial depression of the Colony in 1843 and 1844. At that time, there were many merchants who were engaged in whaling, who suffered with the community generally, not in consequence of the unremunerative nature of that trade, but from other causes, and they never again entered into that business.

673. Do you think that branch of business fell off through the diminishing number of whales, or the less productiveness of the sea in that respect? I think it was partly owing to that, but to a greater extent to the general depression at that particular period. I knew several who did not appear to have suffered loss in the whaling trade, but who suffered loss as merchants.

674. Do you think the substitution of petroleum, and other kinds of mineral and vegetable oils, has diminished the demand for whale oil? It does not appear to be so, from the price—the price of whale oil is still ranging high.

675. *Mr. Egan.* Whalebone, I believe, is double the price it was formerly? Yes.

676. I suppose you are aware that some years ago we exported largely? I am aware of two ships having loaded from the Hawkesbury, when I was at Broken Bay. The first loaded in the Hawkesbury, some fifteen miles up, was the "Competitor," commanded by Captain —, the uncle of Sir Charles Nicholson. He also loaded a second vessel some three years afterwards in Broken Bay, near where I was residing, for England. I am aware also that Messrs. Berry & Wolstoncroft had a quantity of blue-gum cut in Brisbane Water; I was there when it was shipped for England. It was passed at the Naval Dockyard as of the first class for ship-building.

677. Are you not aware of a large exportation of hardwood from Sydney? A large quantity of ironbark is still used; I believe it is used in iron ships to some extent.

678. Do you not think that the large number of iron colliers now used have driven out of the market the wooden vessels that were formerly used in the trade? I do to some extent; they take up the coal trade.

679. And no doubt the steamers to a great extent render these small coasters unnecessary? No doubt they carry a large portion of the freight that would otherwise be conveyed by them; but the steamers encourage trade which would not grow up without them.

680. I believe the vessels built now are principally for bar harbours? It is found that light draught vessels are the most valuable for coasting and for inter-colonial trade; for New Zealand and round the coast they are most desirable.

681. Do you not think that the large number of inferior vessels that were sent from America and sold here, interfered very much with the building of shipping here? I believe that checked it. These vessels were very inferior, and were built for sale, not for use; they would not last one-fourth the time of our colonial vessels, and were not so sea-worthy.

682. Do you not think that at the present time there is not one-fourth of the employment in the whaling-trade here that we had formerly? I do not think there is an eighth.

683. A large number of vessels were fitted out for bay whaling? Yes, you could not go to any part of the harbour without seeing whaling vessels.
684. Do you not think a great deal of that falling off is to be attributed to the scarcity of whales? It may be partially, but I think chiefly from the cause I have mentioned—that those who were formerly engaged in it, did not, after the period of depression to which I have referred, again enter into it.
685. I suppose you are aware that in the summer season formerly we never had less than from ten to twenty American vessels in port? I am aware that a large number of American vessels came here to refit.
686. I suppose you are aware that now we have not one-fourth of that number? I believe they find other ports.
687. Do you believe our port dues have any effect in that respect? I think not; they are as low now as they ever were.
688. Do you know whether any of the neighbouring Colonies admit them free of all charges? No. I think other ports are found nearer the whaling ground. They used to come here to ship portions of their oil home. Those that fit out from America usually fit out for three or five years, and after perhaps two years they go into the nearest port to forward home some of their oil. I think it has been matter of convenience, and that they have found other places more convenient nearer the whaling-ground.
689. Do you think the boats built for that service here, when that trade was thriving here, were equal to boats built in any part of the world? They were proved to be so in trials of speed, and I have no doubt that the work and material were equal.
690. And buoyant in case of capsize? Yes, they were generally.
691. *Mr. Cunneen.*] Do you think there is a large want of employment now among the labouring population of this Colony? I am quite sure there is. I have an opportunity of judging, and I believe the want of employment exceeds anything that any person not in the habit of mixing with the labouring classes would believe.
692. Do you think that it extends to mechanics as well as to labourers? Yes, a very large number of mechanics, to my knowledge, for years past, have been willing to take various situations as storekeepers, or anything else that would afford them a living.
693. Do you think they are in such necessitous circumstances as that it is necessary the Government should come to their aid? It is a dangerous thing to have a large body of working people, able and willing to work, without the means of subsistence—I think it is dangerous to the State.
694. Do you think it desirable, under any circumstances, that Government should continue to aid them beyond a certain emergency? I think the only assistance that could be rendered them would be so much as to prevent their being thrown upon the benevolence of the community.
695. Do you suggest any other means for their relief than temporary aid from the Government? I do not think anything could do it rapidly—it would take time; but my opinion is, that an import duty upon timber and other manufactures for which we have the raw material in the Colony, would induce capitalists to invest their capital in manufactures. I think Mr. Lenehan's statement would shew that, even in the face of an open port, he would be willing, if he had the means, to enter into the manufacture of furniture; and I have no doubt that, with an import duty upon this class of goods, from three to four hundred persons would be employed in the cabinet-making trade; and with an import duty of 20 per cent., from fifty to a hundred would be employed in coach-building. With the exception of a small portion of the wood, we have the material here for the latter as well as for the cabinet trade.
696. You think that would be one means that would be likely to improve the labour market, so that we might provide employment? It has proved successful in America, as I have already stated.
697. Do you think it would cause prices to be higher to the consumer in the Colony? I believe we could compete in cabinet-making, in carriage-making, and in timber, with imported articles, and could supply them at as low a rate as we now pay for imports.
698. And as good articles? Superior, because the character of the manufacturer would be at stake; he would make an article that he would not be ashamed to see some time after. In the case of articles imported, no one is responsible for the quality; and I think Mr. Lenehan has shewn that, in the cabinet-making trade, an immense amount of rubbish is put off upon the public.
699. Are you aware that it has very often been stated by public men, that the probable consequence of any protective duties, would be a vast increase in the price of articles to the consumer? I quite believe that we should supply them cheaper, and as it has proved so in America, I have no doubt my view is the correct one. I believe there is hardly an exception of an article of manufacture having had an import duty put upon it, that was not within two years supplied at a cheaper rate.
700. Are you of opinion that manufacturers generally would rather look for an improvement in their business from larger sales than from higher prices? Increased production always tends to cheapen. With reference to the statement Mr. Lenehan made as to the high price he had to pay for some chairs he manufactured to match,—if the number had been increased to the extent of dozens, he could have made them as cheaply as they were imported.
701. Would you consider that a tradesman who sold ten chairs at a profit of 15 per cent., would make more money than one who sold five at a profit of 20 per cent.? No doubt in both ways he would be in pocket.
702. The public would receive a good article, and cheaper? Yes, and the producer getting greater profit by greater production.

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703. Do you think that principle would be applicable throughout the whole of the manufactures of the Colony? Such as the Colony is adapted to carry on; as, for instance, weaving, cloth manufacturing. I may say that the manufacturer is now subject to import duty upon some of his materials; as in the case of the cabinet-maker, for spirits of wine used in his French polish. I believe that would amount to from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent., while the unmanufactured article until lately came free.

704. Mr. Forster.] You say that manufacturers in this Colony are subject to a disadvantage, in having to pay an import duty on the imported article they use—the raw material? The article I alluded to was spirits.

705. Well, take spirits—Is not this import duty an advantage to them? On furniture it is; on the other it is not; that is a charge upon goods manufactured in the Colony.

706. Is it not an advantage to the manufacturer that there should be a high import duty upon that article—the raw material he uses? I am not sure that it will be an advantage.

707. Do not you argue that the result of an import duty is that the article is produced cheaper? That is upon manufactures where labour is applied—not upon the raw material.

708. Then this principle does not extend to everything, but only to furniture? Only to things that we can produce.

709. Is labour employed in producing the raw material, as well as in making the furniture? Yes, but there are some articles that we have not suitable material for.

710. You say that in America, articles under a high import duty have become cheaper two years after the imposition of that duty? So I have stated, from authorities to which I have referred, and which I have no reason to doubt.

711. Supposing that to be the case, might not that effect have been produced by some alteration in the state of trade, apart from the import duties? It might have been so, but it is a remarkable fact that it had not been so before.

712. Then do you argue that, if this import duty were taken off, these articles would be dearer? Not now, because they have now full hold of the market, and can compete with other countries.

713. Then after you have full hold of the market, you do not advocate the continuance of the import duty? It is proved not to be required in England. In England they had a heavy duty upon articles which were affected by foreign competition, until they could successfully compete with them.

714. If I understood you rightly, you stated that there was a considerable production of manufactured articles in this Colony at a certain time prior to the gold discovery, and that then almost none of these articles were imported? We had then full hold of the market.

715. What has led to this full hold of the market being released since? The sudden re-action caused by the gold diggings.

716. It has not arisen from any alteration of the duties? No.

717. If you once had hold of the market and lost it, might you not, if you regained your hold, lose it again under similar circumstances? No doubt if a state of circumstances were to arise that would increase the value of labour 400 per cent. it would upset any arrangement, but that is not likely to arise.

718. Would it not then be necessary to put on high duties whenever these paroxysms occurred? I would leave that to the discretion of the Legislature of the day.

719. You say import duties will induce capitalists to embark in certain manufactures? I believe they would.

720. How much duty—must it be a high or a low duty? Not less than 20 per cent. would encourage capitalists to invest their capital in cabinet, coach, or tweed manufacture.

721. You look on a lower *ad valorem* duty as not worth anything? It would be no inducement to capitalists to invest their capital in manufactures.

722. How long would you retain this duty? I think two or three years it would be required, to enable the manufacturer to get hold of the market.

723. Suppose he had got hold of the market, as you admit he had before the gold discovery, are you sure he would not lose it again? There is not likely to be again a sudden upset like that which resulted from the gold discovery. I would leave it to the discretion of the Legislature to provide for that.

724. Then you would continue to apply the import duty according to the discretion of the Legislature? Such a state of things could hardly arise again.

725. If a trade were subject to these alterations of the import duty every two or three years—now putting them on, and then taking them off—would that induce a great investment of capital in manufactures—would it not rather operate as a discouragement? I do not advocate this frequent change.

726. Then, if I understand you, you would rather keep them on always? I should leave that to the Legislature.

727. How would you make the selection of particular manufactures—would you put the duty upon all colonial manufactures? Upon all that could shew we had sufficient material and labour in the Colony to supply our own purposes.

728. I suppose it would be easy for manufacturers to shew the advantage of high duties in the case of their particular manufactures? As a rule, they would probably be ready to do so; but we have the instance of Mr. Lenehan to the contrary, who is opposed to an import duty on manufactured goods.

729. Mr. Lenehan perhaps advocates free trade on general principles, and not with a view to his particular interests? He seems to hold the principles of free trade so strongly, that he does not see that any benefit would arise from a departure from them.

730. You think he gives evidence against his own interests? I should say so, according to his own view, when he admits that those who invest capital in manufactures would be safer if they

they could be guarded from an influx of the description of goods they manufacture; and this would be the effect of an import duty,—machinery would be applied to manufactures, and the articles produced at a cheaper rate. R. Stewart,
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731. How can you be sure that these results would follow? It is impossible to prove it, except by reference to other countries, where it has been found to be successful. 14 Nov., 1866.

732. Do you think you could prove it to the satisfaction of the purchasers of these articles generally? It is difficult to say what may be the effect of prejudice. Some might think they were hardly done by.

733. Then, after all, the selection would have to be made by some party? It would have to be left to the discretion of the Legislature.

734. Does the Legislature always act upon principle? They must act according to their best judgment.

735. Would you put these duties upon flour or grain? It has not been shewn that they can be produced in sufficient quantity for the want of the country, but I should have no objection if it could be shewn that the country could supply it.

736. Do you propose a high import duty, or a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* upon flour? It is a question I have not fully considered; but I should not object, if, as I have just stated, a sufficient supply could be grown here.

737. Would it not follow that capital would be invested in the production of flour, and that we should have sufficient flour produced here? No, not to the same extent. We can produce timber to manufacture into furniture, but we could not produce land to grow wheat in.

738. I am not speaking of wheat, but of flour—is not flour a manufacture? No, it is in a greater degree the produce of the soil.

739. Is not a chair the produce of the soil also? No, a chair is produced by labour.

740. Does not the timber, of which it is composed, come from the soil as well as wheat? The amount of labour is very inconsiderable in the one case; in the other, it is almost entirely the result of labour.

741. Where is the difference in principle—is not flour a manufacture—is it not the produce of the soil converted into a manufactured article, equally with the chair? Yes.

742. Upon your principles, then, might we not have a larger quantity of flour, and cheaper, with an import duty, than we have at present, when we admit it free of duty? I think it is likely that would follow, but not so rapidly as in the case of the manufactured articles I have referred to.

743. Still, in that case, you would advocate an import duty upon flour, upon the same grounds as you would advocate a similar duty upon other manufactured articles? Just the same—to encourage the producers. In fact, the producer of flour pays a large amount of duty to the State before his flour comes to market. He pays at least 10 per cent. on his tea, tobacco, and sugar, consumed by the producers, before his flour comes into the market.

744. Would you extend the import duty to meat, bacon, and hams? Yes, because a large amount of labour is employed in their production; and both in hams and bacon we produce superior articles to those imported.

745. Do you consider 20 per cent. as a prohibitory duty? No, they have to pay a higher duty in America.

746. As a high duty, according to your views, produces an article in larger quantities, and at a cheaper rate, does it not follow that the higher the duty the more quickly would these results follow? In all these matters I am prepared to take the experience of other countries. In America, an average duty of from 35 to 40 per cent. is found to be sufficient to enable the home to compete with the foreign manufacturer.

747. Do you think if we followed America in her revenue laws, we should get the same climate as there is in America, and all other advantages? The advantages I allude to, are advantages the result of labour.

748. Should we have that labour? Yes, I think so.

749. Do you think labourers will come here without being imported at the expense of the country? Yes, I think so; I believe we should have them here as abundantly as in America.

750. In that case, you think we should not require to spend our money on immigration? I think not.

751. In saying that the imposition of an import duty would afford encouragement for the investment of capital in manufactures, do you mean to say that all other avenues for the employment of capital are closed? I think not.

752. Are there not at present, openings for the profitable employment of capital in a number of other pursuits? I think not any so safe.

753. Does not the capitalist determine that question for himself? I think the capitalist would be encouraged to engage in manufactures, and so benefit the Colony. The benefits of such manufactures have been shewn in the small towns of England in a small way, and in America in a national.

754. The imposition of an *ad valorem* duty would benefit the manufacturer of the article? To no greater extent than to enable him to get a fair return for the capital and labour employed in its production.

755. Do you believe it would benefit the purchaser? I believe it would benefit the whole community.

756. Supposing there were only one article subject to this *ad valorem* duty, would the country benefit *pro tanto* by the imposition of duty upon that particular article? I believe it would; it would save the amount of money that otherwise would be sent out of the country for its purchase, and an amount of labour would be employed in its production that would be idle without such employment.

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757. You mentioned that ship-building and boat-building in the Colony had declined, and stated that it was partly owing to the decrease of the whaling trade; but may it not have been owing also to the exhaustion of timber in the neighbourhood of Sydney? I do not think ship-building has grown up with the general growth of our wealth; merchants have not entered into the building of large vessels, though we could build vessels of a class similar to those carrying on the colonial trade, built by Messrs. Dunbar and Green, of London. Our merchants have not the means or the spirit to do as those ship-builders have.

FRIDAY, 16 NOVEMBER, 1866.

Present:—

MR. DRIVER,
MR. DONNELLY,
MR. MACPHERSON.

MR. R. STEWART,
MR. EGAN,

WILLIAM MACLEAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

John Sutton, Esq., Mayor of Sydney, called in and examined:—

J. Sutton,
Esq.

16 Nov., 1866.

758. *Chairman.*] It has been suggested to us that, on account of your position, you might probably be able to give some information as to the state of the working class at present in Sydney—There are a number of them unemployed? Yes, a great number. I am prepared with several statistics respecting the employment of men under the Corporation, which may be interesting to the Committee. In the middle of the year—about July—we had 124 labourers, and they are now reduced to eighty-three; we had fifty-seven carters, and they are reduced to thirty-six; we had six overseers and a watchman, and they still remain in their places; there were also about sixty-four men employed at piece-work, and at the present time there are none working. At the Pennant Hills quarries we had twenty-one quarrymen, eighteen carters, and forty-five stone-breakers, and the whole of them are discharged—every one of them; and that, of course, would interfere with the employment of those engaged in lightering and other matters in connection with the quarries. We have no labourers now employed at Pennant Hills, with the exception of those who are getting *debris* from there to repair the footpaths, and blinding for the roads, and so forth, which keeps very few men on indeed. At the time these men were working—about August last—and up to the present time, the wages have been:—carters, 12s.; mechanics, 10s.; overseers and gangers, 8s.; and labourers, 7s. We this week commenced reducing the wages:—carters, 11s.; mechanics, 9s.; overseers and gangers, 7s.; and labourers, 6s. This is a great reduction we have made, and by so doing I find we have made a great alteration in our funds.

759. What was the reason for reducing the number of men in your employ so much lately? There were a great number of the men only working half-time, and by working half-time their wages did not amount to above a guinea a week, although the wages were 7s. a day. The necessity for reducing our expenditure arose from the fact that we had a large overdrawn account. I found it my duty to call the Committee together, to find a remedy to reduce the overdrawn account; and it was through the same thing that I was compelled to fall into a reduction of the amount of labour employed.

760. As a matter of course, this circumstance has added to the present want of employment among the labouring classes. Can you give the Committee any information as to the probable number of the unemployed in Sydney? I cannot; but I can say that when the men were working half time, we have had as many as from seventy to a hundred of a morning standing about the premises, so much so that it began to be a complete nuisance to the public in the neighbourhood.

761. *Mr. R. Stewart.*] Craving for work? Craving for work.

762. *Chairman.*] Do you find that the number of people seeking for employment is much greater than it has been for some years past? Yes, I have never seen so much distress since I have been in Sydney, and I have been for twenty-six years an employer of labour here myself. In fact, I made an arrangement in the month of February to have two cheque books—the poverty that was existing even then was so great that I thought of relieving the people with bread, flour, groceries, and so forth, to prevent their actual starvation.

763. Can you give any idea of the numbers—many hundreds, I suppose? At that time do you mean?

764. It is not better now? No, I consider it worse, although now that the working class have seen that the Corporation have comparatively discontinued the city works, they have left the place entirely, and they do not interfere with us.

765. Does this difficulty of getting employment extend to skilled labourers and artisans—mechanics? I have found several mechanics apply to me for labourer's work. We have been inundated with a great number of people from Queensland, and, in fact, men from New Zealand, who have returned unsuccessful and required relief. Captain Scott has frequently written to me, requesting me to relieve men who have left wives and families at Brisbane, and who were themselves actually starving. Things are in a most deplorable state.

766. Does the distress and difficulty of finding employment extend to women, do you think? We have in many instances had women and children breaking stones. I know, for instance, that a woman, two children, and a man, by working very hard, may earn somewhere about 7s. a day breaking stones. Women break stones at Pennant Hills.

767. Even if the Corporation were in a position to employ the same number of men they used to do, it would not be sufficient to alleviate the distress at present existing? No, it would not.

768.

768. Your actual acquaintance with the state of the people is mostly drawn from your knowledge of the labourers and others employed under the Corporation? As far as the Corporation is concerned, we cannot employ the number of men we formerly had. Had the men been working the whole of their time at 7s. a day, the wages would, in my opinion, have been too much, but working half-time they only earned a guinea a week, whereas working full time, even at 5s., they would have earned 30s. a week.
769. Would the men themselves be as well satisfied? I believe not. We had many characters "loafing" about the Corporation, who would rather earn half a crown a day, working for the Corporation, than go elsewhere; but I myself, having a thorough knowledge of business, came to the determination of having work done for the money, and paying men that would work, and it has been the means of discharging a great number of men.
770. *Mr. R. Stewart.*] You have discharged something like 150 men altogether, at Sydney and Pennant Hills? We had in August about 203 labourers at work in all, but in some of the different departments of our work, such as cleaning the streets, we were obliged to keep the men on, and they are working constantly.
771. I only want to know the whole number, irrespective of their different occupations? We have discharged altogether about 170.
772. Most of these, I suppose, were men with families? Many of them were. I selected all the single men I could to discharge, and kept on the men with families as much as possible, but a number of men with families have been discharged.
773. Have other large employers of labour reduced their establishments? Not in the building line; but I have understood that several large establishments have reduced their numbers.
774. Then a number are thrown out of employment, as well as the number out of your own department? Yes. Compulsion was certainly the reason why we took the step.
775. You have taken this course as a matter of economy? Yes.
776. Have the labourers taken employment at a reduced rate? We have not tried them, because I have determined not to put any more men on during the remainder of the year 1866.
777. You believe you can get all the work you require done at the prices you have named? Yes, and I really think a number of men would work at 5s. a day if we were to ask them.
778. It is not idleness that has thrown all these men out of employment? No.
779. There is a willingness on the part of the families of these people to work? Yes. At Pennant Hills they are in a most deplorable state now; having to discharge so many stone-breakers and quarrymen, it has put them very much about, because the poor creatures there have nothing else to subsist upon but stone-breaking.
780. Do you think if manufacturing establishments existed, such as those at Manchester, Birmingham, and other places in England, these workmen would be willing to employ their children in them? It is my opinion that we are very remiss in not encouraging manufactures in the city, for we have every facility for carrying out such work. Mr. Byrnes established a factory at Parramatta that is something to look at, some few years back.
781. Do you not think it is very difficult for the father of a family, in the present state of affairs, to get his children engaged in work? It is.
782. Do you not think there would be a willingness to work, if there were such places to employ them? I am positive there would be a willingness; the people very willingly go to work.
783. You have had experience, as a practical man, as to the qualities of the youth of the Colony—Are they ready to learn a trade? Yes, I have had many of the native youth as apprentices in my business, and I found them very quick and sharp; they require, of course, attention; but I believe with perseverance of the master, they would turn out a very useful class of people.
784. Do you think, if a larger amount of demand existed, many of these young people would engage their services? Yes, it would be a fine thing indeed if manufactories were to be encouraged here, to take off the surplus labour, and likewise to employ the children, of course with short hours only. We could produce, in my opinion, all we require, and compete with almost any country, with the exception of prison labour or workhouse labour.
785. It is the fact that we have not establishments to occupy these children and youths growing up? No, we have not. People frequently come to me, as Mayor, applying for relief; and it makes my heart sorry for them to see the children, and decent respectable men who never knew what poverty was, I believe, until this present time; they are ashamed to beg, but they apply to those parties whom they have known.
786. Do you think the number of unemployed in the city would amount to a thousand, or more, possibly? I cannot say; I should say there are not a thousand; but in a small place like Sydney, where there are no manufactories, it is a great depression upon the working class when there are even five hundred out of employ. I might say there are very likely seven or eight hundred unemployed in the city.
787. I think you stated that want of employment existed even at the beginning of the year? Yes.
788. You are aware we have increased our population, from Queensland, at the rate of over one hundred a week? Yes.
789. Do you not think these have added to the want of employment? They might, but some of them might have emigrated to the interior.
790. Do you not think many of these children living in the streets are exposed to temptation in consequence of their want of employment, and become involved in dishonest practices? I believe that actual starvation exists in many places or in some families, and that unless something is done shortly to employ the children—some school of industry or some such arrangement—the result will be a serious one.

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791. From necessity? From necessity.

792. Do you think the parties who would commit these depredations from necessity, would work if work were open for them? Certainly; though we have some lazy people here.

793. *Mr. Donnelly.*] During your long residence in the Colony, have you had an opportunity of noticing the general character of the people and their social condition? Yes.

794. Do you think there is as much labour employed by the wealthier classes now, in proportion to their numbers, as there was some years ago? The chief employment in the city is the building class; the builders in the city now are all engaged; very few mechanical men in the building line are out of employment—very few indeed.

795. That is hardly the answer I was seeking for. I want to know whether you think that in former days the wealthier classes employed a greater number of persons, in proportion to their numbers, than they do now, or whether they employ a greater proportion now than they used to do—in fact, whether the wealthier classes employ a greater number of servants now than formerly, in proportion to their numbers? That I cannot exactly answer; I have no idea. This might be my view upon the matter,—that as the city increases, there is a larger amount of labour in question, and that the higher classes encourage trade.

796. You do not then consider that this scarcity of employment arises from the smaller capacity (if I may so term it) of the wealthier classes to employ labour, but rather from an undue excess of the poorer class? All I can say is, that we are inundated with strangers who migrate from the different Colonies to this; we have an overabundance of them, and when they find we cannot employ them they will migrate to the interior, leaving those parties behind that cannot go; many cannot travel to Parramatta even, because they have not a shilling to go with, even for work.

797. Has there been any disposition of late, on the part of employers of labour, to diminish the number of those they employ? One or two manufacturers in the town have been compelled to send away a great number of their men, on account of the slackness of business.

798. You have stated that the Municipal Council has discharged a number of men because it found that its expenditure was so great that the Council were not warranted in continuing it any longer? Yes, we could not continue it; in fact, our works have been carried out to such an extent this year, 1866, that I found it quite prudent on my part to close any matters of very heavy work, so that our overdrawn account could be reduced to a healthy state at the end of the year.

799. Then the expenditure of the Council was in excess of its revenue? Exactly so.

800. Do you think the reason why employers of labour generally have diminished the numbers in their employment has been on account of their expenditure being in excess of their incomes? I am not prepared to answer that question; I can only go as far as the Town Hall business is concerned.

801. I thought you might be able to express an opinion? It may be so.

802. Do you think that, if enterprising men of capital were to invest their money in machinery for the purpose of making articles of consumption, there is a sufficiently profitable field for work of that kind? I believe, that if any manufacture where boys, girls, and women could be employed as well as men, were opened, it would be doing a great deal of good—any manufacturing business that would take them off the streets. I believe, so far as thorough mechanics go, they are not so badly off; but it is the labouring class; and if we can open manufactures, such as paper-making or weaving cloth, where women and children are required, then I think it would be doing good.

803. Can you form any opinion whether crime has increased in consequence of the dearth of employment? I believe not. I think, looking to the circumstances of the bad times, that really the poor class are honest; and their honesty is proved by the fact that there is not an increase of crime in proportion to the want of work.

804. From your position, you have abundant opportunities of being well informed on this point? Yes.

Mr. Patrick Quealy called in and examined:—

Mr.
P. Quealy.

16 Nov., 1866.

805. *Chairman.*] The Committee have been told you are well acquainted with the state of the shoemaking trade—you have been a shoemaker? Yes, it is a trade I followed for years.

806. But you are not now engaged in it? No, I have left it.

807. You are tolerably well acquainted with the state of the trade in Sydney? Yes.

808. Is it suffering like other trades at present—is there difficulty in getting employment in it? It is suffering more than other trades, with the exception of the cabinet-work.

809. How long have you been in the country? Since 1841.

810. Were you taught the trade in this country? Yes, I served an apprenticeship.

811. At that time there were a large number of people brought up to the trade, I believe? Just moderate, the same as other trades at that time; but still there has been a great increase still in people following the trade; that occurred through the gold mines and the demand for boots and shoes.

812. A number of people took to the trade then? Yes; they are only partial workmen, never perfect in the trade; they only take one branch, say closing or rivetting; they are not perfect tradesmen—none of them.

813. There was ample employment at that time? In 1843 there was very little employment, very little indeed.

814. In 1843, almost all the boots and shoes used in the country were made in it, were they not? Very near.

815. And the importation commenced after the gold discovery? There was importation before; but after the gold discovery, importations commenced on a very large scale indeed; indeed it commenced to the amount of £400,000 in one year, and the population was not quite as much as it is now. I did add up the statistics, and it was about £1 a year for every man, woman, and child in the Colony, that was imported into it; that is, about two pair of boots each, worth 10s. per pair, for every man, woman, and child in the Colony.

816. *Mr. Donnelly.*] In what year? About 1862 or 1863. I took it from the return in the Statistical Register.

817. *Chairman.*] What is the present state of the trade in Sydney—are there many men unemployed? As far as I understand, the men are only partially employed, because the employers themselves have not got the demand for the work; they give the men two or three days a week, or give them out work.

818. As regards the number employed, are they more or less than they have been? It is not employment—it is partial employment that I can speak of. At the present time the employers seem to do the best they can for the men; they give them partial employment—something to help them along—but they keep the same quantity of workmen up.

819. The same number of men fully employed could do twice the amount of work? Yes, more than that.

820. Do you think there are many shoemakers among the unemployed now? Yes, a great many.

821. Are there many shoemakers who, like yourself, have given up the trade and taken to something else? Yes, they have left it altogether, and went away to labouring work or anything else.

822. They have been compelled to it from the impossibility of getting a living at their trade? Yes.

823. Do you know the value of the imports of boots and shoes last year? No, I do not; I have not seen it.

824. Taking it at £350,000—which is the amount in the Statistical Register for 1865—can you give the Committee any idea what proportion that bears to the value of the boots and shoes made in the country? Not quite; but I could refer you to the population of the country, and see from that how they are supplied with boots and shoes. I think the population does not amount to much more than 400,000, and if £350,000 worth comes into the country you can see how it is supplied by importation. It is supplied with nearly a pound's worth of work to every inhabitant of the Colony, per annum, so that the work is destroyed on the workmen in this Colony.

825. You think that if that value of English boots and shoes is consumed every year in this country, there must be very little indeed left for colonial manufacture? Very little indeed. One branch of the trade is destroyed altogether, that is, the making of ladies' boots and shoes, with the exception of making rough work for the country.

826. Are there any number of tradesmen in the country sufficiently good to do that sort of work—have we got the men? Yes, plenty of perfect workmen, if they had ample employment; but what are called “women's men” in the trade are unemployed altogether, unless they can turn to rough men's work.

827. There are such men in Sydney? Yes, plenty of them; it is a distinct branch; they learn the trade as “women's men”; but here, in Sydney, it is all destroyed altogether, through importations.

828. Have you any idea of the number of shoemakers either wholly or partially employed in Sydney? No, I have not.

829. Could you give an idea? I could not.

830. Some hundreds? I would not say hundreds, because I do not know; but to speak for myself, I believe there are more than hundreds—some working in stores, or at anything else.

831. I mean of those actually employed in the trade, either fully or partially employed—have you any idea of the numbers? Mr. Alderson, I reckon, employs about eighty or ninety partially.

832. Shoemakers? Yes. As to Mr. E. Vickery, I think he employs about twelve men; Mr. James Vickery, I think, employs about twenty; I dare say, between one and another, there are about 180 employed in factories. The others are what they call “chamber masters,” working for themselves, or taking work from shops.

833. I suppose there are forty or fifty of them? About a hundred.

834. So that there are about 300 actively employed in the trade, but many of them only working half-time? Yes.

835. What value of boots and shoes would a good workman turn out in a year? Do you mean including the leather and the whole material, or the labour alone?

836. I mean what value would the complete work of a man represent if put up to auction—a man's work for the year—I wish to ascertain how many men's work is represented by the £350,000 worth of work imported annually—how many pair of boots would a good workman make in a week? That would be according to the quality. Taking strong boots, a man may make about £3 12s. worth of work in a week, but if he makes Wellington boots or jockey boots, or any other fine work, it will exceed that.

837. Taking an average of £4 a week, each man would do about £200 worth of work in the year? Yes.

838. In the event of there being a certain demand for a large quantity of boots and shoes in this country such as that, have we workmen to do it—to meet even that demand for the quantity imported annually from England? Yes, we have.

839. Are there many people serving an apprenticeship to this trade now? Yes; but those that are serving now in rivet factories will never thoroughly understand the trade, because they

Mr.
P. Quealy.

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- Mr. P. Quealy. they get either at rivetting, or finishing, or something else. The trade is now totally divided, to try and make it payable; different portions of work are allotted to each man, and so the apprentices are each confined to one branch.
- 16 Nov., 1866. 840. If the manufacture were extended,—in addition to giving employment to a great number of shoemakers, it would give employment to a great number of boys who would be taken as apprentices? Yes, a great number, because the boys are very useful in factories.
841. What is the difference, as far as your experience goes, in quality and price, between the ordinary colonial boot and the English imported one, taking common boots? Imported work sent from England is manufactured for this Colony. It is not so stable nor so good as the work manufactured here, when the price is paid for it. The work done here is far superior to English work, neater, better got up, and much more durable than English work. The value of a good pair of colonial Wellington boots would be about £2 5s.; but imported, not half as durable, nor half as good, they would be about 30s.
842. And yet this inferior 30s. article almost puts the other out of the market? It does, because people buy them.
843. What import duty would be sufficient to equalize the prices—that is to say, to make the colonial article so much cheaper that people would be induced to purchase it? Nothing less than 25 per cent. would do.
844. Do you recollect a proposal to put a package duty on articles of leather manufacture, a few years ago? Yes.
845. What percentage would that package duty have amounted to? You cannot possibly get at it that way, because you can put much more in a case of valuable articles than you can of rough work. There must be less and more in each case.
846. Mr. Egan.] I suppose there is not the same number of apprentices to the shoemaking trade now that there were some years ago? Not serving their time as they ought to do to learn the trade; there is a sort of partial employment now.
847. Working shoemakers used to take apprentices in former days? Yes; but people are not inclined to bind their children to the trade at the present time.
848. But there was always a great desire among the people to have their sons taught a trade? Yes, there was. The public, some years ago, used to prefer to buy colonial work, until importations came in from England and America—work done by prison labour in America.
849. I believe there is very little difference between the price of colonial boots and English? That is, men's boots, but women's work is shut out altogether.
850. Such a thing, I suppose, is scarcely known here now, as for a woman to order a pair of boots to be made? Scarcely known.
851. That used to be a large branch of the trade at one time? Yes.
852. I suppose, looking at the value of the article, people really pay more for English work now than they would for the colonial article? They do, a great deal more.
853. You have already said the material is so much better that proper workmen, who manufacture boots and shoes, would turn out such work as would be far superior to any that could be imported? Yes. You will please to understand that workmen of New South Wales have even taken the medal at the Great Exhibition, and have got it here.
854. Chairman.] You mean Mr. Lobb? Yes, Castles and Paterson are the makers.
855. The youths of the Colony are reputed to be very excellent workmen when they take to a trade, are they not? Yes, they are indeed shrewd and sharp about it.
856. There are an immense number of lads about the streets with no employment whatever? Yes; they could be very well employed in these factories, if the trade was patronized as it ought to be.
857. Mr. Donnelly.] You say materials for bootmaking are abundant in the Colony? Yes.
858. And the colonial leather is as good as English or foreign leather? It is as good for this Colony, if not better than the English leather that comes here; English leather is better for England than it is here, for it cracks and splits when it comes here; the leather got up here is more suitable to the climate than the English leather.
859. Do you think there exists a prejudice in favour of the imported boots? No, the prejudice is against the price, not the material or the article of colonial workmanship.
860. But if one pair of colonial boots, at about 50 per cent. more than the price of English, would wear out two pair of English boots, what reason can you assign why people will prefer buying the English article, which, from the short time it will wear, becomes dearer in the long run? They get the article cheaper, and when it is worn out they get others; in fact, in the real sense, they never wear a good boot at all.
861. Then the consideration they are influenced by is, that they will part with a small amount of money at any particular moment, though, in the course of the year, they may have to part with a great deal more than if they paid more for a better article? Yes.
862. Are colonial boots made in factories equal to those made by hand—I mean in places where the labour is divided—equal or better than those made where one man may complete a pair of boots throughout? It is according to the quality of the work—whether it is peg work, rivet work, or sewed work; sewed work is superior to any work for wear; it is more pliable to the foot—more comfortable; the peg work is not the best for a hot climate, because the pegs shrink; the rivet work is firm and durable, but it heats the foot excessively in wear.
863. Then the superior comfort of the sewed boot, you think, makes it preferable to the rivet boot? To any of them, but the people will not pay for it—they buy the cheap article—they do not look to their comfort.
864. Can sewed boots be made to any extent by machinery? No, it has not been done hitherto; but I believe there is a machine in North America, invented by a man named Ellison, I think, for sewing boots, but it has never come to this Colony; I saw an account of it in the Mechanics' Magazine.
- 865.

865. Then you think there is no way of improving the boot business—that is, of giving a greater amount of employment to boot-makers in general—than by imposing an *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent. on imported boots? No, I do not see any other way to benefit the shoemakers in the Colony than by putting a duty on imported boots. It is much better to leave the duty altogether off, or else put on a duty that will equalize the price, and let the men have labour. 10, 15, or 20 per cent. would not be any use—it would be much better let alone.

Mr.
P. Quealy.

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866. Then the recent imposition of duties, by *ad valorem* and package duties, have not improved the condition of the trade? No, and it will not, without it is increased to 25 per cent.

867. You think that would enable the public to obtain a better article than they now obtain? Yes, I think the public would be better satisfied to pay more for it if they had more wear out of it—it would give greater satisfaction in the long run.

868. Do you not think it an extraordinary thing that the public generally should be so short-sighted as to prefer paying money away for inferior articles, and have to pay a great deal more by the end of the year? I do; but what I have been saying now is not explained to the public—they do not know it.

869. *Mr. Macpherson.*] Would they not find it out by the soles of their feet? They might find it out, and still not do it.

870. Do you mention it as a fact within your own knowledge, or merely as an opinion you have, that the colonial boots are actually cheaper, in consideration of the wear, than imported boots? Yes, I do, much cheaper by paying the price—they will wear a great deal longer.

871. And you believe that, as a rule, people are not aware of this fact? I do believe it—that people are not aware of it.

872. And they prefer buying the cheaper article? Yes.

873. And you think there is no means of inducing them to arrive at this knowledge except by putting 25 per cent. duty on imports? I certainly do.

874. What effect would that have on the price of colonial boots? It would not raise the price, because there is so much competition between the factories and chamber masters—competition would keep the price down.

875. You think the effect of a duty of 25 per cent. would be actually to exclude English boots? Yes, I believe it would, because one branch of the trade, ladies' boots, could be done in the Colony then, and much better, because boots made to measure are far better than imported articles made up in the rough.

876. In point of fact, it would not much matter whether the duty were 25 or 50 per cent.? If it were 50 per cent. I would not agree with that, because I am not one to put too heavy a percentage on any article. It would shut the English article right out, but still the competition here would keep the prices down.

877. In point of fact, 25 per cent. is sufficient to be prohibitory? Yes, I believe so.

878. *Mr. Donnelly.*] What is the value of a cubic foot of ladies' boots of medium quality—as many as would go in the space of a cubic foot of measurement? I could not tell you; but a case or box of ladies' boots—the ordinary shoe trunk—about three feet by two feet, would be worth about £30.

879. *Mr. Macpherson.*] About a foot in depth? Thirteen or fourteen inches; I mean the ordinary shoemakers' trunks.

880. *Mr. Donnelly.*] Do you not think a duty of £7 10s. on a box like that, considering its convenient size, would give great inducement to smuggling? Of course people who would attempt to do such a thing would render themselves liable to the law—they would get punished for it. It is not like spirits, easily put away; I think they would find a difficulty in disposing of trading articles such as boots and shoes. I do not think it would tend to smuggling.

881. *Mr. Macpherson.*] I think, from what you have stated, the result of prohibiting the importation of English boots and shoes would not be to make colonial boots and shoes any dearer, but to induce a more universal use of them? No, it would give employment to more men in Sydney. If this prohibitory duty was on boots and shoes, the employer could employ more men, because he would have more demand.

882. Still, you do not think it would increase the price? No; competition would keep the price down.

883. *Chairman.*] You say it would take 25 per cent. to shut out the English boots and shoes? Yes. In the strong work, the manufactures here in Sydney have shut out all English work at present, they make it so cheap themselves; in the rough country work they have done the same; but in light work—ladies' boots and all those—they cannot compete at all with the English market.

884. It would take 25 per cent. on such goods to equalize the prices? Yes.

885. Would a smaller import duty not have the effect of lessening the tendency to import boots and shoes in such quantities, and thereby throw more of the trade into the hands of the colonial manufacturers? No, I do not believe any less would do any good; it would require on some articles more than 25 per cent, but 25 per cent. would just about do it.

886. Would a smaller duty not have the effect of lessening the amount of imports? It might, but it would do no good for the workmen or employers.

887. Whatever lessens the amount of imports must necessarily leave a better opening for colonial manufactures? Not in those branches I have mentioned, because they cannot compete with the English market at the present time, even with all the appliances and machinery they have here.

888. Do not shoemakers use a sewing-machine? Yes, for all but the sole, and they have got machinery to make that.

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889. That enables them to get over their work much faster? Yes.
890. Has the use of these sewing-machines become general among shoemakers? Yes.
891. Mr. Stewart.] Do you not think that the facilities offered to dealers to expose these imported goods in various parts of the town and country, is one reason why more of them are consumed than of colonial? Yes.
892. Persons, in fact, can start in that trade without anything more than mere credit? Yes, they can.
893. If a duty is put on imported goods to the extent you speak of, do you not think many persons would open shops, and bring colonial goods under the notice of the consumers, at quite as low a rate or lower than they can be supplied now? I believe, if a duty was put on, it would tend to make tradesmen open shops and carry on business themselves; then they could guarantee a good article and sell a good article.
894. The consumer would have the guarantee of the character of the maker? Yes, which he has not got now.
895. If each workman produced £3 10s. worth of work in a week, would not a large amount of that be contributed to the revenue, in the shape of duties on tea, sugar, tobacco, and so on, consumed by him? Yes.
896. Then, in point of fact, the colonial shoes do pay duty, according to the amount of dutiable articles consumed by the makers of them? Yes.
897. Supposing you produced a package of ladies' boots worth £30, do you not think at least £2 or £3 of the money expended in labour would be spent in articles that pay duty? Yes, the workmen would use a good deal themselves, and their employers would use dutiable articles also.
898. Every one concerned would have contributed something to the revenue, before the manufactured article was completed for sale? Yes.
899. Then, in point of fact, there is a duty on colonial production? Yes.
900. As a matter of fact, do you know that a number of youths who are now not fully employed, would be very willing to engage with practical tradesmen, if they could get employment? I do know a great many; in fact, their parents and themselves have got a repugnant idea against shoemaking, because it is so depressed, whereas a few years ago everybody was trying to bind their boys to shoemaking, when ladies wore those kangaroo shoes—a small shoe with a bit of ribbon in front; there was a great run then in the trade; a great many wear them now if they can get them, but I do not suppose there are more than two persons in the whole town now that make women's boots.
901. Then there is mechanical skill here to meet the change of fashion to any extent required? Yes.
902. There is no deficiency in that respect? No.
903. I suppose you know by experience, that lads put to a trade and fully occupied, very rarely fall into any criminal practices? I have not come across any instances of the sort myself.
904. Most of these lads that are taken up by the police are wanderers on the streets? They are; in fact, either their fathers or mothers are in difficulties, or in gaol, or somewhere else; the boys are under no control.
905. Do you think, if trade was active, many of these lads would be taken by persons who know something of their friends, or as a matter of charity? I do. I certainly believe that if we were to manufacture here all the boots and shoes required in the country, we should get rid of these "Arabs" to the extent of six or eight hundred of them, and the State would save the expense of Reformatories.
906. Are you aware that a differential or protective duty has been put on tobacco—that the duty on leaf tobacco was reduced one-half a few years ago? Yes.
907. Do you know that tobacco manufacturers have established themselves since that time, on account of the difference of duty? Yes, several. If there was a little more duty put on, I believe the tweed trade would go along too, and we would have plenty of these children employed then.
908. You would not wish to confine it to your own trade? No, I should not like to confine it to one trade at all.
909. Are you aware that in America an import duty exists on nearly every article of manufacture coming from abroad? Yes, there is an import duty of from 15 to 50 per cent. in the States, and in Canada and the other British Possessions.
910. And you are aware they are able to compete with other countries in the export of their own manufactures? Yes, they send their manufactures here, and sell them for less than we can.
911. Then an import duty has had the effect of fully establishing their manufactures, so as to enable them to compete with all the world? Yes; instead of making the manufactured article dear in America it has made it cheap, so that they can send it here and compete with us.
912. You think, if a duty was established we should be able to produce cheaper than we do now? Not cheaper, about the same, because they cannot get it cheaper; they have made it so cheap now that the men get 2s. for making a pair of boots, and to earn that 2s. they have to work six or eight hours.
913. Do you think the trader who keeps a shop and sells them has a great profit? He has a great profit on English or American work, but not on colonial work.

- Mr. G. Richardson.
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945. I suppose, if the demand for leather were to increase very rapidly for the manufacture of boots and shoes here, tanneries could be increased very rapidly? Quite easily—it would scarcely take any time. In fact, owing to the falling off of trade lately, some of the tanners have given up tanning—they could not get a sufficient price for their leather when they brought it to Sydney.
946. I presume a tanner such as Mr. Alderson, who is the largest manufacturer of leather articles, cares little for doing more than supplying his own consumption? He sells a great deal of leather to other parties. He also sends to Queensland, and to different parts of this country. There is scarcely a place where Alderson's kip and sole leather is not kept for sale. He also sends some to New Zealand.
947. *Mr. Donnelly.*] Do you think a prejudice exists against colonial manufactures? To a certain extent it does.
948. May I ask your reason for supposing a prejudice of that kind to exist? I can explain it in this way: that it is hard to get people coming to a new country to believe that anything can be produced that will stand wear as well as English manufactures, until they try.
949. You say that leather has been exported to England of rather an inferior quality? Yes.
950. Do you think, if the exporter were to send leather of a superior quality, or of an average quality, it would find a ready market there? I dare say it would, at a certain price; but the question is whether it would pay them. But there is no need to export good leather, because there is always a greater demand for stout sole leather here than can be supplied.
951. Under existing circumstances? Under existing circumstances. Of course there are great quantities of leather to be got, but they are of a lighter description.
952. *Mr. Stewart.*] How long have you been in Sydney? I have been in this country, and nearly all the time in Sydney, twenty-eight years.
953. Do you think there is considerable want of employment in that branch of trade connected with the leather trade—shoemakers? Yes, more than I ever knew before.
954. Supposing there were a falling off in the quantity of importation, is there now a sufficient amount of labour unoccupied to make good the demand? Yes.
955. You think a considerable portion of this kind of labour is now unoccupied? Yes.
956. In point of fact, the people are now idle who would be employed in making up leather goods, if the market afforded the demand? Yes; they are now trying to get an existence, but in what way I am at a loss to understand. I believe there are many men in Sydney, who, like myself, have served an apprenticeship to a trade they are unable to find employment in.
957. What were you originally? I served my apprenticeship to an engraver and copper-plate printer. Some fifteen or twenty years ago it was a very good business, and the reason it was better then than now is that more of the work was done in the country.
958. You think there is a greater want of employment now than there has been at any time during the period to which you have referred? I think there is.
959. If it has been stated that several hundred persons, amounting indeed to nearly 2,000, are not in full employment in Sydney at the present time, do you think that likely to be a truthful statement? I dare say there are upwards of that number.
960. You have some experience? I hear a good deal, and I know parties who have been weeks and weeks unable to obtain any employment whatever.
961. You think, if there were an increased demand for leather, other establishments would grow up to meet the demand—establishments similar to Mr. Alderson's? I do.
962. Are you aware that a greater number of tanneries existed in the Colony twenty-eight years ago than now? I have heard it stated.
963. And you have no reason to doubt that? No; and moreover, I believe at that period there were more manufacturers producing various articles in the country than now.
964. We have not increased our productions in proportion to our increased population? No.
965. That is, in leather goods generally? Yes.
966. That includes saddlery? Yes, that trade is very dull now.
967. Have you any idea what number of persons are engaged in the trade in Sydney? No.
968. You know a large number are out of employment? Yes.
969. In that trade, a considerable portion of the work can be carried on with the assistance of boys, girls, and women? Owing to the adoption of machinery in rivetting. After a little practice, boys can finish perhaps better than men.
970. Their labour can be made available in various parts of the work? Yes.
971. Do you not think it would be an advantage to the community, if these boys and girls could be occupied, instead of being allowed to idle about? Yes, I think the great want in this city is employment for boys and girls. I am quite at a loss to know what half the young women in the city do for a living, they are growing up, as they must do, in idleness.
972. You think manufactures would afford employment to a considerable extent for these people? Yes.

Mr. William Maddison Alderson called in and examined:—

- Mr. W. M. Alderson.
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973. *Chairman.*] You have for some years had a large leather manufactory near Sydney? Yes.
974. What descriptions of manufacture do you carry on there? We manufacture leather, saddlery, harness, boots and shoes; in fact, every thing in leather nearly, except coach-making.
975. Do you manufacture all kinds of leather? Not coloured leathers.

976. All kinds used for boots, shoes, and saddlery? Yes, and for coach-makers' purposes.
977. Do you find that all these descriptions of leather can be manufactured here with equal profit—that is to say, can the finer descriptions of leather compete with the same descriptions of leather imported from other countries? Yes. All that I manufacture is patent leather, and we can undersell them in that.
978. In all sorts of leather used for boots and shoes? Yes; we have the raw material cheaper here.
979. There is an abundance of raw material—hides and bark—for tanning? Yes, and oil and tallow, which we use for currying.
980. You would have no difficulty in increasing the quantity of leather made to any extent, if it were desirable—if there were a demand for it? No, we can extend to any extent.
981. I see you gave a large amount of evidence, about four years ago, before the Committee on the State of Manufactures and Agriculture? Yes.
982. Has the demand for the goods you manufacture been much greater since that time? The demand has increased, because we have introduced machinery for the making of boots and shoes; and we have, in consequence, been able to compete with all kinds of imported heavy articles.
983. You have so far been able to compete with imports, that as regards heavy goods you have been able to undersell them? Yes; and by the introduction of this machinery, I am happy to say that we not only get our boots made a great deal cheaper, but that our men make better wages than formerly, or certainly not worse.
984. You are aware, I presume, that the imports of saddlery and boots and shoes, as shewn by the Statistical Return for 1865, amounted to about £400,000? I believe that is about the amount.
985. Then, notwithstanding this increased consumption of the colonial article you speak of, there must still be three-fourths of the quantity used imported? Yes. With regard to saddlery,—I suppose owing to the badness of the times, that business has greatly fallen off, and I have been obliged to discharge nearly all my men.
986. Yet our imports continue to be as great as ever? Yes. I look forward to the time when they will be stopped, as, owing to the badness of the times, many of those who have sent out their goods will be short of their remittances.
987. Has not that been the case with regard to the consignment of goods from England for many years past, and do not parties in England, nevertheless, continue to send them? I cannot make it out at all. That was one reason why I recommended an import duty,—not with the view of protecting the trade here, but for the purpose of stopping these excessive importations beyond our wants. I think 5 per cent. hardly heavy enough for that.
988. What is the state of the labour market with regard to the trade in leather goods? Since the late panic I am not doing the business we were, by a long way—I am not selling what I ought to do, and what I was selling before, by £300 worth a week. Owing to this, my boot-makers have come to an understanding with me to take the orders as they come, and do half a week's work or a week's work at a time, and to wait patiently for better times, rather than to throw themselves entirely out of employment, expecting things to make a change for the better soon.
989. If things took such a change for the better, and suddenly there were a demand for all the boots and shoes that are now imported, do you think there are people sufficient in the Colony to supply that demand? I do not think there would be sufficient, if we had to make all the boots and shoes used in the Colony.
990. Suddenly? Suddenly. Time is required, but the manufacture of one article leads to the manufacture of another.
991. The value of the whole of the boots and shoes imported last year was £350,000—What proportion does that bear to the quantity used altogether in New South Wales? I could not say.
992. Are the imports three-fourths of the whole? I should think they were.
993. If there were a sufficient demand, you could increase your establishment, I suppose, within a very short time, to a very great degree? Yes.
994. To what amount—to the making three or four times your present quantity? Yes; there is no telling to what extent I could increase the quantity if I were certain of selling.
995. You could produce perhaps ten times the quantity? Yes, by increasing the establishment. One mistake that people fall into upon this subject is, that a manufacturer can extend his supply at once; but it is a question of time, as he must enlarge his premises, and this he will not do unless he is certain of a profit—certain of a market.
996. If it were determined by law that, at the expiration of six or twelve months from a certain day, all imported leather manufactures should pay a duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, would people go into the business at once? I believe a great many would.
997. You would feel that a sufficient encouragement to increase your establishment? Decidedly I would.
998. Do you think you would find any difficulty in getting hands, to enable you to increase your establishment very largely, with the assistance of machinery? I should not be able to get a sufficient number of hands at first, but it would be a question of time. If I could see my way clear, I could make hands, and increase my business to any extent. I would take a great many boys as apprentices, and teach them the trade, so that I would make men, and also get men from other parts of the world, if there were a scarcity. When the diggings broke out here, I had to import men; but that was an unusual state of things.
999. I presume, if the business were in a healthy state, it would be to your advantage to import men now? Decidedly it would; if I wanted them and could not get them here, I would soon bring them out, and not wait till they came of their own accord.

Mr. W. M.
Alderson.
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Mr. W. M. Alderson. 1000. Have you any idea what amount of labour is represented by the production of this £350,000 worth of goods in a year? I could not say. It would employ a great amount of labour. It would take some years before we could make all the fine work, such as ladies' boots.

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1001. When you turn out £100 worth of goods, what proportion of that represents wages? That depends upon the kind of goods. First of all, there is the labour bestowed upon the conversion of the raw hide into leather—we make a profit on that. On the whole, when things are in a prosperous state, I should say from 20 to 25 per cent., combining all together. On some branches of the trade the profits are small, while on others they are large.

1002. You said, in your former evidence, that you did not attempt the manufacture of the finer descriptions of boots and shoes? We are gradually coming into that.

1003. Do you find you can compete with the English manufacturer? Yes; for instance, we make gentlemen's elastic-side boots.

1004. And ladies' boots? Yes; at least what we call women's boots—a stronger description of boots, for the country. But we have never gone fairly into the making of ladies' work; that is almost a branch by itself; you have to pay men higher for that description of work. Although we do make them, it is not as an article of commerce; I make a few now and then for my own family, of the finest description of boots.

1005. Do you make them also by machinery? Yes.

1006. Are they rivetted? Yes.

1007. Do you make sewn boots? Not now.

1008. I believe they can be made by machinery also? Yes; I believe there are machines in America for stitching boots.

1009. Probably if you were induced to go largely into business, you might introduce them? Yes; if business were likely very largely to increase, I would take a trip to America and England, to see what improvements could be introduced into the Colony. I am in communication with a very large manufacturer in Montreal, in Canada, who worked for me some years ago; and he tells me that there are wonderful improvements in boot-making, and he speaks of a machine for stitching on the soles.

1010. You find that, by the introduction of machinery, you are enabled gradually to gain upon the imported—that is to say, you are gradually forcing your way into the market? Yes, we are doing that now.

1011. You say that bootmakers, and people who could be employed in that trade, are far in excess of the demand? Yes; I fear many of them are very badly off.

1012. I presume anything that would reduce imports in any way would give an impetus to the trade, and give immediate employment to many of these people? It would do that if we had a certainty.

1013. Unless there were such a certainty, people would be unwilling to invest their capital in manufactures? Yes.

1014. You think imports will partly cease of themselves, in consequence of the importers being disappointed in the receipt of remittances, and the loss of money? Yes, it would have that effect.

1015. Is there sufficient certainty of that to induce people to invest their capital on the strength of it? No; because, unfortunately, as soon as one man goes down, another jumps up and takes his place, however much money may have been lost.

1016. I fancy it would not require a very large import duty to discourage a large portion of the imports? It would not take a great deal.

1017. But the finer description of goods would still come in? The reason that the finer descriptions of goods are so difficult to contend with is, that it takes a small amount of material and a large amount of labour to produce them. Anything that takes a large amount of material and a small amount of labour can be produced here to compete with the imported article, because the material is cheaper here than in England, while labour is cheaper in England than it is here.

1018. What duty upon imports would be sufficient to equalize that disadvantage, or advantage as some may consider it, of dearer labour here? It would be necessary to go into each particular article, to arrive at a true result in that matter.

1019. I wish you to take an article most against the Colony, that is, one of the finest and most expensive articles, such as ladies' boots? I can hardly say.

1020. I suppose 25 per cent. would be sufficient? Yes, less than that.

1021. 20 per cent? Yes, 20 per cent. would give a great stimulus. My idea is also that 20 per cent. upon cloth would induce large manufacturers in England to send out the plant and establish factories here, because they can have the wool on the spot. Since the introduction of machinery, we have been making a great many bootmakers here. We have a large staff of boys employed, and these, of course, have an influence upon the labour market, because they are competing with the men. Still that would not be felt, if business were flourishing.

1022. How many boys have you in your establishment? Thirty-five to forty.

1023. I suppose you could have any number, if you had sufficient employment for them? Yes, they are continually asking for work, and girls too. A little girl called for machine-work just as I was coming to attend the Committee.

1024. I suppose these are children who at present can get nothing to do, and who are anxious for employment? Yes. The great advantage I possess is in making children's work, and affording a variety of employment to suit the different tastes of children. We want that very badly here, in order to make these young people good men and women. It is necessary to take a boy when he arrives at 13 or 14 years of age, and to keep him under surveillance until he is 20, and then you make a man of him.

1025.

1025. The kind of employment you could give at your establishment would not be necessarily confined to the occupation of regular tradesmen—you could employ a number of people who really did not know much of the trade? Yes.

Mr. W. M.
Alderson.

1026. There is a division of labour that did not exist under the old system? Yes.

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1027. So that, for instance, you may have a number of boys rivetting who do not know anything more about the business, but who very soon become acquainted with that? Yes, they can rivet when they cannot finish. One part of a boot is done in one shop, and then it is passed on to another, from hand to hand, until it is finished; it goes through different hands.

1028. Harness of the finer descriptions, I believe, can be got much cheaper in England than it can be made for here? We have competed with that very much.

1029. By the use of machinery? No, we do not use machinery in making harness.

1030. Carriage harness? That is generally dearer, if you want a good article. The finer the article, the more difficulty we have to compete with the English manufacturer as regards price, because there is a great deal of hand labour employed upon it.

1031. There used to be a great deal of harness made in this Colony? Yes.

1032. It was always considered a first-class article? So it is now.

1033. Harness-makers have fallen off, as a whole—there are fewer now in the town? Yes; but the reason I give for that is, that a great many harness-makers and saddlers are settling down in the interior, so that the people in the country are not so much dependent upon Sydney as they used to be.

1034. Can you make all the leather required for harness-making? Yes.

1035. And for saddles? Yes.

1036. Pigskins? We make them when we can get them.

1037. I suppose all saddles are not made of pigskin? No, the large majority of those made are what are called stockmen's saddles, and they are made of cowhide.

1038. I suppose it is mere fancy that pigskins are so much superior for this purpose? No; it is a tough skin, wears well, and looks well.

1039. *Mr. Stewart.*] It is more expensive? It is an expensive skin in England.

1040. *Chairman.*] How long, if you had ample encouragement, and felt perfectly satisfied of the safety of the speculation, would it take to increase four-fold the quantity of leather you now make, and the quantity of boots and shoes you manufacture? Not long, if we could get the men.

1041. A few months? Yes, a few months would enable us largely to increase the supply; but a large amount of capital would be required to invest.

1042. With your present establishment, you could do a great deal more than you are now doing? Yes, I wish I could sell at remunerative prices as much as I could make now.

1043. With your present establishment, as regards machinery and room, what increase could you make upon your present production? We could double it, and more.

1044. Double it at once? Yes; because we could work longer hours, and increase our operations in many ways.

1045. The total amount of import of these things last year was £400,000—If you have no objection, could you give a slight idea of the proportion the aggregate work turned out of your whole establishment bears to that? I could not tell without looking to my books; I suppose about £60,000.

1046. That is about a seventh of the imports? That is including the various branches of the trade, including the raw material—wrought leather, which means boots and shoes, saddlery, and other articles.

1047. Yours, I believe, is the largest establishment, but there are some others of a considerable size—Do you know how many there are in Sydney? Mr. Begg has a tan-yard at Glenmore, but he only tans.

1048. I want to know generally the workers in leather? There are the two Vickeries—they do a large trade.

1049. Do they do about a fourth of yours? I cannot say. There are also a great many who have gone into the rivetting business, and they compete with us now in many articles more than the English manufacturer.

1050. The leather manufactures in this Colony, I suppose we may take for granted, amount to more than £100,000 sterling a year? Yes.

1051. That is rather more than a fourth of the value of imported goods? Yes, more than that, I should say.

1052. So that the employment of between three and four times more hands than are now employed in this trade would be sufficient to meet the demand? Yes.

1053. You have no idea of the number at present employed? No, I have not, it is very difficult to find that out; bootmaking is such a curious business—it is carried on in all sorts of places. By competing one with another, we bring down the price lower than that at which they were formerly imported.

1054. It has been said here, that the number of persons engaged in the trade is so great that, if there were an inducement held out to invest capital in it, there would be no risk of the price becoming too high, in the event of imports being stopped altogether? The price might be higher at first, but eventually it would come down.

1055. While the amount of employment that would be immediately given would be largely increased? Yes.

1056. *Mr. Stewart.*] I suppose there is generally a stock of boots and shoes in the different stores amounting to a year's consumption? Yes, I think more than that sometimes.

1057. Suppose an import duty of 20 per cent. were imposed, would that induce persons in the trade to invest their capital in increasing the means of production? Yes, if it were likely to be for any length of time, but if it were only a measure passed by the Legislature this Session, to be repealed next, it would not.

1058. Assuming it to be a permanent measure of legislation? Yes.

1059.

- Mr. W. M. Alderson. 1059. By the time the stock in hand was reduced, and your appliances, and those in the trade generally, were fully in operation, the supply would be equal to the consumption? Yes; it is astonishing how rapidly the production would increase.
- 20 Nov., 1866. 1060. By the Statistical Register it appears that the amount of imports of boots and shoes only was £379,484? Yes.
1061. Supposing only half that quantity to be manufactured here, what amount of labour would that employ? Very great.
1062. Would fully half that amount of value be expended in labour? I could not say how much—it would employ a great deal.
1063. Taking it at £80,000 or £90,000, would it not employ over a thousand people? When I am in full operation, my wages amount weekly to from £350 to £400. They are now below £300, because I cannot do the business.
1064. Suppose half these manufactures were supplied in the Colony, that would cause the expenditure of £2,000 a week for wages? I dare say it would.
1065. That would give a large amount of employment to men, women, and boys? Yes.
1066. In the leather trade I suppose, as in other trades—I suppose there are trade working men who train boys and girls to the business, who are supplied with work from the larger establishments? Yes; I have a man who takes out work, and who employs a number of boys under him.
1067. It is the custom, I believe, in all trades, for smaller mechanics to take out work in this way? Yes, particularly in the boot trade.
1068. Supposing £2,000 a week to be expended upon that branch of business, that would occupy more than a thousand persons of various descriptions, perhaps 1,500, supposing the wages to range from £2 a week to a few shillings for boys and girls? I think more than 2,000 a week.
1069. Do you think the price of leather goods would be considerably increased to the consumer? It has not been the case thus far.
1070. Do you think competition would bring the price to the present rate? Yes, and below that.
1071. You now can compete with imported goods? Yes, for instance, in men's kip bluchers, water-tights, and long heavy boots.
1072. Then the tendency would be, if you could increase your market, to get a greater profit, or to supply your customers at the present or a lower price? Yes, the tendency would be in that direction, and to make improvements in our manufactures. In fact, one manufacturer compels another to adopt improvements; thus, if my neighbour adopts certain improvements in machinery, I must follow his example, in order to compete with him.
1073. The tendency would be, as has been proved to be the case in America, that an import duty would positively be the means of supplying customers at a cheaper rate than before the imposition of the duty, after the manufacturer had once established himself? Yes.
1074. That, from your experience as a manufacturer, you would say is likely to be the case? Yes.
1075. *Mr. Donnelly.*] In what description of work can you compete with the importer? All heavy work—everything that takes a large amount of material and a small amount of labour; but in the finer descriptions of work we are not able to do so yet.
1076. Do you use a great deal of machinery in the manufacture of heavy work? In cutting the soles out, pricking the rivet-holes, &c. The men stand instead of sit.
1077. Can machinery be brought to facilitate the manufacture of the better or women's goods? Yes, we can make beautiful ladies' boots; in fact, I have sent some to the Melbourne Exhibition.
1078. You sent some leather also? Yes, patent leather.
1079. How is it you cannot manufacture ladies' boots, as well as heavy goods, to compete with the importer? Because they are more expensive to produce; there is a great deal of trouble with them, and we have to pay the workmen employed upon them higher wages.
1080. You cannot produce ladies' boots equal in quality to, and at the same price as, imported goods? Not yet.
1081. Then, in order to place you on one level in that particular branch of manufactures, you think an import duty should be placed on ladies' boots? It would have a tendency to introduce that manufacture sooner.
1082. Therefore the price of ladies' foreign boots would have to be raised a little, before you could compete with them? Yes.
1083. Of course that would make them dearer to the consumer? It is sure to have that effect at first.
1084. Do you think there is any prejudice among the colonists against colonial manufacturers? No, I think the people here are in favour of them; in the country districts, particularly, I think the people are rather prejudiced in favour of them.
1085. Then if boots of an equal quality can be manufactured at a price less than boots can be imported for, how can you account for the fact of a considerable quantity of boots being imported and purchased in the country? I do not know exactly how that is.
1086. I understand from your observations that you can manufacture boots equal in quality for a price below that at which they can be imported? Yes.
1087. How is it, under these circumstances, that a considerable quantity is imported? There is not a considerable quantity of that particular sort. I know that some English bluchers have had to be sent back because they could not be sold here; and I believe that if you went into a country store, and asked for a pair of English bluchers, you would have some trouble to find a pair.
1088. How do you account then for the figures in the Statistical Register, from which it appears that so many thousand pounds worth of goods are imported annually? They are ladies' boots, fine Wellingtons, and the finer descriptions of boots. My men are kept employed principally in making heavy work.
- 1089.

1089. You have already stated that the imposition of an import duty upon boots would have the effect of making them dearer? At first; but eventually it would make them cheaper. Mr. W. M. Alderson.
1090. Do you manufacture much in the way of mill-belting? Yes.
1091. Do you find that the quantity of vulcanized belting imported has in any way interfered with your manufacture? It has, to some extent; but the people who have tried it do not like it, and have come back to leather again. 20 Nov., 1886.
1092. I believe leather is superior for the interior work of a mill, but where it is exposed it is not so good? Yes.
1093. Do you think colonial leather is well adapted for that kind of work, and also for leather-work for pumps in mines? If properly manufactured; but there are a variety of manufactures. We sell a great quantity of mill-belting.
1094. Do you export any? To New Zealand and the neighbouring Colonies—not to any other part.
1095. Is the demand for it increasing or stationary? It is falling off, like everything else, latterly. It was increasing a few months back; but Russells are doing almost nothing now; and when the manufacture of machinery stops, the demand for mill-belting ceases.
1096. *Mr. Stewart.*] Do you think there is generally a greater want of employment now than there was at the time you gave evidence before the Committee four years ago? I think there is. I do not know about the want of employment—trade is worse now than it was then.
1097. You are aware that large Companies have reduced their number of workmen? Yes.
1098. Are you aware that the Corporation have reduced the number of their workmen by more than a hundred, within a few weeks? Yes, I know they have reduced the number; and I have heard that Russells were talking of shutting up altogether for a time.
1099. These facts prove that there is a large amount of labour not fully occupied? Yes; but I was very much astonished to hear, from a country gentleman, that they were short of labour in the interior.
1100. Are you aware that a petition was presented to the House, some twelve months ago, in which it was stated that more than a thousand men were moving about from place to place in the country, without employment? I think I saw that in the paper.
1101. That was an indication that they were not very short of labour at that time? I know there are many men out of employment in Sydney, on account of the complete stagnation of business.
1102. Supposing, in this particular branch of trade, an import duty of 20 per cent. were imposed, within a few weeks would not a number of people who are now unemployed be engaged in it? It would create a stimulus, no doubt, in various ways.
1103. I suppose, if there were activity in manufactures, others besides those belonging to the particular business would be employed, as clerks, and others? Yes, labouring men.
1104. It would include a variety of persons besides those brought up to the particular trade? Yes; a large manufacturer employs a number of clerks, labourers, carters, and others.
1105. If there were an increase in your manufactures, for instance, the employment afforded would not be limited to shoe-makers and saddlers? No, the benefit would extend; and if the people who obtained this employment were doing well, the advantage would extend to shop-keepers, and every other department of business.
1106. And the consumer, in a year or two, would be supplied at as low a rate as before the import duty? Certainly; but after all, the men we want to keep right are those in the interior—the farmer, the agriculturist.
1107. With reference to a question put to you just now, about the consumption of imported goods, do you not think one cause of their large consumption is the fact of their being presented at every shop and store before the consumer—If there were equal facilities to get colonial manufactures, do you not think they would be taken in preference to imported? They would always be taken in preference to imported. There is another thing to be borne in mind,—that a great quantity of English boots and shoes are sent here, are sold at a sacrifice, and are thus brought into unfair competition with ours. That is not a legitimate trade, but it is carried on to the ruin of some.
1108. Numbers have established a business here in that way, who have not paid for the stocks in their shops? Yes, and some there are who only buy when these goods are sold at a sacrifice, and they then make a good profit.
1109. The consumer is not much benefited? He is benefited so long as these goods last; he gets them below the legitimate price, but this is only at times when there are many failures in business.
1110. *Chairman.*] You have before said that this state of things would have a tendency to reduce the imports? Yes.
1111. But you do not look upon this as sufficiently certain to justify any person in investing capital in machinery? No. If there were a heavy duty upon an article—I will not call it a prohibitory duty, for I am opposed to prohibition, but a protective duty—it would check its import. When a man in England desires to export, he looks about for a country where the duties are lowest, as affording him the best market, because he is there better able to compete with the native manufacturer.
1112. *Mr. Stewart.*] 20 per cent. would not be a prohibitory duty for fine goods, but would merely enable the colonial manufacturer to compete with the importer? No. I am not much acquainted with these fine goods. If there were a large manufactory here, importation would go on for materials of various sorts.
1113. *Chairman.*] What are the materials you use in your manufacture, besides leather and tannin? Threads, rivets, and lasts, and all the saddlers' ironmongery, saddle-trees, buckles, spurs, and so forth. It will be a long time before these things can be manufactured here.

- Mr. W. M. Alderson. 1114. In the preparation of leather, you use a quantity of oil and lime? Yes, they are natural productions here.
- 20 Nov., 1866. 1115. Do you use animal oil? Fish oil; we generally get it upon the coast.
1116. *Mr. Donnelly.*] Do you not think, if an import duty were placed upon the articles you mention, such as rivets, saddle-trees, and so forth, that would give employment to a great number of people? It would have a tendency to introduce the manufacture of such things.
1117. Do you not think there are many now out of employment in the Colony, who are capable of making these things? Yes. Rivets are made by machinery, but the machinery could be brought out here.
1118. If a protective duty were to be placed upon goods, all branches of industry should be treated alike? Yes.
1119. I understand you, then, that an import duty should be placed upon rivets, for instance? Yes, I would not import them if I could make them here. When I commenced business, I imported all my iron lasts, and knives for cutting my soles out, but now I make them all here.
1120. You say there is a great stagnation in trade at the present time? Yes.
1121. Have you any idea of the causes of that stagnation? I think one of the causes has been over-speculation. We have also of late years had very bad crops, floods, drought, pleuro-pneumonia, scab, rust—all these things mixed up together have made a nice smash. I could not pretend to tell all the causes—he would be a clever fellow who could.
1122. We may assume, that, with the return of good seasons, this stagnation will diminish? Yes, I look forward to the next year as likely to be a great improvement upon the present.
1123. *Mr. Stewart.*] Can you form any idea how much money a man, assuming he was receiving £2 a week, would expend in tea, sugar, tobacco, spirits, and beer? It would depend upon the number in the families.
1124. Taking the average, do you not think it would amount to 2s. a week, or 5 per cent. upon their earnings. Rum, for instance, pays a duty of 10s. a gallon; a pint of rum would be 15d., that would not be much for a working man? I do not think many working men use as much.
1125. Tea and sugar pays duty—tobacco 2s. a pound—taking all these matters together, do you not think he pays at least 2s. a week? He pays the great bulk of the duty upon articles of that kind—I dare say it amounts to more than that.
1126. If 4s. a week is contributed by each working man, that would be equal to 10 per cent. upon his earnings of £2 a week, and would in fact be a tax upon the production of the Colony to that extent? I cannot hardly understand.
1127. Supposing a working man to consume articles that have paid to the revenue, to the extent of 4s. out of his week's earnings, that is a tax equal to 10 per cent. upon the amount already paid to the revenue—in fact, a duty upon the production? A tax upon the producer.
1128. Then, supposing an article to be manufactured costing £100, the workman having paid 4s. a week, or 10 per cent., out of his labour, to the revenue, that article would have paid 10 per cent. duty, indirectly? Yes.
1129. The revenue would have received 10 per cent? Yes, the workman has to pay it.
1130. *Mr. Donnelly.*] With respect to native youth, do you think the youth of the Colony are as capable, or more so, of learning a trade, as the youth of the old country? My experience is that they are very quick at learning—extremely so.
1131. On the whole, they are competent to turn out quite as good workmen? Decidedly—that is my experience.
1132. *Mr. Stewart.*] You have no difficulty in training youths to become good mechanics? No, you can train them to anything—there are of course good and bad—there are some you can make nothing of, but they are the exceptions.
1133. The rule is, that they are willing and able to learn a trade? Yes, and they are generally steady and not addicted to drink, and that is a great recommendation. They are fond of a day's sport, but generally sober.

TUESDAY, 27 NOVEMBER, 1866.

Present:—

MR. CUNNEEN,
MR. DONNELLY,
MR. EGAN,

MR. LUCAS,
MR. MACPHERSON,
MR. R. STEWART.

WILLIAM MACLEAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Robert Douglas called in and examined:—

- Mr. Robert Douglas. 1134. *Chairman.*] You are a tailor, are you not? I am.
- 27 Nov., 1866. 1135. Do you employ many men? Not very many—from five to seven hands.
1136. I understood you did a good deal, not only in making clothes to order, but in making up slops? No, that is not in my line—I make to order only.
1137. Are there any unemployed tailors in the town of Sydney? The trade fluctuates very much; sometimes there is a regular rush, and a great demand for men. That will last perhaps for a fortnight or three weeks at a time, and then there is a lull. In most of the large shops, where they keep a great number of men, although there are not many large shops

shops here, they generally keep twice as many men as they can fully employ; but the men prefer working for those shops for what they get, than for shops that pay less but give constant employ.

Mr. Robert
Douglas.

27 Nov., 1866.

1138. They are not fully employed? They are not.

1139. Do you know whether there is much distress among that class of people at present? I dare say there may be among the inferior workmen, but the best workmen, I think, can always earn fair wages. In consequence of the fluctuation of the trade, a great many men have left it. I have noticed, within the last twelve or thirteen years, during which time I have been here, that many of the best men have left the business altogether, and have gone elsewhere. Still, first-rate men get very good wages, but inferior workmen are paid very indifferently.

1140. You do not, I suppose, know anything about the employment of women in the making up of clothing? I know there are a great number of women employed here, and there could perhaps be ten times as many under other circumstances; but I think tailors are gradually displacing the slops. We could manufacture the whole of our slops here with the greatest ease. We have plenty of hands and plenty of machinery, so that we could manufacture the whole of our slops, even if we had a prohibitory duty. This would increase the work of the Colony, and thereby increase its population and its general prosperity.

1141. Without increasing the price? Without increasing the price. The competition between the manufacturers would be so great, that the consumer could obtain his slops as cheaply as he is getting them at present. Indeed, even now the competition in the trade has had the effect of leading many people here to prefer our own manufactures to English slops.

1142. Do you find that disposition extend to the use of woollen cloths of colonial manufacture—colonial tweeds—for clothing? They are used in slop clothing, but some people wear them on principle—not many.

1143. You think they are getting into use for slop clothing? Yes.

1144. If, as you supposed just now, the importation of slops was prohibited, do you think the fact of slop clothing being made up in this country would give an impetus to the colonial manufacture of tweeds? Decidedly it would, without a duty being placed upon English tweed at all.

1145. Women would be largely employed in the making up of slops? Yes, and machinery.

1146. Is machinery largely used in England in these slop establishments? Yes.

1147. Do you mean by machinery—sewing-machines? Yes.

1148. They have come into universal use even in this country? Yes, they have. We could manufacture the whole of the slops required for this Colony with the greatest ease, and I believe also without increasing the price of that commodity.

1149. You are aware that the import of the whole of the slops amounts to about £200,000? Yes.

1150. How much of that do you suppose represents the labour employed in the making up of those slops? I am not prepared to say.

1151. What number of people would that amount give employment to in making up only? It would give employment to a thousand at least, and they would afford employment to others to supply their wants.*

1152. Mr. Lucas.] Females are largely employed in making up slops, are they not? Yes, they are.

1153. It would be a source of occupation, and be a relief to many persons who have growing up daughters? Of course it would.

1154. There is a want of occupation for that class of people in this Colony? Yes, there is.

1155. There is no occupation for growing up girls except going out to service? Not that I know of, unless they have a trade in their hands.

1156. If the whole of the slops consumed in the country were made up here, a large number of these would be employed? Yes. In fact, it is almost a pity that we should be importing slops into the country at all—not that it affects any particular branch of trade, except as it affects the general prosperity of the Colony. The fact of so many being engaged in the manufacture of slops at the present time proves that many of the inhabitants of the Colony prefer colonial slops to English. The cost of importing these goods is a mere trifle. I was looking at an invoice of some goods this morning, and, with the exception of the *ad valorem* duty, the cost was little more than 3 per cent. This refers to goods in my own line.

1157. What is your opinion of the colonial tweed—is it a good article? Colonial tweeds wear very well, they are very serviceable, but the manufacturers have not arrived at such perfection as to be able to displace the English tweeds; they cannot get them up so clean, and of such stylish patterns. I do not know why it is, but in that particular branch of industry they do not equal the English manufacturer.

1158. Is it from the want of machinery or the want of workmen? They could get the best skilled workmen and machinery from other countries.

1159. Have you any apprentices? I have not. It is a very rare thing in this country to have apprentices. The ambition of a poor, but prudent, frugal man, in the old country, is to give his son a trade, believing that by so doing he gives him a fortune with which he can go through the world. In fact, people here are not settled down to regular branches of industry or trades.

1160. Do you think this arises from indifference on the part of parents or youths, or because they see no advantage likely to be derived from it? I think because there is not much advantage to be derived from it; they find and have found other occupations to answer their purpose,

* NOTE (on revision):—I believe that labour represents about one-sixth of the net amount of slops brought into the Colony, which I think would give employment to about 1,000 women and girls.

Mr. Robert Douglas.
27 Nov., 1866. purpose, because employment has been so precarious. In my own business, at the time of the gold diggings, the men, notwithstanding the heavy expenses of living, earned very little more than at the present time. The boys—the few I have seen here—are very smart, and learn their trade with remarkable rapidity.

1161. Do they learn as quickly as boys in England? They are sharper.

1162. Supposing you required an apprentice, do you think you could get one without much difficulty? I think so, but I have never tried. But there is one thing against it,—a great deal of the work here is done out of doors—many men prefer working out of doors. Now, in the old country, even in the very smallest shops, the men work on the premises, and in these shops apprentices are taken.

1163. The men take apprentices? No, the employers.

1164. Do you think the men take apprentices here? Very few.

1165. In fact, the masters do not seem to desire to take apprentices, and the emoluments to the workmen are so precarious that there is no inducement to the workmen to take them? There is no inducement to settle down to one employment just now.

1166. *Mr. Donnelly.*] Do you say that you can manufacture slops as cheaply and as good as they can be imported? I think the fact speaks for itself. If we are manufacturing slops here to a very large extent, I think that is a sufficient proof that they must be equally cheap in some respect, either as regards the quality of the article or of the make-up. They must be equivalent, if not superior, or else the storekeepers and others would not patronize them.

1167. Do you think it is necessary that there should be any legislative enactment, in order that the public should be induced to patronize the colonial manufacture? I do. I have studied the thing in its various phases, and I think this is the only country in the world where protection is not afforded to the productions of native industry.

1168. Do you not think it strange if, as you say, colonial slops can be made as cheap and as good as imported slops, that the latter should not be patronized? It does seem strange, but the same state of things exists with regard to boots and shoes.

1169. Is it your impression that there is no means of removing that unaccountable prejudice, except by making the foreign article a great deal dearer? So it appears at present; but wherever there is a demand for labour, labour will rush in, population will be increased both from within and from without, and the result will be increased production, and ultimately reduced prices.

1170. *Mr. Lucas.*] Is it not the fact, as a rule, that the tradesman himself gets a greater profit from the imported than from the colonially manufactured article, and that he therefore brings the former before his customers more frequently than the latter? They do, because they get a larger profit.

1171. Would not that circumstance supply the reason for the larger sale of imported goods? Of course. In the same way, slop tailors do not push the sale of colonial tweeds, from the simple fact that everybody knows the price; the retailer gets scarcely any profit, while the manufacturers have to cut it as fine as possible, in order to compete with the imported article.

1172. As a rule, the tradesmen keep back the colonial article, and recommend the imported, simply because they thereby get a larger profit? Of course I can only suppose, but I dare say that is the case. I believe it is, but I could not speak positively, not being in that trade.

1173. But in reality the imported article is not cheaper to the consumer, although the dealer gets a larger profit by its sale? Decidedly not; for the colonial manufacturers have not got into the system of manufacturing the very cheap article they produce in England, having all the appearance in pattern of first-class goods.

1174. Taking the quality into account, do you think the colonial manufactured article quite as cheap to the consumer as the imported? Cheaper, for the consumer is much safer in purchasing the colonial than the imported article; although the latter may seem to be a little finer and cheaper in price, the other will last much longer, and be cheaper in the end.

1175. In fact, our tweeds, as a rule, are made of good wool? Yes.

1176. While the imported is made out of shoddy? Yes.

1177. That is, old articles torn to pieces by machinery and remanufactured? Yes.

1178. And of course that is rotten, and will not wear? Yes; it is largely used in the lower priced cloths; and it is a most singular thing that, to the uninitiated, this appears to be finer than really good cloth made of new wool, so that not only the public, but also many of the trade are liable to be deceived.

1179. *Mr. Stewart.*] Your trade is chiefly with customers making clothes to order? Yes.

1180. In point of fact, then, any tariff or duty upon imports would not interfere with your customary trade? No, it would not affect me, except by adding to the prosperity of the country, and so far of myself and family.

1181. Any alteration of the tariff would not affect you, except as a member of the community? Not at all.

1182. You are aware that in slop working establishments a large amount of labour is given to women and children, boys and girls? Yes.

1183. These are people you can scarcely employ for customer work? No.

1184. Is it not material to the prosperity of the community that this inferior class of labour should have some employment? Decidedly.

1185. That would afford, you think, a large amount of employment to these people, without increasing the price to the consumer? Yes. From having given a great deal of thought to the subject, I am convinced it is a mistaken notion that the price would be increased to the consumer. It has been proved over and over again that, wherever there is a demand for labour, labour will rush in.

1186.

1186. And that would secure the consumer from an increased price, by inducing competition among the manufacturers? Yes. Mr. Robert Douglas.
1187. Supposing the £200,000 worth of slops now imported were reduced by one-half, and we had to supply colonially manufactured slops to the extent of £100,000, would not that give employment to at least a thousand persons? To more than that.* 27 Nov., 1866.
1188. In the sewing and making up? Yes.
1189. And in all probability, increase the consumption of colonial material? Yes.
1190. In this case, it is principally by females and youths that the work is done, is it not? Yes. Men do the finishing part of the work in some cases—in the superior slop work, to make button-holes, put collars on, and finish off.
1191. A large amount of labour that would be employed, is of a character that could not get employment in any regular customer working shop? Just so.
1192. Do you think, if an import duty of some moderate amount were put upon English tweeds, sufficient encouragement would be given to our manufacturers to induce them to make colonial tweeds equal in quality and appearance to English—I suppose we could get mechanical skill—It would be a mere matter of capital to induce capitalists to invest in this branch of enterprise? I dare say it might have that effect. There is a certain class of tweeds we cannot manufacture here at present; still, I do not see why there might not be a duty upon English tweeds, or, in this case, a bounty to the best colonial production, and stimulate the industry of the country in every way.

Mr. John J. Jones called in and examined:—

1193. *Chairman.* You are a tailor? Yes. Mr. John J. Jones.
1194. And you also make up a considerable quantity of slop clothing, do you not? Yes. 27 Nov., 1866.
1195. Are you also an importer of slops? No.
1196. Do you employ a considerable number of hands? I employ one or two men occasionally, but mostly women.
1197. Do you employ them in making up what is usually looked upon as tailors' work? Yes.
1198. Do you find any difficulty in getting a sufficient number of people to work for you? No difficulty, either of men or women.
1199. You could get any number you pleased, if you had the work for them? Yes.
1200. You sell these slop clothes so made up yourself? Yes, mostly my own make—I try to compete with the English slop clothing.
1201. Do you find you can sell slops of your own manufacture as cheaply as English imported slops? No, nothing near so cheap.
1202. Do you find that the fact of your clothing being necessarily dearer, prevents you from selling the same quantity of colonial as of imported manufactures? If I have to make a pair of trousers, I have to pay 4s. a yard for $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of tweed, that is, 10s. for the cloth only; and I can go to the wholesale stores and buy the same kind of trousers, of the same material, beautifully made up, at an invoice price of about 12s. 6d.
1203. What do you think the workmanship—the labour in making up a pair of trousers—is worth? We used generally to give a man 4s. for making a pair of tweed trousers; that was the lowest price, the general price was 6s.
1204. Women generally use sewing-machines? Yes.
1205. I suppose you can make them up cheaper now? I have to do that, to compete with imported slops, but it is impossible for me to make coats to compete with slop coats.
1206. What is meant by "apparel and slops" in the Statistical Returns? That includes gentlemen's slops as well as other articles.
1207. Does that include shirts? I do not know. At one time I kept seven men constantly employed in making up slops.
1208. And how many women? I employed no women then, for I got a good price for the clothing.
1209. Have you many applications for employment on the part of women? Yes, and to take apprentices, but I never think of taking apprentices.
1210. There are very few means of employment, I fancy, for women, in Sydney? No, it is a difficult thing to get employment.
1211. Do you think there are many of them out of employment? I do not know how many women would be found, but if you put in an advertisement for hands, a great many would apply, especially young women. A great many come to me wanting me to take them in; and there are a great many families in Sydney that I have put in the way of working at the sewing-machine.
1212. Do you think, if you had a demand for your articles of manufacture, you could find hands sufficient to increase the supply very largely? Yes. I have been making up colonial tweed ever since it has been manufactured in the Colony; and I have made up 200 or 300 pair of trousers, and have gone round to the various stores in the trade, trying to sell them, and could not get more than 11s. 6d. a pair for them.
1213. Do you think if, by any means, the import of slops were to be stopped, and consequently, the manufacture of slops in Sydney were to be increased, it would have the effect of creating an increased demand for colonial tweeds? Yes, I think if a duty were put upon slops it would have that effect. I make up as much colonial tweed as any one.
1214. If you had the command of the market, and could sell as many slops as you could manufacture, you would use up more colonial tweed than you do now? Yes; but few drapers will sell colonial tweed. 1215.

* NOTE (on revision):—I intend this answer for the whole of the slops brought into the country, since I have considered the matter.

- Mr. John J. 1215. *Mr. Macpherson.*] Do you not make up English tweed? Yes, I make them up too.
 Jones. 1216. *Chairman.*] Can you make them up cheaper? I sell colonial for 18s. 6d., but I generally charge from 16s. to 18s. for English; it is a decent material.
 27 Nov., 1866. 1217. It looks better? Yes.
 1218. *Mr. Stewart.*] There is a lower class of tweed imported? Yes.
 1219. That you do not make up? No; we make up the best.
 1220. Have you any idea what amount of labour in the way of making up is represented by this £200,000 worth of slops? No, I have never gone into the matter. I know a tailor, a very good workman, who went away from Sydney the other day, who told me that he was asked by a tradesman what he would charge to make him a good frock coat; he said £4. The tradesman thought it too dear, and went to Cohen's and bought a coat there for £3.
 1221. An imported coat? Yes.
 1222. What would be the value of the cloth in a coat of that kind that could be bought here for £3, supposing you bought cloth similar to that, or, if it were possible, of the very web of which the cloth is made? About £2 10s. for good cloth and trimmings, and I could not get a good workman to make it under 28s.
 1223. *Chairman.*] Do you know anything of the slop business in England? No.
 1224. There are some slop manufacturers besides yourself in a considerable way of business in Sydney, are there not? There are one or two parties who are trying it, but I do not know whether they have succeeded. I know a very good tradesman, a tailor, who is making up slops for the stores; he was forced to turn his hand to it because he could not get on at his regular business, and he has to use the machine in order to produce trousers at the price the storekeepers are willing to give for them.
 1225. I suppose it is principally women who are employed in making up slops? Yes.
 1226. *Mr. Lucas.*] You say that imported slops are sold at a less price than colonial—do you think they are really cheaper to the consumer than colonial slops? Good slops are, if you give a good price for them.
 1227. I am speaking of these slops that are being sold at a lower price than colonial slops; are they cheaper to the consumer—do they wear so long? I do not think they are cheaper.
 1228. Will they wear so long? I do not think they would wear like colonial tweed.
 1229. Is it not the fact that the shopkeeper makes a larger profit from the sale of imported than of colonial slops? Double.
 1230. Therefore they generally bring them before their customers, and recommend them in preference to the colonial goods? Yes. I could not sell colonial tweed to a shopkeeper, unless he had an order for them. They only send to my shop when they cannot get off the English goods.
 1231. You say you never think of taking apprentices? No. I used to do so.
 1232. Do you find the colonial youth as apt to learn the trade as the youth of the old country? I had three who stopped; the rest got tired of it—became disgusted with the trade.
 1233. Were the three who stopped good tradesmen? Not first-rate.
 1234. You say the others became disgusted with the trade—Was that because they saw no prospect of earning a living at it? Yes. One young man went to the carpenters' business, another to butchering, and the third went to Windsor—I do not know what business he went to.
 1235. Do you think you would have any difficulty in getting apprentices, if you could take them? No, none whatever.
 1236. Have you frequently inquiries made, from parents, guardians, and others, and other parties, whether you are willing to take youths as apprentices? Yes.
 1237. And you refuse? Yes. I have a large family myself, and I have not known what to do with them.
 1238. Have you any sons growing up? Yes; I have one in the mounted police.
 1239. Did you bind him to a trade? Yes; he was bound to the ruling and bookbinding, but he could get nothing to do, and was forced to leave it and go into the police.
 1240. Do you not think it is difficult for persons having families, to get employment for their sons and daughters? Yes, very difficult.
 1241. Have you any youths in your family fit to go to a trade now? Yes. I have sent one to Kiama, to the shoemaking, and there is one young man at home, who cannot get employment.
 1242. You cannot find anything for him to do? No. Another I sent to Queensland, shepherding.
 1243. This young man you have at home, did he learn your own business? Yes, and he has been up at Armidale for some time, at a general store—drapery and slops.
 1244. You think anything better than working at a trade? It is a trade to him, if he could get employment.
 1245. As a storekeeper? Yes.
 1246. You think anything is better than being a skilled labourer, such as a carpenter? It would have been better for him if he had had a trade.
 1247. *Mr. Macpherson.*] I think you say the cost of a pair of colonial tweed trousers would be 2½ yards of tweed at 4s.; and the cost of making, 4s.? I was speaking of English tweed when I said 4s.
 1248. You say that the cost of making a pair of trousers of that kind, at its lowest rate, would be 14s., that is, 10s. for the cloth and 4s. for the journeyman's wages? Yes.
 1249. Did I understand you to say that similar trousers could be obtained for 12s. 6d. wholesale or retail? Wholesale.
 1250. What would be the retail price in a shop? They would charge about 18s. or 18s. 6d. for imported.

1251. I presume, about the same price as charged for colonial-made trousers? No; I make them up and sell them at 13s. 6d. Mr. John J. Jones.
1252. I understood you to tell us that they cost 14s. 6d.? That is for English tweed.
1253. I am speaking of English tweed made up in the Colony? They sell them from 16s. 6d. to 18s. 27 Nov., 1866.
1254. Leaving a margin of only about half a crown profit? That is all.
1255. Can you account for its being possible for the wholesale price of the same articles to be 12s. 6d., when you cannot make them up for less than 14s.? That has puzzled me to understand, but I think it must be in consequence of the manufacturer of the imported article getting the profit upon the cloth as well as the making up of the article.
1256. How long does it take a person to make a pair of trousers? It spoils a day.
1257. Then the rate is about 4s. a day? Yes.
1258. Have you any idea of the rates received by tradesmen of that kind at home? It all depends upon the shop they work for.
1259. At an average shop would they not receive more than 4s. a day? I don't think they get 4s. a day in the slack time, although they may get more in the busy season.
1260. Should you not imagine that these slop trousers are in a great measure made by machinery of some kind? Yes, the greater portion of them are now made by machine.
1261. I suppose the labour of one man with a machine is twice or three times as much as the labour of a man without the machine? Yes; a man with a machine can do two men's work.
1262. Could we not compete with the English manufacturer, by extensively employing the same machinery? No, on account of the material being so much dearer here.
1263. Do you think if there were a sufficient demand for the cloth, the price of that would come down—It is evident that the difference between 12s. 6d. and 14s. cannot be upon the labour, but must be upon the cloth? We ought to get that cloth for 3s.
1264. Then, in point of fact, it is the high price of cloth that is the critical difficulty of the colonial manufacturer, in competing with the English? Yes; the colonial tweeds may be far superior in strength, but they have not the appearance of the English tweeds—they are not finished off so well.
1265. When you say you desire a duty to be put upon slops, you mean made-up slops? Yes.
1266. You do not mean upon cloth? No.
1267. You would allow cloth to come in free, but would put a duty upon slops made up? Yes; that would be to the benefit of the tradesman. I have not entered into the thing, but I should say it would give employment to a great many persons.
1268. As regards colonial and imported tweeds of the same goodness, what do you consider is about the difference between the selling value of these two, or do they sell at about the same price? They come to about the same price. The colonial tweed is superior in wear and strength, but not in appearance.
1269. Then, in point of fact, the main profits made by the importer are upon the cloth, and not upon the slops? There is a great profit upon both.
1270. Still, the larger is upon the cloth than upon the slops? No; the fact is, they can make them up so cheaply in England. They get a good profit on both, no doubt.
1271. I think you said some one desired to have a coat made by you, and that you asked him 80s. for it, when he, thinking the price too high, bought an imported coat for 60s.—Was the coat for which he gave 60s. as good as that for which you asked 80s.? I dare say he got as good looking a coat for the money. I could not have made the coat for less than £4 10s., but it was a journeyman who offered to make it for £4.
1272. Do I understand you to say that you could not have made for less than £4 10s. a coat which he could buy for 60s.? In appearance the same.
1273. What I mean is, could you not make, for less than £4 10s., a coat similar to one that could be bought in a large slop shop for £3? I have looked at coats, and wondered how they could be made for the money.
1274. *Mr. Lucas.* In answering Mr. Macpherson's question in reference to putting a duty upon imported cloth, I understood you to say you think the made-up article should be taxed, and that the cloth should come free? Yes, but I do not profess to be up in these things.
1275. That would be a benefit to the tailor, would it not? Yes, and would lead to the employment of tradesmen.
1276. Upon the same principle, if a duty were levied upon cloth, I suppose it would induce capitalists to invest more in its manufacture; that would bring colonial cloth largely into consumption, and competition would bring down the price until it would be equally as cheap as the cloth used in the made-up article? Yes, it would come to the same thing.
1277. With reference to the coat you have alluded to—Do you think a slop coat bought in a shop for £3 would be equal to one you could supply for £4 10s.? I believe it would.
1278. The difference in the price would be in the profit upon the cloth? Upon the cloth, the trimmings, and the making up. The cloth we have to pay 18s. for, they would pay 10s. 6d.
1279. The importer would have the same profit upon the cloth that he would have upon the made-up article? Yes, but one party imports cloths and another slops.
1280. A great quantity of cloth imported is made from what is called shoddy, is it not—old material pulled to pieces by machinery and remanufactured? That is only very common stuff.
1281. Is it not also used in the manufacture of some very fine cloths—does it not give a smoother finish than if the cloth were made entirely of good wool? I have heard men who understand the business say it has a better finish, but you can detect it on the wrong side.
1282. It is not half as good? No.

- Mr. John J. Jones.
27 Nov., 1866.
1283. *Mr. Macpherson.*] How can you detect it on the wrong side? A weaver told me that if you wetted and scraped it, it would all crumble away.
1284. With reference to the durability of imported tweeds—these tweeds that cost you 4s. a yard—do you think they wear better than colonial tweeds? They wear very well.
1285. Better than colonial tweeds? Not better. The colonial tweeds are used for the trousers of working men, and will endure hardship; the others are for Sunday wear.
1286. You say you have made trousers from imported tweed for 14s.?
1287. What do you charge for colonial tweeds? I make them up for 16s. and shrink them, and for 14s. without shrinking.
1288. What is the difference of cost between colonial tweed trousers and imported, either shrunk or not shrunk—would you sell them both at the same price? I do not do much in imported tweed trousers. The English tweeds cost me most.
1289. By how much? The price differs according to the quality—sometimes 4d., sometimes 6d., sometimes 1s. more—the price varies from 4s. 3d. to 6s.
1290. Could you make colonial tweed trousers 2s. a pair cheaper than imported, and have the same profit for yourself? No, I could not make English tweed trousers as cheap as colonial.
1291. What would be the difference in the cost to you? It might be 1s. 6d. or 2s. 6d.
1292. But the colonial would be as good, and wear as long as the imported? Yes.
1293. *Mr. Stewart.*] Supposing an increased demand for your goods, you would have no difficulty in getting a supply of labour to double your trade? I could go in as a manufacturer to make them.
1294. To treble the present amount? Yes.
1295. Could you in that case reduce the price, and get a good living profit? Yes. I have made up hundreds of pairs, and offered them to the wholesale stores for 11s. 6d. a pair, and they have offered me 9s. for them.
1296. Do you account for that by the storekeepers having a full supply of imported goods? Yes; the profit upon colonial goods is not large enough for them.
1297. I suppose in these cases they have their goods from the merchants, and obtain a large credit? I suppose they do—I do not know.
1298. While you expect to be paid ready money, as you have to pay wages every week? Yes.
1299. Supposing an import duty of 2s. 6d. per pair were put upon these trousers you have seen invoiced at 12s. 6d., could you then compete with the imported goods—an import duty of 20 per cent.? If tweed were made here that would look as well as English tweed, we might then compete, but the colonial tweed has a rough appearance, which makes it look inferior, while it is really superior.
1300. Could not the tweed manufacturer here produce a similar article to the English, if his trade were increased so as to enable him to get machinery? I should think he ought.
1301. His increased trade would improve the quality of his manufacture? Yes.
1302. Increased trade would also enable you to sell at a lower price? Yes. Our tweed wants to be improved in appearance.
1303. Are you aware that that improved appearance is caused by the use of shoddy? It is not the case with light summer tweeds that go into the washtub every week—they are of good material.
1304. You are aware that there are imported tweeds sold here as low as 2s. 6d. a yard? Yes, made (as we say) of pigs' wool and treacle.
1305. These are made up into slops that look well to the eye? Yes, there are plenty sold at 2s. a yard.
1306. These are inferior in point of material? I never deal in anything of that kind.
1307. Do you think there are a number of women and children out of employment? A great number.
1308. Many of these might be employed in your business? Yes, and tailors—tailors are actually half-starving; they get a job now and then, but it is with great difficulty they get a living at all.
1309. Are they worse off now than they were some years back? Yes, and they are getting worse every week.
1310. You were here when the gold diggings commenced in 1851? Yes.
1311. Is the state of trade worse now than it was then and previously? Yes; I could then employ seven men in making up colonial clothing, and give the same price for the material.
1312. The workmen are worse off—getting less pay, and the employers are getting less trade? Yes. I had a workman, as good a tradesman as any in the town, and he could not get a job once a fortnight; he was obliged to leave, and went to Maitland.
1313. Supposing importation were checked to some extent, the labour here would be employed to make good the deficiency? Yes, I think it would be worth the trial.
1314. Do you think the want of employment leads many of these boys about the streets into bad practices? Yes.
1315. Do you not think they would be made better members of society if they were brought up to some regular employment? Yes, if there were employment for them, but parents do not know what to put them to.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE UNEMPLOYED.
(PETITION—WORKING MEN AND OTHERS CITY OF SYDNEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 19 December, 1866.

To the Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Working Men and others of the City of Sydney, in meeting assembled.

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

1stly. That there are at the present time a great number of skilled and unskilled workmen unable to procure employment at their different trades, callings, or any vocation whatever, they being completely thrown out of employment, and are compelled to remain so through the excessive importations of manufactured goods.

2ndly. That your Petitioners view with alarm the fact that there is no trade or calling to which the rising youths can be put to learn, from the fact that men of capital are completely prevented from starting manufactories by the excessive importation of all kinds of goods.

3rdly. That the distress is not confined to the male portion of the community, but is shared to a much greater extent by the females, there being virtually no employment for them in the Colony.

4thly. That your Petitioners have read with satisfaction the Report of your Honorable Select Committee on the Unemployed, laid upon the Table of your Honorable House by W. Macleay, Esq., and earnestly pray that your Honorable House will see fit to adopt the same.

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

Signed, on behalf and by authority of the Meeting, by the Chairman,

WALTER RENNY.

Masonic Hall, 13th day of December, 1866.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

(PETITION—RESIDENTS OF WEST SYDNEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 19 December, 1866.

To the Hon. Members of Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition from a Public Meeting of Residents of West Sydney, in meeting assembled,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

1st. That your Petitioners feel seriously alarmed at the great amount of distress existing in the City of Sydney and Suburbs.

2nd. That your Petitioners have learned, with great satisfaction, the recommendation contained in your Hon. Select Committee's Report on the Unemployed, and earnestly pray that your Hon. House will adopt the same.

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

Signed, on behalf of the meeting, by the Chairman,

OWEN J. CARAHER.

Sydney, 12th day of December, 1866.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

(PETITION—CITIZENS OF SYDNEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 19 December, 1866.

To the Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Citizens of Sydney,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

First.—That your Petitioners learn with alarm the great amount of distress existing among all classes in the Colony of New South Wales.

Second.—That your Petitioners have read with satisfaction the Report of your Hon. Select Committee on the Unemployed; and earnestly pray your Hon. House will adopt the same.

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

[Here follow 2,930 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

(PETITION—FEMALE CITIZENS OF SYDNEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 19 December, 1866.

To the Honorable Members of Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Female Citizens of Sydney,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

First.—That your Petitioners learn with alarm the great amount of distress existing among all classes of Females in the Colony of New South Wales.

Secondly.—That your Petitioners have read with satisfaction the Report of your Hon. Select Committee on the Unemployed, and earnestly pray your Hon. House will adopt the same.

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

[Here follow 707 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

(PETITION—INHABITANTS OF PARRAMATTA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 21 December, 1866.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in
Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Parramatta and its
neighbourhood,—

SHewETH :—

That there are at the present time a great number of skilled and unskilled workmen unable to procure employment at their different trades and avocations, they being completely thrown out of employment, and are compelled to remain so through the excessive importation of manufactured goods.

That your Petitioners view with alarm the fact that there is no trade or calling to which the rising youths can be put to learn, from the fact that men of capital are completely prevented from starting manufactories by the excessive importation of all kind of goods.

That the distress is not confined to the male portion of the community, but is shared to a much larger extent by the females, there being virtually no employment for them in the Colony.

That your Petitioners have read with satisfaction the Report of the Select Committee of your Honorable House on the Unemployed, laid upon the Table of your Honorable House by W. Macleay, Esquire, and earnestly pray that your Honorable House will adopt the same.

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

[*Here follow 86 Signatures.*]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. B. H. M'CANN, DECEASED.

(PETITION—INHABITANTS, TOWN AND DISTRICT OF GOULBURN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 14 August, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Town and District of Goulburn,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That, on the 21st October, 1864, Mr. B. H. M'Cann, Inspector of National Schools for the Southern District, and formerly of the Western District, while crossing the Wollondilly River in the execution of his duty, was drowned, and that by this accident his widow and four young children were left entirely destitute of the means of support.

That the late Mr. B. H. M'Cann was employed in the service of the Board of National Education as Teacher, Organizing Master, and Inspector, for a period of nearly ten years.

That in consequence of the Officers of the National Board of Education not being permitted to avail themselves of the provisions of the Superannuation Act, the widow of the late Mr. B. H. M'Cann could not obtain assistance from that source; nor can the Commissioners of National Education make a sufficient permanent provision.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to adopt such measures as your Honorable House shall deem most advisable, to recognize the services of the late Mr. B. H. M'Cann in the cause of Education, and to grant relief to his widow and children.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 57 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEWIS RYMER.

(PETITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 11 September, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of Lewis Rymer, of Three Rivers,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That your Petitioner, having purchased, at a Crown Land Sale at Molong, on the 8th day of February, 1862, an allotment of land, consisting of two roads, situate at Murga, in the county of Ashburnham—the said allotment being lot B, allotment No. 2 of section No. 1, the said allotment was occupied by him on the 12th February, 1862. He, Petitioner, thereupon built a house containing nine rooms; also, a kitchen, stabling, and out-offices, required for an Inn, at a cost of about £500. He held a publican's license for the same for a term of fifteen months, when he was forcibly dispossessed by Denis Henrehan, on a writ of ejectment issued from the Supreme Court, on the said Denis Henreghan representing the said allotment to be his.

The said allotment occupied by Petitioner was the one having the Surveyor's pegs, and numbered to correspond with the purchase receipt. Shortly after occupying it, he heard there was some error or difference in the position of the allotment as pegged and on the map.

He, your Petitioner, immediately wrote to the Surveyor General, and at once sent to the District Surveyor, to inquire into the matter. He, the Surveyor, on examining the pegs, told Petitioner he was quite right, and that he could continue his building, which he did. Denis Henreghan claims all the said allotment, through its being (incorrectly) marked on the map, to correspond with an allotment purchased by him in another section; and got a writ of ejectment against Petitioner, on which he, the said Denis Henrehan, turned your Petitioner and his wife and eight children out, and took possession of the land, house, and premises. Previous to his (Denis Henreghan's) so doing, your Petitioner was doing a lucrative business, out of which he was put out of, and obliged to go to do labouring work to support himself and his large family, through the error of a Government Officer, the District Surveyor.

Your Petitioner several times applied, in the usual form, to the Surveyor General, and also to the Minister of Lands, for his Deed of Grant, and he applied personally to both officers in the month of August, 1863. The reply to them received was, that he, your Petitioner, put himself to undue, unnecessary trouble and expense; that there was a mistake in the allotment, and that it would be rectified as soon as possible.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Honorable House will take the above premises into your humble consideration, and grant such relief as your Honorable House may deem fit.

And your Petitioner will ever pray.

LEWIS RYMER.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MICHAEL TIERNAN.

(PETITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 12 September, 1866.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of Michael Tiernan, of Corowa, in the Colony of New South Wales,
late Gaoler of the Gaol at Albury in the said Colony,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That in the month of January, 1862, your Petitioner was appointed Gaoler of the Gaol at Albury, and continued in the said office for a period of about three years and a half.

That during this time your Petitioner in all respects carried out, to the best of his judgment and ability, the regulations of the prison; but having been interfered with most seriously in the discharge of his duty by the Visiting Justice, your Petitioner complained of his conduct to the Sheriff, who caused an inquiry to be made into the matter, by the Bench of Magistrates at Albury.

That, at such investigation, the charges your Petitioner made against the Visiting Justice were not denied, but admitted by him; but under the circumstances, the Bench recommended your Petitioner's removal to another Gaol, in compliance with a request he had previously made, on the second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, to the Sheriff of the Colony.

That five months after the said investigation, your Petitioner was dismissed from his office, notwithstanding the recommendation of the said Bench of Magistrates.

That your Petitioner begs most respectfully to refer your Honorable House to the correspondence and other documents now in the possession of the officers of the Government relative to his case, when it will be seen that your Petitioner has had on several occasions to make complaints of one of the Warders in the Gaol, which complaints were always dealt with by the Visiting Justice favourable to the Warder. It will also be seen that both the Warder and the Visiting Justice specially favoured a prisoner then in the Gaol for forgery, a man noted for his refractory conduct whilst there, and who had suffered previous punishment. As soon as the sentence of this man expired, he travelled through this Colony and Victoria, committing forgeries until he has been again arrested.

That your Petitioner feels that his dismissal from office was an arbitrary proceeding, perhaps arising from a misunderstanding of the matters in dispute, which, whilst calling for a removal of either the Visiting Justice or himself, did not require the dismissal of your Petitioner from the Public Service; and your Petitioner is confident that an inquiry into the case will ensure him justice, and reinstate him in a position of public trust.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Honorable House will please make an inquiry into the case of your Petitioner, and grant him such relief as to your Honorable House may seem meet.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

MICHAEL TIERNAN.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

JAMES GIBSON.

(PETITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 12 September, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

THIS PETITION HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That Senior Sergeant James Gibson joined the Police Force of this Colony on the 1st August, 1847, and that he was discharged on the 12th January, 1865, from ill health and infirmities of age, and that the Police Reward Fund Board granted him an allowance of 4s. 9d. per day, less the amount of his military pension of 2s. per day.

Your Petitioner begs to inform your Honorable House that he has petitioned the Police Reward Fund Board for his superannuation allowance as a Senior Sergeant of Police, and that he received an answer that his case had been reconsidered, and that they had not seen fit to disturb the former decision arrived at in his case.

Your Petitioner begs to inform your Honorable House that he has served seventeen years in the Police Force, as Chief Constable and Senior Sergeant, and during that period he received his full pay, as well as his military pension, and that there is no precedent to show that he should get a reduced superannuation allowance on account of his being a military pensioner, but the contrary; for all the military men employed in the Police Force received their full retiring allowance, in addition to their military pensions.

Your Petitioner begs to inform your Honorable House, that since the Police Fund was formed for superannuating discharged members of the Force, two per cent. was stopped out of his pay, and therefore, on account of his contributing to the Fund for more than fifteen years, your Petitioner considers himself justly entitled to a full retiring allowance out of the said Fund.

In conclusion, your Petitioner respectfully begs to inform your Honorable House that he has served twenty-four years in Her Majesty's Service, and seventeen years in the Police Force, and that he is now unable to labour to support himself and family—he therefore begs that your Honorable House will take the prayer of the Petitioner into consideration; and your Petitioner will, as in duty bound, ever pray, &c., &c.

JAMES GIBSON.

Sydney, 11th September, 1866.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

JANE HILLOCK.
(PETITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 12 September, 1866.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in
Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Jane Hillock,—

RESPECTFULLY SLEWETH :—

That your Petitioner was appointed by His Honor Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice, to the situation of Court Keeper of the Court House at Darlinghurst, in January, 1851, which appointment she held up to March, 1863—a period of above twelve years.

That during the time of your Petitioner's said service, no fault was found with her, as she faithfully performed her duties to the satisfaction of Their Honors the Judges, the Members of the Bar, and gentlemen of the legal profession.

That, on two occasions, your Petitioner was the means of preventing the escape of prisoners. On the first occasion there were fourteen prisoners, who had got through Gaol gate into the subterraneous passage, by unscrewing the lock off the gate; and on the second, when seventeen men effected an entrance through the Gaol wall into the Court House Yard, and it was in consequence of your Petitioner immediately reporting the same at the Gaol gate they were recaptured.

That your Petitioner was removed from her situation in March, 1863, since which time she has been, through her delicate state of health induced by the arduous nature of her duties during such a long period, unable to earn a livelihood.

That your Petitioner can produce ample testimonials from every gentleman of the legal profession attending the Court, as to her care and strict attention to her duties.

And your Petitioner humbly hopes that your Honorable House will take her case into your favourable consideration, and grant her such relief as to your Honorable House shall seem fit.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JANE HILLOCK

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REVEREND DENIS M'GUINN.

(CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO HIS STIPEND.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1866.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 18 September, 1866, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ All Correspondence that has taken place between the
“ Reverend Denis M'Guinn, Roman Catholic Minister of
“ Carcoar, and the Government, relative to his Stipend.”

(*Mr. Stimpson.*)

SCHEDULE.

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REVEREND DENIS M'GUINN.

No. 1.

THE REVEREND D. M'GUINN to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

• Qy. October.

Sydney, 24th *November, 1865.

SIR,

The State Aid Prohibition Bill, introduced by you into Parliament some time ago, secured, as you are aware, their Stipends to all the recipients in the Colony. I had been then in receipt of a salary, and for some twelve years previously; and yet, some how or other, I had been deprived of it.

I therefore take the liberty of submitting the case to your consideration, in the hopes that you will apply a remedy to this omission of my name from the list of recipients; and it is for you to consider how far it is fair or just that I should be thus deprived of my Stipend, after all I did in putting down bushranging, and restoring peace and order in the disturbed districts of the West, and thus perhaps saving to the Colony some thousands of pounds which might be otherwise required in restoring peace to the Country.

I am &c.,

D. M'GUINN.

INFORM that, at the recommendation of the Archbishop, the Revd. Father Woolfrey was appointed in his room, on the 5th November, 1862, after which date his name was removed from the list of Roman Catholic Clergymen paid out of Schedule C.

C.C.

20 Nov., 1865.

No. 2.

THE UNDER SECRETARY to THE REVEREND D. M'GUINN.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 21st November, 1865.

REVEREND SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, expressing a hope that your name may be restored to the list of Clergymen receiving Stipends under the Church Act, and to state in reply, that, at the recommendation of the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Revd. H. N. Woolfrey was appointed in your room, on the 5th November, 1862, after which date your name was removed from the list of Roman Catholic Clergymen paid out of Schedule C.

I have &c.,

W. OWEN.

No. 3.

THE REVEREND D. M'GUINN to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

In compliance with your request I have to inform you, or rather remind you, that the "State Aid Prohibition Act," introduced by you into Parliament some three years ago, secured, or was intended to secure, their Stipends to all the Clergymen in the Colony, who at the time were in receipt of them, while they remained in the Colony officiating under lawful authority.

2nd. I have to inform you, that I had been at the time of the introduction of the Bill in question in receipt of a salary, and had been so since my arrival in the Colony, in the year 1852, and have been during that period until the present officiating under lawful authority; and yet, for some cause or other unknown to me, I have not received a shilling of that salary for the last three years, and His Grace the Archbishop stated to me at one time that he did not deprive me of it.

3rd. I have further to state that I had not been a day absent from the Colony during the above period, nor did I ever contemplate leaving it, except by permission which, however, I never asked.

I

REVEREND DENIS M'GUINN.

3

I therefore beg to submit my case to your consideration, hoping that you will remedy this mistake, by extending the benefit of your own Act to me as well as to the other Clergymen of the Colony, or else that three years' salary due to me may be refunded to me.

Leaving the justice of my case in your hands,—

I remain, &c.,

D. M'GUINN.

Sydney, December 4, 1865.

SEND this correspondence, including 65/5245, with a copy of the reply, to the Vicar General, and say I shall be glad to be favored with any observations he may desire to offer upon the Revd. Mr. M'Guinn's complaint.

C.C.

5 December, 1865.

No. 4.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE VERY REVD. S. J. A. SHEEHY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 6 December, 1865.

VERY REVEREND SIR,

In transmitting to you the enclosed letter from the Revd. D. M'Guinn, expressing a hope that his name may be restored to the list of clergymen receiving Stipends under the Constitution Act, together with his further communication of the 4th instant, on the same subject, and a copy of the reply from this office to the former letter,— I am directed to state that the Colonial Secretary will be glad to be favored with any observations you may desire to offer upon Mr. M'Guinn's complaint.

I have &c.,

W. VALLACK.

No. 5.

THE VERY REVD. S. J. A. SHEEHY to THE ACTING UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Vicar General's Office,

December 8th, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, inviting, by direction of the Honorable the Chief Secretary, any observations which it might be desired to offer to him, upon the Rev. D. M'Guinn's complaint, as stated in his letters of the 24th October and the 4th December last, of which letters you do me the favor to enclose copies.

On the part of His Grace the Archbishop, I have to offer in reply only this statement—that he considers Mr. Owen's answer of the 21st November to the Rev. D. M'Guinn perfectly sufficient and satisfactory.

For the rest, Mr. M'Guinn was removed from Wellington on the 5th November, 1862, to another district, and that district had no State Aid attached to it. This was done in the exercise of the ordinary discretion belonging to the office of a "Head of Denomination"; it does not of itself imply any censure upon a Clergyman so removed, nor does it, in our Catholic discipline regarding missionary priests, give a Clergyman so removed the slightest ground of complaint against his Bishop. Mr. M'Guinn may perhaps consider himself to have suffered in consequence of the abolition of State Aid, but, with respect to his removal from one district to another, there is nothing that need seem to him unaccountable in the acts of his Ecclesiastical Superiors.

I have, &c.,

S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.

I do not understand that Mr. M'Guinn complains, nor do I admit that he has any right to complain, of removal from one district to another; but that, having been for many years a salaried Clergyman paid out of the Schedule C., he was removed without cause from that district—nor is the question of the abolition of State Aid in any respect mixed up with it.

C.C.

9 December, 1866.

No. 6,

No. 6.

THE ACTING UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE VERY REVD. S. J. A. SHEEHY.
(104.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 13 December, 1865.

VERY REVEREND SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, containing your observations on the complaint of the Revd. D. M'Guinn, and to observe in reply, that the Colonial Secretary does not understand that Mr. M'Guinn complains, nor does he admit that that gentleman would have any right to complain, of removal from one district to another. The complaint of Mr. M'Guinn appears to be, that having been for many years placed on the list of Clergymen receiving a Stipend under the Schedule to the Constitution Act, he was without cause removed from that list.

2. It does not appear that the question of the abolition of State Aid is in any way mixed up with the matter.

I have, &c.,
W. OWEN.

No. 7.

THE REVEREND D. M'GUINN to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
To His Excellency Sir John Young, Governor in Chief, &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

Your Excellency will no doubt recollect that, some three years ago, Mr. Cowper, then Premier, introduced a Bill into Parliament abolishing State Aid to Religion. That Bill however secured, or purported to secure, their salaries to all Clergymen who were the recipients at the time.

I amongst the rest was in receipt of State Aid since my arrival in the Colony in 1852, from which time up to the present I have been officiating under lawful authority.

However, from some cause or other unknown to me, my name, whether accidentally or otherwise I know not, had been omitted from the lists of recipients. I had a personal interview with Mr. Cowper some few months since in Sydney, and, after admitting that a gross act of injustice had been done to me, he promised that he would inquire into the case and remedy it.

However, I received a letter from him lately stating that he was now out of office, and that his successors in the Government should deal with it.

I am not personally acquainted with the present head of the Government, and it seemed to me that I might take the liberty of stating my case to your Excellency. For it is well known that the Home Government would never sanction any Bill that would not do full justice to those Clergymen who came to the Colony on the faith that their salaries would be secured to them.

I therefore appeal to your Excellency, as Her Majesty's Representative, for redress in this case, and hope you will suggest to the present Premier the necessity of restoring me my salary which the law guaranteed.

I must take to myself the credit of doing something in the way of suppressing bushranging in this part of the Colony, and thus saving the property, and in all probability the lives, of many; and I think it is a poor reward for my services in the cause of law and order to be deprived of the small salary allowed me by law.

Apologising for troubling Your Excellency in this case, and hoping Your Excellency will see justice done to me, I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect,—

Your Excellency's
Most obedt. servt.
D. M'GUINN,
R.C.C., Carcoar.

Carcoar, 22 February, 1866.

26 February, 1866.

ACKNOWLEDGE receipt, and say I have referred the matter to the Colonial Secretary. Mr. Parkes will have the goodness to inquire into the merits of the case.—J.Y.

No. 8.

COPY OF MINUTE BY THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

I HAVE looked through the papers in the case of the Revd. D. M'Guinn. The facts appear to be very simple:—Previous to November 1862, Mr. M'Guinn was stationed by his Ecclesiastical Superiors in a district to which a Stipend was attached, from the funds provided under Schedule C.; but, on the 5th of that month, he was removed by the authorities of the Catholic Church to another district to which no such Stipend was attached. Mr. Cowper's Act (26 Vict. No. 20) passed on the 20th December following. The salary has, therefore, been paid to Mr. M'Guinn's successor in the State aided district, and could not be paid to him. Whatever hardship may be in the case arises entirely from the proceedings of the Heads of Mr. M'Guinn's own Church.—H.P.—7/9/66.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ALLEGED IRREGULARITY IN REGISTRATION OF A DEED.

(PETITION OF J. A. CAMPBELL.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 September, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of John Archibald Campbell, of Waverley, in the County of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That your Petitioner having been informed by the late Gilbert Wright, Solicitor, that the registration of a Deed, prepared by him and duly executed in his office, the property of your Petitioner, had been taken out of the Registration Book ;

That your Petitioner, on Thursday, the twenty sixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, made careful search in the office for the Registration of Deeds, and found that this Registration was not in the Index Book.

That your Petitioner then carefully examined every page in Book Twelve (12), and discovered that the numbers five hundred and sixty (560) and five hundred and sixty-two (562) follow each other—both being registered on the same day, namely, the seventeenth (17) April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven (1847) ;

And that the number five hundred and sixty-one (561) was not in the Book (12), but that a blank leaf represents the number (561).

That the same month and year is the date when your Petitioner's Deed should have been registered number (561).

That in the book named Fee Book, in which are entered the number and fee as Deeds come in, the Registrar General shewed your Petitioner that the pen is drawn across the number (561)—written under to say, returned not signed.

That the highest Legal Authority tells your Petitioner that this memorial, having been once numbered, should never have been allowed to leave, or be taken out of the Registrar General's Office.

That, in consequence of the absence of this memorial, your Petitioner has sustained the most serious loss, and has been most grossly defrauded, by a person in the position of a Magistrate taking advantage of the absence of this memorial.

That your Petitioner has been informed, that part of the property thus fraudulently acquired, has, by the influence of this same Magistrate, in order to obliterate any recovery by your Petitioner, been placed under the Real Property Act.

That your Petitioner therefore prays, that your Honorable House will be pleased to institute such an inquiry as will recover this document ; or if destroyed, that your Petitioner may be permitted to place the memorandum from which the Deed was prepared and which is attested, or the draft of the Deed in your Petitioner's possession, on the blank leaf in Registration Book (12).

And your Petitioner will ever pray.

J. A. CAMPBELL.

Waverley, 24th September, 1866.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ALLEGED LOSSES IN CONSEQUENCE OF INSECURITY OF
POST OFFICE, SOFALA.

(PETITION—J. R. MAXWELL AND OTHERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 October, 1866.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of James Reid Maxwell, William Chisholm, John Cummins, and Edward Shorter, each of Sofala, Storekeepers; John Coulter, of the Lachlan, Storekeeper; and — Simmonds, of Tambaroora, Storekeeper; and Walter William Millett, of Sofala aforesaid, Storekeeper,—

SHEWS:—

(1.) That your Petitioner, James Reid Maxwell, did, on the twentieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, enclose in a letter addressed to his Agents in Sydney the sum of Fifty Pounds in bank notes, posted the same at the Post Office, Sofala.

(2.) That your Petitioner, William Chisholm, on the same day, and in the same manner, remitted to his Agents the sum of Fifty Pounds in bank notes.

(3.) That your Petitioner, John Cummins, on the same day, and in the like manner, remitted to his Agent the sum of Eighty-five Pounds in bank notes.

(4.) That your Petitioner, Edward Shorter, likewise remitted to his Agents Eighty-five Pounds in the same manner.

(5.) That your Petitioner, John Coulter, states that one Edward Shorter, of Sofala, remitted to your Petitioner, in a letter addressed to him at the Lachlan, the sum of Sixty Pounds in notes.

(6.) That your Petitioner, Walter William Millett, also transmitted through the Post Office, to his Agent in Bathurst, the sum of Twenty-five Pounds.

(7.) That your Petitioner, — Simmonds, posted at Tambaroora, in a letter addressed to his Agents in Bathurst, the sum of Twenty-five Pounds.

(8.) That on the night of the twenty-first of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the letters and money so addressed were lying at the Post Office, Sofala, for the purpose of being forwarded and delivered to their respective destinations.

(9.) That on that night, the Post Office at Sofala was burglariously robbed by certain Chinese, some of whom were, in September one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, tried before His Honor the Chief Justice and convicted, but were subsequently discharged, owing to some technical defect or omission in the evidence.

2 ALLEGED LOSSES, POST OFFICE, SOFALA.—PETITION.

(10.) That the sums above mentioned have been wholly lost to your Petitioners—although a portion of the bank notes was, at the trial of the Chinamen, identified by one of your Petitioners—as, in the absence of a valid conviction, the moneys alleged to have been stolen were returned to the prisoners.

(11.) That at the time of the said robbery, the Post Office was under the charge of one Charles Graham Smith, and was conducted in a room in a public-house, having a window opening to the street, without bars or shutters or fastening of any kind whatever, not even entirely glazed, manifestly insecure, and invitingly open to depredation.

(12.) That your Petitioners believe that the utter want of security of the premises occupied as the Post Office, to a great extent, if not entirely, induced the Chinese to commit the offence charged against them; and previous to the commission of which, representations had been made to the Postmaster General of the insecurity of the Post Office at Sofala, and application had been made to render the same secure, and to provide an iron safe for the security of registered and other valuable letters.

(13.) That your Petitioners maintain, with all due respect, that under the circumstances above detailed, the loss hitherto borne by your Petitioners has been occasioned by the neglect of Her Majesty's Government to provide ordinary and sufficient safeguards and precautions for the custody of property transmitted through the Post Office at Sofala. Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take the above circumstances into your consideration, and deal therein as your Honorable House may seem meet.

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

For and on behalf of the other Petitioners,

JAS. R. MAXWELL.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1866.

[Price, 3d.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MRS. ELLEN SHANAHAN.

(PETITION ON BEHALF OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 3 October, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the District of Illawarra,—

SHEWETH :—

That Ellen Shanahan, a resident in Wollongong, has lately been left a widow under the following circumstances.

Her late husband, James Shanahan, was for many years in the service of the Mounted and Foot Police in this Colony, having arrived in the year 1827 as a private in the 57th Regiment of Foot, and she was married to him in 1834. He served in the Police from the time of his arrival in the Colony to the time of his discharge, which was on account of bad health, and which happened in the year 1853. During the period of his service he was commanded by various officers, whose names are familiar to those acquainted with the history of the earlier days of the Colony; and testimony could be given by such officers of his good conduct and efficiency. The names of some of those under whom he served are,—Major Evans, Captain Innis, Captain Forbes, Captain Williams, Captain Plunkett, Colonel Snodgrass, Captain Allman, and Major Nunn.

That for several years previous to the death of the deceased James Shanahan, he was an invalid, and incapable of doing work; and that consequently out of his small pension, with which he had to support himself, his wife, and a number of children, he was unable to save anything to provide for their support after his death, which occurred rather suddenly on the 24th February last.

That your Petitioners believe the widow Shanahan to be left in very distressing circumstances, without means of paying funeral expenses, and debts incurred during the last illness of deceased, and providing sustenance for herself—her age being about 68, and she being unable to perform, if even she could find, employment.

That the Act of Parliament, under which the pension was granted to the deceased, places it beyond the power of the Inspector General of Police to extend any benefit to the widow.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray, that you will take the case of the widow Shanahan into favourable consideration, and allow her to be provided with some means to enable her to subsist.

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

[Here follow 19 Signatures.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MRS. JANE GREENUP.
(PETITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 10 October, 1866.

To the Honorable the Speaker, and the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Jane Greenup, of Parramatta, in the said Colony, Widow,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioner's husband, Richard Greenup, late of Parramatta, Doctor of Medicine, deceased, arrived in this Colony in the month of April, A.D. 1850.

That on or about the seventh day of December, 1854, your Petitioner's husband was appointed Medical Adviser to the Government,—on the first day of May, 1852, one of the Trustees of the Protestant Orphan School,—and on the third day of March, 1862, one of the Members of the Board of Management of the Government Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, to all which appointments no salary attached.

That your Petitioner's husband was also Examiner of Arts in the University of Sydney, and a Member of the Medical Board of New South Wales.

That on the twentieth day of March, A.D. 1852, your Petitioner's husband was appointed Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic and Invalid Establishments at Parramatta, at a salary of £600 per annum, with a house, and forage for a horse, which appointment he held up to and at the time of his death, on the nineteenth of July last past.

That on the seventeenth day of July, your Petitioner's husband, whilst performing the duties of his said office as Medical Superintendent of the said Lunatic and Invalid Establishment, was stabbed by an insane patient confined in the said Asylum, of which wound he died, leaving your Petitioner and a family of six children surviving.

That your Petitioner and her children were entirely dependent upon her said husband for support.

That your Petitioner can with truth assert that her husband performed the duties connected with the several offices held by him with care and fidelity, and was an efficient and zealous public officer; and, having been killed whilst in the actual performance of his duty,—

Your Petitioner humbly prays that your Honorable House will be pleased to take her case into consideration, and afford to your Petitioner such relief as to your Honorable House may seem meet.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

JANE GREENUP.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. JOHN LONG HORSEY.

(PETITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 11 October, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
The humble Petition of the undersigned,—

SHEWETH :—

That your Petitioner, in the month of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, was appointed a Clerk in the Office of the Principal Superintendent of Convicts, and was subsequently appointed Resident Superintendent of Hyde Park Barracks, then a Dépôt for Prisoners of the Crown, numbering on an average from six to seven hundred men, of whom he had charge for more than three years.

That, on the transfer of the Convict Department to the Colonial Government, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, the services of your Petitioner were retained, and he had charge of the Convict Branch in the Inspector General of Police's Department to the first of March last, thus continuing in the discharge of the same duties he had previously performed.

That, at the time of the transfer alluded to, your Petitioner was awarded a pension of fifty-six pounds ten shillings per annum from Imperial Funds, on account of his services so far as the Imperial Government was concerned, which has not been drawn, as his services were still continued.

That a portion of your Petitioner's salary for the last ten years has been borne by the Home Government, but he has paid to the present Superannuation Fund the required percentage upon his whole salary to the date of his leaving the service.

That, at the commencement of the present year, your Petitioner, partly from failing health and the decrease of convict business, was recommended to be allowed to retire under the provisions of the Superannuation Act of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. Permission was granted by the Government, with an expression that his case would no doubt be dealt with liberally.

That your Petitioner's claim was then submitted for the consideration of the Commissioners of the Superannuation Fund; and your Petitioner was grievously disappointed that their opinion was expressed to the effect that he had no claim upon the Fund, to which he had regularly subscribed. He was, however, re-assured by receiving from the Government an opinion given by the Honorable the Attorney General, to the effect that your Petitioner ought to receive a pension, and permitting him to appeal to your Honorable House. That your Petitioner, who is in the fifty-third year of his age, is now thrown on the world, after a period of thirty-one years' faithful service, without the means of support or the hope of obtaining other employment, owing to his impaired health.

That your Petitioner begs to submit that a decision in his case will form no precedent for others, as no officer similarly situated remains in the Convict Service.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Honorable House will grant him such speedy relief as the merits of his case may seem to deserve.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

JOHN LONG HORSEY.

1866:

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. THOMAS WOORE.

(PETITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 30 October, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of Thomas Woore, of Pomeroy, County of Argyle, Colony of New South Wales,—

SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioner was employed by the Provisional Railway Committee, in May, One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to examine the country and survey a line between Sydney and Goulburn, under an agreement which stated that the current expenses of such work should be borne by the Committee as far as the funds at their disposal would permit, and that they would use their influence with any Company that might afterwards be formed, to secure to your Petitioner ample remuneration for his professional services.

That in order to initiate Railways in this Colony, your Petitioner incurred considerable personal responsibility. The funds were so limited that there were not means to employ the usual assistants, and your Petitioner was obliged to perform all the intellectual and drafting work himself, notwithstanding which, it was very questionable whether the sum subscribed would cover the actual outlay of your Petitioner. And it will be seen that your Petitioner's share of remuneration depended as well on his finding a practicable route (which was extremely doubtful at that period) as on the liberality of those that made use of his work.

That at that time, no other person could be found in the Colony who would undertake the survey, from its novelty, and there being no instruments or tables in the Colony necessary to perform it.

That, with the exception of the level, your Petitioner, with some mechanical assistance, made a set of instruments, and algebraically solved the problem that enabled him to calculate tables for computing the cuttings and embankments.

That your Petitioner was exclusively employed two and a half years in executing that survey and making plans of the same.

That on your Petitioner's producing the detailed plans of one hundred and seventy-seven miles of roadway, which shewed the practicability of the scheme, a Company was immediately formed, and the works commenced.

That, subsequently, that Company transferred all its interests and liabilities to the Government, who have since carried on the works.

That these facts are proved by the evidence of the Revd. R. Mansfield and others before a Select Committee of your Honorable House, which Committee recommended, in November, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, that One thousand five hundred pounds should be given to your Petitioner in consideration of his services, which sum, notwithstanding, he has never yet received.

That since that period, your Petitioner's plans have been advantageously made use of by the Government, as is shewn by the evidence of Mr. M. Gardner, C.E., before a Committee of your Honorable House, appointed to enquire into the disorganized state of the Works Department, in One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

That

That through your Petitioner's representation to the late Government, in One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one (when it had been resolved to discontinue making their road for steam power, in consequence of the great cost it would incur), the Chief Engineer was induced to adopt your Petitioner's surveyed line, and thereby reduce his estimate from forty-seven thousand pounds to ten thousand pounds per mile.

That the Railway from the neighbourhood of Picton to Goulburn is now being constructed on the exact track your Petitioner marked on the land, without any deviation whatever, excepting where it crosses Paddy's River, as is shewn by your Petitioner's maps and plans.

That your Petitioner received only seven hundred pounds to cover all the current expenses of this extensive work, and nothing whatever for two and a half years he was exclusively employed on that survey, to the great detriment of his private affairs.

The sum of seven hundred pounds, so received by your Petitioner, was not sufficient to cover his actual outlay in making the survey.

Your Petitioner, therefore, prays your Honorable House to take your Petitioner's case into consideration, and afford him such redress as, in your discretion, may appear just and right.

And, as in duty bound, your Petitioner will ever pray.

Dated this twenty-fourth day of October, A.D. 1866.

THOMAS WOORE.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

JOSEPH LEVY.

(PETITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 6 November, 1866.

The Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Joseph Levy, late Senior Constable stationed at Parramatta,—

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :—

That your Petitioner entered as a constable in the Sydney Police, in the month of August, 1855, and continued to serve in that capacity till February, 1857, when being promoted to the rank of Acting Sergeant, and appointed to take charge of the Female Watch-house in Sydney, which situation he filled till the month of June, 1862.

That your Petitioner was appointed Acting Gaoler at Orange, in the month of February, 1863, and continued therein until the month of August of the same year, when he was removed to Bathurst.

That your Petitioner was transferred from thence to Sydney, in the month of July, 1865, and, in the month of September following, was appointed Lockup-keeper at Parramatta, and filled that situation till the month of August, 1866.

That the periods of service of your Petitioner in the Police of the Colony comprise a term of eleven years and fifteen days; and Petitioner feels no hesitation in stating, that during the whole of such time he discharged his duties faithfully, to the satisfaction of his officers and the public generally.

That your Petitioner begs leave to state that the immediate circumstances which led to the dismissal of your Petitioner are briefly as follows, viz. :—

That on the 8th of August last, your Petitioner had occasion to report Sergeant Kelly for misconduct, and on the following day your Petitioner was again necessitated to report that same person for a repetition of such misconduct.

That your Petitioner begs to inform your Honorable House that the reports made by your Petitioner against Sergeant Kelly have not been entertained or investigated by the Police Authorities. On the contrary, your Petitioner has been charged, on information of Sub-Inspector Ryland, that your Petitioner did, on the 20th of July, 1866, at Parramatta, assault one Alexander Piper, a lunatic, then in custody of your Petitioner; and that such charge being fully investigated before a full Bench of Magistrates, on the 25th of August last, was finally dismissed.

That your Petitioner was, on the 27th of the same month, charged, on information of Sub-Inspector Ryland, alleging your Petitioner to have used obscene language in a private conversation with a constable in the lockup, which your Petitioner avers to be utterly untrue, and without any foundation in fact.

That your Petitioner was, on the same day, found guilty of such charge, and fined in the sum of two pounds; one of the presiding Justices dissenting from the verdict.

That your Petitioner, notwithstanding being fined, was, on the 29th of the same month, summarily dismissed from the service, thereby not only depriving your Petitioner of the benefit of a long and faithful service of eleven years and fifteen days, but also aiming at the destruction of his reputation.

That your Petitioner is in a position to prove to your Honorable House that he believes the aforesaid charges have been instigated against him for the sole purpose of destroying his status, and to prevent a full and fair inquiry being instituted against Sergeant Kelly for his misconduct.

That your Petitioner feels confident, on the depositions of the principal witnesses in the case being laid before your Honorable House, your Petitioner believes he will be able to point out by examination, such glaring discrepancies and prevarications as will leave no doubt on the minds of your Honorable House that the charges brought against him are both frivolous and vexatious.

That your Petitioner, under the above circumstances, believing he has been harshly and unjustly dealt with, prays that your Honorable House will afford him such redress as in the wisdom of your Honorable House you may deem meet.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JOSEPH LEVY.

Sydney, 2nd November, 1866.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1866.

[Price, 3d.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

(PETITION OF.)

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

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of William Morris, of Mudmelong, in the District of Braidwood, praying legislation in the matter of this his Petition :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONORABLE HOUSE :—

That Petitioner has a wife and six young children dependent upon him for support. From the frequent losses he has sustained by the depredations of the outlaw Clarke and his gang, he is compelled to apply to your Honorable House to legislate in his favour.

That between the period of the 26th February, 1865, and the 16th July, 1866, Petitioner has been robbed of two hundred and sixty-six pounds ten shillings in money, as also a quantity of store goods. In consequence of these losses, and attendant expenses brought about by a serious illness to his wife occasioned by excessive fright upon the first visit of the outlaw Clarke, and from which she is at the present time suffering,—your Petitioner not being able to bear up against these losses, humbly prays that your Honorable House will favourably entertain this his Petition, and legislate thereupon as to your Honorable House may deem expedient.

And, as in duty bound, Petitioner will ever humbly pray, &c., &c., &c.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CLAUDE JOHN GARDNER.

(PETITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 19 December, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of Claude John Gardner, of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That the Customs Authorities in Sydney wrongfully seized a lot of cigars and other goods, the property of your Petitioner, on the sixteenth day of October last, whereby he has suffered serious loss and inconvenience, and prays your Honorable House for redress.

The facts of the case, as borne out by the evidence produced by your Petitioner before the Collector of Customs, are these:—

1. Your Petitioner purchased from a person named De Voy fifty thousand cigars, which, at the time of purchase, were packed in deal cases and old shoe trunks, just as they had been taken from the shelves of some country store, in which condition they were unsaleable. That your Petitioner repacked them in some cases in which he had imported some fancy goods from Hong Kong, and placed them with an agent for sale; the cigars were afterwards seized as contraband goods.

2. Your Petitioner respectfully submits, and has received high legal opinion to the same effect, that there was no grounds upon which to seize these goods.

3. That the Collector of Customs was not justified in retaining possession of them after hearing the evidence produced by your Petitioner of the *bonâ fides* of his action, nor in refusing his own evidence tendered upon oath.

4. That the decision of the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, acting for the Honorable the Treasurer, was evidently made upon an *ex parte* statement, and not according to the evidence.

5. That the Collector of Customs did wrong in selling the goods until a decision had been made by the Honorable the Treasurer, to whom your Petitioner had written on the matter offering to pay duty under protest.

6. That your Petitioner respectfully requests that your Honorable House will take the matter into your favourable consideration, and send for the evidence and documents in this case, in which your Petitioner submits he has been grievously wronged, with a view to doing him justice in the matter, in such manner as your Honorable House may see fit.

And your Petitioner will, as in duty bound, ever pray, &c.

CLAUDE JOHN GARDNER.

No. 18, Cumberland-street,
Sydney, 13th December, 1866.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REVEREND ROBERT STEWART.

(PETITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 21 December, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales.

The Petition of Robert Stewart, Presbyterian Chaplain at Darlinghurst Gaol and Cockatoo Island,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

1. That it is with extreme regret your Petitioner understands there is in the Estimates for next year no provision made for Presbyterian Worship at Cockatoo Island.

2. That after officiating for years at Newcastle, at the Government Establishments, as a Presbyterian Minister, without any salary from the Government, and not much more from any other quarter, the small stipend that your Petitioner received for Cockatoo Island has been withdrawn.

3. That your Petitioner left his own country twenty-nine years ago, to do all the good he could in the country he was coming to, as long as he should live upon earth, and he is now in the eighty-third year of his age.

4. That it is desirable to have the Presbyterian prisoners removed from Cockatoo Island to the Gaol. Such an arrangement, in your Petitioner's opinion, would be very agreeable, both to the Minister and his congregation, if it could be effected prudently, without any great public or private pecuniary inconvenience. Your Petitioner's salary at Cockatoo is exactly the half of his stipend, however, and could not well endure much diminution without some shivering sensation of coming to poverty.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Honorable House will take the foregoing case into your consideration; and your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

ROBERT STEWART.

Dated at Paddington, on this 14th day }
of December, A.D. 1866. }

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CATTLE DISEASE PREVENTION BILL.

(MESSAGE RELATIVE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 26 July, 1866.

JOHN YOUNG,

Governor.

Message No. 1.

In accordance with the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends the Legislative Assembly to make provision to prevent the introduction or propagation of infectious or contagious diseases amongst cattle and other animals, and for the necessary expenses connected therewith.

Government House,

Sydney, 26th July, 1866.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REGISTRATION OF BRANDS BILL.

(MESSAGE RELATIVE TO)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 26 July, 1866.

JOHN YOUNG,

Governor.

Message No. 2.

In accordance with the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends the Legislative Assembly to make provision for the "Registration of Brands," and for the necessary expenses connected therewith.

Government House,

Sydney, 26 July, 1866.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

STAMP DUTIES ACT.
(EXEMPTION OF WIDOWERS FROM OPERATION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 8 August, 1866.

MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Stamp Duties Act. Suspension—in case of Husbands.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
9 July, 1866.

By an omission in the Schedule to the Stamp Duties Act, husbands are liable to the payment of 10 per cent. upon all property to which they may become entitled on the death of their wives.

The Treasurer, therefore, recommends for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the operation of the present Stamp Duties Act be suspended, in so far as it relates to legacies and residues, or shares of residue, of any estate or effects given or devolving to or for the benefit of the husband of a deceased wife, pending an application to be made to Parliament for amending the said Act.

The authority of His Excellency in Council has already been given for a similar suspension of the Act in the case of widows—(*Vide* * Minute herewith.)

* See Votes and Proceedings, 1865-6, vol. iii., p. 491.

Minute 66/23. 13 July, 1866.—Confirmed, 20 July, 1866.

For the reasons herein stated, the Executive Council advise that authority be granted for the suspension of the "Stamp Duties Act," in so far as it relates to the payment of duty upon legacies and residues, or shares of residue, of any estate or effects given, or devolving to, or for the benefit of, the husband of a deceased wife, pending the sanction of the Legislature to an amendment of the said Act.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

27 July, /66.
Approved—J. Y.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY PAVING BILL.

(PETITION—RESIDENTS, PARRAMATTA-STREET.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 24 August, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned residents of Parramatta-street, in the City of Sydney,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners have learned with much pleasure that a Bill to provide for paving the footways in certain streets in this City, has been introduced into your Honorable House.

That such a measure is, in the opinion of your Petitioners, highly expedient, and calculated materially to benefit the trade and business in those streets to which the Bill applies, as well as a great convenience to the public generally.

That Parramatta-street (the residence of your Petitioners) is one of the most important thoroughfares in the City, and suffers to a great extent from the deplorable state of the footpaths, which in wet weather are a series of bog-holes.

That your Honorable House will confer a great benefit upon your Petitioners and the public generally, by extending the provisions of the above-mentioned very desirable measure to Parramatta-street.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into your favorable consideration, and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[*Here follow 107 Signatures.*]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

DISEASE IN FRUIT TREES;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

A P P E N D I X.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
13 *September*, 1866.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1866.

[*Price*, 2s. 2d.]

112—[88]—A

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SESSION 1865-6.

VOTES, No. 5. TUESDAY, 31 OCTOBER, 1865.

7. Disease in Fruit Trees (*"Formal" Motion*):—Mr. Tunks moved, pursuant to Notice,—
(1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, and to visit orchards, to inquire into, and to report to this House upon, the Disease in Fruit Trees.
(2.) That such Committee consist of the following Members, viz.:—Mr. Macleay, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Neale, Mr. Graham, Mr. Sutherland, and the Mover.
Question put and passed.

VOTES, No. 32. TUESDAY, 19 DECEMBER, 1865.

1. * * * * *
Disease in Fruit Trees:—Mr. Tunks, *with the concurrence of the House*, moved without Notice,—That the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Disease in Fruit Trees, be authorized to require the services of a Short-hand Writer, in their various visits of inspection.
Question put and passed.

VOTES, No. 41. TUESDAY, 20 FEBRUARY, 1866.

9. Disease in Fruit Trees:—Mr. Tunks, *with the concurrence of the House*, moved, without Notice, That the names of Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Pennell be added to the Select Committee now sitting on the "Disease in Fruit Trees."
Question put and passed.

Further Proceedings stopped by Prorogation, 7 April, 1866.

SESSION 1866.

VOTES, No. 5. TUESDAY, 31 JULY, 1866.

11. Disease in Fruit Trees:—
(1.) (*"Formal" Motion*) Mr. Tunks moved, pursuant to Notice,—
(1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into, and report to this House upon, the Disease in Fruit Trees, with power to send for persons and papers, and to visit orchards, accompanied by a short-hand writer.
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Macleay, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Neale, Mr. Graham, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Pennell, and the Mover.
(3.) That the Proceedings of, and Minutes of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee appointed during the last Session to inquire into, and report upon, the Disease in Fruit Trees, be laid upon the Table of this House, with the view of being referred to such Committee.
Question put and passed.
(2.) The Clerk having laid the said documents upon the Table,—
Ordered, on motion of Mr. Tunks, that the said documents be referred to the Select Committee on the Disease in Fruit Trees now appointed.

VOTES, No. 31. THURSDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

4. Disease in Fruit Trees:—Mr. Tunks, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee appointed on the 31st of July, 1866, to inquire into, and report upon, the Disease in Fruit Trees, together with an Appendix.
Ordered to be printed.

1866.

DISEASE IN FRUIT TREES.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 31st July, 1866, "*to inquire into and report to this House upon the Disease in Fruit Trees, with power to send for persons and papers, and to visit Orchards, accompanied by a Shorthand-writer,*" and to whom on the same day were referred "*the Proceedings of and Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee appointed during last Session to inquire into and report upon the same subject*"—have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee have occupied much time in the important inquiry intrusted to them by your Honorable House, and have taken the evidence of a number of gentlemen, several of whom have been engaged in the cultivation of Fruit Trees in this Colony for periods varying up to fifty years, and have also inspected several orchards in the neighbourhood of Parramatta. Your Committee have principally confined their inquiry to the disease in fruit trees in the County of Cumberland, and they are of opinion that the deciduous fruit trees of that portion of the Colony are not generally injuriously affected by any disease; but that the destruction of Orange Trees during the last few years has been enormous, occasioning great loss to individuals, and to the community at large.

As regards the disease in Orange Trees, your Committee regret that they have not been able to arrive at a definite conclusion, although much of the evidence of experienced and practical persons points to two main causes of disease—1st. Unusual climatic influence, induced or accompanied by excessive rainy seasons, the earth thereby becoming too cold and wet to support Orange Trees in perfection; and 2nd. To defective cultivation, and the absence of proper drainage of the land, which, it would appear, has been almost entirely neglected in the cultivation of the Orange, until very recently.

Upon a review of the evidence, and all the apparently contradictory circumstances brought under the notice of your Committee, they are of opinion that meteorological observations, under the direction of the Government Astronomer, should be more extensively collected, in a reliable form, which in a few years hence would be

Evidence.
The Rev. R.L. King,—
233, 234, 235.
Mr. Jas. Devlin, senior,—
327, 328, 329, 349, 367.
Mr. Jas. Pye,—
417, 467.
Mr. Jas. Tamsott,—
630, 631.
Mr. George Oakes,—
693, 720.
Mr. G. B. Suttor,—
793, 796, 803, 820.
Mr. W. H. M'Keown,—
874, 875, 885.
Mr. Richard Hill,—
970, 992, 1016.
Mr. Chas. Moore,—
87.
Mr. A. T. Holroyd,—
574, 575.
Mr. R. E. M'Intosh,—
1034, 1045.

Evidence.
Mr. G. R. Smalley,
passim.

of

of great advantage to the public in furnishing a clue to the climatic influences which are said to operate upon the productions embraced in this inquiry, as well as for the advancement of science generally.

App. C.

With reference to the letter of the Director of the Botanic Gardens suggesting that, in the event of his being appointed to take charge of Colonial Products at the ensuing Paris Exhibition, it would be a favourable opportunity for his visiting Portugal and making himself acquainted with the cultivation and management of the Orange Plant in that Country, your Committee recommend that, should his appointment be confirmed, he be authorized by the Government to make the necessary inquiries suggested by him.

WILLIAM TUNKS,
Chairman.

*No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 12th September, 1866.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

SESSION 1865-6.

WEDNESDAY, 8 NOVEMBER, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Graham.

Mr. Tunks called to the Chair.

Entry in Votes appointing the Committee—*read*.

Committee deliberated as to their course of proceedings.

Motion made (and *Question*)—That the following witnesses, non-resident in Sydney, be summoned for the purpose of this inquiry, *viz* :—

Rev. R. L. King, Parramatta.	
W. H. M'Ewen, Lane Cove.	
Rev. G. E. Turner, Ryde.	
G. Oakes,	} Parramatta.
Jas. Pye,	
Jas. Tamsett, Senr.,	
Jas. Devlin, Senr., Ryde.	
A. T. Holroyd, Parramatta.	
G. B. Suttor,	} Baulkam Hills.
Alex. L. M'Dougal,	

—*agreed to*.

Ordered,—That Mr. C. Moore, *Director of the Botanic Gardens*, and Mr. Gerard Krefft, *Curator of the Australian Museum*, be summoned as witnesses for the next meeting.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at *Eleven o'clock*.]

WEDNESDAY, 15 NOVEMBER, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Tunks in the Chair.

Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Neale,	Mr. Macpherson.

Committee deliberated.

Charles Moore, Esq., *Director of the Botanic Gardens*, called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Ordered,—That the Rev. R. L. King, and Messrs. George Oakes, and Gerard Krefft, be summoned as witnesses for the next meeting.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at *Eleven o'clock*.]

WEDNESDAY, 22 NOVEMBER, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Tunks in the Chair.

Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Graham.	

Mr. Gerard Krefft, *Curator of the Australian Museum*, called in and examined.

Certain specimens from Orange Trees affected by the *Coccus*, produced and numbered 1, 2, 3.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Letter from Rev. R. L. King, excusing attendance this day, by reason of prior parochial engagements—*read* by Chairman.

Ordered,—That the Rev. R. L. King and Mr. Devlin, Senr., be summoned to attend at the next meeting.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at *Eleven o'clock*.]

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Tunks, in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay,	|	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Farnell,	|	Mr. Neale,

Mr. Macpherson.

The Rev. R. L. King, B.A., examined.

Specimens of portions of Fruit Trees variously affected by disease produced and examined.

Mr. James Devlin, Senr., examined.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 6 DECEMBER, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Tunks in the Chair.

Mr. Farnell,		Mr. Graham,
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Mr. Macpherson.

Messrs. James Pye and Arthur Todd Holroyd, severally examined.

At the conclusion of the Evidence, the Committee were invited by the above-mentioned witnesses to visit and inspect their several Orangeries.

Ordered,—That Mr. George Oakes and Mr. James Tamsett, be summoned to give Evidence at the next meeting.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 13 DECEMBER, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Tunks in the Chair.

Mr. Graham,	|	Mr. Macpherson.
	|	Mr. Farnell.

Mr. James Tamsett examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. George Oakes examined.

At the conclusion of the examination, the Committee were invited by last witness to visit and inspect his orangery.

Room cleared, and—

Committee deliberated.

Motion made (*Mr. Farnell*) and *Question*,—That the names of Mr. M'Intosh (Lane Cove) and Mr. Spurway (Pennant Hills) be added to the list of witnesses (non-resident in Sydney) required for the purposes of this inquiry,—*agreed to*.

Ordered,—That Mr. M'Ewen and Mr. G. B. Suttor be summoned to give evidence at the next Meeting.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 20 DECEMBER, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Tunks in the Chair.

Mr. Farnell,	|	Mr. Graham,
--------------	--	-------------

Mr. Macpherson.

Resolution of the House—authorizing the services of a short-hand writer on the Committee's visit of inspection—*read*.

Mr. George Banks Suttor, called in and examined.

Mr. Henry M'Keown examined.

Room cleared.

Re-assembling of Committee to be arranged by Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 22 FEBRUARY, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Tunks, | Mr. Sutherland.

In the absence of a quorum, the Meeting called for this day, lapsed.
Witness in attendance—Mr. Richard Hill, J.P.

TUESDAY, 27 FEBRUARY, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Tunks in the Chair.

Mr. Piddington, | Mr. Sutherland,
 Mr. Pemell.

Committee met pursuant to summons.
 Mr. Richard Hill, J.P., and Mr. Robert Mackintosh examined.
 Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by Mr. Chairman.
 [Adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY, 7 MARCH, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Tunks in the Chair.

Mr. Farnell, | Mr. Macpherson,
 Mr. Graham, | Mr. Sutherland.

Committee met, pursuant to summons, and proceeded by Train to Parramatta, where they visited and inspected the orchard of A. T. Holroyd, Esq., at Sherwood Scrubs.
 Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by Chairman.
 [Adjourned.]

TUESDAY, 20 MARCH, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

None.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day, lapsed.

THURSDAY, 22 MARCH, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Tunks in the Chair.

Mr. Farnell, | Mr. Graham.

Committee met pursuant to Summons.

The Chairman stated that, since the last meeting, he and the following members of the Committee, viz.:—Mr. Farnell, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Macpherson, having met at Parramatta, proceeded, accompanied by Mr. James Pye, to view the orchard of the latter gentleman at the North Rocks, where their attention was particularly called to an orange tree which had been attacked by white *coccus*. That this tree, they were informed by Mr. Pye, was about fifteen years old, and about twelve months since had suffered severely from the above insect. That, as a remedy, he had applied Gishurst's Compound, the cost of which together with the labour connected with its application, was about £1. The tree was now restored to perfect health. That the next orchard visited also belonged to Mr. Pye, and is situated at Baulkham Hills. It is exposed in every direction. The land has a shaley bottom, has been ploughed to the depth of about 12 inches, has simply surface drainage, and previous to the planting of the trees had been under cultivation for forty or fifty years. The trees are planted 28 by 22 feet apart; and although of the same age, have not attained the same size as those of Mr. Holroyd. They appeared to be in a healthy state and of a uniform and regular growth. That the Committee next proceeded to two orchards, the property of Mr. M. Pearce; these are in a sheltered situation, and like those of Mr. Pye, have surface drainage only. That the soil here is light and very free from weeds; the sub-soil a reddish, friable, clay. That the last orchards visited were those of Mr. Frank and Mr. George Oakes, a particular description of which will be found in the evidence of the latter gentleman.

Ah Keep (Chinese) called in and examined through an interpreter (John Hassan).

Witness withdrew.

Charles Moore, Esq., further examined.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Motion made (*Mr. Farnell*) and *Question*,—That the Evidence given this day by the Chinese witness is unintelligible, and therefore ought not to appear in the Minutes of Evidence,—*agreed to*.

Notes struck through by shorthand writer.

Committee further deliberated.

Motion made (*Mr. Farnell*) and *Question*,—That pursuant to the invitation of the proprietors, the Committee visit and inspect the orchards at Pennant Hills on Wednesday next,—*agreed to*.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at *half-past Nine o'clock*.]

WEDNESDAY, 28 MARCH, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

None.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 4 APRIL, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

None.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

Further Proceedings stopped by Prorogation, 7 April, 1866.

SESSION 1866.

WEDNESDAY, 8 AUGUST, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Neale,

Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Pemell.

Mr. Tunks called to the Chair.

Resolution of the House (Votes No. 5, Entry 11) appointing the Committee—*read*.
Whereupon, Committee deliberated.

Ordered—That G. R. Smalley, Esq., *Government Astronomer*, W. A. Duncan, Esq., *Collector of Customs*, and Mr. John Carruthers, *Clerk of Markets*, be summoned as witnesses for the next meeting.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next at *Eleven o'clock*.]

WEDNESDAY, 15 AUGUST, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Tunks in the Chair.

Mr. Farnell,

|

Mr. Neale,

Mr. Graham.

William Augustine Duncan, Esq., *Collector of Customs*, called in and examined.

Witness requested to furnish a Return shewing the quantity and value of green fruit exported from the year 1860 to the present time.

Witness then withdrew.

George R. Smalley, Esq., *Government Astronomer*, examined.

The following papers *handed in* :—

- (1.) Rain-fall in New South Wales from the year 1840 to 1865 inclusive.
- (2.) Shade and Earth Thermometers—Analysis of temperature from Greenwich Observations of 1861.
- (3.) Abstract of Meteorological Results during the year 1865.
- (4.) Mean Results obtained during the past five years.

(*Vide Appendix.*)

Witness withdrew.

Mr. John Carruthers, *Clerk of Markets*, examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated, and,—

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at *eleven o'clock*.]

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 22 AUGUST, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Tunks in the Chair.

Mr. Farnell, | Mr. Graham,
Mr. Pemell.

Return shewing quantity and value of green fruit exported from 1860 to 1865 (asked for at the last meeting,) furnished by Mr. Duncan during the interval of adjournment.

Committee deliberated, and,—

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 29 AUGUST, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Tunks in the Chair.

Mr. Farnell, | Mr. Pemell.

Committee deliberated.

The Chairman laid before the Committee a letter addressed to him from Charles Moore, of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, Dated 27th August, 1866, stating that a proposition had been made for him to take charge of and arrange the products of this Colony, at the ensuing Paris International Exhibition, and that in the event of that being finally approved of, it might prove of much advantage to the Colony if he were to visit Portugal, and inquire into the cultivation and management of the orange plant in that country.

The same read and ordered to be appended (*Vide Appendix C.*)

Evidence to be circulated to members of the Committee prior to next meeting.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 5 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

MEMBER PRESENT :—

Mr. Farnell.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

Printed copies (complete) of Evidence circulated during the interval of adjournment.

WEDNESDAY, 12 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Tunks in the Chair.

Mr. Farnell, | Mr. Macpherson.

Committee met pursuant to summons.

Chairman submitted Draft Report.

Draft Report read 1^o.

The same read 2^o, paragraph by paragraph.

Paragraph 1 read, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 2 read, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 3 read and negatived.

Paragraph 4 read and agreed to.

Paragraph 5 read, *verbally* amended, and agreed to.

Question,—That this Report, as amended, be the Report of the Committee,—*put and agreed to.*

Ordered,—To report.

EXPENSES incurred on Visits of Inspection.

Date.	On what Visit.	Name of Party.	Profession or Condition.	Particulars of Service rendered.	Total Expenses allowed.
1866.					£ s. d.
7 February	Parramatta ..	George Kiss..	Cab proprietor....	Two carriages at 5s. ..	0 10 0
7 "	" ..	James Hugh Palmer.	Shorthand writer to the Legislative Assembly.	Travelling expenses to Parramatta and back.	0 5 9
20 March ..	" ..	George Kiss..	Cab proprietor....	Two carriages at 5s. ..	0 10 0
20 "	" ..	James Hugh Palmer.	Shorthand writer to the Legislative Assembly.	Travelling expenses to Parramatta and back.	0 6 0
28 "	" ..	George Kiss..	Cab proprietor....	Two carriages at 5s. ..	0 10 0
28 "	" ..	James Hugh Palmer.	Shorthand writer to the Legislative Assembly.	Travelling expenses to Parramatta and back.	0 6 0
					2 7 9

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[illegible]

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C.

(*Handed in by Chairman, and ordered to be appended, 29 August, 1866.*)

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1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

DISEASE IN FRUIT TREES.

WEDNESDAY, 15 NOVEMBER, 1865.

Present:—

Mr. FARNELL,
Mr. GRAHAM,
Mr. NEALE,

Mr. PIDDINGTON,
Mr. SUTHERLAND,
Mr. TUNKS.

WILLIAM TUNKS, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Charles Moore, Esq., called in and examined:—

1. *By the Chairman:* Will you favour the Committee with your proper designation? I hold the office of Director of the Botanic Garden and Domains. Chas. Moore,
Esq.
2. Would that necessarily imply any scientific attainments on your part? Yes. Combined with this office is that of Colonial Botanist. The original office was Colonial Botanist; but in 1847 my title was changed to that of Director of the Botanic Garden, in order that my position might be analogous to that held by the principal botanical officer of the British Government. 15 Nov., 1865.
3. What I wish to understand is, whether that would imply a knowledge of botany? When the appointment was made, it was considered necessary that the incumbent of the office should possess sufficient knowledge to enable him to investigate and classify the plants of the Colony.
4. How long have you been in the Colony? I shall have been in the Colony eighteen years in January next.
5. Are you acquainted with the propagation and management of fruit trees? I possess an average knowledge of the modes of propagation generally practised, and of the management of fruit trees; but I have had very little practical experience of fruit-tree culture, though I perfectly understand it.
6. Are you aware that the fruit trees of the Colony are suffering from disease? I am.
7. Will you please to state what diseases are now prevalent? So far as I have been able to observe, there appear to be two kinds of disease; first, the disease which attacks the plants at the collar, or that part of the stem which is just above the surface of the ground. That appears to affect the plants generally, both old and young, and has no reference whatever to what is called the insect disease—that is another thing altogether; and of this disease, namely, the rotting of the stem just under the surface, I confess I know neither the cause nor the remedy. With regard to the other disease by which the plants are attacked, that is to say, scale or mealy bug, I am of opinion that it arises entirely from bad cultivation and improper management. I believe that if the soil were properly prepared, and the plants otherwise well managed, the plants would acquire sufficient strength of constitution to throw off all such parasitical insects.
8. You are unable to state the cause of the disease first alluded to—the canker? I am unable to arrive at a conclusion satisfactory to myself.

Chas. Moore, Esq. 9. The insect you think is decidedly attributable to bad cultivation? That is my opinion.
 10. Is the disease found in fruit trees generally in the Colony? In the county of Cumberland, at all events, or within fifty miles of Sydney; I have not observed that peculiar disease elsewhere.

15 Nov., 1866.

11. Have you paid particular attention to the disease in orange trees? I am now speaking exclusively with reference to orange trees.

12. Have you noticed any disease in other kinds of fruit trees than orange trees? Nothing particular, excepting what has arisen from bad soil or bad cultivation. Disease may sometimes be observed in stone fruit trees; and in the apple tree the disease so common—American blight—may frequently be seen.

13. As regards the orange tree, can you state the native places of the various kinds of orange? Its native place is China, but there are innumerable varieties. These are chiefly hybrids or sports obtained from two or three kinds. The mandarin is a species, and the common orange is also a species. Like all other trees, the common orange sports—it does not always produce the exact kind originally planted. When the seedling is different from the parent, it is called a sport. These sports are propagated, and hence also other varieties.

14. Can you state in what parts of the globe the orange will thrive? It will thrive in all temperate parts of the world, and in many tropical countries.

15. In what part of this Colony is it likely to thrive? It will thrive anywhere between this and Moreton Bay, on the coast particularly, and inland perhaps fifty miles.

16. Can you state what is its longevity? It depends upon circumstances. It is a mistake to suppose that the orange tree is not a long-lived tree. There is a French saying, that an orange tree is never old, because it never dies, conveying the idea that the plant must be exceedingly long-lived. I may in proof of this, mention that the trees which were in existence at Versailles in 1853, were taken thither in 1421. These trees had been kept there, therefore, almost in the same tubs, and with very little change of earth, for 400 years; and the plants which were at Hampton Court when I left England, were there in the time of Cardinal Wolsey. In this Colony, the oldest trees I know of were some that died eight or ten years ago, belonging to Mr. Shepherd at Kissing Point; these were some twenty-five or thirty feet high; I think they were about the first planted in the Colony.

17. Are you aware how long it is since they were introduced? I am not aware.

18. Are you aware how they are propagated in this Colony? By various methods—by seeds, layers, and grafts.

19. Grafts are formed upon different kinds of stocks? Yes, some favour the grafting upon their own stocks, some upon the lemon. The latter is the usual mode; but it is an unsettled question which is the best. For my own part, I prefer grafting upon their own stocks.

20. If a tree were constitutionally weak, would not that weakness dispose it to encourage these insects? I think very possibly it might.

21. Would not bad cultivation be the means of weakening the constitution of a tree and thereby predispose it to the attacks of these insects, as we find in the case of sickly animals, that they are more liable than healthy ones to be infested with parasitical insects? That is quite the theory I hold.

22. Would a tree infested by insects of this description be likely to communicate them to healthy trees in their vicinity, as in the case of scab in sheep, one sheep may communicate the disease to healthy animals? To a certain extent; but if a scion were taken from an unhealthy stock, and grafted upon a good stock in a good soil, the plant would gain strength of constitution to throw off all disease. I would illustrate this by what I have seen in England. An old unhealthy orange tree has been put out of the way and cared very little about, but after a while it has been thought desirable to attend to this tree; it has been taken up, the earth partially shaken from its roots; it has then been put into fresh soil, the old wood cut out, and the plant placed in a warm damp situation. The tree has started a fresh growth, and, under the hands of a skilful gardener, it has thrown off the insects and come out a fine healthy plant in twelve months. That I have seen over and over again.

23. By a system of manuring? Yes, and good management. I may mention that I was conversing with Mr. Veitch last night upon this subject, and he says that in his father's nursery he has seen that done repeatedly.

24. The insects you speak of are the coccus? There are two or three insects. There is a minute scale—the white scale, there is also the brown scale, and the mealy bug; but the most pernicious is the minute white scale, but that I am convinced is the effect and not the cause of disease.

25. About what time did you first notice this disease? I think it must be about five or six years ago, as nearly as I can recollect.

26. Was there any unusually rainy weather at the time? It was after a very wet season. Upon reflection, I think it cannot be so far back as I have stated.

27. Have you taken notice of the quantity of rain we have had during the last few years? I have not—I only know, generally speaking, that the season was very wet.

28. Are you aware whether there is any account of the rain-fall in the neighbourhood of Sydney? I am not, excepting that kept by the Government Astronomer.

29. Would an unusually wet season be likely to damage the roots of trees, and expose them to canker in the bark? That is the theory held by some, but my observation has not borne it out. On one occasion, the Rev. Mr. Turner, Dr. Bennett, and myself, examined an orchard belonging to Mr. Shepherd at Kissing Point, and we found healthy and unhealthy plants growing in the same ground, and in close proximity to each other.

30. Were you acquainted with the mode of treatment to which these trees had been subjected, whether guano or any particular kind of manure had been employed? There had been no manure used, but the ground had not been well prepared.

31. Did you see any of the roots torn up as if by ploughing? No.

32. These trees were twenty or thirty years old? No; I refer to a young orchard immediately behind Mr. Turner's house, which is all ploughed up now. These were young trees, and we had them taken up and examined them.

33. Could you suggest a proper mode of cultivating these trees, with a view of giving them a fair chance? The soil in which orange trees are to be planted should be trenched and well pulverized to the extent of eighteen inches, but not deeper. I think it is a great mistake to trench too deeply for orange trees, but the soil ought to be thoroughly pulverized and well worked up before the trees are planted. I also think it absolutely necessary that all the ground in which orange trees are planted should be drained. In Spain, orange orchards are regularly irrigated.

34. Have you seen the mode of trenching frequently adopted in this country—the alluvial soil being dug up in clods, and thrown into the bottom of the trench, and then the clay thrown on the top without being broken? Yes, and I think it quite a mistake. The soil should be well mixed together, and thoroughly pulverized, and the trenching should not go below the yellow clay.

35. These trees are grafted upon the lemon, citron, shaddock, and all the citrus tribe? Yes.

36. Are you aware whether the orange can be grafted upon the pomegranate? I am sure it cannot.

37. Would the rearing of these trees in hot-beds, so called, be detrimental to the growth of the tree in the end? Not at all.

38. The reason I ask the question is this,—that it has come to my knowledge that some nurserymen have a very superior kind of earth in which these trees are forced into a prematurely forward state, and they are then sent out, and planted in an ordinary soil, and are very liable to disease? That arises from the sudden change. They would not be liable to the same consequences if they were “hardened off” (as it is called) “gradually”; but I may remark that if I were planting fruit trees, I would prefer taking them from a colder rather than from a hotter part; for instance, I would prefer having my trees from Van Diemen's Land, if they were apples, pears or cherries, than from any nursery in the neighbourhood of Sydney. It is the opinion that in freshly broken up ground, plants are not so liable to canker as in older ground, and I believe as a general rule that that is correct; but about three months ago, I saw at the Kurrajong a young orchard made about four or five months before, which looked remarkably well, but upon examination I found many of the trees going off in the same way as at Mr. Shepherd's. That ground is entirely new. Lower down there is an orchard which had been cultivated for years before, for maize and wheat, and here the trees were in a remarkably healthy condition.

39. Have you noticed the tops of many trees dying off as if frost-bitten? Yes; that arises from the roots having got down into bad soil or upon rock.

40. Would the propagation continuously off the same trees for fifty or sixty years wear the the scions out? I think not.

41. Supposing the trees had arrived in this Colony with Governor Phillip, and had been continuously propagated from, year after year, would that be calculated to weaken the scions? I think not; if the tree were healthy, I would unhesitatingly propagate from it.

42. Is there any one manure preferable to another for orange trees? I find, as a general rule, that old strong animal refuse from boiling-down establishments is a very excellent manure for orange trees.

43. And bones? Bones also. I may illustrate the value of cultivation in the restoration of these trees to health, by reference to an orchard on the Parramatta Road, formerly belonging to Mr. Dunsmure. The trees were in a very unhealthy and apparently almost hopeless state; but by working the soil, cutting back the dead wood, and top-dressing the soil with bone dust, it was nearly restored to a healthy state when I last saw it, although the soil there is poor.

44. The orange has a value other than that which attaches to it as a fruit for the table; and as an article of commerce, there is the oil which may be extracted from it? Yes, there is the oil which can be extracted from it—the scent, and the fruit can also be made into a very good wine.

45. Bergamot? Yes. In some parts of Italy and Spain, large orchards of oranges are cultivated for their scent alone; but I cannot, in any of the works of reference to which I have had access, find anything analogous to the disease which we have here, in European countries.

46. *By Mr. Piddington*: Do you allude to the insects disease, or the canker of the root? The canker of the root.

47. *By the Chairman*: Are these insects indigenous to the country, or would they be imported with the trees or any seed? I am not prepared to say.

48. *By Mr. Macpherson*: Do you allude to ordinary black scale, or the more fatal disease—the small scale? I do not think that is disease, but the effect of disease.

49. The black scale? That is the effect of disease.

50. *By the Chairman*: Have you seen this on pear and peach trees? I find that scale will attack almost any plant; but I also find, as soon as the plant comes into vigorous growth all that is thrown off.

51. *By Mr. Macpherson*: Without any application? Yes.

52. That, I presume, is by additional manure and change of soil? Yes. If you get the plant into a vigorous state, it will throw off these parasites.

53. *By the Chairman*: Is it not more likely that a tree will be injured than benefited by the application of these noxious compounds? Yes, I think so. I think any covering that would have the effect of excluding the atmosphere from these trees would be equally efficacious. A layer of clay, or a coating of whitewash, would smother the insect, and would crack and fall off in dry weather, or be washed off by the rains.

54. *By Mr. Macpherson*: Do you conceive the ordinary wash used, namely, soft soap and sulphur, to be injurious? I think it is.

- Chas. Moore, Esq.
15 Nov., 1865.
55. In what respect? It stops up the pores, and adheres to the tree too long, while the clay washes off more readily.
56. Sulphur is commonly used in green-houses? Yes; but sulphur also cracks and falls off, and does not cake.
57. Soft soap you consider injurious? Yes. It is combined with a great number of other things which I think unnecessary. The object is to exclude the atmosphere from the insects, and if you do so you kill them.
58. Whether as eggs or in the more fully developed state? In any state.
59. Do you believe the black scale disease is infectious? I do not, under ordinary circumstances; but if all the trees were in a similar condition of health, it would then be so.
60. If two trees were adjacent to each other—one in a state of perfect health with rich soil around it, and the other in a state of disease—would the wind or any other cause be likely to affect the healthy tree with this particular blight? I think it would be very likely to do so, for this scale is merely a covering for congeries of insects, which, after a time, escape, and are spread about.
61. In your opinion, have the ants anything to do with the propagation of these insects? My impression is that they have.
62. You mean by carrying a portion of the male and female pollen, if there is such a thing? I think they take individuals of these minute insects to all parts of the plants.
63. Is not the object of the ant to eat the insect? It is a mere opinion of mine, and I am not certain it is a correct one; but I know that where I have been able to exclude ants from a tree which has been unaffected by the disease, it has not been so rapidly propagated. I have done this by making a small basin of puddled clay round the tree, which I have kept filled with water. By this means I have kept the ants away for a long time.
64. *By the Chairman*: Have you noticed a disease something like a black fungus on the outside of the fruit of the orange? Yes.
65. Is that an insect also? No, I think that is a fungus. That also arises from the bad state of health of the plant. We must get the plant into a perfectly healthy condition before we can rid it of this parasite.
66. *By Mr. Macpherson*: I presume you have treated already of the subject of bark or skin disease, which is most fatal? In the earlier part of my evidence I have, and I can find nothing in any of the works of reference in my possession which bears upon this disease. The only part of the world in which a disease at all similar is to be found is Spain. In the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for 1841 the following letter appeared:—"I am a proprietor in Spain, on rather a large scale, of lands covered with orange trees, in the District of Carcagente, in the Province of Valencia. In some particular localities of that district, we suffer much from ravages caused by a kind of slug (grub), which kills the young trees during the three or even four first years of their growth. He lives always under ground, and is very seldom, if ever, seen on the surface, so that his existence is only found out by the sickness and death of the tree, and too late to remedy the evil. He eats the tender bark or epidermis of the young trees above the fibrous roots, and below the surface of the earth. The ravages caused by this creature in the orange districts of Spain are enormous. If any means could be found in practical science to avoid them, it would be a great benefit to our agriculture."
67. That does not strictly resemble the disease to which our trees are subject here? No, but it is something analogous.
68. *By Mr. Piddington*: That extract does not refer to any attacks upon old trees? No.
69. Have you been unsuccessful in your efforts to acquire any information with reference to this species of disease which attacks the roots of the orange tree? I have not been able to obtain any whatever.
70. You cannot give the Committee any information derived from experience, with reference to the best mode to be adopted for the purpose of curing that disease at the root of the orange tree? Nothing further than that I believe it to be connected with the state of the cultivation.
71. I allude now to the diseased bark? Yes; I have arrived at the conclusion that it arises from bad cultivation, combined with a peculiar state of the atmosphere, arising from the late unusually wet seasons.
72. You attribute the insect disease of the orange tree almost solely to inferior cultivation? Certainly.
73. What is the exact meaning you attach to the term "bad cultivation"—has it respect to the proper working of the ground at the time when the plants are first planted, or to the neglect of the ground afterwards? To both. In the first place, to the bad preparation of the ground before the trees are put into it, and secondly, to the improper management of the soil afterwards.
74. You have stated that you are of opinion that the trenching of the ground for planting the orange should not be carried deeper than eighteen inches? Yes.
75. Is that with reference to all descriptions of soil? No; I qualified what I stated by saying that if bad soil or clay were near the surface, you should not go so deep as that. In trenching, the depth must be governed by circumstances; in some soils you may go down two feet, in others it would be improper to go down more than fifteen inches, or even less than that.
76. *By the Chairman*: Is it advisable to dig continuously among orange trees after they have come to any age? I think not, but the ground should be forked up and top dressed with soil and manure which should be prepared beforehand, in heaps.
77. *By Mr. Piddington*: Have you considered the question whether it is probable that sudden atmospheric changes have had any effect in producing the insect disease? I have not been able to form an opinion upon that subject. This disease has been going on continuously for some years.
78. With reference to apple trees, they, I believe, are subject to a disease known as the American blight? Yes,
- 79.

79. Do you attribute the prevalence of that blight to inferior cultivation? No, for it is found in all parts of the world, and in the best cultivated grounds. Chas. Moore,
Esq.

80. To what cause do you attribute that disease? I do not know; it must arise from a natural tendency in the tree, for some apple trees are not subject to the blight at all, and will not take it under any circumstances, although placed in the midst of others suffering from it; others will blight in almost every orchard, whether in England, America, or here. 15 Nov., 1865.

81. Do you suppose that American blight in apple trees has reference to the species of apple? To varieties of apple it has.

82. *By the Chairman:* The trees you have spoken of, as having been recovered in England would have been frequently pruned and dressed? Yes.

83. That would be a necessity? Yes, in order to bring the plant into a perfectly healthy state, it would be necessary to take away the old earth, to put new good soil to it, and to place it in a moist, close situation.

84. *By Mr. Piddington:* Have you noticed whether the prevailing disease among orange trees is to be found among old or new plantations? The bark disease is in both.

85. And the insect disease? The insect is mostly in the older plantations.

86. *By Mr. Macpherson:* You mean the small insect? Yes.

87. *By Mr. Piddington:* If the older trees are more subject to the insect disease, are you of opinion that the disease may be at all attributable to the age of the tree or to the gradual absorption of some quality of the soil which is necessary for the sustenance and growth of the tree? Possibly to both of these, but I have found that the insect attacks trees of various ages. Although I have found them chiefly on older plants, I have found them upon plants perfectly healthy twelve or fourteen years old; but what the disease arises from, I am not prepared exactly to state. It may be that the roots have got into a bad subsoil, or it may be that the disease is of a similar character to that which affected apple trees in England some years ago, when a great number were killed off altogether and the cause could not be ascertained. That may be so; but I have found in all the orange orchards in the neighbourhood of Sydney, where the ground has been well prepared and well drained, the trees healthy; and hence I infer that the cause of the disease must be either the want of preparation of the soil, of drainage, or the failure to manure; or otherwise, that the plants have been injured by digging too near to their roots.

88. You are acquainted with, and possibly may have visited, the well known orange orchard of Mr. McDougall, at Baulkham Hills? I have passed, but have never been in it.

89. You probably observed that, on the side of the orchard next to the road, nearly all the trees have died? I did.

90. As you have not visited the orchard, I suppose you are not able to assign a cause for the total destruction of the trees in that neighbourhood? No.

91. *By the Chairman:* Did you notice that there is a cutting through the hill there? Yes.

92. What is the sub-soil there? It is a kind of pebbly shale; a shale at the bottom, and pebbles at the top.

93. The scale appears on some trees probably from the roots having got into a bad subsoil? It may be so, or from the two other causes I have just pointed out—either too deeply ploughing or digging near the roots, or from the ground not being properly forked up.

94. Would not that theory be overthrown by the fact that there may be one tree diseased among fifty others not diseased, although the roots of the others may touch the root of the diseased tree? It may be so in the case of the insect, but I think not as respects the bark disease.

95. *By Mr. Piddington:* When you spoke of the orange orchard of Mr. Shepherd, did you allude to Helenie? No.

96. Can you account for the destruction of the orchard at Helenie? I cannot; but some years ago, the trees I have referred to—very old trees—went off in a similar manner years before, as did also those of Mr. Devlin, which were in a perfectly healthy condition; but I think the cause of the destruction of Mr. Devlin's orchard was, that it was over-manured with raw material.

97. *By the Chairman:* If you found in the case of two trees near to each other that one which had been worked and pruned was diseased, and the other, which had never been worked or pruned, was not diseased, what would you infer from that? I would say at once, that the disease was in the more artificially grown plants. Generally speaking, you find seedlings more healthy than others. I know an orange orchard at the top of the Kurrajong in a perfectly healthy state, and I was told that no trouble had been taken with the ground—that it had never even been trenched.

98. *By Mr. Piddington:* Are the healthy orange trees those that have been grafted? No, they are seedling trees.

99. The other oranges that have been affected have been grafted? Yes.

100. *By the Chairman:* At what time would a seedling be likely to come to perfection, so as to produce a crop of fruit? I fancy not under six or seven years, whereas worked plants would produce fruit in half the time.

101. What would be the height, taking that as a criterion of size, of a seedling of seven years old? I fancy it ought to be ten to twelve feet high, in ordinarily good soil.

102. *By Mr. Macpherson:* What would be the height of a grafted tree at the same age? A grafted tree would not likely be so high; there is more vigour in a seedling than in a grafted tree.

103. *By the Chairman:* Is it probable that the disease might be caused by the premature production of fruit as a consequence of grafting—is it not likely that the production at an early age of a large quantity of fruit would exhaust the roots? I think it is a great mistake to let a grafted tree produce under six years; it must weaken the constitution.

104. *By Mr. Macpherson:* I understand you to speak of trees which are grafted upon lemon

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- lemon stocks—you do not refer to oranges grafted upon orange stocks? I would prefer grafting upon an orange stock, but I would not hesitate to graft upon the shaddock.
105. *By the Chairman*: Or any of the citrus tribe? I know it is generally done upon the lemon, but there is not the same freedom of growth upon the lemon as upon others of the citrus tribe? I should prefer the shaddock or common orange.
106. *By Mr. Macpherson*: The Seville is also a free growing kind? Yes, any free growing kind might be used; my object is to give vigour to the scion.
107. Is what is called the common or Lisbon lemon preferable to graft upon? For richness of growth I prefer the Lisbon lemon; I am stating what is contrary to the common opinion. The lemon being a hardy plant, is supposed to give strength to the plant, but I prefer putting a scion upon the orange.
108. To either the lemon or the shaddock? To either the lemon, the citron, or the shaddock. From my knowledge of other plants, I think the orange is likely to succeed very well if put upon a good healthy stock of either of these, but it must be confined to the same family. It has been asserted over and over again, that you can graft the orange upon the pomegranate, but I say it is contrary to all experience.
109. You say it is impossible that it could become fruitful, but it might send out shoots? Not even that; there is no affinity between the orange and the pomegranate. Mr. Scott of Brisbane Water asserts that oranges grafted upon pomegranates are most healthy.
110. Have you ever heard of the apple being grafted upon the peach? There is a possibility of that, because there is a close affinity between the apple and the peach. By the older botanists they were both included under Rosacea. I never knew grafting of this kind to be done, but I think it possible, because of the affinity; but there is not the slightest affinity between the pomegranate and the orange.
111. *By the Chairman*: Are you of opinion that we have imported the insect disease from other countries? I have no doubt we have.
112. It would seem to be a provision of nature, that in every country in which destructive insects are found, there are also various kinds of birds which subsist upon those insects and prevent their too rapid increase? In countries where the insect is indigenous I fancy it is so, and even here I find there are some birds that feed upon these imported insects.
113. May it not be prudent to import these insect-destroying birds? It might be useful to do so.
114. *By Mr. Farnell*: Have you noticed this white insect upon the indigenous trees of the Colony? Something similar to it.
115. Did you ever take notice of the green wattle? On the green wattle there is an insect very similar to it.
116. You could not state whether it is the same? I am not sure.
117. Are you aware that the orange is sometimes grafted upon the citron? It is quite possible.
118. Will not oranges grafted upon the citron propagate sooner than upon any other stock? It may be so, the citron being a vigorous grower.
119. Do you think orange trees are likely to live longer if grafted upon citron stocks? I do not know that the citron would be likely to give them greater age than the orange, for the citron is not a longer lived tree.
120. You have not seen any diseased trees that have been grafted upon the citron? I am not aware.
121. Are you aware that, in grafting the orange upon the citron, the graft does not adhere so well as when grafted upon the orange itself? That I am not aware.
122. *By the Chairman*: If that were the case, would it not be likely to retain moisture at the point of adhesion, and thus tend to destroy the tree near the root? If the adhesion were not perfect.
123. The operation of grafting is always performed near the level of the soil? As nearly as possible.
124. Would the connection be so perfect as to prevent water and air affecting the root of the tree? It ought to be.
125. Would it be likely to be so perfect if the graft were upon a different variety of the citrus tribe? If properly manipulated.
126. Have you seen a species of orange peculiar to East Florida? I have not.
127. Is it likely that the importation of fresh kinds of oranges, would be an advantage, by furnishing us with scions which would be free from the disease? I can only state that the two plants of St. Michael's oranges sent out to me about seven years ago are more affected with insects than any other.
128. *By Mr. Macpherson*: With which disease? The black scale; but the soil of the Botanic Gardens, which is a black sandy soil, is about the worst for the growth of oranges. I have grown them there, but not well. I may add that Mr. Hill has scions from St. Michael's, and I believe his plants are perfectly healthy and clean.
129. *By Mr. Farnell*: Has not situation a great deal to do with the growth of the orange? In the neighbourhood of Sydney it has. The best situation, I should say, would be facing the morning sun; but I have known oranges do well where they were exposed to the whole afternoon sun.
130. For instance, Mr. Devlin's orchard is exposed to the west, and it succeeded very well for many years? Yes; as I have already stated to the Committee, I think Mr. Devlin over-manured his plants—he gave them raw boiling-down stuff.
131. Have you noticed that Mr. Devlin's orchard is on a stiff clay? Yes.
132. Has not a great portion of the soil been washed away? No doubt; but I do not think to such an extent as to injure the ground.
133. Do you not think, in the case of such an orchard as that of Mr. Devlin's being on the side of a hill, and heavily manured, the manure and soil are liable to be carried away by heavy

heavy rains? No doubt, to a certain extent. I think if Mr. Devlin had mixed his manure with common soil, and frequently turned it over, the result would have been different; but he put on the manure in too crude a state. Chas. Moore, Esq.

134. Have you noticed that the bark disease, or canker, attacks the north side of the orange tree first? I have not. In all the plants I noticed, the disease had gone all round the stem. I refer to the time when I examined them in company with Dr. Bennett and the Rev. Mr. Turner. We first examined Mr. Shepherd's young trees, and then a small garden belonging to Mr. Rich, where there were some fine old trees; and in all we observed the same thing,—that about two inches above and under the soil, the bark was decayed, while all both above and below was healthy. The same state of the tree was observed in Mr. Shepherd's orchard. There we cut the stem right down, and found a little indication of disease in the centre of the root stem, but the absorbers of the roots seemed to be in a perfectly healthy state. 16 Nov., 1865.

135. Do you think heavy rains during a very warm summer would have any effect upon the roots of the trees? I think not; I have never noticed that it has.

136. You have noticed that the soil has been very warm in summer time when we have had showery weather, and the sun has been shining fiercely? I have known it to be so hot that you could scarcely put your hand upon the ground.

137. Do you think that would have any effect upon the collar of the tree? I do not.

138. Have you noticed that orange trees with the collar above the ground have been more liable to the attacks of the disease than those planted deeper? I prefer high planting to low planting; that is to say, I would bring the collar almost up to the surface of the soil.

139. Have you ever noticed what is generally called the gum in the orange tree—that is to say, the gum exuding from the tree much higher up? I have. That has arisen, I think, from injury to the bark.

140. *By the Chairman:* That occurs in peach trees without any injury? Apparently without any injury; but I suspect that in all cases the bark has been injured.

141. *By Mr. Farnell:* Are you aware whether many peach trees are dying off from the effect of the exudation of the gum? I do not know whether they are dying off from that cause; but I think the trees in the neighbourhood of Sydney are dying in consequence of their having been planted in badly prepared ground.

142. *By the Chairman:* The trees of that kind about Sydney are usually obtained from nurserymen? Yes.

143. Are you aware how they get the stocks for these? From seeds.

144. If stunted seedlings of from five to ten years old were grafted upon, would they be likely to last as long as grafts upon healthy stocks? I should not take a stunted stock to graft on.

145. Are you aware that it has been a common practice? I am not aware.

146. Some species of pears give up a large quantity of suckers about the roots? Yes.

147. Are these commonly used as stocks? By some; but the English practice is to get stocks from seeds.

148. Are you aware whether that practice is followed here? I believe in some instances it is.

149. *By Mr. Macpherson:* Are you aware that it is, to a considerable extent, the practice among nursery gardeners to graft apples upon pear stocks? That I know is done.

150. I presume the result must be very indifferent in the course of a few years? I do not know.

151. *By the Chairman:* Would the almond be a better stock for stone fruit than the ordinary peach? I do not know, but I think it would make a very good stock.

152. It would grow larger? I do not know.

153. It would grow on a poor soil? Yes.

154. It would live as long? It would live as long, if not longer.

155. *By Mr. Farnell:* Some persons graft the apple upon the loquat? Yes, because there again there is a near affinity.

156. They do not do so well grafted upon the pear? The loquat is closely allied to the apple and pear tribe. They come also within the Linnæan or Jussieuian family of Rosacea, now divided by modern botanists into those fruit with and those without stones, and the roses are separated from all these, but there is a strong affinity between them—the character of the flowers is similar.

157. They do not make such good trees when grafted upon the loquat? No, because although there is an affinity, there is not a very close one, and the nearer the affinity the better.

158. *By Mr. Macpherson:* It is upon that ground you prefer grafting the orange upon the orange, to grafting it upon the lemon? Yes, but there is a very near affinity between the orange and the lemon.

159. In reference to the bark disease, have you any suggestion to offer to the Committee as to the course to be pursued in the case of orangeries which are infested—would you suggest the trees being cut down, to obtain a new growth? I really have no remedy that I can suggest.

160. Would you consider the cutting down the best? By cutting, you would probably go below the scion, and leave nothing but the stock.

161. If you could get only a single orange bud on the healthy part of the stock, would you consider that preferable? I would take out the plant altogether.

162. If diseased only very slightly, would you consider the cutting out of the bad part of the bark sufficient? With proper care, I think the tree might be saved. If upon close examination it was found that the disease had not extended far, and the diseased part were cut out immediately, and a piece of wet soil or grafting clay were applied, the tree might recover, as you may cut half through the stem without injury. Unfortunately, however, where the disease is first observed, generally it is too late; but if the gardener were to examine

Chas. Moore, Esq. examine the trees weekly, which he might do by slightly raising the epidermis, and the moment he observed the disease, were to cut out the part affected, many trees might be saved. If the bark beneath the epidermis be green, it is a proof of health, but if discoloured, it is diseased.

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163. In some instances you will see upon young wood a piece of bark of the size of a couple of peas, or not larger than a sixpence, having a withered, brown appearance: by cutting out the whole of the part so affected, would you save the tree? Yes, by taking care to cut it out cleanly until you get to the healthy bark, I think you might save the trees. I do not think it attacks the whole of the bark at once, but gradually works its way round, for I have examined, at Mr. Scott's orchard at Kurrajong, trees only partly affected.

164. Do you consider surface drains to be sufficient for orange trees? I do not; I think orchards ought to be thoroughly well drained by tile or covered drains.

165. Of course it is simply a question of expense; but do you believe surface drains to be useless? Not useless; they are necessary to carry off very heavy thunder storms; but it is not thunder storms that do the injury, except in sloping grounds, by carrying off the surface soil; it is by allowing water to remain about the roots of plants. To carry off this water, under-ground drainage is necessary.

166. That cannot happen if oranges are planted upon a slope? I am not sure about that. I think, perhaps, they may be injured even in such situations; besides, I think drains will have the effect of carrying air into the ground. I know that in England, the best drained grounds, even in dry, chalky soils, have been found the most productive. At one time, only the clay farms were drained; now, the dry soils are also drained.

167. *By Mr. Farnell:* The tendency of the root of the orange is to come to the top of the soil? Yes.

168. *By the Chairman:* As a rule, would not a young tree be likely to produce a thick-skinned orange of a weak flavour? Yes.

169. Would the thick skin and weak flavour of the fruit, then, imply exhaustion of the tree? I think not. I think the orange, after attaining a certain age, will not alter much, either in the thickness of the skin or in the flavour.

170. In grafting a tree, would there be any difference in the particular bud used, or in the selection of wood from the same tree? No, I think not; the bud must be healthy and taken at a proper time.

171. Any seed would do? In taking seeds, you naturally choose the seed from a good orange.

172. And the seed itself must be properly formed? Yes.

173. In taking a variety of seeds, some necessarily come up earlier than others? Yes; the riper the fruit, the more mature the seed.

174. Have you any further suggestions you desire to offer to the Committee? —

WEDNESDAY, 22 NOVEMBER, 1865.

Present:—

MR. MACPHERSON, | MR. GRAHAM,
MR. FARNELL.

WILLIAM TUNKS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Gerard Krefft, Esq., examined:—

Gerard Krefft, Esq. 175. *By the Chairman:* You are Curator of the Museum? I am.

176. Since the last meeting of the Committee, have you taken an opportunity of examining the insect which affects the orange trees? Yes.

22 Nov., 1865. 177. You are not acquainted with the culture of orange trees as a pursuit? No. Of course I have seen them grow, and have had a good deal of conversation with people on the subject lately.

178. But you have not paid much attention to their growth? No.

179. You have examined the insects as they appear on the specimens now on the table? Yes.

180. Will you describe them in detail to the Committee? The insect which I see on the specimen we will call No. 1, belongs to the order *Homoptera*, and to the family *Coccidae*. I am not able to tell you exactly which species it is, because I have not got the literature on the subject. There are numberless books of reference in the Museum Library, but not a single one in which these animals are described in detail. I have looked at some American books, but in the part of America on which I have books—the State of New York principally—there was not a single *coccus* which fed on the orange tree described; there were several described living on other trees, but none affecting the orange tree; in fact, in that part of America it is too cold for the orange tree to grow. The black scale which appears here (*on specimen No. 1*) is found on the orange, as well as upon almost every other kind of tree I have had the opportunity to examine.

181. Identical with this? Identical with this. Here is one (*producing a specimen*) which I got off the aloe, and it is the same as the other, as far as I can see; I do not think there is any difference in it. This (*producing another specimen*) is off a kind of creeper, but it is the same as the other; and here is another of the same kind off an hibiscus. Gerard Krefft, Esq. 22 Nov., 1865.

182. Then the same insect will attack any kind of plant? It will attack any kind of tree; it is on almost every tree. I have examined the few trees which are in the Museum garden, and hardly a single tree is free from them.

183. Are you of opinion that they are imported or indigenous? I think they must have been imported. In those books to which I have had access there is not a single Australian species described. The books I have seen do not mention the orange tree as liable to these insects, but the oleander and various other European trees which are common in the South of Europe.

184. Have you any knowledge of the rate at which they propagate? They propagate at a very great rate indeed, because this little tube (*producing it*) with the eggs in it, was taken out of about a dozen insects; they are completely filled with these eggs.

185. And probably there are about one hundred eggs in each one? More than that; I think we could safely say a thousand.

186. Have you any notion how soon these eggs will come to maturity to breed again? I think they breed very quickly. Some of the eggs I put in here came out, but probably they were in a very forward state. I think it takes a considerable time before they grow so large; but when they once escape from the mother—at least when the mother has covered them for a certain time—I really do not know how long—then they grow very quickly, as soon as they emerge from the mother.

187. Have you taken notice of the ants travelling up and down the trees on which these insects are found? Yes. My opinion with respect to them is that they eat the sweet excrements of these coccidae; they secrete a sweet excrement, and the ants go up for the purpose of eating it; they do not eat the animal, but you may see them sitting upon and tickling the coccus to get the excrement out; I have frequently observed that; in the bush between here and Long Bay I stood watching them for nearly an hour one day, and the ants were tickling the large aphids—not exactly a coccus, but belonging to the same order—to get the excrement out.

188. *By Mr. Macpherson*: Is the black substance the excrement? No, I think that is the excrement of the ant; the black stuff may be something else.

189. Are you aware that that excrement has been seen on trees where no ants had been nor by any possibility could be? No, I have never heard that; I have seen it on trees, but I have always seen ants about.

190. *By the Chairman*: Would diseased or weakly constitutioned trees be more likely than other trees to encourage the existence of these insects upon them? I believe so. I have spoken to several gentlemen about it, and that seems to be a common opinion. I can mention one instance:—There are several trees in Mr. Stephens' garden next the Museum, which is a great deal better kept than the Museum garden, and I found the trees there not so much affected with it. Mr. Stephens told me himself that if the trees were properly manured and looked after they would shake off the insects.

191. He advanced that as an opinion? That was an opinion Mr. Stephens mentioned to me. I went into his garden to inquire if he had the same insects as I had in the Museum garden; he had them on the orange trees and many other trees.

192. *By Mr. Farnell*: This coccus you speak of is the female? Yes, the large one is the female; the male is winged; but there are very few males in proportion to the number of females, and one impregnation will produce several generations.

193. Suppose an orchard to be clean and none of these insects in it—what means of locomotion have they, or how are they deposited in the first instance? I believe as soon as the young ones come out, they travel all over the branches till they grow to a certain size, and as soon as they do that, they fix themselves on a certain spot and commence sucking; they bore (in fact) into the orange trees and suck out the sap, and where there are a great many they must do a great deal of damage. In course of time they assume this curious form like a scale, occasionally shifting their position, but not after the scale has become strong; then the insect produces eggs and dies, but the dried scale still covers and protects them, and after they have come to maturity drops off.

194. Suppose an orchard was separated a mile from another orchard, one orchard being clean and the other infected with these insects—if the clean orchard became infected, how would you suppose the insects came there? It is very difficult to account for any insect of this kind travelling for miles, but a heavy gale of wind blowing in the direction might carry some of these small eggs with it.

195. You do not think the male insect, which has wings, would have anything to do with carrying them about from place to place? The male could not do it. There are very few males; where you see thousands of females you cannot see one male; I have been looking for a male to show you, but could not get one.

196. *By the Chairman*: As a principle they must have been carried—Would any combination of organic matter produce a new creation? No, I do not think anything would do that. I think very likely a few impregnated ones may have come out from England in some way, though it may not have been noticed; a few of these scales may have been present on imported plants, and may have come to maturity after their arrival; there may have been a few males, and even without that they are able to produce several generations of young ones without any new copulation.

197. *By Mr. Farnell*: Are you aware that this insect is sometimes deposited on the orange itself—the fruit? Yes, it is particularly fond of anything juicy—for instance, the aloe or the cacti tribe. 198.

Gerard Krefft, Esq.
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198. Then if a person were to take an orange from an orchard where this coccus was, and throw away the peel there, it is possible the insect might be conveyed in that way? Yes, that is very likely, much more likely than that the wind might carry it. I do not think birds would do it; if a bird swallowed any of these minute things he would probably digest them.

199. Is it not the fact with many of the insect tribe, that periodically they increase in large numbers; for instance, there might be a scarcity of certain insects for this year or breeding season, but there might be a period of years in which they would increase in very large numbers? Yes, during the five or six years I have been here, I have known certain years to be very rich in insects, and certain years in which insects were not so plentiful.

200. *By the Chairman*: Years which have not been so favourable for their development? Yes; and some insects take a very long time to develop; certain beetles take five or six years to come out as perfect insects—for instance, such as live on wood; the larva of beetles of that kind might take five or six, or even ten years, before the perfect insect is produced.

201. At any rate we are clear about this, that these insects must be disseminated in some way—they are not a new creation? They are not a new creation. If I may mention a fact, there are certain insects in America—some of the locusts—which appear periodically, I believe, every seventeen years. It is well known that every seventeen years there are immensely large numbers of these locusts in the State of New York, and they call it the seventeen years locust. In fact they predict the year exactly, and it has always come true, for the last half century, that the insect did appear in much larger numbers at these seventeen years intervals.

202. Now we will go on to another specimen? Here is one which we will call No. 2. This appears to be, from what I see of the insects crawling about, the same kind of coccus as the other—the young one (in fact) just emerged from the eggs. In No. 1 the young ones had not come out, but in No. 2 they appear to have just been hatched. Whether they produce this white covering I cannot say exactly, but I believe they do to shelter themselves, and in course of time they assume the scale; that is what I believe; I have not had sufficient time to observe them closely enough, but I have seen small scaled insects together with other insects, in three or four different stages, wandering about—not fixed yet. I believe this (*referring to another specimen*), which I will call No. 3, is of the same kind, but in a different stage. No. 2 has opened, but No. 3 has not yet opened.

203. Then we classify the specimens Nos. 1, 2, and 3, as all of the coccus family? Yes, all three. The family is coccidæ, and the genus is coccus. The family consists of eight or ten genera I believe, and one of them is called coccus.

204. Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are on the orange bark? Yes. The remainder of these specimens appear to be the same as those we have referred to.

205. *By Mr. Farnell*: Do you know whether, at any particular seasons of the year, these insects breed and distribute themselves more freely than at others? I believe it is during the last and the present month—October and November—that they breed and distribute themselves most readily, because several of these (*referring to a specimen of bark produced*) which I took out as eggs last Monday have come to maturity now, and are wandering about. There was not, when I took them, a single live insect on this scale; but when I looked at them three or four days afterwards, I saw they were all alive and wandering about. I believe this is just the time of year that they leave the parent.

206. *By the Chairman*: Could you suggest anything that would kill them without damaging the trees? There are many things. As Mr. Moore mentioned, I believe white-washing would be a very good thing. In France and Germany they very often white-wash the apple and pear trees for a similar object.

207. *By Mr. Macpherson*: With plain lime water? Yes. I believe turpentine or kerosene oil, or anything of that kind, would do; I do not think it would injure the trees, if it were put on about a foot or so off the ground, to prevent the insects going up. If the insects were already spread over the branches, the only remedy would be to wash it over with something; even soap and water might have the effect of killing them.

208. *By Mr. Farnell*: Any ingredient that would smother them would have the desired effect? Yes.

209. Any clayey substance mixed up would do? Yes, I dare say it would, because as soon as you exclude the air they must die; but if the insects were spread all over the branches, it would be such a tedious and expensive proceeding that it would be out of the question. I have heard that if the trees are well manured they shake the insects off themselves.

210. *By the Chairman*: How long have you been in the country? About fifteen years.

211. Have you noticed the rain gauge—the quantity of water that has fallen in different years? No, I have not; only at one time I made regular observations, but it only rained three or four days during nine months.

212. Have you seen any oranges—the fruit—with the black disease on the skin of them? Yes.

213. Can you say whether that is an insect or the excrement of an insect? I at first thought it might be the excrement of the ants, but I am rather doubtful about it now.

214. These insects are different from the cochineal insect? They are different, but they belong to the same genus.

215. If weakness of constitution in the tree predisposes it to the attacks of insects, are there any means of accounting for that fact? There are various kinds of insects which only feed on diseased trees; they never attack a tree as long as it is healthy; but as it becomes diseased, there is something in the sap of the tree which suits the insects much better than the sap of a vigorous tree.

216. Would they not migrate from diseased to healthy trees? No, I think not; the diseased trees seem to suit their palate much better than healthy ones. Gerard Krefft,
Esq.
22 Nov., 1865.
217. If they were propagated in large quantities then they would be dispersed? Perhaps the healthy trees would not give them sufficient nourishment. I have noticed that with several native trees here which are attacked by certain beetles, but which only attack a tree which is dying off; as soon as a tree begins to die off, it is attacked immediately. I believe the same rule holds good for these insects too, that only trees in a certain state of disease or weakness will suit their palate.
218. *By Mr. Farnell*: In the absence of trees in certain stages of disease, might they not attack healthy trees? They might, but I have had no experience of it.
219. If they could not get exactly what they liked, they might take the nearest to it; for instance, the aphids delights to attack the cabbage, but in the absence of cabbage, it will attack corn? Yes.
220. Do you think this insect appears in such large quantities only periodically? I really do not think so; I think it is more or less in the same quantity every year; but of course, if the trees are all unhealthy, it may appear more plentiful at times.
221. For instance, the white insect referred to as No. 2 we have only noticed in this Colony for the last five or six years, and since the disease in the bark of the orange tree has made its appearance? Indeed. You mean to say this white insect was known when this black one was well known?
222. Yes? If that is the case, there is some probability that this is a different species, but to my eye, the insects which come out of this mother cocoon, appear to be the same insects as those which are seen creeping about between the white substance.
223. They might appear in that stage periodically—say in cycles of thirty years? I think, if it once appears in that stage, it will always appear in it. If these white insects are the young of the black cocoon, they will always cause this curious appearance upon the trees.
224. You think they must appear in that stage before they get into the stage of No. 1? Yes.
225. I am inclined to think it is not the same insect? I merely go by this, that I see the insects that come out of No. 1, creeping about in No. 2; but still for all that, they may be the produce of another insect which we do not know.

WEDNESDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1865.

Present:—

MR. FARNELL,
MR. GRAHAM,

MR. MACLEAY,
MR. MACPHERSON.

WILLIAM TUNKS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

The Rev. Robert Lethbridge King called in and examined:—

226. *By the Chairman*: You have been some time in the Colony? Yes, many years. Rev. R. L.
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227. You have paid some attention to horticultural pursuits generally? Yes, of late I have paid some attention to them.
228. Have you noticed the diseases in fruit trees for the last few years? My attention has been particularly called to the disease in orange trees, not to any other.
229. When did that first come under your observation—how many years ago? I think it was about three years ago that it first was brought particularly under my notice.
230. Will you state, if you please, the particular disease to which you allude? The diseases generally in the orange tree. Just about that time—I am speaking from memory, but I think three years ago—the disease was attracting general attention, in consequence of the number of trees in the different orangeries in the neighbourhood of Parramatta, dying. A meeting of persons connected with orange plantations was held in Parramatta. I attended that meeting rather for the purpose of gaining some knowledge of natural history than knowing anything about oranges, but it directed my attention to the disease of the orange, and I have seen a good deal of it since.
231. There are two species of disease, one familiarly known as canker in the bark near the soil, the other associated with innumerable insects of different kinds? I have rather been inclined to consider them both as intimately connected, the presence of the insect being rather the evidence of a diseased state of the tree than as a distinct disease.
232. That is to say, a constitutional weakness in the tree would induce a number of insects to take possession of it, and it would not have strength to throw them off? Yes.
233. The disease in the bark would, on the same principle, be attributable to some defect in the tree? The disease in the bark seems to me to be itself another effect of the diseased state of the tree; and of course, when disease once commences, the door is opened for all sorts of accidents. The diseased state of the tree being occasioned either by the state of the weather or the state of the seasons, it may begin by shewing itself in the injury to the bark, or it may begin by shewing itself in the attack of the insects upon the leaves; but the cause of the disease, I fancy, is to be sought in another direction altogether. I have always felt—and my late experience has added to the impression—that the state of the trees depends upon the state of the season.
234. Large quantities of rain? Large quantities of rain had fallen for several years previous to the death of so many orange trees in the neighbourhood of Parramatta. We had unusually rainy seasons; and the temperature of the ground, I imagine, must have been very

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 29 Nov., 1865. very much lowered. By the constant succession of rainy seasons the ground had become too cold to support an orange tree in its perfection, an unhealthy state manifesting itself by either a disease in the bark near the ground, or else, and perhaps with that, an unusual supply of these insects. That has been the explanation which I have adopted to account for the phenomenon.

235. This disease affects old as well as young trees? Yes; some of the oldest orangeries in the neighbourhood of Parramatta have been affected very much in the same way with some of the youngest.

236. Is there anything in the mode of culture about Parramatta that would be favourable to the disease of trees? I think that a great many of the younger plantations were cultivated in a very defective manner, and particularly those that were put in about five or six years ago, when the orange trade received such an impetus from the opening of the Melbourne market. An immense number of oranges were then planted—a hole was dug, the plants were stuck in anyhow, and expected to grow. Where there is no cultivation whatever, as was the case in those instances, the addition of an unusual amount of wet would very soon shew itself injuriously. Orange trees which are well cultivated themselves have a poor chance in these seasons, but orange trees which were not cultivated at all of course stood none, and they died off very fast.

237. Some of the trees that have died off must have been many years old? A great many were of considerable age, and that shews that the cause of the disease was not merely a want of cultivation—that it must be sought in something of wider extent than mere want of cultivation, which would apply to the young orangeries only. One of the oldest orangeries in the neighbourhood of Parramatta has been attacked in several of its trees very much like the very young plantations.

238. Then it would seem to resolve itself into this—that the excessively wet weather was primarily the cause? I think that was the primary cause of the disease, but not the entire cause.

239. Are the insects imported, do you know? I do not know whether they have been imported, but many of the same kind of insect are indigenous to the Colony. There are an immense number of different species on all sorts of trees. There is one species which I saw when I visited the neighbourhood of Goulburn three or four years ago, infesting the eucalyptus, and the trees were dying off in every direction. The leaves were covered with these scales. It was a different species to those which cover the orange trees, but of the same genus of insect. One plant which has been imported into the Colony, unhappily, known as the cotton plant, is constantly infested with this kind of insect.

240. The coccus? The coccus. Peach trees in the same way, and other trees, when they are not attended to, are infested.

241. This is a specimen of the insect on the peach (*handing the same to witness*)? Yes, this is the same kind that I have in my own garden. I would observe this with respect to the peach, that as soon as the spring comes on, and the tree begins to throw out its young leaves and shoots, most of the insects which were covering the old shoots die off, shewing that as soon as the tree gained a little life and vigour it threw off most of these insects.

242. Will you have the goodness to look at the specimens on the table? (*The witness examined them.*) This (No. 1), which is generally spoken of as the black coccus, is of very little importance. It generally attaches itself to the stem, and does the tree very little injury. As soon as the tree begins to get a little strength and luxuriance, it throws this kind off.

243. Is that identical with the white ones? No, it is quite different.

244. Will you look at No. 2? (*The witness examined the same.*) This is the same as I saw at Mr. Devlin's orchard at Ryde. The whole tree presented an appearance as if a flour dredge had been shaken over it. The white scale seems to come out in such profusion that it does the tree an actual injury. Besides being the evidence of a disease, it seems to do the tree itself an injury, from its prolific power; the immense number of insects which come out in reality stop the respiration. The white matter on the leaves and tree are the exuviae, generally speaking, of the male.

245. It is not in any way connected with the brown insect? No, it is a different species; the shape of the scale is more elongated.

246. Are you aware that the disease some years since attacked the orange tree in East Florida, United States? I have heard so.

247. Have you read that article (*handing witness an article in the Patent Office Reports, Agriculture, on "Insects injurious and beneficial to the Orange Tree"*)? No. This speaks of the Florida disease as being connected with the presence of a coccus very like this. It is not quite so elongated in the scale, and is of a different species, but I suspect it is very similar to that which infests the orangeries here.

248. Are you aware that the tree is supposed to be indigenous to Florida? I see it is spoken of in this article as though it were; at least, it states that the wild orange is suffering equally with those that are cultivated. This particular species, which so closely resembles that found in Florida, I have not seen anywhere excepting from Ryde, and principally in Mr. Devlin's orchard.

249. Then the cultivation, or any other mode of dealing with the tree, would not be of any importance? It might make a bad matter worse. If the tree is badly cultivated, of course it is predisposed to disease; if it is well cultivated, it may acquire strength to throw it off.

250. Do we understand by "well cultivated" digging or manuring the ground? That is another question altogether—the proper mode of cultivation. What I speak of as bad cultivation is digging a hole in the ground, putting in the plant, and expecting it to grow, which

which has been done in the case of a large number of the younger orange orchards in Parramatta. But where attention is paid to the ground, where the soil is well turned up, trenched, and drained, I should call that better cultivation, the means being taken for preserving the tree, as far as possible, from the attacks of the disease. Of course, even that will not keep off the effect of the change of the seasons, though it may alleviate it. We have an excellent experiment going on just now in Parramatta, and in the course of a few years it will be very easily seen which is the right way of cultivation with reference to drainage. We have two orangeries side by side, occupying exactly the same site, the same slope of the hill, the same kind of soil runs through the whole of the two orangeries. The one is being thoroughly drained and carefully attended to, the other is being simply kept clear of weeds, and allowed to take its chance in every other respect. The orangeries are not more than four or five years old at the present time, but in the course of a few years we shall be able to say whether drainage is so important for the orange tree as I believe it is. I refer to the orangeries belonging to the Messrs. Oakes.

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251. The effect of drainage would be to pulverize the soil at a greater depth? Yes; the moisture would be prevented from stagnating about the roots of the trees. You must see at once, if a tree belonging to a dry climate is placed in a hole with the water collected round its roots, and kept in a state of excessive moisture, the roots will become very much damaged by it, will die, and throw the disease back into the tree. The tree will not only lose the support which the root ought to have given to it, but its exertions in attempting to form those roots being thrown back into itself will bring on disease.

252. Would it be affected in a similar way in the summer, from want of moisture? That would depend very much upon the quantity of rain that fell in the course of summer. As long as the roots are in such a state of stagnant moisture the tree cannot do any good.

253. A full-grown orange tree that would produce 20,000 oranges in the year, besides allowing for the evaporation from the leaves, would require considerable moisture? Of course it would, but even that tree might have too much.

254. The fact of these trees existing for fifty or sixty years in a healthy state would imply that the wet weather you have spoken of was unusual? Yes. I cannot speak of the actual amount of rain-fall from 1855 to 1861, but during those years there was a constant succession of rains such as are not very usual in this country.

255. Have you any reliable record of the rain-fall for a series of years? Not during those years.

256. Are you aware whether it has been kept in any way, by a public officer or any other person? Not to my knowledge, during those years. Until the establishment of the Sydney Observatory, we really knew very little, on reliable evidence, of the meteorology of this country. I think one of the great advantages connected with the establishment of the Observatory, and the meteorological establishments throughout the country, will be that we shall have some reliable information.

257. Had not accounts been kept previous to 1855, in any Government department? I am not aware. There had been private observers here and there throughout the Colony who have kept their own observations, but I do not think there has been any system of observation, or any attempt to combine the observations made. There was a registry kept at South Head for some time, by a gentleman connected with the *Herald*. These observations were kept up there for some time; but being immediately on the coast it is an exceptional locality, and gives a very incorrect idea of the amount of rain-fall in the Colony generally.

258. Do you think, then, that the insect disease would not spread if it were not for some previous disposition in the plants? I think not; that is my own impression upon the subject.

259. *By Mr. Macleay*: What is the appearance of the disease in the root you have spoken of? The bark around the root rots away, and of course as soon as the rotting has completed the circuit of the stem the plant dies.

260. On the surface of the ground or below? Generally speaking, just below the surface.

261. So far as you have been able to observe, is that the first symptom? I am not able to say whether it is the first or not.

262. Have you ever seen this state of the root without the tree being covered with insects? Yes, and also a tree covered with insects without that appearance at the root.

263. Or the disease of the bark you have mentioned? That is the same disease.

264. You have brought some specimens of the insects that infest these trees, have you not? Yes, I have brought three kinds of the coccus, and a species which I found on a tree in an orangery near Parramatta, quite different from the coccus, and I think having a different origin. So far as I can make it out, it appears like an acarus without forming any scale. It is excessively minute, but has quite the appearance of an acarus, and is accompanied by a brownish covering of the orange itself. It appears on the fruit—not on the leaf. The fruit is covered with a substance of a brownish appearance, which you can take off as a scale; it seems, from the time it takes possession of the fruit, to prevent the orange from growing. If it attacks the fruit after it has attained its full size it does comparatively little injury, the oranges live under it, and if cut off carefully, they may be preserved longer than oranges that are not so attacked; if at an earlier stage, before it reaches its full growth, it prevents the growth, and the orange withers away. I have not seen any account of the disease.

265. Is it very prevalent? No, it is not. I saw a good deal of it in Mr. Holroyd's orangery, where the trees are young, and have grown up with great rapidity—I think almost too great—they seem to me to have been almost forced. The oranges when they were about half grown were attacked in this way; the whole fruit was covered with the appearance of down, which down, when examined with the lens, turned out to be an extremely

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extremely minute insect, about the three-thousandth of an inch in length; at the same time—whether it appeared before or after I am not aware—but at the same time the brownish appearance on the fruit was seen.

266. That, you say, is a scale? No; it is the epidermis of the fruit, diseased, I think, by the attack of the insect. I have a specimen here. (*The witness produced the same.*) This is the epidermis; you see it is very cellular.

267. What are the other insects you have observed injurious to the orange tree? The coccus of several species, and this acarus.

268. Are all these species of coccus equally destructive? No.

269. Which is the most destructive? The most destructive appears to be the lanceolate one, which appears to be similar to the one from Florida. This coccus seems to be the most destructive of all I have come across. There is another species, which is commonly known to the orange-grower as the red coccus, with a round scale, that seems to be readily thrown off by the tree when it gets into a healthy state. I have had that on two or three trees in my garden, but it does no injury. Of course, if they were in great abundance they would injure the tree by impeding the respiration.

270. *By the Chairman:* The one you speak of as the most destructive is the smaller one, and to be found over the leaves? Yes, with the lanceolate scales.

271. *By Mr. Macleay:* Is the scale of the female very much larger? Yes, the female grows to a very much larger size, and is a different shape altogether. The black ones are all females. The three commonest are, this black one, then the round one seen on the leaves, and this lanceolate one.

272. Have you seen the male and female of the black kind? I have not seen the male of the black one.

273. But you have seen the female of the small elongated white one? Yes; these females, although so called, are in reality nurse mothers.

274. You believe a tree in sound health could throw off any number of these insects? It could throw off the black and red—I am not quite certain about this elongated one.

275. Have you found a tree injured by that small one that had not the disease in the root you have spoken of? I believe some of the trees at Ryde were not diseased at the root, for this reason: I was not able personally to inspect them, but I was informed that they were throwing up a number of young suckers, and these young suckers were very luxuriant, but directly they got to a certain size they were attacked by this elongated coccus, and began to die; so that if the tree had been very much diseased about the root, these young suckers could not have been thrown up with such luxuriance.

276. Have you observed that trees in a certain position are more liable to be attacked than others; for instance, have you found in low ground that they are more liable to be attacked than on the hill side? I have seen orangeries in both localities, and I think the disease is quite as much in the one locality as in the other. The drier the situation, as far as my experience goes, the less liable to be attacked, though there is one instance I remember which rather militates against the idea that it is excessive moisture which has so much to do with it:—There is one orangery near Parramatta, on the Windsor Road, not very far from the Cross Roads, in which nearly the whole orangery is looking in a very diseased state, and a great many of the trees have died; but there is one tree standing by itself just in the hollow—the part of the orangery which would receive the drainage of the whole, and that is the only healthy tree in the whole orangery. That may, however, be accounted for partially in this way: that tree is standing quite by itself, there is no other standing within six or seven rods of it, so that the roots have plenty of room for expansion. That may have assisted in keeping the tree thoroughly well ventilated and in health, whereas the other trees which are planted the usual distance apart are all in an unhealthy state.

277. Have you had an opportunity of seeing the effect of cutting a tree down to within three or four feet of the ground? I have.

278. With a good result? With an excellent result. Some of the trees were cut down every year, in order that there might be a constant succession of young wood, and these trees have been in bearing for a great many years.

279. Were the trees so cut down in a diseased state? No, healthy trees were cut down, in order that there might be a constant succession of young wood.

280. *By the Chairman:* The orange tree sends out innumerable small roots to the surface? Yes.

281. If trees have been left without any digging round them for a number of years, and the ground around them is then deeply dug, would not that be likely to be injurious to them, by destroying all those little mouths or suckers through which they get moisture? If the tree were dug round every year, or at any time, of course all these minute roots by which the principal part of the moisture appears to be drawn or collected would be destroyed, and the tree injured. The better way appears to me to be that attempted in some orangeries,—to trench round a part of the tree each year, not to trench round the whole tree, but to dig one part one year and another part another year, so as to provide for a regular succession of new roots. I think a constant succession of new wood is of great importance, but a constant succession of new roots of almost equal importance, because there must be an immense demand upon the strength of the orange tree. Every year the amount of fruit gathered from a healthy orange tree is something enormous compared with the size of the tree, and requires an immense amount of root system to support such a drain. One advantage of the system upon which Mr. Macleay questioned me—the system of constantly supplying new wood—is, that the tree has a rest of a couple of years now and then, and the roots have time to recover themselves from the demands which have been made upon them in previous years.

282. *By Mr. Farnell*: In speaking of the wet weather, did you mean that it was not so much the wet weather that produced the disease, as the low temperature of the earth that accompanied the rain? The constant succession of wet seasons, and the low temperature of the soil together.

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283. Do you think, in a very hot summer, with a constant succession of thunderstorms, the sudden changes of temperature would have any effect upon the roots? If the number of thunderstorms was excessive, I think it would very materially tend to injure the tree.

284. Do you remember that one season some two or three years ago we had a very hot summer, and a continuation of thunderstorms and heavy showers? I have a very distinct recollection of it; we had, speaking from memory, something like two thunderstorms a week, in the neighbourhood of Parramatta, and many of them very heavy. Of course, where so many thunderstorms occurred during the course of a summer, though the amount of rain which fell with each might not be very great, it might exercise a very material influence—an influence for years—upon the constitution of the orange tree, because I think we should bear in mind that the orange tree requires a dry climate. We may gather that, I think, from the experience of the last three seasons. These three seasons have been, as compared with the seasons that went before, unusually dry, and the consequence has been that the younger plantations have most of them been looking in far better health than during wet seasons. Most of the young plantations at the present time are looking very healthy. My own belief on the subject is, that the dry seasons we have had during the last few years have saved the oranges of this country. All through the dry weather the younger oranges were looking very well indeed, the old ones which were in fruit-bearing began to look very yellow and dry before the rain came, but the younger were looking in remarkable health.

285. Does not the orange tree require a great deal of moisture—I do not mean to rest in moisture? It requires a great deal of moisture.

286. But it cannot bear to rest in moisture? No, and there is I think that difficulty in growing the tree in this climate; when rain comes in this climate it comes excessively.

287. I have noticed that a large quantity of gum accumulates at the butt of the tree when the diseased part is cut off; do you think that gum has any connection with the disease in the roots or butt of the tree just below the surface? I have never had the opportunity of examining those specimens, but my own impression of such a specimen would be that the history is just this: the bark first became diseased, then as a consequence of the disease, the minute vessels which fill the bark and the sap-wood, become unable to carry the moisture as they ought; that moisture is thrown out of these minute vessels at the place where the disease has taken place, and appears there in the shape of gum; so that is the evidence of the disease which already affected the tree—it is the effect rather than the cause.

288. It would be the effect of something else that had taken place previously? Yes.

289. There is a particular quality in the soil required for the growth of oranges; that is to say, the tree draws from the soil some particular property? I am not able to go into the chemistry of the question.

290. Have you ever observed the white elongated insect on the indigenous trees of the Colony? No, I have never seen that upon indigenous trees.

291. Have you ever examined the green wattle? Yes, and I have seen the scales on the wattle, but not of that species. The black, or brown as it has been called, is common enough on the wattle; but I have never seen this elongated species, except from one locality at Ryde, and there in one year it was in profusion.

292. Do you know about how long it is since this white insect made its appearance? I do not know. The white substance upon the plants is not the insects, but only the shed skins of the male coccus. It undergoes an immense number of changes, or passes through many stages of growth; and at each stage, in a manner analogous to the common salt water crab, it throws off its skin, and that skin sticks to the stem and leaves of the tree, which thus assume a white appearance. The living insect is of a different colour altogether.

293. Then that is not the living insect we see upon the tree? The white is not—it is merely the exuviae of the insect which is thrown off.

294. Can you in any way account for its having come here? No; it may have come in imported oranges.

295. *By the Chairman*: It is not a new creation? No; it is too much like that in Florida to be a new creation.

296. With reference to the temperature of the earth, have you made any experiments at Parramatta, as to its temperature about eighteen inches below the surface? No.

297. Is not the temperature of the earth the same all over the world at the depth of eighteen inches or two feet? It would be more nearly equal than nearer the surface, but I cannot say whether so near as two feet it would be so. If you were to go a little deeper it would be much the same.

298. *By Mr. Farnell*: Is it not the fact, that the brown or large coccus does not infest large orange trees to any extent? I am not aware that it does; my experience has been rather among the younger trees.

299. With reference to the black coccus—wherever trees are infested with the black coccus, ants run up and down, and there is a black deposit? Yes.

300. Can you inform the Committee whether the ant causes that deposit? I think it does. The ant, I think, goes to feed upon the sugary excretion from the black coccus, and I have always regarded the black matter on the leaves and stems of the oranges so affected as the effect of the ants' attack. I am not able to say how the ant produces the black stuff, but there is a close connection between the black coccus, the ant, and this black stuff on the leaves and stems, though I have not been able to discover to my own satisfaction what that connection is. That black substance which appears in connection with the black coccus is entirely

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entirely different from the black covering of the oranges when they are attacked by the small acarus.

301. By what means do the coccus disseminate themselves in the different orchards? The males are winged in their perfect state, and, from analogy, I believe some of the females are also, though I have not seen them. Most of the lower orders of wingless insects at particular states do wear wings; for instance, the common bed bug has been found with wings. When an insect once attacks a tree, its propagation is excessively rapid. The female insect as it grows becomes full of eggs, which appear gradually to fill up the whole body. The parent insect then dies, and the eggs have small legs with which they run about, and choose another habitation. The whole history of its insect life is very curious, and it was the attraction of that history which drew my attention to this far more important matter—the disease of which the insects are the attendants.

302. *By the Chairman*: Have you taken notice of an article in the *Gardener's Assistant*, upon the orange tree? No, I have not. (*The Chairman handed the volume referred to to the witness, who read the article.*) I would like to take the opportunity of suggesting to the Committee two subjects of inquiry; one is with reference to the distance at which oranges should be planted apart from each other. My own impression, from observation, is, that they are now planted much too closely for this climate. I think twenty feet—and not so much, frequently—is the distance at which they are now planted apart, and the consequence is that the orange tree, which requires an immense amount of root, has not room to throw out its roots without interfering with the roots of the other trees; and the effect of that is at once to diminish the surface from which the orange can obtain its support.

303. How long is it supposed the orange will live? It may live to almost any age.

304. How long will the peach tree live? I know peach trees which are thirty years old.

305. Would it meet your view of the matter if rows of other fruit trees, not so long-lived as the orange, were put in alternate rows with orange trees, so that they might be cut down after several years, as the roots spread? That would economize the space, no doubt.

306. The roots, I presume, would feed on different gases? Pretty much the same, I fancy.

307. Adopting that plan, orange trees might be planted forty feet asunder, with intermediate rows of other trees? Yes, economically; and at the end of twenty years the intermediate rows might be cut out, and then the orange trees would have the whole space to themselves. I have seen a single root of an orange tree grow in a favourable locality which must have been thirty feet in length; that root was from a tree that had been washed from some orangery by a flood, and found in the Parramatta River; it was not much thicker than my finger. The other subject is the expediency of grafting below the surface of the soil. I have some reason for thinking that a good deal of disease is sometimes occasioned by grafting below the surface.

308. That would not affect seedlings? No.

309. They have been affected with the disease in common with other trees? Yes, but not so much, I think, as other trees.

310. Layers and seedlings, you think, would not be affected to the same extent? My own experience is, that the natural way of propagation is by seedlings, and I think the orange growers might turn their attention to seedlings more than they do. It is the slowest way of getting fruit-bearing trees, but I think the experience we have had of orange trees of late years would lead to the belief that in orange growing, as in other things, it is not always the quickest which is the best mode. Then, with reference to this disease of the bark near the root. Some years ago, the heath tribe in the Chiswick Gardens, I think, near London, were affected much in the same way near the root. The course adopted was this: the bark was taken off, the stems scraped and whitewashed. Most of the trees treated in that way were preserved. The same plan has been attempted in some of the orangeries at Parramatta, and with very good results.

311. *By Mr. Farnell*: That is to say, the decayed parts are cut out, and the stem whitewashed? Yes.

James Devlin, Esq., called in and examined:—

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312. *By the Chairman*: You are the owner of a large orchard at Kissing Point? Yes.

313. And have been for some years? Yes.

314. Have you noticed disease in fruit trees—in the orange tree especially—in the last few years? Yes.

315. Will you have the goodness to describe it to the Committee? I think as far back as seven years ago it first made its appearance.

316. Are you speaking now of the disease at the roots of the trees, or of the insects? The white insect on the tree.

317. Did that appear simultaneously with the disease at the roots? Yes, on one tree.

318. You have also seen the black-looking substance on the tree? Yes.

319. About the same time? No, I did not notice the black at the same time, but some time after. When I found that white insect upon one of my trees, I cut the head of the tree off, and went round the roots of it, and found some of them damaged. I took that tree up.

320. Since that the disease has spread nevertheless? Yes, it was all over the garden.

321. And not only so, but in the neighbourhood? Yes.

322. Have you noticed how far it has spread in any direction? It has extended to Concord, Pennant Hills, and to all those back parts.

323. To a distance of how far from your orchard? I have not seen it, but I have heard of it at Dural; that would be ten miles off. J. Devlin, Esq.
324. Does it appear to have been gradually extending itself since you first saw it? Yes; at first it came on the butts of the trees; I had them all cleaned, and in the course of a short time it came on again; in fact, it required so much labour that I let it take its course. 29 Nov., 1865.
325. And those trees are all dead? Yes.
326. The disease has been a considerable loss to you? A great loss.
327. Would you have any objection to state to the Committee about what amount of loss has resulted to you? I used to receive from £400 to £1,200 a year from my orchard; for three years I got from £1,000 to £1,200 a year out of my orchard.
328. That is entirely lost? Yes; I think I sold the oranges last year from the old trees for £20.
329. Can you assign any reason for that disease? I believe water has been the origin—the want of proper drainage.
330. You have generally cultivated your trees as well as most persons in the district? I think as well as most in the neighbourhood.
331. Is it in your memory that there were excessive rains in the year when the disease made its first appearance or previous? No, they were generally dry seasons; there were no wet seasons to affect them previously.
332. Were there wet seasons when you first noticed the disease? Yes, it was just about the time the Dunbar was lost—I think that was either seven or eight years ago last August—that was the commencement of the disease in my orchard.
333. You have taken up your trees and examined the roots? I have generally examined them as I have taken them up.
334. Did you notice anything particular about them? Some of them had a few sound roots, the others were rotten—at the neck of the tree, just between the surface and the roots, the bark was rotten.
335. Old and young trees have died indiscriminately? Principally old trees; I have lost some few young ones.
336. How old were some of the oldest of your trees? I should think twenty-four or twenty-five, and some even thirty years.
337. In the first instance, in planting these trees you merely dug the ground for them with spade and hoe? I made holes. I did not think the land sufficiently rich, and I dug holes about six feet or eight feet in diameter, and filled them in with good soil.
338. These holes reached to the clay? About twenty inches deep.
339. The alluvial soil would not be above ten? Not above ten.
340. Then in that case, these holes would hold water in wet weather? Yes, they would retain water for a time even in dry weather.
341. So that after a time the roots would entirely exist in the moisture—they could not get away from it? Yes; that has been the general way of planting trees in our neighbourhood; I did as I saw others doing.
342. Some of the trees in Mr. Shepherd's place near you were planted in the early years of the Colony? Yes, in old Mr. Shepherd's time; some of the oldest trees in the Colony were there.
343. How old would they be? I should think they must have been about sixty-five years old.
344. And they have died within these seven years? Yes.
345. They were not usually dry for many years? No, I think not.
346. Did the Lisbon lemon die off just in the same way? They have died off in our neighbourhood even more quickly than the orange; they have gone off in the same way, with the rot in the bark.
347. You have laid out young trees latterly? Yes, I have replanted a great part of the land.
348. On a different principle, of course? On a different principle. I have drained the land; and I have found that the quantity of water drained off the land, even during the rain of the last few days, has been sufficient to kill any trees.
349. But the trees to which you have referred must have existed there for twenty or thirty years before? Yes, but I never remember seeing such heavy rains as those of late years.
350. Would trenching be of any use in cultivation? Part of this land was trenched.
351. What is your opinion of a plan of this kind: to plant the young tree in the natural soil, digging a small hole about ten inches in depth, and leaving the hard soil for a couple of yards round it, and then trenching the land beyond—would that be an effectual mode of draining the water from the butt of the tree? Yes, that would be a means of draining the water from the tree.
352. Are the trees generally far enough apart to insure their healthy existence? I think they are planted rather closely—that they should have more room.
353. Would the planting of alternate rows of some other kind of fruit-tree, which might be removed in the course of a few years, as the orange trees extended their roots and branches, be an advantage? I should rather not put another kind of tree near the orange. The orange tree does not seem to do well with the roots of another tree near its roots; for instance, I had a row of pear trees between two rows of orange trees, and I found the latter were not doing well, as the roots of the two were becoming intermingled. I then took the whole of the pear trees up, dug the ground well, and put in orange trees; since then I have found the two rows of orange trees doing well.
354. In that case, the pear tree was a long lived and powerful growing tree—perhaps longer lived

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- lived than the orange; but take the peach, which dies off or becomes unprofitable after twenty years? Yes, after ten years the peach-tree has had its best days.
355. Might not that be grown between the orange, in the way I have suggested? Yes, it might, to economize the room.
356. Have you any notion what number of fruit your best orange trees have borne? I have heard of very great quantities, but 500 or 600 dozen is as much as I have taken off any of my large trees, and I think the average is from 250 to 300 dozen.
357. Then 20,000 off an orange tree would seem to be excessive? Yes.
358. These trees you speak of would not be more than twenty-five years old? No.
359. If the tree does not attain its maturity until it is 100 years old, those trees had not come to perfection? No, the whole of these trees were still growing, till the blight came on them.
360. Then you think that excessive moisture is the cause of the disease? Yes.
361. And that it is of no use doctoring for the insect at all? I should think not; I have noticed that most trees, even young trees, that the insect had been on, although they appeared sound at the bark on the surface, were damaged at the root.
362. If the tree be properly grafted, the bark adheres as firmly as if it had never been cut? Yes.
363. The plan of propagating these from bearing wood on very young stocks would seem to exhaust the trees before they came to maturity? Yes, most of these grafted trees bear so young that it seems to kill them before they get to any size.
364. *By Mr. Farnell*: Do you not think the low temperature of the soil—the cold weather at the time of these heavy rains—had something to do with rotting the roots of the trees? It is possible the roots may have got too cold.
365. Do you remember one season in particular that it was generally remarked to be colder than usual for this country? Yes. Of course we could not see what was going on at the roots of the trees, but my impression was that the hot sun and the thunder storms did more injury to the trees than the cold.
366. The thunder storms were very frequent at that time? Yes.
367. Do you think laying down, a good means of propagating the orange tree? The tree does not bear so early—it grows larger before it bears. I cannot see a deal of difference myself. The principal part of my trees were layers. I had some grafts, some seedlings, but the greater portion were layers, and I found they all went in the same way, or nearly so.
368. Do you think budding a good means of propagating the orange-tree? I would rather graft.
369. *By Mr. Macpherson*: On the lemon or the orange? On the lemon.
370. The common lemon? Yes.
371. Is it because you consider they arrive at maturity more speedily? Yes, I think the lemon is the common stock.
372. I would ask you why you prefer grafting to budding? I think it grows a stronger plant from the graft than from the bud.
373. *By Mr. Farnell*: Do you approve of grafting above the ground or below it? Above the ground.
374. *By Mr. Macpherson*: You do not believe that grafting upon lemons has anything to do with the present disease? I do not. I had only two grafted in my older orchard; they were grafted on the common lemon, and died off as well as the others. They stood on the lowest ground, and were about the last on that side that went off.
375. I take it that you are of opinion that the seedling orange, or an orange grafted on an orange, is just as liable to disease as oranges grafted on lemons? I think so.
376. Do you believe that the quality of the fruit is in any degree influenced by being grafted on a lemon stock? I do not think it makes any difference.
377. You do not think it produces a coarser kind of fruit? I do not.
378. You think the fruit produced is wholly in the scion, and not in the graft? I think so—from the original.
379. That the stock has nothing to do with it? I do not think the stock has anything to do with it.
380. Draining and manuring, I apprehend, are the remedies you would propose? I do not think the trees require so much manuring.
381. New earth? They do not require a great deal of new earth until they commence bearing fruit.
382. After they do? After they do, they require then something to nourish them; when they produce a great quantity of fruit they require nourishment.
383. On the whole, you think the main thing is to drain? I think it is necessary to drain the land for almost anything, more particularly on old cultivated lands; for where there have been water-courses these have been stopped up, and the pores of the land seem to be choked.
384. *By Mr. Farnell*: You were in the room during the examination of the Rev. Mr. King, and heard that gentleman speak in reference to the oranges themselves being affected by an insect which he called an acarus, and which made the fruit of a brown colour? Yes.
385. Have you noticed that brown disease in any of the oranges at Ryde? Yes.
386. Do you know whether that is general in the neighbourhood of Ryde or Pennant Hills? I think it is not. There is one thing I should like to suggest, it is this: that a person in planting a large orangery should put a great portion of seedling trees—they would not bear so early, but would make better trees, and I think they would be likely to last, and to produce as good or better fruit than the layers.
387. *By the Chairman*: They could be budded or grafted? I should put them out as seedlings, and neither bud nor graft.
- 388.

388. *By Mr. Macpherson* : May I ask you, with reference to apple-trees, are you aware that it is the practice occasionally to graft apples on pear stocks? Yes. J. Devlin, Esq.
389. Do you believe that to be a bad practice? Yes. 29 Nov., 1865.
390. What do you believe to be the effect? The tree may grow some few years, but unless the apple takes root of itself, the apple will die off.
391. The apple scion overgrows the stock? Yes.
392. And then it dies? Yes, it dies off, unless it is grafted low, in order to allow the apple to strike root itself.
393. Do you believe this practice has anything to do with the disease in some of the apple trees? I think not—that is the blight.
394. I do not allude to the blight, but to the diseased state of some apple orchards; and I wish to know whether you imagine that arises from the practice of grafting apples on pear stocks? I think not; the pear is the hardiest stock.
395. But still the apple does not succeed on it? No.
396. Or on the quince? No. Mr. Shepherd, at the nursery, has tried the apple on the loquat.
397. Do you approve of the principle of grafting apples on apple roots? Of all stocks, I think that the best to graft upon—a clean root; the blight generally proceeds from the root, and by taking a clean root, free from the blight, you get the best stock.
398. That is to say, you take a piece of the root and graft upon it? Yes.
399. You think that as good as grafting upon the French crab? Yes.
400. Can the French crab stock be raised in this Colony, or is it necessary to send to Tasmania for it? I sent for some to Tasmania, and found that they were more affected with blight than our own.
401. You think, as far as apple orchards are concerned, there is nothing so advisable to graft upon as the root of a healthy tree? I do.
402. *By the Chairman* : Some sorts of apple are not subject to disease? Yes.
403. *By Mr. Macpherson* : Will you name the best sorts of apples to graft, distinguishing between apples for cooking and apples for the table? Not knowing the names of some of the new importations, I would refer you to the *Horticultural Magazine*.
404. Have you observed that some sorts of oranges are less liable to blight than others? Until this blight or disease appeared here, I never found there was anything to check the growth of the orange; the trees made the most rapid growth, and bore well, excepting the navel orange, and these never seemed to do so well in our neighbourhood.
405. What do you consider the best orange to grow for the market, looking to the quality of the fruit itself and its freedom from being attacked by disease? The common and the Parramatta orange are the most profitable.
406. Do you think the common orange less liable to be attacked by disease? I never found them subject to disease until lately; the mandarin and navel are very delicate.

WEDNESDAY, 6 DECEMBER, 1865.

Present :—

MR. GRAHAM, | MR. FARNELL,
MR. MACPHERSON.

WILLIAM TUNKS, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

James Pye, Esq., called in and examined :—

407. *By the Chairman* : You reside near Parramatta, Mr. Pye? Yes. J. Pye, Esq.
408. And you have been for a number of years engaged in the cultivation of orange trees? Yes. 6 Dec., 1865.
409. Have you noticed that there has been any destruction of orange trees lately by disease? I have noticed it during the last four or five years, but not so much lately.
410. You have noticed it for about five years? Yes, about that time.
411. And a large number of trees have died during the last four or five years, from disease? Yes, a very large number.
412. Have you any knowledge of their approximate value, speaking as a producer? No, I could not say.
413. Could you describe to the Committee the disease that seems to have carried them off? It is a disease in the root. It commences at the end of the root first, and works up towards the butt of the tree, and then the tree dies.
414. The first appearance, then, that you get of the disease will be just above ground? The first appearance of the disease is, that the tree turns yellow; the leaves begin to turn as the disease gets near the butt of the tree.
415. That would be just the portion of the tree between the roots and the stem—the corolla or crown? Yes; one side of the roots only will sometimes take the disease, and the leaves on that side of the tree begin to turn yellow, while the leaves on the other side remain green; but eventually the tree generally dies, because both sides take the disease after a time.
416. It keeps gradually extending until it destroys the bark all round? Yes.
417. Have you paid any attention to the cause of this disease? Well, I have studied it a good deal, but I could never decide in my own mind what is the cause of it. I fancy that the change in the climate during the last few summers, since the root disease commenced, has something to do with it. We have frequently had very hot days until 1 or 2 o'clock, and then it has turned suddenly cold. I think that lately the climate has changed very

J. Pyc, Esq. very much in this respect. The English fruits, which used not to do well, do very much better now than they did formerly. I think this disease in the orange trees is caused by that change in climate more than anything else.

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418. The climate—do you mean the temperature or the excessive wet? Not the wet exactly, but the cold weather in the summer season—one part of a day being excessively hot and another very cold.

419. You have been a long time in this country? I have.

420. Have you noticed in your experience of former years any similar changes? Never until the last five or six years.

421. You have a knowledge of the Colony extending, I believe, over half a century? Yes, a little more; I have been planting orange trees half a century.

422. Do the trees seem to be generally affected in all sorts of positions and soils? Yes, in all sorts of positions and soils I have seen them affected with the root disease.

423. You have seen insects upon a number of the trees? Yes, of different kinds—the red scale, the black coccus, and the white disease—but we can destroy that by a little expense and labour.

424. But, in your opinion, are the insects a disease in themselves, or do they come from the weakly state of the constitution of the tree? Not at all from the weakly state of the constitution of the tree; they are the same as the aphid upon the cabbage; they come upon the most healthy tree as well as upon the poorest.

425. But after some trees had been predisposed, by disease, to generate or to encourage the growth of these insects, would it be likely that they would communicate the disease to other trees in the neighbourhood, in the same way that scab and other contagious diseases in sheep are communicated? I do not know much about the white disease; we have had only a little of it, but the other insect comes for the season and destroys the top of the tree. Last season it did a great deal of mischief; this season it is not so bad. I think the coccus only comes for the season.

426. *By Mr. Furnell:* That is the red coccus? Yes; I think it only comes for the season.

427. *By the Chairman:* But this can be killed? Oh yes.

428. But the white is not so easily managed? It is much easier to manage. I had a good deal of it this season, and got rid of the whole of it.

429. And were the trees healthy afterwards? Yes, very healthy.

430. You got rid of it with only external dressings? Yes.

431. And that has occurred within your own observation? Yes.

432. Has there been more rain during the last four or five years than has usually fallen? I think I can recollect forty years ago, when we had seasons quite as wet or wetter than those of the last five or six years. In those seasons I never saw an insect on the orange trees, or a tree die from the insect disease or any other disease, while the fruit was much finer and better than it is now. The orange trees do not do so well as they used to do, and I am confident that the fruit is not so good. I attribute this fact to the circumstance that we have been rearing from the same orange for fifty years without any change. I think we want a change of orange from other countries, and that such changes are as necessary in reference to trees as to the breeding of live-stock. If we had such a change, I believe it would bring about a great improvement. Another reason why the orange is not so good as it used to be is, I think, that we have been working on the lemon. A great part of my trees are worked on lemons. I approved of the practice at one time, but I do not now, and for this reason: in working the orange upon the lemon, there may be a little acid, which we could not detect, and every time afterwards that we work on the lemon, it increases the acid, and I am sure it increases the coarseness of the orange; and more than that, the orange will not keep on the tree; the skin gets thick and the orange is dry.

433. It is all pith in the inside? Yes; this year they are of worse quality than ever I saw them in my life; working upon the lemon has destroyed the quality of the orange very much.

434. They are worked on the whole of the citrus tribe? Yes, but we work most on the lemon; the stock is grafted, and we take the scion off that the next year, and so on, and if there is ever so small a quantity of acid in the first, every time we work off it we increase the acid.

435. Would a different mode of culture—digging the soil about the roots—be effective in curing the disease in the roots? I think not; I can shew some old orchards—forty or fifty years old—doing well, although they have never been trenched; I approve of trenching for the cultivation of everything. Mr. Holroyd, who has some of the finest young trees in the country, has gone to a great deal of expense trenching; but I can shew trees equally good on the old plan.

436. Of merely digging the soil? Yes.

437. Merely a hole and —? Well, ploughed from eight inches deep with a pair of horses. I approve of trenching for everything that is grown; but in oranges, I can shew trees grown upon the old plan looking quite as well as those cultivated under the new.

438. Some trees, within your knowledge, are a considerable age? Yes, I have a tree now bearing fruit that I can recollect was bearing fruit fifty years ago; it is in an orchard I purchased, and this tree is one of the original ones—I should think it is seventy years old.

439. Is that at the Governor's Arms? No, Joshua's farm.

440. That tree would have a larger space for the roots to operate on the soil? Yes, the trees died around it. From what I have heard, I think it is a seedling.

441. If an orange-tree is reckoned a young tree at a hundred years old, would it not imply that the way we set them is too close together—considering the condition of our own trees? Too close by half; I have planted a new orchard, and put the trees thirty feet by twenty feet, so as to give also more room for carting manure.

442.

442. Would it be economical to put shorter lived fruit trees between the orange trees? I J. Pye, Esq. think not.
443. Supposing you planted orange trees forty feet asunder, and put peach trees between? ^{6 Dec., 1865.} If you plant orange trees forty feet asunder, and it is a suitable soil, within ten years the roots will meet; if you had a tree between, it would interfere with them.
444. Would not the other kinds of fruit rather feed upon different kinds of gas? I do not know; I think it would take the food from the orange tree.
445. If they would ultimately meet at forty feet asunder, they must meet much sooner at twenty feet? Yes, they would meet at twenty feet in a very few years.
446. Yet, without any particular manuring or trenching, we have, under these circumstances, trees of seventy or eighty years now thriving? Yes; one I know at Baulkham Hills is seventy years old, and it is doing well; that, however, grows in an orchard which has not had the root disease to affect it.
447. Would you be kind enough to afford us some information as to the quantity of fruit obtained from these old trees in a season, with a view to ascertain the demand on the soil? The most I have ever gathered from one tree is 335 dozen of the common orange. The mandarins, I believe, bear a very large number.
448. 20,000 off a tree would seem to be a large crop? Indeed it would. I have heard a great many people talk of gathering 500 dozen, and I have offered to give any man £50 who will find a tree bearing that quantity, and I will assist to gather them.
449. The plan of digging holes for orange trees deeper than the cultivation of the surrounding land must be injurious? It is very injurious. I think the soil under the tree should not be quite so deep as the soil worked away from it.
450. If trees are placed upon ground prepared by the usual ploughing—say about nine inches deep, and afterwards you come to dig round them as you have the means, leaving the tree, as it were, upon a mound of solid earth, that would seem to be a draining operation? I have never tried it, but I fancy it would act as a drainage. On the 18th August, 1859, I planted four acres with orange trees as near the top soil as possible—not more than three inches from the surface; I collected the soil around to cover the roots. For about three years I ploughed the ground, and every time I ploughed towards the tree, so that I collected a good depth of soil; and now I do not intend to plough any more, but to work the ground with a fork hoe. This brings it up to a nice round, and leaves a surface drainage for the water.
451. *By Mr. Farnell:* Was not your father one of the first to establish orangeries in this Colony? I think they were first established at Baulkham Hills, by Smith, M'Dougal, and Suttor. Fifty-five years ago my father commenced.
452. You have seen Mr. M'Dougal's orchard? Yes.
453. Nearly the whole of it has died away, has it not? Yes; it was, I suppose, the best orchard in the Colony forty years ago. The trees grew to a large size, and bore fine fruit, and then all at once went off.
454. It was this root disease? Yes, it was the root disease. I give it as my opinion that if it had been anything in the soil or in the wet seasons, that orchard would have gone before; but it did well for forty years; the trees grew to a large size, and bore an immense lot of fruit; I forget the amount of profits every year, but it was large. After the trees had grown to a large size they took the root disease, and I believe they are now nearly all dead.
455. And you attribute that disease to the sudden changes of the temperature? I do.
456. And you think that the insects which infest these trees are more the effect than the cause? Yes.
457. That is, the white insect? Yes, the whole of the insects.
458. The black coccus is not difficult to eradicate from trees, is it? No, it is easy to get rid of it when it first appears on the trees—it is then soft; but if you leave it, it gets a hard shell upon it and closes tight to the tree; then it is hard to destroy, because the lotion or whatever you put upon it cannot affect it, but after a short time it loosens again. They are full of red insects, which come out of the shell and spread over the tree. When the shells are loosened, a small portion of Gishurst's compound will kill the insects, but when they are fast to the tree, they are protected, and it is difficult to destroy them.
459. *By Mr. Macpherson:* Do you also consider that as an effect, and not a cause—do you think the black disease is the effect of the tree being in an unhealthy state? You speak of the black, sooty-looking substance—
460. The black coccus—the black scale? The black coccus is an insect, but inside that black shell there are, I suppose, some thousands.
461. *By Mr. Farnell:* And the ants come up? Yes, to feed upon them.
462. Would not a little cultivation and manuring tend to throw off these insects? I do not think manuring would have any effect; you must kill the insect which is living on the sap of the tree.
463. Have you noticed whether the black coccus affects young trees more than old ones? It affects young trees more than old ones; you scarcely ever see them upon an old tree. I have seen the black coccus get round a branch as thick as my finger, and destroy it altogether; the top of it, above where the insects are, will die.
464. Do you know how long it is since they commenced to graft orange trees here? I think about ten or twelve years—that is, grafting to any extent.
465. Previous to that, the mode of propagation was by layer? Yes, and also by seedlings.
466. *By Mr. Macpherson:* In the case of Mr. M'Dougal's trees, they must have been principally from layers or seedlings? They were from layers, I fancy.
467. Then the question of grafting can have nothing to do with those trees? No; I have seen

J. Pye, Esq. seen trees from layers as well as seedlings, and those grafted on orange and lemon stocks, all die from the root disease.

6 Dec., 1865. 468. You have no doubt that our oranges have deteriorated on account of the trees being worked in and in too much? Yes, I have no doubt they have been worked in and in too much. I believe that this year they are of the worst quality I ever knew them to be in my life.

469. Do you think the Lisbon lemon makes a good stock? I do not know; I have had no experience. The best orange we get now is from the seedling.

470. You would not recommend a grafted tree? I prefer a seedling to anything; during the last year my seedling oranges have brought more money than the others, and they have been the best in every way; I am filling up with seedlings; I have some trees which were imported by Mr. Holroyd; he gave me a part of them, and I have worked about one hundred from them not from the islands, and I have worked about a hundred from some of the islands, thinking that perhaps that would be a good change; they are worked on the Lisbon lemon; it is the seedling they are worked on—I can tell by the root.

471. *By Mr. Farnell*: Do you think our other fruits, such as the peach, the pear, and the apple, have deteriorated on account of their having been worked in and in too much? The peach has, no doubt; the apple has improved, I think, during the last six or seven years.

472. By the importation of new kinds? That is very likely.

473. Peaches do not ripen so quickly as they used to do? No. When I was a boy you used to get peaches as big as your fist at Christmas, but you never see such peaches now.

474. *By Mr. Macpherson*: Do you think that is from the want of a change? Yes, I think so.

475. Have you offered any suggestion for the remedy of this root disease? No, I do not know any, and could not suggest any.

476. Do you think bad drainage has anything to do with it? I think proper drainage is good for all kinds of trees, but I do not think the want of drainage is the cause of these trees dying.

477. You before stated, I think, that you believed the cause to be the sudden changes in the temperature? Yes, I do think that has a good deal to do with it.

478. But how do you reconcile that with the fact that Mr. McDougal's trees lasted forty years? We have not had these sudden changes until within the last six or seven years; for instance, in the summer you have no doubt noticed that at 1 or 2 o'clock in the day the sun seems fit to burn you, and in two hours afterwards you require a fire almost, or to put on your coat.

479. Do you consider that these violent changes from great heat to intense cold affect the root, or simply the bark? I fancy that a tree has got a constitution, and that these sudden changes affect its constitution.

480. And that the drying up of the bark is merely a symptom of the disease of the roots? In all the trees I have grubbed up I find that the disease has commenced at the points of the roots. It will go on working up and up till it comes to the trunk of the tree, and as it goes on, the tree will begin to look sickly—on one side first, perhaps, and then on the other—but still at last it will affect the whole tree.

481. *By Mr. Farnell*: The disease has generally set in before you notice it? Yes.

482. And then it is too late? You cannot discover it until the disease has got fairly hold of the tree.

483. *By Mr. Macpherson*: In the case of young trees, you advise grubbing them up when they become affected with the root disease? Yes, at once.

484. And in the case of old trees? I would allow them to bear fruit while they would.

485. And you would not attempt any pruning of the roots? I have tried pruning of the roots and everything, but I have given it up. I find that they die when they get the root disease. Some five years ago, where my trees died of the root disease down at the lower orchard, I took some of them up and put in a load or two of fresh soil, and they are doing splendidly in the same place.

486. Do you think that this disease is in any way contagious? No, I think not; I think it is a disease like some of those which appear in animals; some will do better, because they have a better constitution than others; we often see one animal taken off by disease, while the next escapes. In some orchards the trees are nearly all gone. Now at Castle Hill—Mr. Moore's orchard—which I do not think is worked more than six inches deep, I have never seen a tree go bad. Those trees have never been cared for in the same way as others, but still they are living and looking well. They would do better, no doubt, if they had proper care and pruning, but still they are looking very well.

487. Have they ploughed in your orchard? Oh, yes. I approve of ploughing until the trees get a certain age; I do not think it injures the trees at all. I have already pointed out to you the way I ploughed towards the trees.

488. You approve of ploughing until the trees are how many years old? That depends upon the growth of the tree.

489. Would you say, on an average, five or six years? Or say four years; plant your tree as shallow as possible, and every time the ground wants cleaning, plough towards the tree.

490. So that eventually there will be a furrow drain between? There is between mine. I have left off ploughing with some. In my new orchard I am doing the same way.

491. Do you think that is nearly as good as tile or stone draining? Well, the roots of orange trees do not go deep—they spread over the surface; but I suppose that between those trees of mine I have a drain of a foot deep, fully.

492. A surface drain? Yes.

493. And that is sufficient? Yes; at Castle Hill there is no drain at all.

494. *By the Chairman*: They never dig it at all, do they? They chip it over with a hoe.

495. They scrape it? Yes, they just scrape it.

496. But they supply fresh soil, do they not? Yes. I approve of breaking up with the J. Pye, Esq. fork hoe.

497. *By Mr. Macpherson*: The ordinary fork? Yes, every year.

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498. *By the Chairman*: Some few years ago, oranges were much cheaper than they are now? Yes.

499. Were the orchards dug as much then as they are now? No, I think not.

500. By reason of the increased value of the fruit, may not some persons have injuriously dug round their trees, with a view of doing them a service? They may have done so.

501. You have spoken of the damage to the smaller roots: have you noticed damage to the larger roots leading up to the stock? Yes.

502. If these are followed out to their extremities, we must come to an infinite number of very small roots? Yes.

503. The disease must, then, of necessity, have taken place in the spongioles or suckers of the small roots first? Yes, it must have begun at the points of the roots first.

504. At the very extremities? Yes.

505. *By Mr. Macpherson*: You think the disease begins at the points of the roots? Yes; there are some trees as thick as my wrist, and they have taken the disease just above the root and just below the ground; the Lisbon lemon took that disease very much near the top of the ground.

506. Then, seeing that the disease starts at the points of the roots, what effect could the change of temperature of the air have upon them—that is, supposing the ground is of pretty uniform temperature underneath, and the action of the air does not appear to extend much under ground? But if a tree has got a constitution when that is attacked, all parts of the tree are affected. If I take a disease, it must commence in some place, but it affects the whole body. In the case of these trees, it shews itself first at the points of the roots.

507. *By Mr. Farnell*: It is the nature of the orange-tree root to seek the top of the soil? Yes, to spread near to the surface; I will be bound to say, that if a tree has its roots six inches below the ground, they may be brought to the top within a month or two. Forty years ago we never attempted to dig a bit of manure into the land round the trees, we always spread it on the surface,—not very rotten, but long manure—and thus covered the ground.

508. *By the Chairman*: But by adopting that course, a great quantity of the ammonia would escape? No doubt.

509. Then the operation would be what the gardeners call mulching—that is, saving the evaporation? There is nothing that will improve an orange tree so much, and so quickly, as putting manure on the top of the soil.

510. *By Mr. Macpherson*: Do you approve of bone-dust? Yes.

511. And guano? Yes, any kind of manure; I believe a mixture of all kinds is the best.

512. Do you approve of putting slightly broken bones around trees? I like the bones ground fine.

513. You do not approve of them being put in three or four inches square? Well, no doubt they will do good if put in in pieces, but I like them best ground fine.

514. *By the Chairman*: They have more immediate action; but supposing that they cost £2 per ton whole, and £6 per ton ground, would not three tons of whole bones be better than one ton of ground bones? That I can hardly say.

515. The Lisbon lemon is more valuable than formerly? Yes, it is double the value it used to be.

516. And those trees are destroyed in the same way? Yes.

517. In precisely the same way? Yes.

518. *By Mr. Macpherson*: Do you still entertain the belief that there is only a very small part of the Colony adapted for the growth of the orange? Yes, I have always fancied so. From Pennant Hills to Sydney and the Lane Cove side of the Parramatta River—I have always fancied that that was the best place in New South Wales for this kind of fruit.

519. And Brisbane Water? I have not seen it.

520. But the other side of the Parramatta River you do not think particularly good? I think not.

521. Does that arise from the soil or from the climate? I think it arises from the soil a great deal.

522. And from what feature in the soil? The yellow clay.

523. And the want of an under stratum of shale? Where there is black soil and shale below, oranges do very well.

524. It is from the want of that on the other side of the river that you think orange trees will not do so well? Yes; most of the land on the other side is yellow clay.

525. *By the Chairman*: The mode of propagating these trees, and forcing them for sale, must be highly improper? Yes, there is no doubt of that. In the place they are grown at most nurseries, it is a bed of manure; the trees are forced, and of course when you plant them in poorer soil they do not do well; it is much better to take trees from poor soil and put them into rich soil. Some trees that have come on slowly for six or seven years, I have known to make the best; they have been a better shape, and done better than others.

526. *By Mr. Farnell*: Do you think aspect has something to do with it? Yes, but not so much as the soil. There is Mr. Williams' orchard at Castle Hill; no orchard has done better, or borne fruit better for many years, and that is exposed to everything; but I think shelter is a benefit.

Arthur Todd Holroyd, Esq., called in and examined:—

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527. *By the Chairman:* You have had some experience in the cultivation of oranges? Yes, and my orangery is at Sherwood Scrubs, near Parramatta.

528. You have been cultivating orange trees for a considerable time, have you not? I began to prepare my ground seven years ago the 1st of January next, and the first planting was in the following August—the 18th of August, 1859. I put in at that time 140 trees. As my system is a novel one, if the Committee will allow me, I will state how I proceeded, because a great deal will depend upon a knowledge of this, in understanding how it is that my trees are not diseased. Before I commenced, I had been about two years collecting information from the longest and most successful orange growers in this Colony. It appeared to me that orange planting and orange growing were erroneously practised—that the three important points upon which I started had been more or less neglected. First, I went upon this principle: looking upon oranges as the most exhausting crop which the ground can bear, and that the product shews a larger amount of revenue per rod than almost any other crop you can grow, I considered it indispensable to commence on virgin soil. A large proportion of orange growers have generally planted orange trees in what I call exhausted soils—where for years they have grown cereals and other annual crops till the land would produce them no longer. The first principle I started upon, then, was—virgin soil. Another circumstance, which has been almost entirely overlooked, is aspect. From my experience, and from watching the growth of other orchards, I have arrived at the conclusion that oranges, as a rule, can only be successfully grown upon a northern aspect. Thirdly, I found that it was necessary to shelter the trees on the east, the south, and the west, and, if possible, slightly on the north-west. The reason for shelter on the east is this (and I noticed it for two years in Mr. Oakes's orchard on the old Racecourse, Parramatta, before I commenced planting orange trees):—all the autumn shoots of the orange trees in Mr. Oakes's orchard, which has a slope towards the east, and the autumn shoots of which were above his paling fence, were killed by what is called in orange language “scalding;” this is caused by the morning sun coming upon the autumn shoots before the frost is dissolved. It occurred to me that if I kept a shelter on the east, and allowed the sun to rise over the trees, and warm the atmosphere, and dissolve the rime on the trees before the sun impinged upon them, they would be saved. This year, though we have had the hardest frosts I have known in the district, I have not seen in my orchard a single leaf or shoot affected by frost. 529. How did you say it should be sheltered—on the south and west? From the south, on account of the wind and weather; not that I am afraid of many being blown off by the winds; but still I think it is advantageous to protect from the south in case you have heavy crops and severe frost, for no doubt the frosts do loosen oranges. One neighbour of mine had this year no less than three thousand dozen windfalls out of twenty thousand dozen of oranges, whilst I had not fifty dozen out of five thousand. Then I protect on the north and north-west from hot and west winds, so that in fact, my orchard is driven into the bush with protection on three sides. Having established these three principles, I then inquired whether the most successful orange growers were trenchers, or in favour of merely ploughing and cultivating the soil a spit deep. I found it was very expensive to trench, but I determined to go into trenching. I trenched the first two acres with spades, at a cost of 5s. a rod, or £40 an acre.

530. Eighteen inches deep? Twenty inches deep. My reason for trenching was this:—I was told that orange trees (and I have heard it repeated again to-day) have a tendency to throw their roots to the surface; mine have no such tendency; I do not want the roots of my trees to come to the surface or to go to the bottom of the trench, but to remain midway between the two. To secure that object I trenched my ground twenty inches deep. To the first 140 trees I planted, I put in about a bushel of bones to each tree, in a circle three or four feet from the stem. These bones I broke into pieces about half the size of my hand, and I put them midway between the surface of the ground and the bottom of the trench. My object was to keep the roots of the trees underground and draw them to the bones, so that in cultivating with any kind of labour I should be able to work the land over the roots. I am opposed to the use of bone dust, as it would stimulate the trees too much, and would not be so lasting as bones of the size I mentioned. The analyses of all parts of the orange tree shew a very large proportion of super-phosphate of lime. Though I have been charged very improperly with forcing my trees, I have only been so charged by persons who do not understand the difference between forcing and nourishment. Following out the theories of the agricultural chemists, which are now so well known to all persons interested in horticulture and agriculture, and finding that the largest proportion of the residuum of the orange tree is super-phosphate of lime, I furnish a nourishment to my trees which the soil may not possess—which will not force them, but on the contrary, be gradual food for them for years to come. By putting in the ground a quantity of bones about half the size of my hand, I supply the trees with that which will nourish them for six or seven years, and which will not require replenishing during that time. The second year of planting, finding that hand labour in trenching was very expensive, I determined to trench with ploughs. I opened a trench three feet wide and twenty inches deep, and with a Scotch swing plough, I cut my furrows twelve inches wide and eight inches deep. The first furrow was turned into the trench by the plough, the second and third were shovelled into the trench by the men following the plough. I had trenched first eight inches deep, and three feet wide. I then went six inches deeper with the same plough, and that was either turned in or shovelled in by the men. I repeated this process a third time, till I had my new trench twenty inches deep and three feet wide. The difficulty was in throwing up the last cutting. I took eight inches the first time, and six inches the second and third. The latter I cut with a subsoil plough, and the men threw the soil up in large pieces. I choose a season for trenching when the ground is very moist—when, in fact, the soil below is of the consistence of dough.

531. The last portion? Yes; and when it is thrown up I do not care in how large pieces. In fact, the trenched ground when finished, represents a succession of small hillocks. When this subsoil has been exposed to the atmosphere six months, the sun and the rain cause it to crumble, and the crumbling particles work down again nearly to the bottom of the trench, and mix with the other soil. The ground being porous, or, to use a common phrase—honey-comb, the soils mix more regularly, and the work is done much more effectually than if done with spade labour. I have reduced the price of trenching from £40 an acre, by hand labour, to £18 an acre by ploughs and hand labour combined; below this price I do not think it can be done, unless there be a reduction in the price of labour, for it takes six men to follow ploughs in trenching, and to keep them constantly at work.

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532. *By the Chairman:* How much do they do in a day? Six men and three horses can trench half an acre a week.

533. Being entirely employed at it? Being entirely employed at it from 8 o'clock in the morning till 5 in the afternoon. But in trenching with the ploughs, my men only work one way; I shall try next year to work it both ways, and by the use of a turnwrest plough which Mr. Pye gave me, I shall perhaps be able to save one or two pounds an acre more. I have visited a large number of orangeries both before and since I commenced orange growing, and I wish to give the Committee my opinion on soils. I was told that ironstone was most prejudicial to orange trees, but I think that a mixture of ironstone with the soil is beneficial to their growth. I do not approve of black alluvial soil, nor of sand, nor of the light friable loam which abounds so much in the county of Cumberland. The soil of my orchard is a crust of blackish soil—like the common Cumberland soils, eight or ten inches thick. I then come to a very stiff red loam with veins of marl running through it. This, though very hard to work in the first instance, when brought to the surface and decomposed, or crumbled by the sun and rain, becomes easily worked, and in many parts of the orchard it has never bound since. I have just been making a calculation, and I find that I have recently visited orchards which contain about 9,000 orange trees.

534. *By Mr. Macpherson:* 9,000 trees? Yes, 9,000 trees. I have visited ten orchards, containing about 9,000 trees.

535. 9,000 each? No, in the aggregate. They varied from 300 to 1,500 per orchard. In some of them, I was told, the land was trenched, but I could not detect it; the surface of the soil in the ground said to be trenched, and the surface soil in the ground which had not been trenched, appeared to me to be the same.

536. That which was not said to be trenched? That which was not said to be trenched appeared to me to be the same as that which it was said had been trenched. Diseases were raging with great vigour in most of those orchards, and I am quite sure that not more than one-fourth of those trees will be living in ten years; I question whether one-fourth of them will be living in five years. I was in an orchard lately where 700 trees were planted about eleven or twelve years ago, and out of those 700, I think 150 are dead by this time, or certainly will not be productive again; that, however, arose from another cause. Assuming that my theory is right—that orange trees never want manuring or forcing, but only nourishment—I look upon it as most prejudicial to manure them for the purpose of forcing them, or to manure them at all without doing so upon something like a scientific principle. I was in an orchard a short time ago, where the owner told me that he had carted on to his land (I think he said since the 1st January of the present year) a thousand loads of stuff out of a water-hole, the washings of the hills. I inquired what he did it for, and he said to manure his trees. I said, "Did you know what kind of manure they wanted?" "No," he said; but he considered that creek soils and settlements from ponds were very good manure. I told him that if, before he had done that, he had taken some of his soil down to Sydney and had it analyzed, so as to ascertain whether it contained any phosphoric acid or any of the salts of lime, he might have saved himself a great deal of expense, because he would have been able then, probably, to have manured his trees at twenty-five or thirty shillings per acre. But he said, "See what the analysis would have cost." I told him it would have cost about a couple of guineas, and that I thought the carting of the soil had cost him some two or three hundred pounds, and he said it had. New soil, which is the most prevalent plan of manuring orange trees, is at the same time the most pernicious, and is one of the causes of a great many of the trees being destroyed in the great orange-bearing districts on the Parramatta River and about the town of Parramatta. I believe that no worked orange tree ought ever to be planted below the graft. I have noticed that new soil is frequently put on to raise the ground considerably above the graft. I have noticed it as much as five or six inches up the scion. There are many orchards suffering from disease in the bark of the trees from this cause. This was pointed out to me by a gentleman who has paid great attention to the subject; he accompanied me to several orchards, and pointed out to me what I think is the probable theory of the destruction of the bark of these trees—where either the earth has been brought to them or heaped up on to the scion, or where the tree has been planted too deeply in the first instance, or where it has been planted in a hole. In looking on these trees, where the bark is diseased, and, as a consequence, where the wood after a time becomes diseased also, it will be found that as a rule (I do not mean to say generally), the bark begins to crack on the north side, or on the side north by east, or the north by west; in fact (to use a common expression), in the course of the sun. The bark is hardly ever found to become diseased, in the first instance, on the south. The theory of the gentleman who pointed it out to me is this: that the rain collects in the hole or about the tree where the ground has been more worked than it has at a little distance away from the stem; that the heat of the sun causes fermentation on those sides which are exposed to the sun; and that thus the bark becomes affected and the roots decay. After having had this pointed out to me, I went into an orchard of 700 trees—the one I alluded

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to just now, where I said there would be 150 of the trees dead or dying by Christmas. The ground had originally been trenched, but the soil had been raised all through the orchard five or six inches. I found, on scraping away the earth from the butts of the trees, that they were worked trees, and that they had originally been planted down to where the stock and the scion joined. From the carting of new soil, the ground had been raised so much up the trees that this fermentation had been going on and had rotted the bark, generally on the north side of the tree.

537. At the junction? From the junction upwards. I was afterwards talking with a gentleman, who is a very careful orange grower, but who had been following the same practice. I pointed out to him the evil of manuring with the soil, and the effect it had had upon his trees. He said he had removed the soil and trimmed the bark off where the fermentation had affected the trees, and that his trees were assuming a healthy character again. Therefore, if the disease is taken in time, I believe it is not without a remedy.

538. In the case of small trees? Yes, in the case of trees five or six years old, or even more.

539. Where the circumference is about six inches? I believe a tree of that size can be saved; I know two gentlemen who have saved trees so.

540. Have they taken away the tree? No, they have taken away the earth and cut away the diseased part of the bark. Whether it will be a permanent cure or not I cannot yet say; they are relieved by taking away the soil.

541. And cutting away the diseased bark? Yes. You find the bark generally loose, so that you could put a knife under it. As far as there is no resistance, I think the bark ought to be taken away, and gently pared off at the edges, so as to give it an opportunity of growing over the place again.

542. Do you recommend cutting the dead wood away as well as the bark? My experience is at present too limited to give an opinion on that point.

543. You mean that trees can be saved by simply cutting the bark away? Yes, by cutting away the bark in the early stage, and not the dead wood. It remains to be proved, however, if this relief to the tree will be permanent. The practice of removing the bark in the way I have described is a comparatively recent treatment of trees where the bark is diseased.

544. And you would simply allow the healthy bark to heal over? That is what two gentlemen have done, and they say that their trees are very much improved. Whether it is necessary to take away the dead wood, experience alone will shew.

545. But in scraping away the soil from the tree, does it not strike you that you leave a sort of basin? In the cases I allude to, these gentlemen said the soil had accumulated near the tree.

546. They simply levelled it? Yes, so as to leave the scion exposed down to the graft. Phosphate of lime, phosphoric acid or sulphate of lime (all of which are fine manuring agents for orange trees) do not exist in very large quantities in the creek soil which is frequently used as manure for orange trees; but the effect is obtained, if the trees want nourishment, by putting bones in small quantities below the surface. To trees that I put out last year I gave no bones, and this leads me to mention another circumstance connected with bones, which I should like to mention. I do not approve of fresh bones being put to trees; I prefer bones that, by exposure to the atmosphere, and by the operations of insects, and other causes, have lost as much as possible of their animal matter; bones containing animal matter not only nourish the trees, but stimulate them.

547. By Mr. Macpherson: That applies to boiled meat? Yes. If you get rid of the animal matter, and only use dry earthy bones, you then afford what I believe to be the proper nourishment of the orange tree; I therefore keep my bones for some time; I have got some bones that I have had six years that I have not used. I do not intend to manure my recently planted trees at present with bones; I want to see whether my soil, containing as it does, marl and red loam, will not for years afford sufficient nourishment to the trees, without the assistance of lime or phosphoric acid.

548. I understand you to say that the bark disease has been mainly caused by carting soil into orchards so as to cover the junction of the stock and the scion? Or that the tree was planted too deeply, so that the scion is covered for five or six inches.

549. Do you not think that would be to some degree obviated by grafting, not as is usually done, but somewhat higher? I think so. I may mention that the trees to which Mr. Pye alluded, and which I imported some years ago, are the true St. Michael; I sent home for them, and after a great deal of trouble I got them, and they are doing well with me; they are all grafted. I sent to the firm from whom I procured them to forward me particulars of the stocks on which they were grafted, and they informed me that they were Lisbon lemons. They are beautifully grafted, six or seven inches above the roots.

550. Your opinion is that if the trees were grafted six or seven inches above ground, you might give what the French call the *amende* in the addition of earth? I do not see the advantage of giving an addition of earth. If the earth requires super-phosphate of lime or phosphoric acid in any shape, it can easily be put at the extremity of the roots.

551. But in the case of shallow soils, which have not more than seven, eight, or nine inches of black soil altogether, surely the addition of good earth must be of advantage to them; all that you have to avoid is the covering of the graft? What is your subsoil?

552. It may be yellow clay, or red clay? I can only say that in my orchard I have some veins of clay near where lemon and orange trees are planted, and I find no difference in the growth of any of the trees; if anything, the lemon trees growing on the land with these veins of clay running through the ground are more luxuriant than the other trees. I do not think soil has much to do with it, providing you supply the nourishment which the tree requires when the soil is getting defective in nourishment, and that is noticed by the colour of the leaves.

553. Do you not think that is to be supplied by earth—by what is called surfacing? I should not like to go to the expense of it; and you can provide what is required in other ways, and more cheaply. A. T. Holroyd, Esq.

554. In many cases, surfacings are to be obtained at little cost, or manure at a heavy cost? 6 Dec., 1865.
I do not want manure; I can nourish at thirty shillings an acre.

555. You mean with phosphate of lime? Yes; with sulphate of lime, super-phosphate of lime, or phosphoric acid.

556. Clearly I gather from what you say, that you would hold a limestone country to be best adapted for orange trees? Not exactly—not lime in its native state. I should say that a country where there was an abundance of phosphoric acid would be much better for orange trees than lime; phosphoric acid is a thing in which soil is generally deficient.

557. In what soils does it exist? You must add it—you must bring it there.

558. But naturally? You find it in the shape of super-phosphate of lime or phosphate of lime; all animal manures, human excrement, stable dung—all contain more or less salts of lime.

559. And do not alluvial deposits? If you put rich manures, that are easily decomposed and rapidly absorbed, about the fibres, you will find that you are forcing the tree instead of giving it gradual nourishment, if you understand.

560. I do understand it fully? That is the reason I do not approve of those perishable manures that give out all their principles in the course of a year or two; for the same reason I do not approve of guano or of bone dust. When, six or seven years after I have put bones to my trees, they shew me that they are deficient in phosphoric acid or lime, instead of putting bones again near to the tree, I shall put them eight or ten feet from the stem; and instead of cutting round the roots in a circle, I shall open, the first year, two segments (say one-sixth each) of a circle on opposite sides of the tree, and the following year two other segments, and in that way I shall get the bones applied without injury to the roots.

561. You would plant the bones? Yes.

562. Do you approve of the use of lime upon a clayey soil? I think that lime in any shape is advantageous, because the residuum of orange trees shews a large proportion of super-phosphate of lime.

563. You mean slaked lime? Yes; I think lime of any kind, or chalk—anything that the soil can absorb, and that forms the nutritive principle of orange trees—would be advantageous; but then, again, if you put slaked lime, it would be much sooner decomposed than if you put bones there, and they answer every purpose, and are cheaper.

564. Then it is quite clear that in a limestone country the best way would be to burn the stone? No doubt it would; you could make carbonate of lime. I am quite willing to confess one thing: that when I went into the matter of nourishing my trees with bones, I did not know precisely upon what principle I was proceeding, nor did I know what the residuum of the orange tree was, until I accidentally stumbled over the information in a letter printed in the *Sydney Morning Herald*. I there found that, from analyses, the residuum shewed a large amount of super-phosphate of lime, and that that was the kind of nourishment which the orange tree required; I found, too, that bones answered my purpose so well, because I was not forcing trees, but merely giving them a pasture which was the natural pasture they required for their existence if the soil was deficient in salts of lime.

565. *By Mr. Farnell*: You placed it in such a situation in the soil that they could procure it themselves? Yes, I placed it where the roots would run and feed upon it.

566. Are you aware what properties are contained in the refuse of gas lime? No, I have never tried it or seen it used.

567. *By the Chairman*: We have had a large destruction of orange trees during the last few years? Yes, and it is still going on, I am sorry to say, to a very great extent.

568. Can you approximate the damage done to the Colony, in any way, by that destruction?

569. *By Mr. Macpherson*: In the different districts? I can only say that I have visited ten orchards which, in round numbers, have 9,000 trees in them, all of which are more or less diseased.

570. All of which are more or less diseased? Yes.

571. *By the Chairman*: And in ten years you contemplate their utter destruction? I should say that in that time, three-fourths of those trees would be dead or irremediably unproductive; and that a tree with the land upon which it stands (allowing two rods to a tree), and assuming that it has been properly cared for, is worth, at ten years of age, £5. I am putting it at a very moderate rate indeed. Upon those 9,000 trees alone, there would be a loss of upwards of £30,000.

572. *By Mr. Macpherson*: Do you not think that £20 or £25 a tree would be a fairer estimate?

573. *By the Chairman*: That would depend on the age? I am putting it at ten years old.

574. Sudden changes of temperature would not affect the soil below the surface? I do not think that sudden changes of temperature have anything to do with the matter; I differ from many orange growers upon that point. I take as my starting points, virgin soil, aspect, and shelter; these, I think, counteract the influence of atmospheric changes.

575. *By the Chairman*: If a tree has existed for fifty years in a place, there must be some peculiarity to have caused it to die all at once, where the treatment had been uniform? We are getting more land cleared. Orange groves formerly were more sheltered than they are now; almost every person that can afford to lay out a few hundred pounds, clears a bit of land and plants a few fruit trees; taking it as far as Hunter's Hill, up to Parramatta, to Pennant Hills, Castle Hill, or Seven Hills, they have been clearing the ground for planting fruit trees, and for agriculture; they are planted in more exposed situations; and those trees which were formerly looked upon as almost impregnable to atmospheric and other influences,

A. T. influences, must naturally when exposed become more delicate than before; if my orchard
Holroyd, Esq. were to be denuded of the trees around it, my trees would become sickly.

576. Will you direct your attention to Mr. Devlin's orchard, Parramatta River, Kissing
6 Dec., 1865. Point? Yes.

577. Has there been any clearance on the south or south-western points of that orchard, for the last twenty years? No; but it appears to me that Mr. Devlin's trees have died off from a circumstance which I am informed is very common; I am told that his trees were planted originally in holes, and that the drainage from those holes was defective; thus they would become sickly and predisposed to receive disease, just as a person in delicate health is more likely to suffer from disease than one robust and vigorous. This delicacy of the tree has been the cause of the coccus perching upon it, or being deposited upon it, and of the bark suffering in the way Mr. Devlin's trees have suffered.

578. Do you regard the white insect as a coccus? Yes, I believe it belongs to the cochineal family.

579. It must have existed in the Colony for the last fifty years (preceding the last four or five), without attracting much attention? I do not know that.

580. Predisposition of a tree to take disease would not necessarily create a new insect? Well, I think it might.

581. Will any condition of organic matter produce animated life? Yes; take, for instance, the worm found in the bronchial glands of the human subject. In these glands you find a worm; how does it get there? Or take the formation of hydatids, which are to be found in the liver of the sheep whilst living; how did they get there? I have also seen hydatids in the leg bone of a woman. I believe that the coccus can be produced in trees, the same as worms in the human subject or hydatids in the liver of sheep.

582. *By Mr. Macpherson:* You do not think it can be taken in by inspiration? No, we find nothing of the kind out of the human body—nothing like the tape-worm, or the guinea-worm (*Filaria medinensis*) which the negroes sometimes take out of their eyes, and which, the moment it is taken out of the body, dies. So with respect to this coccus. I am about prosecuting further inquiries into the subject of the coccus. The Rev. Mr. Turner has kindly offered me the use of a powerful microscope for the purpose of having some magnified drawings made of this particular coccus, and I shall take the subject in hand as soon as I can give up two or three days for that purpose.

583. *By the Chairman:* Have you noticed another disease of orange trees—the black fungus? Yes, I have had it on some of my trees very luxuriantly for the last two years. This year I asked the Rev. Mr. King to come and see it. Last year was the first time it appeared in my orchard, the trees being then five years old; it appeared on about a dozen trees. It appears to be confined entirely to the cuticle of the fruit, in the first instance.

584. *By Mr. Macpherson:* Of the orange itself? Of the orange itself, and afterwards the rind, between the pulp and the cuticle, becomes more or less implicated in the disease; the skin becomes leathery, instead of being crisp as upon the healthy orange, and you have to tear it off like a piece of thin leather. The Rev. Mr. King came to see it, and took some oranges away with him. At first he was inclined to think it was a fungus; subsequently, after examining it more minutely, he was of opinion that it was an acarus. I believe it is both fungus and acarus combined. It is got rid of if taken in an early stage.

585. You are alluding to those oranges which are called in the common vernacular "maories"? Yes; I had it on a few trees, and on one tree particularly. When it was four years old it bore nine dozen oranges; last year it bore between twenty and thirty dozen healthy oranges, and very fine fruit; this year it bore about thirty dozen, all "maories"; it blossomed very sparingly this season, and I do not think it has half a dozen oranges on it. In reference to that peculiar state of the orange tree, I may mention that of those trees that had it last year, twelve or fourteen had no oranges this year, and are now beginning to bear again; they are large trees, thirteen or fourteen feet high.

586. *By the Chairman:* That will be regarded as a parasite, arising from some constitutional weakness in the tree? I rather think it arises from constitutional vigour in the tree; I have not noticed it where there have been no leaves.

587. Have you noticed the disease anywhere else? Yes; Mr. Pye's trees have it, and it was in an old orchard of Mr. Jenner's, Baulkham Hills. The first time I saw it was at Dengate's orchard, some years ago; it was only on one side of the tree.

588. *By Mr. Macpherson:* Which side? I think it was on the east side; but I should not like to say positively, because it is some years since. The trees, as a rule, do not bear two successive years in that way; they bear good oranges the following year. Of course they are merchantable only at a reduced price, but they are very good fruit for the table.

589. *By the Chairman:* In the mode of trenching you spoke of, would it not seem to be a waste of alluvial soil to cast it to the bottom of the trench where the roots never go? No; because by the large blocks I bring up from the bottom, and the openness of the ground, a great deal of this bottom soil finds its way down again and mixes with the black soil.

590. Perhaps you will describe the object of trenching? My object in trenching is twofold. First, I believe that if the roots of the orange tree are properly treated and have plenty of room, they will not come to the surface. Second, in reference to another point to which I have not yet alluded, but to which I will refer presently, I may say that I believe it assists the drainage. I believe that the remote cause of a very large proportion of the diseases in orange trees in this country arises either from defective drainage, or from there being no drainage at all, in the orchards. I have at present three open drains; by and by I intend to put down pipes. I will drain four or five feet below the surface, in the same way that Mr. Mechi is draining the Essex clays on his farm in England.

591. That would admit of warmth in summer? Yes.

592. Pulverizing the soil, and drainage? My soil is never dry three inches below the surface—it is always moist, and yet I never have any superfluity of moisture; but I believe that trenched grounds ought to be re-trenched, and the course I shall pursue if I do not drain will be to take a strip between the trees. My ground is on a gentle slope, and I shall re-trench about six feet in breadth between the trees, from one end to the other; that will afford abundance of room for the moisture to go into the newly trenched ground.

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593. *By Mr. Macpherson*: You mean half way between the trees? Yes; my trees are twenty-four feet apart.

594. Do you not approve of Mr. Pye's plan of leaving an open drain in the centre? I always leave a deep furrow in the centre, but we ought to go below that. Surface drainage does not drain away all the moisture—only that which is on the surface; but if water is allowed to remain underground, it will in many instances become perfectly putrid, and cause the roots to rot and decay.

595. *By Mr. Farnell*: The orange tree requires a large amount of moisture, does it not? I think it does; and I believe what is commonly called the second crop of oranges in this country—produced very often from the trees blossoming a second time, about Christmas or a little after—arises from the circumstance of the ground having become dry in the spring. This has been the case for the last three or four springs and summers. The summer rains have caused the trees to throw out fresh blossoms, which form what is called the second crop, the first crop having been abortive. I shall always take care that my trees never have a second crop.

596. *By Mr. Macpherson*: By pulling them off? By treating them in such a manner that they will mature the first blossoming. I will always keep my ground moist, but well drained.

597. *By the Chairman*: Have you examined the roots of these damaged trees, or the bark around? In very few instances.

598. The principal roots exercise no other function than to keep the tree in its place? Yes, but they send out radicals; the trees derive their nourishment through the spongioles at the extremities of the radicals.

599. The spongioles or little mouths under the radicals are the source whence they take in nourishment, and are enabled to carry on the enlarging and extending process? Yes.

600. And if these were kept too cold or too moist, it would impair their efficiency? Yes, and ultimately cause their destruction.

601. But sudden changes in the temperature would not be likely to affect those at a considerable distance under ground, would they? What would you call a considerable distance?

602. Say a foot? No, I do not think they would; I do not think any sudden change would hurt them a foot under ground.

603. The temperature is pretty uniform at a foot or eighteen inches under ground? Yes.

604. *By Mr. Macpherson*: Does it come within your knowledge that, in various orchards growing oranges, apples, peaches, and other fruits, there is a large amount of waste—that there is a good deal of fruit unfit for market, of which no use whatever is made? Yes, particularly in pears and peaches.

605. Are you able to state whether they could be applied profitably to the purposes of distillation, and converted into brandy? I cannot say that.

606. You are not acquainted with the subject? No.

607. Or with the process of making what are called low wines? No, I have done nothing yet, except in oranges, of which I have 850 trees. One thing I may state, in reference to the subject of orange trees, which I think has been very much neglected. I have recently been trying some experiments, which have been partially successful, with very rude instruments, but I have sent to England for proper machinery for the purpose—I mean the manufacture of what are called pomades.

608. Out of blossoms? Yes; in the south of France an enormous and lucrative trade is carried on, particularly at Grasse, Cannes, and Nice.

609. *By the Chairman*: Bergamot? That is a mere nothing compared with the others. All the perfumes are transported to London and Paris, in fat. They are prepared in two ways: either by enfleurage—that is, by putting fresh flowers between plates of glass with fresh fat, and changing the flowers daily until the fat becomes saturated with perfume; or by maceration—keeping the fat in a liquid state for some days, and putting in the flowers, and changing them daily. In both cases the fat must be clarified and purified. I look upon it that this may by and by be turned to good account in this Colony. Within a circle of a few miles, including Kissing Point, Pennant Hills, Seven Hills, and the orchards as far as Dural, there are at least 100,000 trees the blossom of which might be made available in the way I have stated.

610. *By Mr. Macpherson*: That would be more profitable perhaps? First-class preparations of these pomades realize, in the London market, from 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. a pound.

611. Have you any idea of the produce of each particular tree—there are figures, but I do not remember them, shewing the weight of the flowers? No; I began my experiments too late this year, but I have been successful—I have got the fat well scented.

612. Did I understand you to say that 4s. 6d. a pound is obtained for this fat? For the scented fat; and the flowers may be easily collected in sheets as they fall off, and then they ought to be put upon or into the fat.

613. Into hot liquid? No, just warm, and filtered each day; it takes ten days to prepare it.

614. Allowing the fat to drain off? Yes, and putting fresh flowers to the fat previously charged.

615. *By the Chairman*: Would it seem to you to be an exhausting process to graft bearing wood upon very young stocks, and thereby allow them to bear fruit too soon as it were? I am opposed to allowing trees, and particularly oranges, to bear fruit too soon; I find that in the Azores they never allow them to bear for seven years.

616.

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616. *By Mr. Macpherson*: Do you mean from the pip? No, from worked trees. I am opposed to growing trees from the pip, for this reason; you may be very successful with a number of trees, but you cannot guarantee that you will have all your trees good, but you are certain of it if you work them. I thought, as Mr. Pye does, for many years, that our fruit would get more and more acid yearly by always working on the lemon stock, but I am rather now losing that opinion. My fruit this year has been remarkably luscious, and my trees are worked on lemon stocks.

617. *By Mr. Farnell*: The common orange? Yes. The English market takes off such an enormous quantity of oranges from the Azores, that it would never answer their purpose to begin to pick until their trees were thoroughly grown, therefore they do not allow an orange to mature until the tree is seven years old.

618. *By Mr. Macpherson*: How do they stop them? By picking off the blossom or the fruit as soon as it has formed. In some works I was reading some time ago, I found that a single St. Michael orange tree has produced twenty-six thousand oranges in one year. I have bought oranges myself retail at 6d. per dozen in the English market. When it is considered that London is only a portion of England, that has to be provided for, and that there are nearly three millions of inhabitants in London alone, it is wonderful, and the production could not be accounted for unless they husbanded the trees in the orange bearing countries.

619. *By Mr. Farnell*: Do you think the orange could be converted to any other use? It makes an excellent wine; we used to make delicious wine from it in my own family, years ago, in England.

620. *By Mr. Macpherson*: And you are not aware whether it has ever been converted into a spirit—the refuse of the fruit? I cannot say; but the otto of orange peel, or odoriferous principle of the orange fruit, is procured by expression and by distillation; it is the leading ingredient in what is sold as “Lisbon Water” and “Eau de Portugal.” The latter is a very fashionable, and one of the most elegant perfumes used in France; it can be purchased in Sydney.

621. *By Mr. Farnell*: The rind also contains some useful qualities? Yes, it contains a quantity of the principle of Eau de Portugal, as I have just stated.

622. And the rind of the Seville orange contains some medicinal qualities? It is used dried as a medicine, but the great use to which it is applied is in making marmalade. I have grown this year the largest Seville oranges I ever saw.

623. *By the Chairman*: Do you desire to say anything further to the Committee? There is one thing I should like to mention. I noticed among the trees in those orchards which suffered most from the disease, a little red coccus with a white scale over its back; it was on trees principally which had been “layers,” and particularly among those trees where there were five or six stems coming out close to the bottom of the ground; there were comparatively few among the worked trees and seedlings.

624. These insects, then, would seem to be rather the result of disease in the tree? I think the tree must be predisposed to receive disease before they will attack it; if you keep the tree in health, I do not think that there will be danger of the coccus infesting it.

625. *By Mr. Farnell*: Have you ever noticed what effect a southerly wind has upon fruit trees or vegetation generally, immediately after a hot wind? In my own orchard it has very little effect. The west wind curls the leaves a little, but they recover almost immediately.

626. But where the trees were exposed, what would be the effect of a cold southerly wind coming up immediately after a hot wind? I have not noticed; I spend so much time with my own trees that I can only speak of them on this point. They are not affected at all, being on a slope from south to north, and having a belt of trees, from seven to ten chains wide, at the back, which I do not mean to disturb.

627. Have you ever noticed vineyards where the crops have been blighted by black spots? Yes; but I do not know anything about grapes. I saw, when this Committee was appointed, that it had the power to visit orangeries; if the Committee will do me the favour of coming to my orchard, I should be happy to shew them the result of my labours, so far as they have gone. Any day but Thursday would be convenient to me. I may add, in conclusion, that my system of orange growing does not depend upon any one crotchet, but is based upon a combination of circumstances.

WEDNESDAY, 13 DECEMBER, 1865.

Present:—

MR. FARNELL, | MR. GRAHAM,
MR. MACPHERSON.

WILLIAM TUNKS, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. James Tamsett called in and examined:—

Mr. James
Tamsett.

628. *By the Chairman*: You have been some time engaged in the cultivation of orange trees? Yes, more or less ever since I have been in the country—about thirty years, still I do not know much about them.

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629. Has it come under your observation that a large number of trees have died lately? Yes, I am aware of that. I have not been in any orchard where the disease has been most prevalent, but I saw a small specimen which was brought to Parramatta by Mr. Devlin, and that

that is all I have seen, excepting what I discovered in my own orchard, and I do not know whether that is the same. I have brought a small piece of the bark from the tree which was affected with me. (*The witness produced the same.*) I cut the tree down and burnt it, and that is a small piece of the bark that I cut out; I found it upon the lower part of the butt of the tree. Mr. James Tamssett.
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630. Will you please to describe, as shortly as you can, the disease that has carried off these trees lately? I consider that the first cause of many of these old trees dying was that, for four or five years we had very wet seasons, summer and winter. When the young trees began to go, the old ones were soon attacked and went at the same time, and rotted in the ground.

631. That was from the disease in the root? Yes, I consider it was from coldness and dampness in the ground.

632. And deficient drainage? There was no drainage at all there, excepting top drainage.

633. What was the probable age of the old trees you have referred to? I cannot tell, but I knew them twenty years ago, and at that time they must have been twenty or thirty years old.

634. On these trees, I understand you to say, you have not seen much of the disease called scale? Yes, the scale I know well, but that is the red scale as we call it.

635. The white scale I am speaking of? That I have not seen, unless that is it that I have just shewn to the Committee. That appeared upon a large old tree which I cut down and burnt, and I have not seen the disease since.

636. *By Mr. Macpherson:* I think your orchard is on the side of a hill? Yes.

637. Of course the natural drainage there is very healthy? Yes, I have only one under-drain; my ground is well—I ploughed it up, and have a foot drainage from the tree to what we call the—

638. Have you trenched? Yes.

639. It is merely deep ploughed? Yes.

640. What depth do you consider sufficient? For orange trees, from a foot to fifteen inches is deep enough; in fact, my ground has never been worked as deeply as that.

641. That is by the use of two ploughs, or one plough and a trenching plough? My ground was ploughed twice. I think a subsoil plough to run in the bottom and move the soil is serviceable.

642. You think it is not desirable to throw the bottom soil to the surface? I do not, for oranges do not want to root deep—their roots run shallow; and I think the cause of a good many of the orange trees becoming diseased and dying is from the roots going too deep into the ground.

643. Do you disapprove of the habit of planting the tree so as to cover up the junction of the graft? I like to have the wound covered; I cut as close to the root as I can when I work oranges myself, and work them so that I can cover the wound.

644. Do you approve of the use of strong manures? No, and certainly not for young trees.

645. Of any kind—bone-dust, guano? Guano is a very powerful manure, and works out very quickly, but unless it is followed up, it does harm in the end.

646. Do you approve of the practice of renewing the surface soil? I do; I think one of the best things you can do to the orange tree is to give it fresh mould, even if it is not very good.

647. Anything for a change? Yes.

648. Do you approve of piling it up round the tree? No.

649. You would simply leave it so as to form a mixture with the other soil? Yes; and I now speak from experience. When I came to the Colony, I engaged with the Agricultural Company; Colonel Dumaresq was in charge at the time, and he was succeeded by Captain King, and I remained with him about nine years; we had some trees in the garden at Tablee on a hill side, and the water carried away the mould from them. As they were digging a reservoir at this time, Capt. King directed that these trees should be dug round, and the soil taken from the reservoir should be filled in round them. We did as he directed, and in the spring it was astonishing to see how these trees had grown, still I did not approve of it; next spring they began to get yellow, and upon digging round the root of one I found that the bark was rotting, I then dug a drain round the trees and saved the rest; since that time I have always condemned the practice of earthing up trees, but I must say that I know another case where a man has earthed up his trees all round, and they are doing very well.

650. Still, on the whole, you approve of refreshing the soil of an orangery by spreading the new soil over the surface? Yes, I would put it near young trees, but as the tree grows and the roots spread out, I would put it further away—it is of no use putting it close to an old tree.

651. Have you any reason to believe that any of the deaths among orange trees are caused by the injudicious use of the plough, and the consequent cutting of the roots? Not at all, and I can mention a case in support of that opinion. I leased an old orchard, for seven years, from Mr. — the trees were apparently dying away, and the ground was covered with—I ploughed the orchard in all directions, and tore roots asunder, many of them as big as my wrists; I had to plough deep, and some said that I should kill the trees, but they put forth fresh roots, and although I used very little manure, but simply tore up the ground in every direction, the orchard took a fresh start, and soon became in a healthy condition. I do not believe in constantly tearing up the ground, but in breaking it up in the winter; my plan is to break it up with the plough or three-fork hoe in the winter, and during the remainder of the year simply to keep the weeds under.

652. You have observed these three or four diseases which have been alluded to—the black and white scale, and the bark disease? Yes, what we call the foot rot.

653.

- Mr. James Tamsett. 653. And what we call the black on the orange? Yes. I had that in the orchard I lease from ——— for five years running—it appears like a ———
- 13 Dec., 1865. 654. Did you attempt any remedy for that? No; there is a disease called the ——— prevalent on laurels, camellias, and other plants; I think it is the same thing.
655. Is it only recently you have observed this bark disease? Yes, a couple of months ago.
656. You look upon that as the most fatal? If that is the same as the Kissing Point disease it is, but not having seen those orchards, I cannot say whether it is or not.
657. Of course, if you have only recently seen this disease, you are not in a position to offer any suggestions for the remedy? No. Mr. Pye, who is a neighbour of mine, found some among his young trees, but I have never discovered it in my trees. The specimen I have brought was taken from a large old tree that was in the orchard I lease from Mr. Jenner. Only one of the branches was affected, and I cut it from the under part where it was sawn off.
658. *By the Chairman*: Have you any notion of the value of the crop of oranges in your district as a product? No.
659. *By Mr. Farnell*: You have spoken of grafting trees—how long has the system of grafting orange trees been introduced into this Colony? I cannot say. The first I grafted were at Port Stephens. There were a large number of common lemons growing there which were of no use, and I grafted them with the orange. Some of them were as big round as my body at the time; I was there five years after, and they were then in full bearing. I grafted also limes and Lisbon lemons, and they bore in about three years.
660. Do you think the orange tree has deteriorated in quality, by the continual grafting of the same description of fruit one upon the other? I do not think it has. If you raise the orange from pips, the plant will be longer before it comes into bearing, and after all it may prove to be a lemon or something worse, although probably it might be a good many years before the orange would run out if it were raised from pips. I do not think grafting improves the orange, but by means of it you may depend upon having a particular sort.
661. Do you ever bud? Some people prefer that, but I have never been in the habit of budding, and I cannot see that it can cause any difference as regards the quality. Some think it affects the flavour of the fruit, but I think it is of no consequence whether you use the scion or the bud.
662. *By the Chairman*: Grafting bearing wood upon the young tree would exhaust the roots of it before it came to maturity? It bears much sooner. The mode is to raise the plant from the pip, and to graft the second year.
663. You say the sample of bark you have produced you got from an old tree in Mr. Jenner's orchard? Yes.
664. Did you notice the condition of that tree? It was as good as any in the orchard.
665. It did not shew any symptoms of the root disease? Not a bit of it.
666. You say this was dug up to get rid of the disease? No, this was merely taken from a branch of the tree.
667. There were no symptoms of disease on the tree? No other than poverty.
668. It looked yellow, and shewed symptoms of constitutional weakness? It was not altogether thriving, but it was not worse than the trees in the orchard generally.
669. *By Mr. Farnell*: Did I understand you to say that the white insect was not prevalent over your side? Yes; the nearest to me is Mr. Pye's, and he told me he had it in his place, but I have examined my trees and I have not discovered it there, excepting what I have shewn to the Committee. When I cut down the tree I have referred to, I opened round the earth but found nothing under the soil.
670. *By Mr. Graham*: Could you state if this disease has extended to the far north? All that I have heard is, that it is about Castle Hill and Pennant Hills ———
671. *By the Chairman*: Within five miles of Parramatta? Yes, ——— is the nearest, I think.
672. *By Mr. Graham*: Do you not think one cause of the spread of the disease is, that the trees are planted too thickly together? Yes, in some of the old orchards.
673. If the trees were further apart, do you think the disease would spread so quickly? It would not spread so quickly, but I do not think that would prevent the disease.
674. *By Mr. Farnell*: Do you know Mr. M'Dougall's orchard? Yes.
675. Do you know that that has died off? Yes, from what they call foot rot; the gum bursts out just above the surface, and at length the disease extends all round the trunk near the root, and the tree dies.
676. Have you noticed whether the gum appears in the first instance on any particular side of the tree? No, I have not taken any particular notice of that.
677. You do not know whether the northern, the north-eastern, or the north-western side is attacked first? I do not think there is any difference; I have lost two or three in my place where the trees are young. The only cure is, as soon as it appears to cut it clean away.
678. Have you ever noticed in a tree that has what you call gummed, that the rind or bark of the tree is affected below the gum, and between that and the root? If it is left alone, the tree is soon gone altogether. I believe the disease generally originates above the ground—it seems to work round the bark and go downwards.
679. *By the Chairman*: Does it not affect the extremities of the root first, and work upwards? No.
680. *By Mr. Farnell*: Do not you think the reason the gum collects is, that the circulation is cut off between the root and the upper part of the tree? Yes.
681. This gum is the sap of the tree? Yes. I cannot account for the disease, but I have thought that it was owing to a change in the climate. The sap of the orange works very freely, and the heavy rains that we have had have weakened the trees, by causing an excessive flow of the sap.

682. How long have you been in the Colony? Thirty years.

683. Has it not been your experience that we have always required moisture for the orange tree—have we ever complained of having too much before? I think too much moisture has been the cause of this disease.

684. Was it not formerly the complaint that we had not sufficient moisture for the orange, and not that we had too much—was it not said that the orange trees died from want of water? That might be the case; but so far as my experience has gone, I think it is not advisable to give the orange tree too much water. I know that, during one dry season, my neighbour, Mr. Pye, watered the trees in his orchard every day, and towards the end they became quite dead at the tops, while those I watered one day only, giving them each a cask of water containing thirty-six buckets, were quite healthy.

685. You are aware that we have had as heavy rains in former years in this Colony as we had at the time when you suppose this disease to have originated? Yes, quite as heavy, and perhaps heavier, but not for so long a time, nor so regular.

686. I am speaking of a time prior to your coming to the Colony? That I cannot speak about.

687. If wet weather, in this last instance, would kill the orange tree, why would it not kill them forty years ago? That I cannot understand; but as the trees went off immediately after these wet seasons, I was led to think that the wet was the cause; still that might not have been the cause, as some of the trees must have been very old, and as soon as the young trees began to go, the old trees went.

Mr. James
Tamsett.

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George Oakes, Esq., called in and examined:—

688. *By the Chairman:* You reside at Parramatta? Yes.

689. And have paid some attention to horticultural pursuits? Yes, during the last five years particularly.

690. You have directed your attention to the growth of the orange tree? Yes, within the last five years I have paid a great deal of attention to it; I always took a great interest in it.

691. Have you noticed any disease in orange trees during that time? Yes, I have. There are, I think, two distinct classes; the first and most important is the maceration or rotting around the tree and at the roots; that is the most fatal, and most to be dreaded.

692. What is the other? Different kinds of insects which injure the tree, and, if allowed to remain unmolested, will kill it.

693. Are you able to assign any cause for these insects, and the rotting of the bark? I think it is about eight years, as far as I can judge, since the trees first began to go off; and I think there has been a very great atmospherical change in the Colony during the last eight or nine years.

694. There has been excessively wet weather? Yes, excessively wet weather; the temperature altogether is colder, and the changes appear to me to be more sudden than they were formerly.

695. Are you aware of any statistics upon this point? Nothing that would guide me in forming an opinion. One thing that has led me to this conclusion is, that the apple thrives very much better in the county of Cumberland than it did formerly, and that succeeds best in a cooler climate. Last season, apples were most abundant and of excellent quality.

696. May we not have introduced fresh sorts within that period. No; I refer to the old sorts—those we had in former years. The orange seems to have gone off, and the apple to thrive better.

697. Orange trees produce as well as they did previous to the last four or five years? I think the healthy trees perhaps do, if they are in a favourable position as to aspect and soil. There are many things to be considered in the culture of the orange.

698. These trees that have died with the root disease—have you any means of knowing how they were set out, whether they were planted in holes or in ploughed land? I think they were planted in almost any way. Some few years ago, I called some meetings at Parramatta, and had the experience of a great many practical men, and I found from them that the trees were planted in various ways, and that a great number went off that were planted in different ways. The old system was to make a hole like a washing tub, but I think of late years the plan has been to plant every one as shallow as possible.

699. Some of the trees set out in that way, in the first cultivation of the tree in the Colony, must have existed in a favourable state for a great many years? Yes, there are orange trees about Parramatta that have been known for fifty or sixty years.

700. Have you any knowledge of the age the orange tree may attain? I have heard of orange trees in some parts of the world being of great age, but I do not know of my own experience, as I have never been out of the Colony.

701. Several hundred years? Several hundred years—I have been told so.

702. Then if they are likely to reach that age, and some have reached the age of sixty years, they must necessarily have exhausted the ground where they have been planted closely together? Yes, I do not think anything will exhaust the ground more than the orange tree; common sense would tell any one that, when the immense foliage and the immense number of fibres to the roots—

703. Within the last four or five years, old and young trees have died off indiscriminately? Yes, and in almost every situation, and under almost every system of culture, with one exception.

G. Oakes,
Esq.

13 Dec., 1865.

G. Oakes,
Esq.
18 Dec., 1865.

704. Would you attribute the insect pest to the same cause of weather? My own opinion about the insect pest is, that the insect does not attack the tree until it is actually diseased from some cause, either poverty or wet,—in the same way as insects attack a diseased horse or other animal.

705. Then the larva or embryo must already exist there—it would not be a new creation, arising out of any condition of the tree? No; I think it develops itself more when the tree is diseased than when it is healthy; when in a healthy condition, the tree throws off the insect.

706. Have you noticed the disease called the white scale, until lately? Not until within the last few years. I have understood from Mr. Devlin, that it was when the “Dunbar” was wrecked that it first appeared, which fixes the date.

707. This had not been heard of previous to that? Not previous to that.

708. Do you think it is native to the Colony, or imported? I cannot say; there is great difference of opinion with reference to that, among persons who have made such things their study.

709. This inquiry embraces fruit trees generally: have you noticed any diseases in other fruit trees? Yes, the peach tree, the apricot, and most of the vegetable kingdom, have been subject to disease. I had Mr. Moore, of the Botanic Garden, at my orchard lately, and I pointed out to him two trees growing in the same situation, and worked in the same way, one of which had died, while the other was healthy. Several of my apricot and peach trees have died this year.

710. From disease of the root? Yes, they rot off.

711. Not from the insect? Not from the insect.

712. Would it be possible to introduce these insects in the trees, and not bring their natural enemies with them? I think we have had all these insects, excepting the first, for many years.

713. They have been imported? I think so, with the orange tree.

714. I think we have arrived at this—that the disease in the roots is the worst enemy to the tree? Yes.

715. That has very probably been occasioned by the excessive moisture for the last four or five years? Yes, with the atmospherical changes to which we have been subject.

716. Are you prepared to say that we have had a larger quantity of rain within that period, than we used to have? Perhaps we have not had heavier rains, but a succession of rainy weather which has kept the ground cold and wet.

717. Would a different kind of tillage remedy that? I was going to say, in answer to a previous question, that trees planted in all the different modes adopted had suffered, with one exception, that exception was where attention had been given to proper drainage. I believe I was the first to introduce systematic drainage. Surface drainage I consider to be of very little use. The mode I have adopted—and I have endeavoured to obtain the best information I could upon the subject, by means of reading—is to have underground drains of pipes or stone, three feet deep, between every row. I have gone through the whole top soil and clay until I came to the shale, and have embedded the pipe or drain in the shale.

718. The remainder of the ground has been merely ploughed? Ploughed as deeply as possible, generally two furrows deep. My brother and I planted 30 acres, 15 acres each; I ploughed about a foot deep, but I do not think he went so deep.

719. Would it not be an advantage to plough 20 inches, and to put the surface soil at the bottom? I think it is well to put a little of the clay on the top—it amalgamates with the other, and retains the moisture.

720. It would not produce so many weeds? No; I would not have too much of it, but a portion of it tends to improve the ground. After exposure it changes its character, becomes quite friable, and works through the other soil. I think drainage has great influence upon the temperature of the soil, and that is a very important point. From all I have heard and read, and from my own experience, I think where the ground is well drained it has a wonderful influence, not only in removing any excessive moisture, but that the land will retain moisture longer, and will regulate the temperature of the soil.

721. Would not that seem to be rather a doubtful theory, inasmuch as, if it admits the air freely into it, it will be warm at one time and cold at another according to the temperature of the atmosphere? I do not think that would follow as a natural consequence, but where the air could get up these pipes and pass freely through the soil, it would regulate the temperature.

722. According to the condition of the air? It would depend a good deal upon the condition of the soil—upon the moisture in the soil. I find a great many persons—the old hands, as they are called—are afraid of drainage; they think that by drainage, too much moisture is taken out of the ground, but I think it has quite a contrary effect. The deeper you plough the ground within reason the better. I would rather plough 15 or 16 inches, and drain, than trench; I do not believe much in trenching, unless the ground is drained.

723. What do you estimate the value of the orange in your district to be, as a product? From various information that I have been able to gather, I think the oranges alone would be worth from £70,000 to £80,000 a year, taking the district.

724. Are they much cultivated in other districts? Not so much, but a great many oranges come from Windsor.

725. What would they be likely to add to the amount? That I do not know.

726. What do you consider would be the value of the whole of the fruit produced (say) within ten miles round Parramatta? I should think, taking the fruit altogether, £120,000 or £130,000. I am taking the average of years, as the crop varies greatly. During the orange season, sometimes as many as 1,400 cases of fruit go by the steamers to Melbourne, and the steamers go twice a week.

727. This trade finds employment for a large number of people? Yes, a large number of people in our district depend entirely upon their fruit crop. G. Oakes,
Esq.
728. It also finds employment for our inter-colonial steamers? Yes, and also for persons in making cases, and in different ways. I am sorry to find any restriction upon the trade in fruit, for it is a great comfort to people in the different Colonies. 13 Dec., 1865.
729. Since oranges have increased in value, the nurserymen have forced a large number of young trees into the market? They have.
730. They have been grafted upon all manner of stocks that will produce an orange tree? The lemon, principally, I think; it is a hardy plant, easily raised.
731. Would these plants, being raised in comparatively hotbeds, be likely to be weakly trees in the end, when removed to ordinary land? Certainly. I should never choose trees from a rich bed, or rich nursery, but rather from a poor one.
732. In planting an orangery, would it be desirable to plant, between the rows of orange trees, a row of peach or other trees, that would live only a short time? I do not know what you would gain by that.
733. Supposing you planted the orange trees fifty feet apart, with these short-lived trees between, as the latter died off there would be more room for the roots of the others? I think twenty-five feet is sufficient for the orange-tree, if you give it nourishment, but not to leave it year after year without giving it fresh soil. I do not approve of manure, but from the time of first planting my orchard I have kept a compost heap, and from this, mixing a load of manure to three or four loads of soil, I dress the top surface.
734. Is it within your experience that the orange can be grafted on the pomegranate? I have heard of its being done.
735. Have you known any trees in this Colony to produce 20,000 oranges at a crop? Mr. Pye has told me that he has had 350 or 400 dozen, and I think his are the finest trees in the Colony.
736. These trees would not be more than twenty years old? Yes, forty years.
737. What age are they? "Tommy, the melon-man" planted them, I should think, forty years ago. Perhaps you will allow me to say a few words with reference to rot in the root; I believe thousands of orange-trees have died of it, and the most important thing is to get a preventive or cure for it. I have 1,300 oranges in my orchard, and during the last four years I have had about a dozen attacked by it. In all cases where the attack commenced with the gumming, I scored the bark above the gumming and downwards. After I had cut out all the diseased part, I applied a compost of cowdung and clay to the part, and after a time a healthy bark was formed. The sap appears to flow more freely at the healthy part of the bark, where it had been previously scored.
738. Have these trees recovered perfectly? They have partially recovered, but they do not look so healthy as the others, and they may never make very healthy trees, for in some instances the bark half round the trees has gone.
739. In those particular cases, have you examined the roots at their extremities? Not in those particular cases. The trees look better this year; I have had very few attacked in that way.
740. Have you paid any attention to the theory of the ascending and descending sap, with reference to a tree of that description? No, I have not.
741. *By Mr. Farnell*: Have you noticed any particular side of the tree to be attacked? I think, from what I can recollect, the trees commenced to gum more to the westward or north-westward.
742. It is a well known fact that the northern, north-eastern, and north-western side of a tree flourishes most, bears most fruit, and is not so subject to blight as the southern side? It bears most fruit. You can hardly call its not bearing being subject to blight.
743. I mean more subject to the blighting south wind—the cold wind? I think the fruit blossoms are more likely to be destroyed, but I do not think the tree is blighted.
744. It struck me as strange that the most luxuriant side of the tree should be attacked first? I do not think luxuriance is desirable in the orange tree—I should try to prevent that.
745. *By the Chairman*: The orange tree is valuable in other respects than for the fruit—are not the blossoms valuable? Not in this Colony.
746. Are you aware that you can make pomade out of the leaves and blossoms? I think I have read so.
747. With regard to these insects, are they spread from one tree to another after they have once appeared in an orchard? Yes, they spread in an orchard.
748. With the wind? No doubt about it.
749. Would it not be desirable, by legislation, to prevent diseased trees from contaminating neighbouring orchards? If it could be done, but I do not know how; it is desirable, as it is, to prevent the spread of disease of any kind; but I may say, at once, that I do not attach much importance to the insect—I believe many things will kill it. I, every year, wash every tree with gas-water and soft soap, and I have had it done every year since I have had an orchard. I believe, as a means of keeping the orange tree healthy, soft soap is invaluable as an application to the bark. Just before the spring of every year I set my men to work to clean the trees, and this I regard as a most important matter, because where these insects are not, you will often see the trees in a most filthy state, covered with black, and ants running up and down.
750. Are the ants the occasion of the blackness? I do not think they are.
751. Have you paid any attention to other diseases—for instance, a black fungus-like substance on the fruit? The first I saw of that was at an old orchard of Mr. Small's, some four or five years ago; I have also seen it at the North Rocks, and I believe it is on the fruit in Mr. Holroyd's young orchard. Gas-water and soft soap I have used, but I believe hickory bark—

G. Oakes, Esq.
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752. Dogwood? Some call it dogwood; that has been tried about Parramatta. No doubt Gishurst's compound, though it comes expensive, is very good; but I have advised every one to use gas-water. I believe another good recipe is brimstone, tobacco-water, and a little lime.

753. Would lime itself be useful? Very useful, if you apply it at the proper time. If you ask an old hand when you can prune the orange tree, he will say, at any time. I disapprove of that; I think all that is done to the orange tree should be done in the winter season; in summer it should have rest, except in taking out the summer shoots. Manuring and soiling should be put on as early as possible in winter, that it may get down to the roots before the summer; pruning and everything should be done before the end of July.

754. Is it likely that many persons kill their trees with noxious compounds, which they buy for the purpose of killing these insects? They have not done so around me; they have not taken trouble enough, I am afraid, in the matter.

755. The Lisbon lemon now is as valuable as the orange? More so.

756. And is subject to the same disease? Yes, and I think the Lisbon lemon goes first. I may state, that in the orchard I planted out four years ago last August, I had trees from different districts, and that all the trees that died came from one place. At the time I took them I did not like the look of them, and I would not take any more. A great many were worked upon roots, and I thought badly worked; but I do not know whether that could be traced in any way to the working of the orange upon lemon stocks. I had 150 of these planted along in rows in the best position, and all I have lost have been out of that lot of trees.

757. Are the oranges as good now, in point of flavour, as they were? Decidedly not.

758. How do you account for that? I can only account for it by supposing them to have been grafted upon the lemon; I think that must deteriorate the fruit.

759. Continual grafting? Yes, and working in and in.

760. In that view of the matter, would the importation of fresh sorts be a relief? It would be an advantage, although, I suppose, we have nearly all the different sorts. I think I have ten or a dozen different kinds, but there is none to equal the common orange.

761. Would not the grafting of bearing wood upon very young stocks be likely to exhaust them before they come to anything like maturity? I think so.

762. Do you not think it would be a good plan to plant orange trees very shallow, and to dig the ground between the rows, say eighteen inches deep, so as to drain the ground around, and to leave the tree on a kind of bank? I will tell you my own plan, which I think is the best. I plant the orange trees in rows, and work the ground shallow near the trees with a hoe; in the centre of the row I plough as deeply as I well can go, and open the furrows as deeply as I can, and put the drain in the centre, so that the water all flows into it.

763. These are not the deep drains you have referred to? Yes, three feet deep. I put a drain between every other row of trees, and when necessary, between every row. I may remark that the land that has been drained may be worked a fortnight sooner than the other; you can walk or ride over it almost immediately after the rain has ceased. If you stand a mile off, you can at once see the difference between the drained and the undrained land; the former is dry upon the surface, while the other has a wet, damp appearance.

764. And an improved appearance would be exhibited in the trees? I think so; I think trees that are drained are very much better than others. I have not adopted the system of drainage so largely as I have desired, because there is no manufacture of drain pipes in the country—at least, no pipes are produced at a price which will enable any one to use them largely. I have been asked here four-pence a foot for pipes which can be bought in Melbourne at £3 a thousand. The drain pipe I use is a simple pipe without flanges, in lengths of about a foot; one man digs out the drain with proper tools, and has a scoop of the size of the pipe, with which he takes out the earth at the bottom, and the pipe is then laid down end to end.

765. Then the water gets into the pipe through the joints at every foot? At every foot or thirteen inches. The old system was to lay down a tile and place a pipe on the top; but I believe now nearly all are using the round pipe.

766. In the Lancashire drains, as they are called, the stones do not clog up? No; I have used a great quantity of stone for drains.

767. They are formed by merely casting rubble into the bottom? There are two or three different plans. One is by laying flat pieces at the bottom, and then forming a channel by resting two stones diagonally against each other. If you could get stones of uniform size similar to road metal, and throw them at the bottom, they would form a very good drain, but it would not answer to throw in flat and round pieces together.

768. What do you think of using logs of woods? I have tried them, and they answered pretty well, but I do not like log drains; I think these would carry off the water too quickly, and I do not think that desirable, as it has a certain work to do. By working through the soil, it leaves certain properties and creates certain properties that are very beneficial. By the course I propose, the water cannot get away too quickly, but sufficiently quick to be a benefit to the soil.

769. By Mr. Farnell: To what depth would you work the earth? I think fifteen inches—my own is only twelve inches—but I would rather have it worked only twelve inches and drained, than twenty or twenty-four inches trenched and not drained, because below where you work the ground it is surprising how it improves with the drainage; it opens the soil, and the light soil from above passes downwards and amalgamates with that below.

770. What depth would you plant the orange tree? As shallow as possible to be safe, perhaps simply make a hole five or six inches deep, and then cover the roots and bank the tree a little, giving a fall from the tree in all directions.

771. Have you noticed, in your experience, that the orange tree delights in any particular kind of subsoil? I think the orange tree likes a light loamy soil, but I should not fear clay for a subsoil if it were drained.

G. Oakes,
Esq.

772. Do you think a subsoil of yellow clay good? I do not know that it would be good. If I could choose my soil, I would have two or three feet of good loamy soil, because the water, I think, would get away from it; but I may say, if you take ten or fifteen acres in any part of Parramatta, you will get all kinds of soil—the soil will change in a few rods.

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773. Will not that apply to the whole Colony? I think it will.

774. *By the Chairman:* Mr. George Small's, at Kissing Point, is generally a sandy soil? Yes.

775. A sandy soil will drain? I do not think any ground will drain properly unless it has an underground drain. Mr. Pye's, at the Governor's Arms, I do not think will retain the moisture long. No matter how high the ground, I think drainage is necessary; indeed the top of a hill is more likely to want it than the bottom; there are land springs, and they come out on the side of a hill and spread right across.

776. The water percolates through the soil till it comes to a stratum through which it cannot go, and then it bursts out? Yes.

777. *By Mr. Farnell:* Do you think where ironstone is mingled with the soil, it is an advantage or a disadvantage in the cultivation of fruit trees? I think the presence of ironstone in the soil is disadvantageous to any kind of cultivation. There are certain fixed principles in horticulture and agriculture, and I do not think any one would choose ironstone; it is very hungry, and eats up all manure. I should recommend gas-lime to be spread very freely; I would spread 200 bushels an acre if I could get it.

778. Do you not think situation has something to do with the cultivation of the orange? Yes, situation and shelter; I think shelter is very important. If I were planting an orchard, I would not take away the timber, but leave a belt all round, so as to shelter it on all sides.

779. Is not bone a good manure for using among fruit trees? Very good; I would not use it too fine, but would break it up in large pieces, spread it all over the ground, and plough it in deep; I break it up with a hammer, and use tons and tons of it.

780. I think you do not approve of pruning the orange tree very much? I approve of pruning trees very freely when young; I would keep the inside well pruned, for the formation of the tree.

781. About what distance apart do you think trees should be planted? Twenty-four feet.

782. They should not be less? They should not be less; if I were planting again, I would take a foot or two more.

783. Do you approve of propagating orange trees by grafting? I do not; were I to plant again, I should not use many grafts on lemons; I have 500 seedlings and 800 grafts and layers, and my confidence is very much shaken in grafts upon lemons; I do not think the quality of the fruit is so good, and I am afraid it has something to do with the rotting at the root; I judge from the circumstance I have mentioned—that out of 1,300 trees, these are the only ones that have been attacked.

784. Have you ever examined a grafted tree that has been attacked, and observed the part where the graft has been inserted? No.

785. Have you ever noticed that there is a dry piece of wood that heals up in the heart of the tree, at the part where the graft has been inserted? I have not examined it.

786. *By the Chairman:* Did I understand you to say that some of the trees that have died of the root disease, you have examined at the extremities of the roots? I have never run them out; I examined them as far as I thought the disease had gone, and separated the root and cut it out.

787. Is it within your knowledge that the tree receives support from the body of the roots, or from the extremities? From the small fibres that extend in every direction from the main root; I believe the fibres are the feeders, but I think the orange tree feeds very much from the atmosphere—the leaves take in a great deal of its nutriment. There was a question put to Mr. Tamsett, as to whether complaints were not formerly made about dry seasons. I am aware that a great many trees used to die in dry seasons, but I think that was from want of nourishment.

788. *By Mr. Farnell:* And moisture? Yes; but I think if there had been plenty even of dry soil put upon the ground, it would have prevented their dying.

789. Would not the putting on of dry soil have the effect of creating moisture? Yes; I think the deaths may have arisen from a want of sufficient depth of soil; I think every orange tree should have at least a load of fresh soil every year, more especially when it began to bear.

790. If I understood your evidence, you attribute this disease not so much to the extraordinarily wet weather we have had, as to the sudden changes of atmosphere? To the two combined.

791. You are aware that the orange tree root would not live in a cold bottom—that if the roots of the tree rest upon a cold bottom, the tree cannot live? Yes.

WEDNESDAY, 20 DECEMBER, 1865.

Present:—

Mr. FARNELL,

Mr. MACPHERSON.

Mr. GRAHAM,

WILLIAM TUNKS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

George Banks Suttor, Esq., called in and examined:—

- G. B. Suttor, Esq.
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792. *By the Chairman:* You live at Baulkham Hills? Yes.
793. And have been a cultivator of oranges for some years? About fifty years.
794. Have you noticed any diseases in the trees during the last few years? I have taken notice of them; though I do not pretend to know a great deal more than my neighbours, I think I know something of them.
795. Will you describe, as shortly as you can, the particular kinds of diseases to which the orange tree is liable? I think there are a number of combined causes. About two years ago, we had a very general blight in orange trees, nearly all over this county; that I attributed, in a great measure, to an excess of rain in winter time—in cold weather; and I think an unusual quantity of rain in the winter, when it is very cold, affects the trees very much, particularly the old ones; where they may not have been in a very flourishing state before, the water lying about the roots, where there is a subsoil of clay, is very injurious to the tree. I have observed, in my orchard, where there are some trees near an old well, that a number of my old trees died, although some of the old trees died that were at a distance from the water. There have been other causes of disease. I have examined my chief book of reference—*Mitchell's Encyclopædia*—and I find that there are about fifty species of coccus—some are very injurious to trees. One produces a very beautiful dye; that is called the *coccus cacti*. There are a variety of these insects—some are brown, some are black, and I have noticed that these latter are very injurious to the orange tree, they suck a great deal of the sap from the tree, indeed they seem to subsist upon the sap —
796. You consider wet to be the cause of the destruction of the bark of the tree? Yes, and of the root as well; I think it affects the root first.
797. The wet weather kills them in that way? I think this disease is greatly attributable to wet weather, for they were more blighted two years ago than they are now; indeed, they are now flourishing again. I attribute the disease to that as one of the causes. The next is that the tree becomes impoverished by excess of wet lodging about the roots in winter time; the wet does not affect them so much in summer; the trees become poor, and the insect attacks them in much the same way as insects attack animals when they are very much impoverished. They seem to attack animals more when they are diseased than at other times.
798. How old are the oldest of your trees? We have had trees in bearing for forty years. The old ones are now nearly all gone off, but I think some of them have lasted about fifty years. Those that were attacked, and that were about thirty years old, have recovered very well; they were worked on lemons.
799. Have you any idea of the value of the annual orange crop of your neighbourhood, as a whole? I have made a sort of estimate. I get very little myself now, but my orchard is improving very much; being one of the oldest orchards in the Colony, many of the old trees have died, and some that were attacked with the disease I cut down, others are recovering, and some have been planted in the place of those that have been removed. Mr. Smith, one of my neighbours, who has a very fine orchard, which is not so old as mine, told me that he has received £900 for his fruit this year.
800. How many acres has he? I think about six acres in that old orchard; it is a surprising orchard—the best I have seen in the Colony.
801. With reference to the old trees that have died off in your orchard, has the ground been cultivated in any particular way? The trees had been very much neglected. There was very good soil in the orchard, and it is now worked in a very superior way by light ploughs. The old trees I have had grubbed, and had the ground replenished with loamy soil, and well worked, and the remaining trees have nearly all recovered. I have planted young trees where the old were removed.
802. I suppose originally the ground was only dug—it was not trenched? No, it was worked very badly. In those times you could not get good ploughs, now you can get excellent implements of every kind; I had a plough made by Campbell, at Parramatta, mould-board and all, wholly made of wrought iron; it is very light, and I have had the soil ploughed over with that. Some of the soils are completely worn out, and it is of no use attempting to work them without replenishing them; mine has not been worn out, but I have now had it well worked out, and plenty of loam put upon it.
803. Can you give any idea of the value of the crop about Parramatta or Baulkham Hills? I could make only a sort of approximate guess. Mr. McDougall, who had one of the finest orchards, has had his almost destroyed, and at present is deriving very little from it. There are a large number of small orchards about Castle Hill, that in the aggregate would amount to a considerable sum—I should say about £4,000.
804. Within what area would you estimate that return from in your neighbourhood, taking your house as the centre? I can hardly say, there are so many acres, from 1 acre to 3 or 4; there are very few so large as 5 or 6. When I speak of £4,000, I mean just about my own neighbourhood of Baulkham Hills; if you go as far as Dural and Pennant Hills, it will be very much more.
805. It appears that the disease you have taken notice of can be remedied by draining and attention? Yes.

806.

806. And that neglect has been the cause? Very little drainage is, in my opinion, required in the summer months. I have only one or two drains in the lower part of my orchard. I think in the summer time, if plenty of loam is applied, that is sufficient drainage. G. B. Sutter,
Esq.

807. You have not used any kind of manure? Yes. Many of the old orchards have become so worn out and impoverished that the orange tree will not exist, and in these sites no wonder if the orange tree should fail; but where an orchard has been replenished with good soil and manure, the trees seem to be in a flourishing state. My neighbour, Mr. Smith, has a flourishing orchard, but it is not so old as mine by about ten years. I believe, from my experience, that the orange tree will not continue in full bearing above forty years; I think that may be taken as about the average of the life of an orange tree in my neighbourhood. I attribute the death of young orchards to the poverty of the soil, and the want of proper drainage and working; but I think very little drainage is required where there is a good loamy soil. The orange tree requires a rather rich soil, good loam, such a soil as you find where the blue gum grows. 20 Dec., 1865.

808. This produce furnishes employment to a large number of people, and brings in a large sum of money? Yes, it is the principal means of support of the people about the district of Castle Hill, Seven Hills, and Baulkham Hills. I may say that there are three old orchards—Mr. McDougall's, Mr. Smith's, and my own. The old trees died off in Mr. McDougall's and my own, but Mr. Smith's trees are still flourishing, though there are signs of decay in some of them, and it is expected they will go off in a few years.

809. How closely were the trees planted together in these orchards? I think in planting all orchards the trees should be twenty-four feet apart, but these were many of them not more than a rod or sixteen feet, that is too close; they can be worked much better when they are four and twenty feet apart.

810. Would the plan of planting short-lived trees alternately give the orange a better chance? Yes.

811. Peach trees, for instance? Yes, or gardens can be planted between the rows; gardens will do very well in orchards. I have now pumpkins, potatoes, and melons growing between my trees.

812. Do you know how long the orange tree will last in other countries? I am told it will last hundreds of years in France, but that it does not bear well. I never heard of France being a great orange-producing country. I am pretty confident it will not last among our hills above forty years or so, and I doubt whether it will last much longer upon the alluvial banks of the Hawkesbury, though it may live longer in deeper soil; I think we may take that as about the average for the county of Cumberland.

813. What is the value of the annual crop of a good orange tree, at the present price? I have been informed some of my neighbours have had trees that would produce 500 dozen, but I imagine in such a case the fruit must have been very small. I have also heard that some of the large trees at Mr. Mobb's orchard at Pennant Hills used to produce 500 dozen, but when I saw them I found the oranges were very small. A good large thin-skinned orange will not produce so many.

814. Have you noticed any disease affecting other trees? Yes, the apple tree, and the indigenous trees of the Colony. There is a great deal of the disease caused by the ants, which are very numerous; these are attracted to the tree by the coccus, which suck the sap of the tree and deposit a sweet juice, and the ant runs all over the tree in search of the juice. Ants are very fond of sweet things, such as sugar, and will go a long way in search of it; I have noticed a nest of them twelve rods from a store where sugar was kept, and the ants would go that distance for it. The running of the ant up and down leaves a black deposit and injures the tree; the remedy for that is to sprinkle a little fine lime over the tree early in the morning when the dew is on. A tenant of mine, a very good farmer, Mr. Tamsett, found some of his young trees going off from this blackness, for it comes on the young trees first—they were not half grown at the time; he spoke to me about it, and I recommended him to use lime; he did so several times, and the trees have now outgrown it; it will keep the insects off for a time, and as the trees get a more vigorous growth they recover.

815. Have you noticed the white insect—I mean on the orange tree? I have not seen that about my neighbourhood—I have heard it was at Pennant Hills. There is also a grub that attacks the orange tree occasionally, but I do not think that does any great injury to the tree. I have known them attack old trees and make holes in the stem about four or five inches from the ground, and I have had to plug some of these holes up. I have also seen a kind of white insect upon the apple tree—

816. The disease you speak of in the apple tree is known by the name of the American blight? Yes.

817. Some kinds of the apple tree will not take that? Yes, some of the hardy kinds, such as the winter pearmain; but in such trees as do take the disease, you may keep it under.

818. Have you noticed that the apple has thriven much better of late years than formerly? Yes.

819. How do you account for that? I think the seasons have been more wet, and cooler.

820. Have you noticed any difference in the seasons in this Colony, during your knowledge? Yes, during the last heavy rains, in the winter, about two years ago, we had one of the highest floods we have known of for the last forty years. Ours is not a neighbourhood subject to floods, but I knew this to be one of the highest we had had during that time, because it removed some trees that were lying upon my land, and had lain there for that time. In the early period of this Colony there were a few very heavy floods; there was, for instance, the March flood at the Hawkesbury.

821. That was sixty years ago? Yes. I do not recollect any higher flood since I was a boy, than until the flood of about two years ago.

G. B. Suttor, Esq., 822. Have you noticed any disease having attacked any other kind of tree? No, excepting the common gum.

823. The coccus will attack any kind of tree? I think there are some they will not; they attack the gum particularly, and the ants run all over those trees in search of the sweet deposit I have spoken of.

824. The coccus will not attack or destroy old trees? Not so much as young ones. It does attack them, but I do not know that it attacks them till they become diseased from some other cause. When the wet injures the roots, and the tree falls into a weakly state, a number of insects attack it.

825. *By Mr. Farnell:* You have spoken of the excessive rains and cold weather having the effect of causing rot in the roots of orange trees? Yes.

826. Have you noticed that the weather has been cold in the summer months? Yes.

827. That is, colder than usual? It has occasionally been cold.

828. At the period you have spoken of, about the year 1862? Yes, there was a great change then.

829. You think the insects that attack the orange trees are the effect and not the cause of the disease? I think they are the effect.

830. Have you any idea of the value of the orange as an export previously to the appearance of this disease? No, I have not; I have never heard the amount of the export.

831. What kind of manure should you use to your orchard? Manure from the stockyard, cowdung, and lime.

832. Did you ever use bone manure? No. I have heard it is a good thing, but I have been rather afraid of that. I know bone dust is a very good manure for vegetables, but I think a good loamy soil is about the best for orange trees.

833. Do you approve of cultivating vegetables between the rows of orange trees? Yes. Perhaps if you were to continue the cultivation of vegetables between the rows, it would impoverish the soil, but I do not think it affects young trees; it keeps the grass down, and they grow vigorously.

834. Has not the cultivation of peas, potatoes, and corn, between orange trees, the effect of encouraging the orange roots to extend? I do not know that it does.

835. Does not the application of manure encourage the root to extend? Yes.

836. In cultivating vegetables, are you not liable to cut the roots of the orange tree? I would not grow the vegetables so closely to the trees as to incur any danger of that.

837. As the roots of the orange trees extended, you would keep the vegetables further away? Yes; they are not generally cultivated, excepting between young trees; when they get up a little, that cultivation is given up, and the cultivator is enabled to plough between and across the rows.

838. Do you approve of grafting the orange tree? I do.

839. Is a graft superior to a seedling? I do not know that it is superior—that it lives as long, but it bears much more quickly.

840. Will not grafts die off quicker? A great many do die off. I have observed that some of the bark about the graft dies off in a good many.

841. What do they usually graft upon? The lemon.

842. Do you think that has any effect in deteriorating the flavour? I do not think so, excepting just before they are ripe.

843. Do you think the continual grafting from the same scion—the same description of orange—would have the effect of deteriorating the quality? I should think it would.

844. Is the fruit as good now as it was formerly? It is not generally; the orange is so much grafted upon the lemon that a rather coarse fruit is produced, excepting in good soil; in a sandy soil the fruit becomes very poor. Dr. Greenup has an orchard completely among the rocks, and the soil there is so poor that he has been obliged to bring soil from better land, and also manure.

845. Do you approve of soiling orchards? Yes; I have seen great benefit result to the little orchards about Castle Hill, by the people taking the top soil off the road and applying it to their orchards.

846. Is not the orange tree a long lived tree on the Continent? Yes, so I have heard; but then I have heard again, that the trees do not bear so abundantly there.

847. Is it your opinion that the orange tree will not live to any great age in this Colony? Yes, not above fifty years or so; generally they begin to die about forty.

848. You think they die of old age? Yes.

849. Have you any idea what is the cause of that—is it the climate or the soil? A tree that bears fruit so continuously, and in such quantities, for forty years, must become exhausted.

850. The soil becomes exhausted? The tree more than the soil.

851. You might enrich the soil with manure? Yes.

852. Would that revive the life of the tree? No. Young trees will grow on the same site again, provided the orchard is not entirely worn out, as some are.

853. *By the Chairman:* Is fruit-growing the principal employment in your district? No; hay-growing is the principal employment.

854. *By Mr. Farnell:* Do you know what particular quality of soil the orange tree delights in? A dark, open, loamy soil.

855. Does it like soils that contain a large quantity of phosphate of lime? Yes, I should say it does; I know it likes the soil in which the blue gum grows.

856. Do you know anything of the disease that attacks the apricot, peach, and other stone fruit—a kind of gumming near the root, just between wind and water, as I may say? No, I have taken no notice of that; I have seen grubs boring holes into them occasionally.

857.

857. Is there not a grub that attacks the limb of a tree, bores into it, and then works its way up? Yes.
858. That grub attacks only that particular limb? Yes; you see at once where the grub has been—the leaves look shrivelled, and the bough readily breaks off. G. B. Sattor,
Esq.
20 Dec., 1865.
859. Have you noticed that orange trees are sometimes very much attacked by the red coccus? Yes, and the fruit appears to be attacked too—a kind of red speck comes on the fruit.
860. *By the Chairman*: There is also a black fungus-like substance that comes upon some of the trees? Yes, I have seen that in Mr. Holroyd's orchard, where the trees look quite healthy, excepting the very top branches and the blackness on the fruit.
861. *By Mr. Farnell*: What is the aspect of your orchard? A north-eastern aspect.
862. Is it sheltered in any way by timber? Yes, and by a hill to the west. My neighbour Mr. Smith has a very fine orchard near me, and both his orchard and mine are sheltered by a hill to the west; to the south and south-west I have a belt of timber all down the creek.
863. Do you not think that the subsoil has a great deal to do with the flavour of the orange or of any other fruit? Yes, I think when the subsoil is a cold clay or raw sand, the fruit will never be good; where the subsoil is loam my trees produce the best fruit, thin skinned and fine flavoured.
864. Do you know whether stone fruit, such as the peach and apricot, ripen now as early in the season as they used to do? No, later.
865. How do you account for that? There is some peculiarity in the change of seasons; many years ago we used to have early Newingtons about Christmas.
866. Have you noticed that the Newington peach in some seasons is more highly coloured than in others—that some seasons it is nearly white? Yes, that is owing to the weather; when the weather is wet and cold, it becomes pale. For many years we have had great changes; some years ago the orange trees were quite blighted, now they only require common attention, and drainage where it is necessary, though I do not think much drainage is necessary to bring the trees into a healthy condition again; a few years ago the general blight was caused by excess of wet, insects, and other causes.
867. *By the Chairman*: Under all circumstances, these diseases have occasioned great loss to the Colony? Yes, it has caused great loss to myself; my orchard, which formerly brought me in £500, is now reduced to a few pounds a year, but my men tell me that in a few years it will come round again.
868. Have you any further suggestions to offer to the Committee? ———

William Henry McKeown, Esq., called in and examined:—

869. *By the Chairman*: You reside at Lane Cove? Yes.
870. You have been engaged in fruit-producing for some years? About twenty years.
871. In that district? Yes.
872. Have you noticed any disease in orange trees? Yes.
873. Lately? I have noticed for twelve years past all the diseases with the exception of one, that is the white insects. W. H.
McKeown,
Esq.
20 Dec., 1865.
874. Will you describe, as shortly as you can, the diseases that affect orange trees? The coccus insect I have always observed on trees in certain positions; I think it is ten or twelve years since I first observed the scalding at the roots, in low parts of the orchard.
875. How do you account for what you call the scalding at the roots? I cannot do so satisfactorily; I have been trying several experiments, and I cannot positively state whether it is the overflow of the sap, or stagnant water—I am inclined to think it is sour water.
876. The trees affected have been many years old? Yes; trees are affected with the scald at all ages.
877. If trees have existed for twenty or thirty years, or for a long period, they would have become familiar with the water of the neighbourhood, would they not? Yes; but there have been excessive rains, and always after excessive rains I have seen symptoms of decay.
878. How old are the oldest trees in the orchard that you own? About thirty years.
879. How many of these have died? There are a good few of them. I have not had to remove so many as have been destroyed in many other places.
880. Other orchards in the same district are affected in the same way? Yes.
881. Do you know what was the mode of cultivating the land originally in these places? The land was trenched in the orchard I purchased from Mr. Hill, and not drained. In going about the country, I noticed that trees that have not been very much cultivated, where the ground has not been dug very much about the roots, are not so subject to rotting at the roots; at the same time, I do not think they bear so heavily where they seem to have been what we may term neglected—not altogether neglected, but not sufficiently dug about, that is, not dug every year.
882. The digging about these trees every year, where they have arrived at a considerable age, would cut a great many of the roots? Yes.
883. Would that have the effect of weakening the constitution of the trees? I think so. The best mode of keeping the ground clean is to work it with a three-pronged hoe in place of the chopping hoe, to keep the soil loose in that way; and as the fibres of the roots rise to the top, these roots require to be covered over with a composition of mould and manure; I think that is the most successful mode.
884. It is not practicable to use the plough in an old orchard? I would not use the plough among trees after three or four years from the time of their planting.

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885. Have you noticed any improvement in the condition of your trees since you began to drain them? The old orchard I drained, and some of the old trees were diseased when I got it; but there was one place where I had some young trees, and I made a drain in the centre of the row; one young tree that had been out three years was diseased; the bark had rotted half off, and after I had drained it, it has healed; so that I have reason to believe the drainage stopped the disease.

886. *By Mr. Macpherson*: In that case did you cut the dry bark off, or merely allow the green to grow over it? I did not do anything with it, intending to take it up; but I generally take the rotten bark off.

887. Do you cut the wood off as well as the bark? Not the wood—I merely cut the bark out.

888. Allowing the healthy bark to heal over the wood? If it is a large tree, it will not heal over; if it is a young tree, it will.

889. *By the Chairman*: Lisbon lemons are destroyed in the same way? More of them than the orange.

890. They are equally valuable with the orange tree? Yes, more so.

891. Can you state approximately the value of the fruit produced in the Lane Cove district? About £3,500 for oranges, and about £2,000 for other fruit, per year. Before I purchased my orchard of Mr. Hill, I gave him, one year, £1,650 for the fruit of 600 trees; the next year they were valued by me at £1,250, Mr. Hill thought them worth more, and sent them to market himself, and when I purchased the orchard I gave £1,650 for the fruit.

892. *By Mr. Macpherson*: About how much land did these trees cover? About six acres.

893. How close are these trees together? About twenty-one feet. There are about 100 to the acre.

894. *By the Chairman*: The orange seems to thrive in the district of Lane Cove? Yes, I have six acres of a young orchard that I drained and trenched eighteen inches; it is sheltered from all winds except the east wind, and there is scarcely a diseased tree in it.

895. *By Mr. Macpherson*: Did you trench by hand or by plough? By hand.

896. In trenching, do you adopt the plan of throwing the top spit into the bottom, or between? I throw the top spit into the bottom, for our land is hilly, and excessive rains would wash the soil away.

897. *By Mr. Farnell*: So that the roots of the orange tree would just touch the good soil? Yes.

898. *By the Chairman*: Your view of this matter is, that a mode of working, draining, and that kind of thing, would save the trees, if properly carried out? Yes, I believe so. I have made a good many experiments, and I intend to plant an acre of lemon trees this season, and to drain between each row.

899. *By Mr. Macpherson*: Do you approve of manure, and if so, of what description? It is necessary to manure in order to keep the tree in health. I believe the coccus disease is caused principally by the poverty of the land, and unsuitable situation.

900. All kinds of manure come alike to you, I suppose? I use bones, and I like cow-dung very well.

901. After having been fermented? When it is well rotted and mixed with cornstalks, or anything that may be thrown into the cow-yard. When it is well rotted, I think I prefer that, and bone-dust next.

902. Surfacing the land? Drawing soil on as the fibres rise. When there is excessive rain, the soil is washed away from the top fibres, and these must be covered.

903. Do you adopt the principle of heaping round the tree, or do you approve of keeping the general surface level? From my experience of the effects of rain, I am inclined to have them slightly heaped.

904. In planting, do you consider it absolutely essential that the junction of the graft should be out of the ground? I think it is better to have it so. Budding answers very well, and I generally bud pretty high.

905. In grafting, you graft low? You must graft low.

906. If you graft low, is it not almost necessary, in time, to cover the graft with earth? It is not necessary.

907. You think it may always be kept a little out of the ground? Yes.

908. Then, would it not follow that the higher you can graft, consistently with the safety of the graft, the better? Yes.

909. Of course it is more difficult to graft high than near the root? Yes.

910. The higher you can graft, the higher you may heap the soil? Yes; I would graft on lemons.

911. Which description of lemon do you prefer? The common lemon.

912. Do you think that preferable to laying or budding? I think budding on a lemon answers very well.

913. You prefer a graft upon a lemon stock to a seedling or to a layer? Yes.

914. Or to grafting on an orange? Yes, they make a larger and hardier tree than the orange.

915. Do you believe there is any truth in the assertion that grafting on lemons tends to make the orange sour? It is quite a wrong idea; you will get a sweeter orange generally from an orange graft on the lemon. There is a pale sort of orange that grows upon a seedling, but it will not get sweet so soon as upon a lemon stock, although the latter part of the season it becomes sweet.

916. Do you think grafting upon the lemon has anything to do with the thickness of the skin? The thickness of the skin depends upon the quality of the land on which it is grown, and the treatment the tree receives.

917. Does it not depend upon the vigour of the tree? Yes; if you manure the land excessively the fruit will have a thick skin.

918. Then, upon the whole, you think the thick skin is rather an indication of excessive health than of disease? Yes.

919. *By the Chairman:* Have you noticed any other disease in your neighbourhood affecting fruit trees? The peach tree is affected with something similar to the disease that attacks the orange—scalding of the roots and up one side of the tree.

920. Are many apples grown in that neighbourhood? Yes.

921. Have they thriven better during the last few years than formerly? I think the hot winds this season have destroyed the aphids altogether—the American blight—but it is coming on again. I have been trying many experiments with it, and I find that castor oil and sulphur is the best thing I can use for it. There was one apple tree that I did over with it in the spring before the leaves came on; I went to it again about two months since, and there were then some little specks of the blight where I had not rubbed it with the sulphur and oil. I then cleaned it, and put some fine lime round the root close up to the stock, for I was always of opinion that they bred in the ground. About a week since, I saw the tree, and there was not a speck of blight upon it. There were some other trees that I subjected to the same treatment, with the exception of the lime, and the aphid blight was on some of their young shoots.

922. Does moss affect the old trees in that neighbourhood? Yes, but lime will kill that.

923. In the state of wash? In any way. The white insect, by looking after it, may be kept away.

924. *By Mr. Farnell:* That is the white insect upon the orange? Yes; it appears generally upon one limb first, and I have whitewashed, or rubbed lime and guano with a scrubbing-brush on a limb so affected, with great success. I find the lime and guano is the best preventive for white blight, and the best remedy for the red coccus and the black blight. I have in that way recovered trees that were very bad.

925. *By the Chairman:* That would seem to shew that the insect disease would be quite likely not to arise from constitutional weakness in the tree? At the same time I manure the soil.

926. Would manure cure this disease without whitewash? I am afraid not. Rubbing with the brush cleans the bark, and allows the sap to circulate.

927. Is it your opinion that many of the noxious compounds used to kill the insects, kill the trees? I do not believe in some of them. I have used soft soap and sulphur, but I prefer lime and guano to anything else I have used.

928. *By Mr. Farnell:* In reference to your treatment of apple trees for American blight, does not the disease reappear the next season? I think it may, but at the same time I think you may keep it off, and it does not kill the tree when the tree gets to a certain age.

929. Have you tried the plan of opening round the roots of apple trees that have been affected, and putting the compound round so as to be absorbed? I have not; but I think it would be well to open the tree, and put the lime round.

930. *By the Chairman:* The lime would seem to have the effect of decomposing the vegetable substance in the soil? Yes.

931. *By Mr. Farnell:* You spoke of using cow manure in the orchard—does not that cause a great deal of couch to spring up? It would be necessary to throw the manure into a heap, for the purpose of sweating it.

932. Are you aware that, with all the sweating you can cause, you cannot destroy the seed of the couch grass? It has never given me any trouble.

933. You keep your land pretty well cultivated? I keep it constantly cleaned and moved about.

934. Do you approve of fine or coarse bones for manure? Fine. I think it is a waste of money to use coarse bones, for they lie in the ground three or four years, and even five, without being wholly decomposed; therefore, I think, if you use a great deal less fine every second year it is much better.

935. Do you know what is the annual value of oranges as an export to the sister Colonies? I have no idea.

936. Do you think it is £100,000? I could not give any correct idea. Individuals have lost much by the orange disease, but I do not know that the country as a whole has lost much.

937. If we have been in the habit of exporting £50,000 worth of oranges to the sister Colonies every year, and this disease had the effect of stopping that exportation, that would be a great loss? If we had much competition to contend with, it would be injurious to the Colony; but now, though we have fewer oranges, they bring a higher price.

938. *By the Chairman:* But our people are deprived of the advantage of their consumption, in consequence of the increase in price? No doubt.

939. *By Mr. Macpherson:* Have you in general a large amount of waste from oranges and summer fruit? I have not any waste; I gather the fruit as soon as it drops off the trees, and sell it in the Sydney market.

940. Sell it as windfalls? Yes; last summer I sold 15,000 dozen as windfalls, in the Sydney market.

941. You do not consider that fruit growers would be benefited by any change in the law to enable them to distil their waste? I think not; I think it would lead to evil.

942. *By the Chairman:* The sale of these windfalls in the market would reduce the price of fruit of better quality? When fruit is scarce, the Sydney market would not be supplied but for the windfalls. Windfalls are not fit for export, and a number of men are employed in hawking them about the streets of Sydney.

943. *By Mr. Farnell:* Windfalls are as good as fruit picked off a tree? Yes, but it will not keep so long; it is the ripest fruit that falls.

944.

W. H.
M'Keown,
Esq.

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W. H.
M'Keown,
Esq.

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944. Are you aware that some seasons peaches are very cheap—so cheap that they will not pay to bring to market? It has been so.
945. Could not they be made into jam? Yes, but it requires a good deal of experience to make them marketable.
946. Do we not import a large quantity of jam from Tasmania? Yes, but the jam from Tasmania is preferred to ours; it is made from different fruits, currants and raspberries.
947. Do we make much jam from our fruit? There is not much jam made and got up for sale here.
948. Do you not think we could make as good jam here as is made at Hobart Town? There is nothing to hinder us, but it would not sell in this Colony as well as the other.
949. Not if it were as good? It is not made of the same kind of fruit; housekeepers make a large quantity of jam here, such as peach and quince jam.
950. Do you not think our quince jam equally as good as raspberry jam from Hobart Town? I think quince jelly is the best preserve we have.
951. Do you remember oranges to have been very cheap here—a penny or three-halfpence a dozen? I never remember selling them under a pound for a hundred dozen, or 2½d. a dozen.
952. That was for oranges of the best quality? Yes.
953. Of course inferior oranges would be very much less? They were oranges fit for exportation that were sold for a pound per hundred dozen.
954. Are you aware that the orange leaf and blossom could be turned to profitable account? I believe they are in other countries.
955. Would it not afford additional space to the orange tree as it grows, if they were planted wider asunder, and alternate rows of other and shorter lived trees were planted between? I should not like to mix them.
956. *By Mr. Macpherson:* Supposing the trees were planted twenty-five feet apart every way, do you see any objection to the planting of vines between them for a few years? I think it would be better not to have anything between them.
957. Do you think any serious injury would be done to them? I think anything that exhausts the soil is objectionable.
958. The land might be manured? I would prefer planting in new land without manure, keeping the land perfectly clean; and I would leave the trees till they bear or gave symptoms of yellowness, then I would manure.
959. You would not crop between? No, I would not; cropping is injurious, as without manure it impoverishes the ground, and with manure you force the new trees.
960. It is better to crop and manure, than to crop and not manure? Yes; if you crop and do not manure, you destroy the trees at once.

TUESDAY, 27 FEBRUARY, 1866.

Present:—

MR. PIDDINGTON, | MR. PEMELL,
MR. SUTHERLAND.

WILLIAM TUNKS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Richard Hill, Esq., J.P., called in and examined:—

- R. Hill, Esq., J.P.
27 Feb., 1866.
961. *By the Chairman:* You have had some experience in the cultivation of orange trees? Yes.
962. Extending over how many years? I do not know exactly, but I think about twenty-five years—from twenty to twenty-five years at least.
963. You have been the owner of a large orangery? Yes.
964. Considering the amount of labour and attention bestowed upon them, oranges are beneficial as an article of colonial produce? Yes, I do not know anything more so.
965. Have you any idea of the value of the crop of fruit in this Colony for a year? No, I have not the most remote.
966. Have you noticed any disease in orange trees lately? Yes.
967. About when did you notice it? Three or four years ago; I noticed it first at my orangery; I mean the disease known among orange growers now. I noticed the same disease twenty-five years ago, but not to such a large extent.
968. Perhaps you will describe the particular disease you mean? The disease I allude to is an oozing of gum from the tree, that is the commencement of the disease; the tree becomes cankered, as it were, afterwards, and the bark dries in patches on the body of the tree; the tree does not die at once, but after about two years it dies.
969. That is about the ground? That is about the ground. When the disease first made its appearance in my orangery, I was somewhat particular to ascertain how far the disease extended, and at once gave instructions to my gardener to open round the tree to get at the roots; and I found invariably that whatever side of the tree shewed the disease so did that side of the roots; on the side not affected the roots were always perfect, but on the side affected we found the roots—I cannot say rotten, but with the slightest touch possible you could notice the bark of the root come away. Another part of the disease is worthy of notice here, and that is, that you could always tell the disease was coming on by the appearance of the tree. Of course the time is not always exactly the same; but even six or eight months

months before you may notice the disease in the body of the tree, you notice a yellowness in the leaves, shewing something is wrong; the disease invariably comes afterwards, not always on the surface of the ground, but mostly so; I have noticed the disease shew right up in the body of the tree some seven or eight feet from the surface, but precisely the same as that you almost always find round the surface.

R. Hill, Esq.,
J.P.

27 Feb., 1866.

970. Can you account for that particular disease in any way? It is a matter I have given a good deal of consideration to, and perhaps I have oftener than anything else thought it was brought about by the heavy rains, but I have very often thought it was not so, and I will tell you my reason for thinking it was not so: I have noticed that trees growing upon the brink of the little creek which runs through my orangery, growing within 4 feet of the creek, and which could not possibly suffer for want of drainage, have gone off just the same as others away from the creek.

971. What age were these trees? Fifteen or twenty years old.

972. Have you any notion how old the orange will grow and thrive in this country? I know of some orange trees in the Richmond country fifty years old, bearing well and growing luxuriantly, at Clarendon; there are two trees there having all the appearance of most healthy trees.

973. What was the mode of cultivating the soil in your orangery originally? The whole of my orangery was trenched about 20 inches deep in the first instance. A few trees were put in ground trenched 3 feet deep, but we had afterwards to lift them; because in the whole county of Cumberland where I have been (and I have been over most of it) you find the forest soil; and, I believe, all forest soils, where you get nicely sheltered positions, are much better for oranges than other places—you find the alluvial soil 10 inches or a foot deep, and after that you come to marl. Now, if you trench 3 feet deep, you put that 1 foot of good soil 2 feet below the clay and marl, and the roots do not derive the benefit from it that they should; for whatever you do in the cultivation of the orange tree, the roots, as the tree gets into bearing, will come to the surface. Wherever you find that the roots are not near the surface, the tree is always in a bad state; that is one of the surest criterions of the tree doing well—the roots coming to the surface; and I account for it in this way,—that as this is not a wet country, these are feeders which come up to the surface to partake of the night dews.

974. Trees in this Colony bear largely? Yes; I have known some mandarin orange trees to have from five hundred to six hundred dozen on in a year, and a large number were on the ground, which we never counted at all. I think the average yield of a good bearing tree of the common orange (which is as good a bearer as any) is from ninety to one hundred dozen.

975. We have not used oranges in this Colony except for eating? That is all; I do not know of their being used in any other way.

976. There is a very great destruction of trees taking place now? Yes.

977. What would be the probable value of a full-bearing tree a year—can you say approximately? I should say £10.

978. Then the destruction of trees must be a great loss to the Colony? Yes; not to the grower alone, but to the whole country. I think one of the great essentials in rearing the orange properly is shelter. There has been, in my opinion, too much recklessness, after the trees have been planted, in cutting down the timber and letting in the winds. Of course manuring has a great deal to do with it.

979. You have manured your trees? Never till they began to bear. I look upon the manuring of orange trees in their young state as one of the greatest mistakes you can make; because, by forcing it with manure, you bring it into being, as it were, before its time, and therefore do it an injury; but as the orange is a large bearer, and therefore a large consumer of food, it requires manure, after it comes into bearing, to supply the nourishment extracted from the soil. If it is not supplied, the leaves become yellow, which shews that the land is becoming impoverished. The best manure, I find, is maiden soil and bone-dust mixed together; if bone-dust is not to be had, maiden soil alone will do very well—dug in, taking care not to go too close to the butt of the tree—not laid on the surface merely.

980. Have you taken any notice of the insect disease? Yes; there are two kinds of insect—the red insect, and the common black insect, which the ants go up to consume. You can bring that about by over manure, or poverty will bring it about. A tree in a flourishing state is never troubled by the coccus. I believe the ant, as a rule, does a great deal of good; I think the tree so diseased in eight cases out of ten would die, were it not that the ant destroys the coccus.

981. How long is it since you perceived the white scale? It is a kind of louse or bug, rather than a scale.

982. I use the term scale, because it is commonly accepted? I first noticed it about four or five years ago—I do not think I ever noticed it before. The particular white coccus which I allude to, is that which you find all over the limbs of the tree as well as the leaves.

983. Were these noticeable some years ago—twenty years ago? No, I never noticed them till lately.

984. Is it probable that they have been imported without bringing their natural enemies with them, and therefore they have increased so rapidly? A great many orange trees have been imported during the last ten years. It may have been imported, but really I cannot tell.

985. It is a fact that many insects live upon one another, and so the increase of injurious kinds is prevented? Quite so.

986. Can you account in any way for these numerous insects existing on the orange tree? No. I suppose the vegetable creation is something like the animal creation; if we find a

man

R. Hill, Esq., man or an animal not attended to, we generally find the louse comes upon them. I have
J.P. had horses that were diseased brought about by poverty, and in consequence became lousy.

987. Supposing them to be induced by poverty, they would communicate with healthy trees
27 Feb., 1866. the same as other parasites? Yes, no doubt about it.

988. Can you suggest any course to be taken in this matter, so important to the country?
You mean as to a remedy?

989. Yes? No. I noticed at my place, that though great attention was paid by my gardener in paring away the diseased part, and using lime and cow-dung, which assisted for a little time, yet the dying of the trees seemed to be inevitable; and what I should always recommend is, to let the tree bear as long as it will, and then take it out and plant a fresh one, taking care to use a large quantity of maiden soil in planting it, and, as a rule, never plant too deeply, not more than six or eight inches.

990. Are the trees affected generally layers, seedlings, or worked trees? There is not a single layer in my garden—most of them are worked, budded upon the lemon, but some on the orange; we had one very choice seedling tree, but that is gone too.

991. The disease latterly has attacked both young trees and old? I noticed at my place that some of the young trees were attacked, but they are not so susceptible as the old trees.

992. It is not more than five years since you have noticed this? Between four and five years. I think I noticed the same disease at Simpson's garden, a short distance from my orangery, about twenty-five years ago, but it did not go so extensively over the country; in fact, I never knew it anywhere else but there.

993. *By Mr. Piddington*: In the cases you have alluded to, of disease in orange trees at the roots of the trees, have you observed any accumulation of moisture beyond what was desirable? No, never; that was a thing we looked after as much as anything. My garden has a very nice descent, so that water could never lodge; and invariably, in opening these roots, I gave my man an injunction, in my absence, to be sure and see if there was any stagnant water or moisture about the roots, but there never was any more than there ought to be.

994. The roots did not appear to be subject to an undue amount of moisture? No.

995. Have you compared orange trees grown from the pip, with orange trees grafted, with the view of contrasting them? Yes, there are two or three seedlings in my garden. There is this difference between a seedling and a worked tree, that the seedling does not come into bearing until it is ten or twelve years old, whereas if you work a four year old stock, the tree will shew fruit in two years from the time of grafting or planting; and besides this, seedlings never bear so largely as worked trees.

996. Are you of opinion, from observation, that the seedling, as compared with the grafted tree, is less liable to disease than the grafted tree? I do not think so.

997. Then you think the orange tree, whether seedling or grafted, is equally liable to this disease, the one as the other? Yes, the few seedlings I had were just as liable to it as others.

998. Do you think the constitution of the seedling is stronger than that of the grafted tree? No, because the grafted tree is worked on the seedling, and they both belong to one family.

999. Have you observed whether this disease in the bark of orange trees is as common among young trees as on old ones? No, it is not at my orangery.

1000. It is much more prevalent on old trees than young ones? Yes, much more so. I ordered some of the diseased trees to be taken up and replanted with young ones; we carted large quantities of fresh soil, and I believe these young trees are now doing splendidly.

1001. In all cases you supplied fresh soil? Yes, with immense advantage.

1002. Seeing that this disease attacks more generally the old orange trees, is it probable that in such cases the orange tree has in process of time exhausted from the soil that nutriment which is necessary to the growth of the orange? I do not believe that has anything to do with the disease, if you supply afterwards what the orange does take out of the ground.

1003. In those cases where you have manured, have you found that the manured trees have resisted the attack of this bark disease? No, they have not. I have always found it necessary to manure, for this simple reason, that an orange tree properly manured and attended to will bear more than double the quantity that a tree not manured will bear. Many people have said to me, you have brought about this calamity by over manuring; but my argument is this,—that if it takes an orange tree without manure a certain time to produce a given number of dozens of fruit, and you can manure it and make it do it in half that time, you are a large gainer. All bloom on the orange tree comes on young wood, and the greater the number of healthy young shoots you can make it produce, the greater will be the amount of bloom and the ultimate crop of fruit.

1004. Do you think this disease attacks orange trees more virulently where they have not been manured, than it does where they have been manured? I do not know that it does.

1005. In reference to the trees you spoke of, at Clarendon, are those trees growing in alluvial soil, or in what you call forest land? It is the best description of forest soil.

1006. Is it on the ridge, or in the low flat? On the ridge immediately adjoining the verandah of Clarendon House.

1007. Is there any particular description of soil that you think most conducive to the health and growth of the orange tree? Yes, I always think forest land, well sheltered, is better than any other.

1008. You consider shelter from the prevailing winds to be a valuable consideration? I believe it is of more value almost than anything you can mention. Great mistakes have been made in planting orangeries. When people plant an orangery, at first the trees are small, and the spaces that necessarily intervene look so great that, in eight cases out of ten, people are induced to cultivate cereals and other things between them. That is one of the greatest mistakes possible; all the nutriment the land contains is necessary for the orange.

1009. Do you think a gentle slope affords the best spot for planting? Yes, I am sure it R. Hill, Esq., does. J.P.
1010. What aspect of such a slope do you think to be the best? About north-east.
1011. Have you ever observed the position of what is known as Mr. Oakes' orangery near Parramatta? Yes, that is a good position. 27 Feb., 1866.
1012. Do you consider that orangery is well sheltered? No, it is not; and I believe as soon as it grows up and begins to bear, it will suffer. I have advised Mr. Oakes to grow the Buddlea, which affords excellent shelter.
1013. By Mr. Pemell: Have you known well sheltered orchards to escape the disease altogether? No; my orchard is one of the best sheltered in the whole country, for I never would allow a man to cut a tree near it at all.
1014. Have you ever known owners of orangeries to drain their land with pipes? No, but the gentleman who purchased my orangery drains with saplings, which is a capital system.
1015. Do you think that beneficial? It would be beneficial in a flat country, but where there is a nice descent I do not think it needs it. I never found my garden too moist.
1016. By the Chairman: Have we, as a matter of fact, had great rains during the last few years? Yes, more than I ever recollect.
1017. Do you know Mr. Devlin's orchard at Kissing Point? Yes; I saw the disease there first; mine was not attacked at that time.
1018. His orchard was in an exposed position? Yes.
1019. Still the trees were prosperous for many years? They never had the same luxuriant appearance that mine had.
1020. Nevertheless, he had trees there for many years bearing well? Yes.
1021. Are you aware they have all died, young and old? Yes; that creates a difficulty; it has injured, and in fact, killed the young trees with him, and it has not with me.
1022. By Mr. Piddington: Do you know the character of the subsoil in his orangery? No, but I think it is something of the same sort as mine, black soil and marl; mine is a rich marl.
1023. By the Chairman: He and his family conducted a butchering establishment there for a long time, and consequently had large quantities of manure? Yes. I established my boiling establishment solely for the manure.
1024. Have you noticed another disease, a black fungus-looking stuff on the outside of the fruit? Yes, what is called by orange growers the "Maori" orange; I had that, but that never makes it appearance till these other diseases come, and it does not interfere with the quality of the fruit—it only has a nasty appearance.
1025. Would it not depend upon the time of its making its appearance, whether it injures the fruit or not? It generally comes about the time the orange is half grown.
1026. How long is it since you noticed that? About four years. There has before been a species of black stuff on the oranges, arising from the ant, where the ant goes up to consume the coccus; but this particular orange, known among orange growers as the "Maori" orange, only made its appearance when the other disease came. I have seen oranges at the South Sea Islands, at an island called —, which had no attention at all, and I never saw any disease there; and from conversations I have had with gentlemen direct from Tahiti, I believe there is no disease there. I may say, before concluding, that I look upon pruning as another great essential, that is, taking away all superfluous wood from the bosom of the tree; I believe that not only induces the tree to bear more largely, but gives much larger fruit.
1027. Are you aware that the trees at the Azores were very nearly all destroyed, about 1835, by the insect pest? I think I have heard something about it.
1028. And also those at East Florida? I think in the work you shewed me the other day I saw some reference to it.
1029. Have you seen the indigenous orange in cultivation here? No, not in cultivation; but I think it was pointed out to me at the Macleay River.
1030. Are you aware whether its cultivation has ever been tried? I do not know that it has, unless at the Botanical Gardens; if it has not been grown there, I can only express my astonishment that it has not been so.

Mr. Robert Edward McIntosh called in and examined:—

1031. By the Chairman: You reside at Lane Cove? Yes.
1032. You have been concerned in the growth of orange trees for some time? I have. Mr. R. E. McIntosh.
1033. Have you any idea of the value of the whole crop of oranges in the Colony? No, I have not. 27 Feb., 1866.
1034. Have you noticed any disease in orange trees during the last few years? Nothing more than I formerly noticed for the last twenty years.
1035. Have you noticed the same disease as long back as twenty years ago? Yes.
1036. Will you favour the Committee with a description of this disease? There are two sorts—the red and the black, and the only new feature I know of, is this white insect. It is caused principally, I believe, from poverty, bad planting, and bad cultivation in general.
1037. That is the coccus? Yes.
1038. Have you noticed the disease in the bark? Yes, what is generally called canker.
1039. Have many trees been attacked with that disease in your neighbourhood? Yes.
1040. Have any of your trees been attacked with the prevailing diseases? Not by canker.
1041. But they have by insects? Slightly.
1042. Which of them? The red insect. It is very easily got rid of.
1043. You can destroy them? No, I do not destroy them; I prevent the tree from taking it. 1044.

Mr. R. E.
M'Intosh.

27 Feb., 1866.

1044. Have you adopted any particular kind of cultivation in your orchard—I mean different from your neighbours? In some particulars I have. When you are planting the orange, in the first instance, locality has to be looked to; it should be well sheltered, and have a gradual fall of about one in ten. I do not think this disease (for instance, the red and black insect) has ever been much trouble till of late years, since bone-dust and guano have been extensively used.

1045. Did you notice the time when bone-dust came to be used? I think, in orchards, about four years ago, not more. I think these are the two principal things now that are causing the mistakes in orange growing, especially guano; it is too stimulating, and after the tree receives the benefit, it dies.

1046. You have used no guano in your orangery? No. I could mention several where it has been used, and also bone-dust, and the trees are all dying out. Those who never used any in former days, produced better oranges than we can at present.

1047. Did they use any kind of manure? I know of one person who objected to stable-manure, as being too stimulating, and destroying the trees, which in fact it does if you use too much of it.

1048. Your orchard is not very far from Mr. Hill's? Not far.

1049. And generally speaking, it consists of about the same soil? About the same.

1050. What may be about the age of the trees in your orchard? About five years. Wherever bone-dust, guano, or boiling-down manure is used, I have invariably seen it the case, that when the trees should be yielding the most benefit, they are dying out—when they should be at the highest state of perfection, they are dying out.

1051. Do you consider it injurious to plant other trees among the orange trees? No, you might plant a row of other fruit trees and a row of orange trees. If you were to put apricots, for instance, between the rows of oranges, a rod asunder, the apricot trees might last for a dozen or twenty years; and by the time they were dead, the orange tree would require the larger space which would then be afforded it? Yes, but being of a hardier nature, they impoverish the ground and injure the orange tree. I think the cause of canker may be pretty clearly accounted for in this way: in budding trees, they are generally budded very low, within three or four inches of the surface, then planted out where they are to stand, and then trenched; in trenching, the ground is brought up immediately round where the two barks are, and the bark goes there the same as a post goes, between wind and water as it were. The canker is no more than the separation of the two barks—the orange and the lemon bark.

1052. That would not apply to seedlings? I do not remember ever seeing a seedling with canker, in the Colony, or ever having heard of one.

1053. Is there any possibility of exhausting the constitution of the trees by continuing budding from tree to tree with the same old wood? No, I have seen layers, grafts, and buds, do equally well.

1054. Suppose you bud from an old tree, and then afterwards from that tree again, and so on from tree to tree, is there any possibility of its dying out? I did once think so, but I do not think so now.

1055. You may continue on that way for ever? I think so.

1056. How old are the oldest trees you know of in the Colony? I do not know any very old trees.

1057. You attribute canker to a want of union between the bark of the orange scions and the lemon stocks? No, I attribute it to the mode of planting. I have taken the precaution, when I have planted, to bud high up—six or seven inches from the ground. There is an accumulation of moisture about the stem of the tree, at the surface of the ground—even a slight shower will run to the root—which causes the two barks to separate. All the cankered trees are moist near the ground—between wind and water, as the saying is.

1058. Then, it is owing to the external application of water? Yes; it causes the two barks to separate, the orange and the lemon bark, and the decay creeps round gradually. The tree will shew it first, on the side attacked, by a yellowness of the leaves.

1059. In that view of the matter, I suppose you prefer seedlings for standard trees? One is as good a standard as the other, if you plant it in a proper way. I know an excellent orchard all layers. I believe all plants are subject to parasites. I do not see anything more in the disease than I have always seen. This white insect is certainly something new; I think it is generally brought on by bone-dust or guano; and I believe there are plenty more of the same opinion. Mr. Curtis and Mr. Milsom of Pennant Hills, and plenty more, are of the same opinion.

1060. That it is generated by bone-dust? Yes, some new insect called into existence by bone-dust.

1061. *By Mr. Piddington:* From your observation, are the greater number of orange trees attacked by canker, old trees? Yes, generally old trees.

1062. Have you seen many cases where old trees have been subject to canker? Yes, very many.

1063. If your opinion is correct, that it is attributable to the mode of budding, how is it that the canker has not shewn itself before? When a young tree is planted it is generally put into the alluvial soil; and after standing two years, the ground is trenched, and in trenching and moving the ground it is made considerably higher, five or six inches, and that brings it up about the place. Now, where orange trees have not been attacked, the union of the two barks has escaped because it stands higher.

1064. Then do you mean to say that in all cases of old trees, in your opinion, the canker is attributable to budding? To budding the tree too low, in all cases. I have never seen canker take place in any other part of the tree, only there where the union of the two barks is.

1065.

1065. Have there not been thousands of cases of orange trees that have died from this bark disease? Yes.

Mr. R. E.
M'Intosh.

1066. And you think, in all these many cases, the disease is entirely attributable to budding too low? I do; it is attributable to planting in such a position as to bring the earth up around the place where the tree was budded. Orange trees generally are planted too deep.

27 Feb., 1866.

1067. Do you know the orangery that is connected with the house Mr. Shepherd occupies at Kissing Point? Yes, I have seen it.

1068. Many of those trees are twenty years old? Yes.

1069. How do you account for it that up to the last year or two these trees escaped canker, and yet now they have all been cut off by canker? They are more subject to it when they attain age.

1070. Age, then, is one of the predisposing causes to the canker? It is; they generally do not take it when they are young.

1071. But although age predisposes to canker, you think that is not the real cause? No; if any trees are budded high up—five, six, or eight inches—so that the union of the barks stands well above the ground, they are not attacked with it. I never saw a seedling attacked in my life.

1072. How high do you consider it necessary to bud an orange tree, to prevent it from being attacked with canker? Six inches.

1073. Is it your opinion that, if a tree were budded six inches from the ground, it would not be liable to canker? Yes, if it were also planted high; I do not think, in one case out of a hundred such cases, canker would occur.

1074. Is it your opinion that canker is entirely attributable to the habit of low budding and low planting? Yes.

1075. *By Mr. Pemell*: What would you propose as a remedy for already growing trees, to prevent the disease from spreading? I do not see any disease more than there ever was.

1076. Would draining do any good? I think a great deal of time and labour have been exhausted to no purpose in draining land; I have never seen the good effect of it anywhere.

1077. Are we to understand that your orchard has entirely escaped all these diseases? I have entirely escaped canker, and I have so little of these parasites that it is of no concern whatever; any tree that has them, I can rid it of them in two months; but not from any application—not from any wash or anything I put on, which in fifty cases out of sixty does more harm than good; I merely go to the tree and look at it, and if it is not in a good condition, and the ground is very hard round it, I slacken it, and put some cooling manure to the roots—virgin soil is about the best.

1078. Do you know any other orchard that has escaped? Yes; every poor man's orchard nearly. The poor man's orchard will grow, and the rich man's will not.

1079. The rich man gives them too much manure? Yes, too much bone-dust and guano. The orange is a slow-growing tree, and requires little manure. I have seen people from Italy, who say the manure used there is generally from the cow yard, kept for many years before it is applied to the trees.

1080. Can you mention any considerable orange groves about the county of Cumberland that have escaped the canker? No, I do not know of any.

1081. I understood you to say, the poor men's orchards have generally escaped this disease? They have escaped the red insect, and the black insect, and the white insect, wherever bone-dust has not been used.

1082. Have they escaped the disease called canker? Any poor man's orchard might be attacked by that, from oversight in planting his trees. Why virgin soil is so good as a manure for orange trees is partly because it contains what is generally neglected, and that is a great quantity of fibre—decomposed ferns, leaves, and grasses. Virgin soil is principally composed of this vegetable matter.

1083. *By the Chairman*: Do you approve of laying ferns under your trees and allowing them to rot? There is nothing better.

1084. It prevents evaporation in the summer, and furnishes, by small degrees, manure? I do not think it does much benefit in preventing evaporation, but as a cooling manure it is of the highest value; one load of bush soil would do more for an orange tree than a hundred-weight of guano.

1085. *By Mr. Piddington*: Do you think alluvial soil, such as is found on the Hawkesbury Flats, would be beneficial to orange trees? It would if it was in a proper position; if it was carted on to high land, where it would receive the air, and decompose, and go down to the roots of the tree, there would be nothing better.

1086. If it were in your power to transfer alluvial soil from such land as the Hawkesbury Flats to an orangery in a proper position, you would expect your trees to derive much benefit from it? Yes, there would be nothing better. If the use of bone-dust and guano is persisted in, it will ruin half the orange trees in the Colony; in fact, this disease was never cried out about till they came into use.

1087. *By the Chairman*: The treatment of gardens and orchards now-a-days is generally in accordance with the views of English gardeners? Yes, and I think we ought not to pay too strict attention to their rules, for many reasons. On the other side of the equator, many things are reversed, and I think we might deviate a little from their modes of cultivation.

1088. *By Mr. Pemell*: You think all these manures are too heating? Too stimulating altogether. There is another thing I might remark about choice of trees. You can get a very good plant now for 2s. anywhere, but for the sake of 6d., people go far and near, and get all sorts of rubbish, degenerate things; and in fact, the disease—the parasites—are almost constitutional with them. These are the sort of things that are brought into neighbourhoods, and do people who have good orchards a great deal of harm. As Mr. Hill has remarked about shelter, that is a very particular thing in selecting the site of an orchard.

- Mr. R. E. M'Intosh.
27 Feb., 1866.
1089. *By Mr. Piddington*: Do you consider it necessary to provide shelter against all winds from every quarter? No, principally from heavy south-east winds, and the hot north-west winds. That is why the trees at Kissing Point are suffering so much now; it is becoming cleared out.
1090. You attribute the failure of Mr. Devlin's orchard to over-manuring? Yes.
1091. *By the Chairman*: You use boiling-down stuff sometimes, do you not? Never for orange trees; for cereals I did.
1092. *By Mr. Piddington*: Do you recommend any particular kind of orange as the best for persons to select? All kinds will do equally well, if they are properly treated.
1093. Is there any particular kind of orange that is more profitable to plant and grow than any other? I think the St. Michael's is about the best, and the emperor mandarin.
1094. Is the navel orange a good orange to grow? It is a good orange, but it is a delicate tree, and requires rather more care than others.
1095. *By the Chairman*: And it is an uncertain crop? Yes, it is uncertain; but it is a very fine orange, and has a very fine flavour.

THURSDAY, 22 MARCH, 1866.

Present:—

MR. FARNELL,

MR. GRAHAM.

WILLIAM TUNKS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Charles Moore, Esq., called in and examined:—

- Charles Moore, Esq.
22 Mar., 1866.
1096. *By the Chairman*: Have you seen this work (*handing "The Flora Australiensis" to the witness*)? Yes.
1097. Are you aware whether the *Citrus Australis* and the *Citrus Australasica* have ever been attempted to be cultivated here? I am not aware that these are cultivated, excepting as ornamental plants.
1098. Are there any in the Botanic Gardens? Yes, a very good sized plant of *Citrus Australis*, the globular fruit species, and small plants of the oblong fruited kind, which is abundant upon the Richmond, where the fruit are preserved by the settlers.
1099. Is it likely that these native fruit trees would be fit for stocks for the orange? I dare say they might be. My knowledge of these plants enables me to say that they are very free growing, and as true species of *Citrus* they might be readily used as stocks.
1100. Are these trees affected by disease? There is no disease on the large plant which I have in the garden.
1101. It is growing in the open air? Yes. It is perfectly free from disease. It is very brittle, and easily broken down.
1102. Have these trees borne any fruit? Not in the garden. I have seen the fruit in the north. The tree is abundant about Brisbane.
1103. How long have these trees been in the Botanic Garden? Since 1854. I brought the plants up with me from the north in that year.
1104. Do these trees grow to the height of thirty feet? They grow to quite that height. A great deal depends upon the situation in which they are found. Among the brush forests they grow to a great height, but in the outskirts they become thick bushy shrubs, remarkable for their dark green foliage.
1105. Have you any young plants? Of the oblong fruited one we have.
1106. Is that the smaller or larger kind? The larger.
1107. Have they borne fruit since they have been there? No. The globular fruited one has been there since 1854; the oblong fruited one, only since I collected for the London Exhibition, about four years ago.
1108. Could you suggest any mode of getting a number of these plants? The seed of the oblong fruited one could be obtained easily on the Richmond, the globular fruited one could with equal ease be obtained from Queensland; it grows close to the city of Brisbane.
1109. I suppose you are not sufficiently acquainted with these trees to say whether they are affected by the disease which has killed so many orange trees? I can speak only from recollection. I did not observe any disease. The tree grows very freely, and the plant in the garden is perfectly free from all disease.
1110. *By Mr. Farnell*: You say the fruit is made into preserve by the settlers on the Richmond? Yes.
1111. Is it fit to eat without being preserved? No.
1112. Many of the orange trees which grow spontaneously are not fit for eating? No doubt; but I believe nearly all our best oranges are obtained from seedlings.
1113. *By the Chairman*: From sports? From sports.
1114. The fact of these being bitter or useless as edible fruit would not militate against their use as stocks for orange trees? No. There are various distinct species of orange; for instance, the Seville is a distinct species from what we call the common or sweet orange. Nearly all the varieties of the edible orange are varieties of the common *Citrus aurantium*. Then we have the *Citrus nobilis* or mandarin, which is a distinct species.
1115. *By Mr. Farnell*: Do you think it would at all improve our oranges to work them up on this indigenous tree? I can scarcely say, but it would be worth trying, at all events. would remark that in Italy the principal stock is the Seville orange.

1116. *By the Chairman:* Do they grow a large quantity there? They grow a large quantity in the south, and even near Rome, but they suffer there from the effect of severe frosts. Charles Moore, Esq.

1117. The effect of frost would be the cutting down of the tree? Yes; although I find London states that an orange tree had borne uninjured a temperature of 26°, that would be 6° of frost. 22 Mar., 1866.

1118. The transition I presume would be great? Yes, and it would be from that sudden transition that the plant would suffer. If the transition were gradual the plant would not be injured, but if after a severe frost a tree is exposed to a bright, hot sun, it would suffer. To obviate this, in England they adopt the system of throwing some shade over the tree.

1119. That would be applicable only to small places? Yes.

SESSION 1866.

WEDNESDAY, 15 AUGUST, 1866.

Present:—

MR. FARNELL, | MR. GRAHAM,
MR. NEALE.

WILLIAM TUNKS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

William Augustine Duncan, Esq., Collector of Customs, called in and examined:—

1120. *Chairman.*] You are aware of the object of this Committee? I have a general knowledge of the object of the Committee. W. A. Duncan, Esq.

1121. To inquire into and report upon the diseases in fruit trees? Yes. 15 Aug., 1866.

1122. Are you acquainted with any of the diseases that affect our fruit trees at present? I have been for some twenty years a cultivator upon a small scale, and have observed the diseases in the orange and apple trees. I may say that the greater part of that time I was in Queensland, and only for the last seven years have been cultivating here.

1123. Can you describe to the Committee the sort of disease that attacked your trees? In Queensland, where I had the most experience, we had four kinds of disease in the orange tree;—what is called the black blight (which is most general), the scale insect, and a winged insect (which is considered the worst of the three). In addition to these, we had the canker at the root of the tree.

1124. In Queensland? In Queensland, and also here I have observed it.

1125. Are oranges much cultivated in Queensland? Before I left they were beginning to be cultivated to a considerable extent. There were hardly any there when I went there at first.

1126. Are you aware of any attempt to make stocks of indigenous trees at Queensland? That has been tried, and the general impression at the time I left Queensland was that it would be an improvement—that the trees were more likely to be healthy when raised originally from seeds, than from the old practice. I may say, as far as I have had an opportunity of judging, that I incline to that opinion.

1127. Does the indigenous tree grow to a good size, and quickly? Yes.

1128. To what size does the indigenous tree grow? It grows higher than the common orange tree here, and more luxuriantly. Of course there is no uniform size.

1129. Can you suggest any remedy for the disease? I can hardly make any suggestion. I have tried washings of various kinds, but I must confess the disease is a puzzle to me. There is an impression among some that there is in reality only one disease, that it arises from the roots, and that the insects are rather a consequence of the disease than the cause. I can hardly say that I agree with that conclusion, because very recently I have dug up a tree where the leaves were withering away. I dug it up with the view of transplanting it, and found the root entirely rotted, and there were no insects upon the stock; so that I scarcely think the opinion that the insect is the consequence and not the cause of the disease is fully borne out.

1130. The production of this fruit is of considerable commercial value to this Colony? Unquestionably.

1131. Could you state what is the value of our export? I have not brought any statistics with me, but I shall be happy to furnish the Committee with any information which my office may enable me to give.

1132. Will you have the goodness to furnish the Committee with a return shewing the quantity of fruit annually exported, shewing the different kinds, the packages, the value, and the mode of valuation, from the year 1860 to the present time? I will. (*Vide Appendix A.*)

1133. Is there more than one sort of indigenous orange tree growing in Queensland? Yes, there are several sorts, I think, but none of those cultivated had arrived at bearing at the time I left. The people were then merely experimenting with the indigenous orange trees. The others were, with few exceptions, failures from disease, but those trees which were healthy bore very well, and produced very fine oranges.

1134. Not the indigenous orange? No, they had not borne.

1135. Not in their wild state? They bore, but I have not seen any fruit worthy of mention.

George

George R. Smalley, Esq., called in and examined:—

G. R. Smalley, 1136. *Chairman.*] You are the Government Astronomer for New South Wales? I am.

Esq. 1137. You are aware of the object of this Committee? I am.

15 Aug., 1866. 1138. Have you any knowledge of the question into which we are examining—the diseases of fruit trees? Not at all practically.

1139. It has been stated in evidence before this Committee, that in certain years the rain-fall in this Colony has been very great. Can you put us in possession of any information on that subject? I can furnish you with an analysis of the rain-fall during the past twenty-six years, at certain stations; at Sydney itself only for the last ten years. The greatest range extends over the observations made at South Head. Whether that would be a fair criterion in the present instance I hardly know, for I find the rain-fall, although at so short a distance from each other, is generally greater at South Head than at Sydney. The returns for Sydney are very reliable, and extend over ten years. The others I can only suppose were made with the greatest possible accuracy. They commenced in 1859, at every station that was placed under the Government Observatory at the time that institution was built. (*The witness handed in the return. Vide Appendix B No. 1.*)

1140. It has been stated in evidence before this Committee, that the operation of draining has a tendency to improve the temperature of the soil. Could you furnish us with any information as to the temperature at certain depths beneath the surface of the earth? I am sorry to say that I cannot do it for Sydney; for, in order to carry out experiments of this nature, it is necessary to have thermometers made on purpose, and of considerable length.

1141. This kind of information would seem to be necessary, would it not, in the prosecution of scientific inquiries of this nature? Very decidedly so; so much so that, with a view to this very inquiry, I have written to England to see if it were possible to obtain thermometers for this purpose. Thermometers used in ascertaining the temperature of the earth vary from the ordinary size to 25 feet in length.

1142. Would not meteorological observations throughout the Colony be highly beneficial in a scientific point of view? No doubt. As far as the rain-fall and direction of wind are concerned, I think it very important that records should be kept in various parts of the Colony. If observers could be found, I think they should be supplied with the necessary instruments for making these observations, as well as ozone tests, for there can be no doubt that ozone has a great effect upon vegetation. In reference to the temperature of the earth, although I am unable to furnish any information as far as New South Wales is concerned (and I believe there are only three Observatories where observations of this kind are carried on systematically—Greenwich, Kew, and Paris), I have made an analysis from Greenwich observations of 1861, which is a fair representation of the whole, and which gives the maximum and minimum temperature, the mean temperature, and the range at different positions, commencing with the shade a few feet above the ground, and terminating at 26 feet below the surface. The result of the analysis shews that, at 26 feet below the surface, the range is very, very small indeed. The variation of temperature at all times of the year keeps on decreasing as you descend to the depth of 26 feet, which is the limit of our inquiry, as thermometers suited to the purpose cannot be made of greater length.

1143. Assuming the roots of trees to penetrate the earth to the depth of 18 inches, would the variations of temperature be great at that depth, or are there any returns shewing the difference? I should think the variation at 18 inches would be about 25 degrees in the course of the year, while probably in the same year, in the ordinary shade, it would vary about 60 degrees here. I think that would be about the range, but I should not like to speak decisively.

1144. That would be influenced by the quantity of wet weather during the season, would it not? It would for the time, but I do not think it would affect the average.

1145. Where the soil was a heavy, retentive clay, if that were saturated with cold water, the heat of the sun could not penetrate so readily as if it were drained and the water were allowed to pass away? If you refer to a considerable distance below the surface, I should say decidedly not, for I do not think the direct rays of the sun produce much effect when you go a great distance below the surface.

1146. The tendency of heat is to ascend,—for instance, if you had a vessel with cold water, and poured a quantity of hot water into it, the upper portion would evaporate, but the effect upon the lower part of the water would be very small indeed? Very small.

1147. In that view, drainage would be highly advantageous, as conveying a greater degree of heat to the roots of the trees? I think it would, assuming that the cause of disease is at the roots of the trees.

1148. Could you suggest any mode of procuring the meteorological observations alluded to over a wider surface, or have you made any provision for more extensive observations? Not absolutely. I think it very desirable that observations of the rain-fall, ozone, and direction of wind, should be made as extensively as possible; and that it should form part of the duty of the telegraph station masters in all parts of the Colony, who should be supplied with rain gauges and other necessary instruments, and be required to transmit their observations. I would, in the first instance, require them simply to make observations as to the rain, wind, and ozone.

1149. You think this duty might reasonably be required from those who are occupied at the telegraph stations as clerks? I think so.

1150. Could you make any suggestions to the Committee? Not practically with regard to the diseases of trees, for I have had no experience in the matter; but I think the electrical condition of the atmosphere has a great deal to do with it, and that it would be attended with beneficial results if you could trace the history of the orange tree from the commencement of the disease, and to collate that history with what we could learn of atmospherical phenomena

phenomena during the same period, to see whether, at the time of the origin or development of the disease, certain winds prevailed, or there was an unusual amount of electricity in the atmosphere, and the state of the weather generally. G.R. Smalley, Esq.

15 Aug., 1866.

1151. For half a century or more the orange tree appears to have prospered in this Colony with very little care, but during the last seven years it is manifest that disease has carried off a great number of trees. Are you of opinion that this may be attributed to climatic influence, to the temperature of the Colony becoming colder or warmer? It is possible that it may be so, but I should rather doubt it. Speaking as a matter of private opinion, I should attribute it rather to the degeneration of the plant in process of time, as in the case of the potato disease.

1152. It has been stated in evidence before this Committee, that apple trees, which did not succeed in this Colony a few years ago, are now thriving better, and it has been assumed that this may be accounted for by a greater degree of coldness in the climate now as compared with the temperature some years since? I think it is a very possible theory; because, no doubt, the climate is changing; and probably the condition of the whole country, even under the surface, is undergoing a slow gradual change, arising from geological causes.

1153. As in the upheaval of the eastern coast? Quite so.

1154. If that should be the case, and these changes should occur in cycles, it is probable that, after a certain term, the seasons would return to their former state? I think it is not an unreasonable theory, but ages would elapse before it would be so.

1155. *Mr. Farnell.* Are you aware, from information you have received, that we had very heavy floods in this Colony thirty or forty years ago? I am.

1156. And that our orange trees in this Colony continued to thrive until about six or seven years ago; that is to say, that they throve under circumstances similar to those which are now supposed by some to have caused this disease—namely, heavy rains falling within a short space of time. Do you, looking to this fact, imagine that the disease can be attributed to the large quantity of rain which fell within a short period, some few years since? I should be inclined to think not, but I speak very unadvisedly.

1157. Do you think the sudden climatic changes which take place here during the summer, when we have sometimes two or three thunder-storms in a single day, and consequent great change from heat to cold, would have an effect upon the roots of orange trees? I do not.

1158. You are aware that the roots of orange trees grow near the surface? Yes.

1159. Do you think any of the geological changes that are taking place would have any effect upon the earth chemically? Yes, I do.

1160. Do you know what chemical elements of the soil are necessary for the growth of the orange? No, I do not; but I know that in some parts the orange appears to be free from disease. I am acquainted with an orangery at Kurrajong where no disease has been.

1161. Is that an old orangery? No, it has been planted about five years. I do not know what are the chemical properties of the soil.

1162. You said something about the potato disease. I suppose you attribute the degeneracy in that case to growing too often from the same seed? I am inclined to take that view, reasoning upon it on abstract principles, and not having any practical knowledge of the matter.

1163. We have orange trees here, in orangeries, still living, that are seventy-three or seventy-four years of age, and we have others in similar circumstances of nearly the same age, that have died off? I think that is analogous to the case of the potato; for there are many parts where the potato disease has not been at all, whereas, at other places, where no difference in the soil could be perceived, the potato has been invariably attacked.

1164. The analogy of the degeneracy in the potato arising from the fact of planting the same seed very often, would apply only to young orangeries propagated from old ones? Yes, precisely.

1165. For instance, in grafting the trees? Yes, that is what I mean.

1166. Are you aware that the disease at the roots of orange trees commences about the north-east side of the tree, and works round in a north-westerly direction? I was not aware of that fact.

1167. Does it not strike you as remarkable, seeing that we always look to the north-eastern and north-western sides of the tree as the most flourishing, and bearing the most fruit, while the southerly side, being exposed to the southerly winds, generally bears the least fruit? It may be a fanciful explanation, but I think it not impossible that it may be due to magnetic currents which take that direction. There is no doubt that there are electro-magnetical currents, and that they have the effect of making permanent magnets of large masses of iron-stone; and there might be some effect produced upon the trees growing in the soil in the same direction as this magnetic iron-stone.

1168. Do you think orchards planted in a soil containing large quantities of iron-stone, would be affected, when the atmosphere was very much charged with electricity? I should be inclined to think they would.

1169. Are you in possession of any documents that were prepared by the late Mr. Dunlop, who was Astronomer here at one time? I have all the records that were made by him, such as they are; but strange to say, they were mostly made in pencil, and they are so obliterated, and altogether exhibit so much uncertainty, as to be of very little value. Besides, Mr. Dunlop's observations would not extend to meteorology, they are chiefly astronomical, and I could not place much reliance upon them. Mr. Jevons obtained as much information as he could, and seems to have collected together the greatest number of meteorological observations previous to the establishment of the Observatory. I have carefully examined them.

1170.

- G.R. Smalley, 1170. I believe it is established as a fact that the observations taken here formerly are not reliable in a scientific point of view? I am afraid they are not. The Chairman asked me if I had any suggestion to offer to the Committee, and I would suggest that a chemical analysis of different soils of orangeries in which the disease has appeared should be made. I think that might possibly lead to something.
- 15 Aug., 1866. 1171. Reliable analysis of soils would be troublesome and expensive, would it not? I am afraid it would be—perhaps not so very much—no doubt it could be done. (*The witness handed in Appendices B No. 2, B No. 3, and B No. 4.*)

Mr. John Carruthers called in and examined:—

- Mr. J. Carruthers. 1172. *Chairman.*] You are Clerk of the City Markets? I am.
1173. Are you aware of the nature of the present inquiry? Yes, I am.
- 15 Aug., 1866. 1174. Are you acquainted with the cultivation of fruit? No, I am not. The only information I could give to the Committee would be as to the quantity of fruit brought in to market.
1175. You keep some books, do you not? I do not keep the books at present. I am dependent now entirely upon the return of the lessee, but I have kept a check upon him. I did not, however, like to rely upon my check, and I have, therefore, compared my check-book with his actual return.
1176. Could you furnish the Committee with the quantity of fruit disposed of at the George-street market? Up to the 1st of this month, £287 was received for market dues on fruit, at 1s. per load. That is for six months.
1177. Have you any information of a similar character extending over several years? Last year the amount received was some £4 or £5 under £500, during the whole of the year.
1178. You call a cart-load any quantity that comes on a cart? Yes.
1179. *Mr. Farnell.*] Do you include vegetables in that amount? No, I do not.
1180. *Chairman.*] Can you give us any idea whether the quantity is increasing or decreasing? The quantity is decreasing, so far as the market is concerned; but I would like to be understood that I do not know that the quantity produced as a whole is decreasing. I formerly occupied my present position, and left it in 1852. I then kept books shewing the name of every grower, and the quantity brought in by each; and I find that we have not now so much fruit, by a considerable deal, brought to market, as we had in 1852.
1181. In 1852 what was the accommodation offered to producers in the market? We had two sheds that we could use.
1182. Devoted to producers alone? They were partly occupied by others, but they were called the growers' sheds, and they occupied them when they came in.
1183. That is not the case now? That is not the case now.
1184. Those sheds have been converted into shops or stalls? The old growers' market is now a portion of the new market.
1185. Would want of accommodation in that particular be the means of discouraging people from attending the market? I do not think so.
1186. There is a falling off in the quantity? Yes; but that may be accounted for by the exportation of a greater quantity of fruit now than formerly. Besides, in my time the fruit that was exported was purchased in the market, but the case is altered now; many growers now pack their fruit and send it for exportation from their own orchards, without its coming into the market at all.
1187. The market for the sale of fruit is now between the markets? Yes, and they occupy York-street.
1188. The path-way? Yes, and the carriage-way also.
1189. For which they are liable to be indicted or removed from the place? Fruit growers have never been interfered with.
1190. It is a violation of the Towns' Police Act, is it not? I believe it is.
1191. Could you give us any idea of the value of the fruit that comes into market, either by load or by package? I have endeavoured, since I heard I was to be examined by this Committee, to ascertain the average value per load, and have consulted with a number of growers as well as of purchasers in the market, and they put down £5 as about the average value. That, I think, or from £5 to £5 10s., would be about the fair average value.
1192. A large quantity is exported without going to market at all? Yes. In fact, last season, Mr. M'Roberts, who represents perhaps the greatest quantity of orchards of any one in the country, was down at Port Phillip nearly all the time, looking after the fruit he had shipped there; and Mrs. M'Roberts told me that only the refuse fruit came into the market, the bulk of the best fruit being exported.
1193. What days of the week are appropriated to the sale of fruit? Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
1194. When does the market commence? It commences, according to the by-laws, at bell-ringing, at 4 o'clock, and closes at 10; but two years ago I suggested to the then Mayor the propriety of allowing the growers to sell at any time they came in, and since that time they have been allowed to do so.
1195. The growers are not allowed to sell in any other way than by boxes or large packages? They are not; indeed I do not see that they could. The fruit is invariably brought in in gin cases, and I may say are invariably exported in what are called apple cases; and I believe the

the average value of oranges for this season up to the present time has been within a fraction of 6s. a case, or say 5d. a dozen. I have given the matter of the value of oranges a good deal of consideration. Mr.
J. Carruthers.

1196. A good many of those that now come to market are windfalls? There are some windfalls, but there are a good many fine oranges. 15 Aug., 1866.

1197. *Mr. Farnell.*] Can you tell us the difference in value of the various kinds of fruit sent to market—for instance, oranges are more valuable than summer fruit, such as peaches? There is no record kept of the different kinds of fruit brought to market.

1198. Have the oranges that have been brought to market lately been wholesome and fit for human consumption? They have been very far from that. I have no hesitation in saying that any person could see from the appearance of the oranges that they are very different from those sent to market some years back. Whether it is in consequence of the best being exported I cannot say.

1199. Have you noticed any insects upon the oranges? Yes.

1200. *Chairman.*] A little brown scale? Yes.

DISEASE IN FRUIT TREES.

APPENDIX.

(To Evidence given by W. A. Duncan, Esq., Collector of Customs, 15 August, 1866.)

A.

RETURN shewing the quantity and value of Green Fruit exported in the following years.

Year.	Number of Packages.	Value.	NOTE.—The values are given from the Exporters' Bills of Entry which do not, generally, distinguish the different kinds of fruit exported.
		£	
1860	33,222	61,466	
1861	35,327	37,028	
1862	32,205	32,540	
1863	51,763	39,073	
1864	50,072	38,946	
1865	84,749	57,557	

Custom House, Sydney,
15th August, 1866.

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

(To Evidence given by G. R. Smalley, Esq., 15 August, 1866.)

B No. 1.

RAINFALL IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Year.	South Head.		Port Macquarie		Sydney.		Albury.		Armidale.		Bathurst.		Cooma.		Denill-quin.		Goulburn		East Maitland.		Newcastle.		Parramatta.		Windsor.	
	Rain-fall.	Days.	Rain-fall.	Days.	Rain-fall.	Days.	Rain-fall.	Days.	Rain-fall.	Days.	Rain-fall.	Days.	Rain-fall.	Days.	Rain-fall.	Days.	Rain-fall.	Days.	Rain-fall.	Days.	Rain-fall.	Days.	Rain-fall.	Days.	Rain-fall.	Days.
1840*	in.		in.		in.		in.		in.		in.		in.		in.		in.		in.		in.		in.		in.	
1841	76-316	142	48-730	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1842	48-320	137	72-850	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1843	62-750	108	63-390	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1844	70-670	157	64-630	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1845	62-025	132	44-570	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1846	43-833	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1847	42-769	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1848	51-126	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1849	21-480	†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1850	44-875	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1851	35-135	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1852	43-775	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1853	46-105	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1854	29-275	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1855	62-850	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1856	...	...	...	...	43-300	†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1857	...	...	...	...	50-950	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1858	...	...	...	...	39-585	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1859	...	...	...	...	42-044	128	...	...	32-850	108	24-880	91	18-695	108	13-042	63	24-060	111	34-407	124	...	...	34-634	123	...	...
1860	...	...	...	...	82-601	182	35-470	92	...	...	24-590	87	25-085	123	18-828	64	40-520	131	37-464	143	...	...	72-938	172	...	...
1861	...	...	...	...	58-360	157	16-170	75	41-080	143	29-820	91	15-400	116	15-100	72	23-520	104	...	...	...	...	29-380*	77	...	...
1862	...	...	...	...	23-980	111	19-500	75	17-170	98	16-870	59	14-410	98	...	...	16-350	65	...	...	31-350	90	...	...	15-840*	38
1863	...	...	...	...	47-080	162	38-750	96	50-340	162	28-470	81	20-050	115	25-380	66	26-740	78	...	...	56-770	117	...	...	36-997	207
1864	...	...	...	...	72-120	187	31-270	76	42-850	80	22-960	88	21-450	114	13-020	66	26-420	116	...	...	74-490	119	...	...	65-040	197
1865	...	...	...	...	30-260	128	27-622	47	44-298	69	12-540	43	...	...	0-863	45	11-706	65	...	...	25-750*	110	...	...	19-728*	118
Means	48-813	141	57-787	114	49-649	146	28-130	77	39-598	110	22-876	77	19-165	112	14-372	61	24-181	96	35-936	133	47-090	109	45-651	124	51-651	130

* Observations incomplete. † No record of the number of days.
South Head and Port Macquarie are taken from old existing records.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY,
Government Astronomer.

APPENDIX.

57

B No. 2.

SHADE AND EARTH THERMOMETERS, GREENWICH, 1861.

	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Range.
Shade	89	16	53	73
In a case on the surface	72	37	55	35
1 inch below the surface	66	36	51	30
3 feet	63	41	52	22
6	60	44	52	16
18	55	45	50	10
26	52	48	50	4

GEORGE R. SMALLEY.

B No. 3.

ABSTRACT of Meteorological Results during the year 1865.

Highest Temperature in the shade	102.1, on the 21st of December.
Lowest	37.9, on the 12th of July.
Mean	62.9
Range of	64.2
Highest Monthly Mean	71.1, in the month of February.
Lowest	51.0 " July.
Humidity—Annual Mean	69.6
" Greatest Monthly Mean	77.2, in the month of April.
" Lowest	62.5 " September.
" Range during the year	78.0
Ozone—Annual Mean	4.5
" Greatest Monthly Mean	6.3, in the month of October.
" Lowest	1.5 " February.
" Range during the year	10.0
Wind—Prevailing direction during the year	W.N.W.
" during Month of greatest Ozone	W.N.W.
" least	N.E.
Rain—Number of days during the year	128
" Total fall	36.278
Month of greatest fall	9.877 November.
" least fall	0.772 December.
Month of greatest Electricity	December.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY.

B No. 4.

MEAN RESULTS obtained during the past five years.

Station.	Mean Temperature.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean Barometer.	Humidity.	Rain Days.	Rain-fall.	Evaporation.	Prevailing Wind.	Remarks.
Sydney	62.5	99.7	37.2	29.856	72.3	146	50.858	58.215	N.E.	
Goulburn ..	54.9	99.3	22.0	....	75.5	98	26.238	....	....	5 years.
Cooma	53.4	97.5	19.3	....	71.2	112	18.708	....	....	5 years.
Bathurst ..	55.1	97.5	20.6	....	81.8	82	24.926	....	....	5 years, except the humidity, which is the mean of 59 and 1863.
Deniliquin ..	56.4	112.0	17.6	....	64.0	66	18.038	....	....	4 years, except humidity, which is 1863 only.
Albury	60.6	110.2	26.9	....	73.0	84	27.472	....	....	Temperature 3 years. Rain 4 years. Humidity 1 year, 1863.
Armidale ..	56.7	95.7	13.0	....	72.2	128	37.610	....	....	4 years. Minimum for 1859 only.
Maitland ..	64.3	105.0	31.0	....	73.3	134	35.936	....	....	2 years—1859 and 60.
Newcastle...	66.1	106.6	34.5	....	74.5	104	44.060	....	....	2 years—1862 and 63.
Parramatta.	61.1	105.6	25.0	....	76.1	148	53.786	....	....	2 years—1859 and 60.
Windsor ..	63.6	112.2	24.7	....	71.5	123	25.919	....	....	2 years—1862 and 63.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY.

C.

(Handed in by Chairman, and ordered to be appended, 29 August, 1866.)

Director of Botanic Gardens to W. Tunks, Esq., M.L.A.

Botanic Gardens,
Sydney, 27 August, 1866.

Sir,

A proposition has been made that I should take charge of and arrange the products of this Colony at the ensuing Paris International Exhibition. In the event of this been finally approved of, I shall proceed to Europe about the latter part of the year; and while there, it has occurred to me that it might prove of much advantage to this Colony, but more particularly to very many of your constituents, if I were to visit Portugal, where the orange is most extensively cultivated, and inquire into its management, and especially to learn if the plant there suffer from any similar or analogous forms of disease to those with which it is affected in this country, and to make an early report to this Government on the subject. With this object in view, I have thought it right to address you, both as Chairman of the Select Committee on the Orange Disease, and as representative of the largest growers of that fruit in this Colony; in order that, if you consider such an inquiry as that suggested advisable, you will on public grounds move the Government to authorize me to make it.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES MOORE.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CLAIM OF JOHN SUTHERLAND, ESQ., M.P.
(CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 September, 1866.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 5 September, 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 and Minutes of the Executive
“ Council, also all Correspondence with any other Depart-
“ ment, together with all Plans, Estimates, Specifications,
“ and Contracts, respecting a claim made by John Suther-
“ land, Esq., M.P., on the Government, for work alleged to
“ have been done in the years 1853, 4 and 5, and all
“ Vouchers relating thereto.”

(*Mr. Egan.*)

SCHEDULE.

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5. Under Secretary for Works to John Sutherland, Esq., acknowledging receipt of above. 27 September, 1865	19
6. John Sharkey, Foreman of Works, to Colonial Architect, explaining what he knows of the above. 5 December, 1865	19
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12. Crown Solicitor's Opinion, 26 June, 1866, with Opinion of Crown Law Officers. 17 July, 1866	21
13. Under Secretary Works to John Sutherland, Esq., informing him that Government could not recognize his claim until he had established it in the Supreme Court. 18 July, 1866	22
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15. Crown Solicitor to Colonial Architect, asking as to items and their correctness in Petition of Right. 11 August, 1866	23
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21. Crown Solicitor to Under Secretary for Works, informing him that case of <i>The Queen vs. Sutherland</i> had been tried, and a verdict found for plaintiff for £3,401. 30 August, 1866. 25	25

COLONIAL ARCHITECT TO UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS.

(Forwarding copies of all Documents he can find in his office. 14 September, 1866.)

22. Colonial Secretary to Colonial Architect, that Tender of Mr. J. Sutherland had been accepted for Works at Immigration Depôt. 17 December, 1862	26
23. Colonial Secretary to Colonial Architect, forwarding Mr. Sutherland's Bond for the above. 17 January, 1853	26
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29. Plan of Additions, General Post Office
30. Colonial Secretary to Colonial Architect, authorizing him to erect a Box for the Landing-waiter at the Circular Quay, at an expense not exceeding £154. 25 May, 1855	49

VOUCHERS.

31. Voucher for payment of £100, Advance Account—Extras, General Post Office. 26 May, 1865. 49	49
32. Voucher for payment of £100, Advance Account—Landing-waiters' Box, Circular Quay. 9 June, 1855	50

CLAIM OF JOHN SUTHERLAND, ESQ., M.P.

No. 1.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esq., to THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Sydney, 26 September, 1865.

SIR,

I beg leave to bring under your notice the following claims against the Government for works performed by me, and which have been for a very long time unsettled; and I wish you will cause inquiry to be made as to their correctness, and the money to be paid to me as soon as convenient.

In the year 1853 I had contracts for various repairs at the Immigration Barracks, Hyde Park. These were finished and paid for; but further extensive repairs were done to the same premises by day-work, for which at the time I duly furnished a bill to the Colonial Architect's Office (it was measured and valued at the time by Mr. Sharkey, of the Colonial Architect's Department). This bill amounted to £867, no part of which has ever been paid. In 1855 I contracted for the erection of a large timber building, in the yard at the back of the Post Office in George-street. The contract was settled; but a large quantity of extra work was done in partitions, fittings, furniture, and other arrangements for the old and new buildings. My claim for these works amounts to £2,691. The only payment on account of this work was an advance of £100, while the work was in hand. These works were measured by Messrs. Kemp and Sharkey, belonging to the Colonial Architect's Office, and I supposed that would be sufficient, as I was by severe domestic affliction prevented for some time sending in a bill, and, from various causes, the matter has remained unsettled to this day. I enclose an account, in detail, for the whole of the extra work, which will, I believe, be found correct in every particular.

Also, in 1855, I tendered to build a wooden office for the Tide-waiter at the Circular Quay, with repairs and fittings for the old one, for £154; for clearing foundation for new office, and new sliding shutters for old one, as agreed for at the time, £2. Of this I have only had £100, leaving a balance of £56.

The sums still due to me are,—

Immigration Barracks	...	...	...	£867
Post Office	...	...	...	2,591
Tide-Waiter's Box	...	...	...	56
				<u>£3,514</u>

These sums have been a long time due, and I have, no doubt, been remiss in bringing the matter forward and pressing for a settlement of my claims; but as it cannot be disputed that the various works have been performed by me, and have not been paid for, I trust that, notwithstanding the delay which has taken place, you will cause the account to be examined, and a settlement made as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

Colonial Architect, for report.—B.C.—26/9/65.

No. 2.

THE Colonial Government, Dr. to John Sutherland, for extra works performed at General Post Office, and measured by Messrs. Kemp and Sharkey.

yds.	feet.	in.				£	s.	d.
3	9	0	Cubic digging to dwarf walls	..	..	@ per yard 4s.	0	13 4
0	190	0	" of reduced brick-work	..	..	" rod £45.	27	18 9
							31	8 8
0	180	9	Supl. of plates on	..	..	" foot 8d.	6	0 6
0	687	10	" 4 by 2 stud partition	..	..	" square 40s.	13	15 1
0	1137	10	" 2 ploughed, tongued, and beaded board-	..	..	
			ing on do.	..	..	" " 55s.	31	5 9
0	1090	8					29	19 6
162	7	8	" of painting in 4 oils	..	..	" " 3s.	22	18 6
141	6	0					21	5 0
0	66	0	" of 1½ in. ovolo sashes	..	..	" foot 2s.	6	12 0
0	228	0	Run. 2in. by ½ in. wrot. and beaded lining	..	..	" " 3d.	2	17 0
0	214	0	" 5 in. single-faced architrave	..	..	" " 1s.	10	14 0
0	69	0	" 2 in. by ½ in. rounded window board	..	..	" " 3d.	0	17 3
0	24	0	" 2½ in. by ½ in. slides for doors rebated	..	..	" " 4d.	0	8 0
0	24	0	" 1½ in. by ½ in. rebated and moulded do	..	..	" " 4d.	0	8 0
0	13	11	Supl. of ½ in. cedar, wrot. clamped and rebated					
			doors	..	..	" " 2s.	1	7 10
			No. 12.—3 in. brass bolts	..	..	" " 3s. 6d.	2	2 0

No. 2—continued.

yds.	feet.	in.		£	s.	d.
0	23½	0	Of 2nds crown glass stopd. in @ per foot 2s. 6d.	2	18	4
0	11	8	Supl. of ½ cedar " 1s. 6d.	0	17	6
0	26	5	" of 2-inch framed and sheeted door with			
			¾ battens filled in " 8s. 6d.	4	12	5
			No. 3.—¾ in. rising butts and screws 2s. 6d.	0	7	6
			No. 1.—7-in. patn. Carpenter's iron rim lock	0	7	6
			No. 1.—10-in. barrel bolt	0	4	0
0	19	0	Run. of 6 in. by 1½ in. wrot. and rebated and rounded lining .. 1s.	0	19	0
0	39	8	Run. of 5-in. single faced architrave 1s.	1	19	8
0	238	4	Supl. of 4 in. by 2 in. stud partition per square 40s.	4	11	3
0	456	8	" ¾ P. T. and beaded boarding 55s.	12	11	2
50	6	0	" of painting—3 coats in oil per yard 2s. 6d.	6	6	8
			3s.	7	12	0
Verandah.						
0	54	8	" of reduced brickwork per rod £45.	9	0	10
0	282	7	" of 1-in. hardwood floor on 6-in. by 3-in. joists £5 5s.	14	16	8
				15	0	8
0	55	0	" of plates to same per foot 8d.	1	16	8
0	73	6	Run. of 4 in. by 4 in. wrot. and chamfered posts 1s.	3	13	6
0	31	6	" of 4 in. by 4 in. wrot. and beaded 2 edges plates .. 1s.	1	11	6
0	294	6	Supl. of ceiling joists 6 in. by 3 in. 10d.	12	5	6
0	269	9	" ¾ wrought, rebated, and beaded sheeting			
			to ceiling per square 55s.	7	8	4
			Trimming to fan-light, extra labour and materials, agreed price ..	1	10	0
0	17	6	Run. of ¾ in. bead 6d.	0	8	9
0	16	1	Supl. of 4-in. by 2½-in. stud partition 6d.	0	8	0
0	16	1	" ¾ P. T. and beaded sheeting on do. 55s.	0	8	10
				0	8	9
0	9	0	Run. of ¾ in. by 1-in. square capping 6d.	0	4	6
0	9	0	" 3 in. by 1 in. beaded fascia 6d.	0	4	6
0	9	0	" 1½ in. OG moulding 6d.	0	4	6
0	293	0	Supl. of slated roof, completed 1s. 1d.	15	17	5
			230½ lbs. of 5-lbs. milled lead and flashing 5d.	4	16	0
			235	4	17	11
			Cutting away eaves of cottage, and making good same—agreed price	2	0	0
0	94	6	Supl. of 2 in. in skylights 2s.	9	9	0
0	94	6	" 2nds crown glass and stopping in 2s. 6d.	11	16	3
			524 lbs. of 6-lbs milled lead to gutters, &c. 5d.	10	18	4
0	68	6	Run. of 1½ in. by 1 in. fillets 3d.	0	17	1
0	8	3	Supl. of 1 in. in gutter boards 1s.	0	8	3
0	8	3	" apron 1s.	0	8	3
0	52	10	" 1½ in. wrot. and beaded curb 1s. 6d.	3	19	3
0	54	0		4	1	0
0	76	6	" 4 in. by 2½ in. stud partition 6d.	1	18	3
0	76	6	Supl. of ¾ P. T. and beaded boarding on do. 55s.	2	2	0
0	21	0	Run. ¾ bead to do 6d.	0	10	6
			Cutting away for and trimming roof, agreed price	2	10	0
			26½ lbs. of ½-inch round iron bars 9d.	0	19	10
48	5	0	Supl. of D. painting to skylights, 3 coats 2s. 6d.	6	1	4
59	2	0		8	17	8
0	303	0	" of stud partition and ¾ P. T. and B. lining £5 5s.	16	3	4
				0	0	9
0	56	0	Run ¾ bead to do 6d.	1	8	0
0	30	6	" 6-in. by 3-in. wrot. rebd. and beaded solid door frame .. 1s. 6d.	2	5	9
0	25	6	" 2-in. wrot. framed door, filled in with ¾ P. T. and ..			
			beaded battens 3s. 6d.	4	9	3
			No. 1.—7 Carprs. patn. I. rim locks	0	7	6
			No. 1.—1 pr. 3-in. butts and screws	0	2	0
0	9	9	Supl. of 1½ fan-light 2s.	0	19	6
			No. 1.—Pair of centres, cord, iron, and brasswork	0	7	6
0	53	8	5-in. single faced architraves 1s.	2	13	8
0	9	6	Run. of 1 in. by ¾ beaded stop 3d.	0	2	4
0	3	3	" 1½ OG moulding 6d.	0	1	7
0	4	0	" 6-in. by 1½ rounded door step 1s.	0	4	0
0	3	3	" 2½-in. by 2-in. water board 6d.	0	1	7
			To filling up passage, &c., back of building, agreed price ..	10	0	0
0	20	0	Supl. of taking up, jointing and relaying old paving in mortar .. 1s.	1	0	0
106	8	0	" lime whitening, outside of privies 9d.	4	0	0
241	3	0	" wash stop to whiten ceiling and walls do 1s.	12	1	3
			1s. 6d.	18	1	10
0	5	6	Run. 4 by 3 wrot., rebd., and beaded, solid door, framed .. 1s. 6d.	0	8	3
0	7	6	Supl. 1½ pamd. door 2s.	0	15	0
0	5	0	" 1 beaded lining 1s. 6d.	0	7	6
0	5	6	Run. 2½ OG moulding 8d.	0	3	8
			No. 1.—7-in. Carprs. patn. rim lock	0	7	6
			No. 1.—Pair 3½ butts	0	2	3
2	4	9	Supl. painting in do 2s. 6d.	0	6	3
3	0	0		0	9	0
0	40	6	Run. of brick drain 2s.	4	1	0
0	62	0	" " 22½ in. 2s. 3d.	6	19	6
0	41	0	" " 18 in. 2s.	4	2	0
0	24	0	" pathway 18 in. 2s.	2	8	0
				1	4	0

No. 2—continued.

yds.	feet.	in.		£	s.	d.
			No. 1.—Brick eye, and stink trap, &c.	4	10	0
0	76	6	Making up yard to level, and carting in stuff	1	10	0
51	0	0	Run. of 4 feet pale and space fencing round area 2s.	7	13	0
53	0	0	Supl. painting on do 2s. 6d.	6	7	6
			3s.	7	19	0
<i>Cart Shed.</i>						
0	28	0	Run. 4 by 4 sill and plates 6d.	0	14	0
0	37	4	.. .. . 1s.	0	18	8
0	21	0	.. 4 by 4 wrot. and chamfered 1s.	1	1	0
0	28	0	.. .. . 1s.	1	8	0
0	17	6	Supl. 4 by 2½ stud partition 6d.	0	8	9
0	17	6	.. ½ P. T. and B. sheeting 55s.	0	9	7
0	45	6	.. 4 by 2½ stud partition 6d.	1	2	9
0	45	6	.. ½ in. P. T. and B. sheeting 55s.	1	5	0
0	147	0	.. galvanized iron roof, rafters, battens per square £7	10	5	9
			10 7 9			
			No. 8.—Stopd. ends 1s. 6d.	0	12	0
			No. 3.—Lead, bends, conr. 37lbs. 5d. lead, 15ft. solder 6d.	1	2	11
0	44	0	Run. of 3½ stack pipe 1s.	2	4	0
0	8	0	.. 3-in. 1s.	0	8	0
			No. 3.—3½ heads and shoes 7s. 6d.	1	2	6
			No. 3.—3½ shoes 3s. 6d.	0	10	6
			2.—3 and angles 10s. 6d.	1	1	0
			No. 2.—Angles 3s. 6d.	0	7	0
0	96	0	Run. of gutter fixing 6d.	2	8	0
			3s. 6d.	2	7	0
0	12	0	.. of sheet iron 1s.	0	12	0
<i>Fronts of Private Boxes.</i>						
0	79	4	Supl. of sashes, rounded, rebated, and mitred at intersections 3s.	11	18	0
0	73	6	.. of plate glass (obscured), in sizes 5½ by 5½ per foot 3s. 6d.	12	17	3
0	77	6	.. .. . 13 11 3			
			No. 936.—2 in. figures painted on same 4d. each	15	12	0
0	12	9	Run of 8 in. by 1 in. fluted pilaster 2s. 6d.	1	11	10
0	19	3	Supl. 1 in. entablature 2s.	1	18	6
0	22	0	Run. 3 by 1½ quirk OG moulding 1s.	1	2	0
3	7	10	Supl. (3) painting, graining marble 4s. 6d.	0	17	5
4	0	0	.. .. . 0 18 0			
8	7	4	.. (2) varnishing front 2s.	0	17	7
9	0	0	.. .. . 0 18 0			
			75 lbs. 1½ round iron for guard 9d.	2	16	3
			13 .. stays 0 9 9			
			No. 2.—0 by ½ staples 2s. 6d.	0	5	0
			No. 19.—4½ gold letters shaded green 3d. each	2	17	0
			5½			
0	20	9	Run. 3 by 1½ rounded sill 6d.	0	10	4
0	401	1½	Supl. of shelves, ½ cedar grooved &c. for boxes, inside delivery room per foot 1s. 6d.	30	1	8
			2s.	40	2	3
0	46	6	.. 1-in. cedar standards, dovetailed at angles and grooved for shelves 2s.	4	13	0
0	55	0	.. 1-in. top and bottom 2s.	5	10	0
0	20	0	Run. 5½ cornice and glued blocks 2s.	2	0	0
0	6	0	Supl. ½ cedar, beaded on edges, &c. 1s. 6d.	0	9	0
			2s.	0	12	0
3	0	0	.. (2) varnish cedar 2s.	0	6	0
0	6	7	.. 1-in. cedar shelves 2s.	0	13	2
			No. 4.—4-in. brass bard. bolts with plates 5s.	1	0	0
			2 pair 2½-in. brass butts, 2s. 6d.; 4 w. iron brackets 2s. 6d.	0	15	0
0	1	3	Supl. ½ cedar bottom to drawers 1s. 6d.	0	1	10
0	2	5	.. .. . 2s.	0	4	10
0	3	8	Run. 2 by 1½ runners 3d.	0	0	11
0	2	10	.. .. . 0 0 8			
0	6	4	.. 4½ by 1½ rims 1s.	0	6	4
			No. 2.—2 in. brass locks 3s. 6d.	0	7	0
0	88	4	Supl. 1½ deal steps, risers, and hardwood carriages 2s. 4d.	10	6	1
0	23	0	.. 1 in. wrot. cedar shelves 2s.	2	6	0
0	7	9	.. 1 carved brackets 2s.	0	15	6
0	9	4	.. ½ rims to drawers 2s.	0	18	8
0	8	0	Run. 2 by 1½ bearers 3d.	0	2	0
0	8	0	.. ½ square runners 3d.	0	2	0
<i>Small Rooms for Letter Deliverers.</i>						
0	498	2	Supl. ½ wrot. rebd. and beaded back 1s. 6d.	37	7	3
0	170	4	.. 1½ square and moulded framed cedar fronts of rooms, fixed framing and folding doors &c. 3s. 6d.	29	16	2
			No. 12.—pairs 3 in. brass butts. 3s.	1	16	0
			.. .. . 0 9 0			
			No. 4.—6 brass mortise locks, 12s. 6d.; No. 8.—3½ brass bar bolts 5s.	4	10	0

No. 2—continued.

yds.	feet.	in.		£	s.	d.
0	72	0	Run. 4½ torus skirting 1s.	3	12	0
0	73	6		3	13	6
0	99	6	„ 5-in. moulded cornice and glued blocks 2s. 3d.	11	3	10
0	1,870	0	Supl. 1-in. shelves wrot. B. T. 2 edges beaded and grooved .. 2s.	187	0	0
0	1,269	0	„ ½-in. cedar divisions, wrot. B. P. &c. 1s. 6d.	95	3	6
			2s.	126	16	0
0	120	0	Run. 2½ quirked OG capping and blocking 1s.	6	0	0
0	103	4	„ 4½ torus skirting 1s. 3d.	5	3	4
126	6	10	2 C. varnishing shelves and front and delivering shelves .. 2s.	12	13	5
142	0	0		14	4	0
59	3	0	Painting do. 4 coats 3s.	8	18	0
			No. 64.—1 in. letters each 2d.	0	10	8
			„ 4 tables, 3 ft. 10 in. by 1 ft. 6 in., drawers, locks, and turned legs (polished) each 60s.	12	0	0
			„ 1 table, 5 feet by 3 feet, cloth top, cross banded, with knee holes and 2 drawers	10	10	0
			„ 1 slope desk, clamped flap hinges and lock	2	0	0
			„ 1 table, 6 ft. by 3 ft. 9 in., cedar turned legs and 2 drawers	7	0	0
			„ 1 double set of pigeon-holes, 12 compartments, cedar, 3 ft. by 2 ft. by 2 ft.	3	0	0
			„ 1 slope for writing, 2 ft. by 1 ft. 6 in.	1	5	0
0	15	6	Supl. ¾ book rack 1s. 9d.	1	7	1
			2s.	1	11	0
0	23	0	„ ½ divisions 1s. 6d.	2	2	0
0	29	9	2s.	2	19	6
0	10	6	„ ½ back 2s.	1	1	0
0	1	6	„ 1 cedar bearers 2s.	0	3	0
			No. 40.—2 in., 2d. No. 56.—5 in., 6d. No. 18.—3 in., No. 24.—1½ in., 2d. No. 12.—1 in., 2d. No. 126.—2½ in., 3d., letters painted	3	16	8
0	191	9	Supl. of 1 in. shelving wrot. B. S. beaded 2 edges and grooved 2s.	19	3	6
0	116	0	„ ½ cedar divisions 1s. 6d.	8	14	0
			2s.	11	12	0
0	8	0	Run of 4 in. by 2½ in. bearers 6d.	0	4	0
0	15	6	Supl. 1 in. ends beaded &c. 2s.	1	11	0
0	15	3	„ 1 in. top 2s.	1	10	6
				1	10	3
0	26	0	Run. of 4½ torus skirting 1s.	1	6	0
0	113	4	Supl. 1 in. shelves wrot. B. S. beaded and grooved 2s.	11	6	8
0	19	4	„ ends 2s.	1	18	8
0	15	6	„ ½ divisions 2s.	1	11	0
0	73	4	„ ½ divisions 1s. 6d.	5	10	0
			2s.	7	6	8
0	9	9	„ 1s. 6d.	0	14	7
			2s.	0	19	6
0	16	0	Run. of 1½ by 1 in. chamfered bearers 6d.	0	8	0
0	24	3	„ 5-in. moulded cornice and blocking 2s. 3d.	2	15	6
0	6	0	„ 4½ torus skirting 1s.	0	6	0
0	6	8	„ 4 by 2½ hardwood bearers 6d.	0	3	4
0	73	0	Supl. of 1-in. shelves wrot. beaded and grooved 2s.	7	16	0
0	48	10	„ ½ divisions 1s. 6d.	3	13	3
			2s.	4	17	8
0	10	4	„ 1-in. ends 2s.	1	0	8
0	4	6	Run. of 5-in. cornice and blocking 2s. 3d.	0	10	1
0	17	4	„ 1½ in. by 1-in. chamfered bearers 6d.	0	8	8
0	150	0	Supl. 1-in. shelves, wrot. beaded and grooved 2s.	15	0	0
0	23	4	„ ends 2s.	2	6	8
0	16	8	„ ends 2s.	1	13	4
0	116	2	„ ½ divisions 1s. 6d.	8	14	3
			2s.	11	12	4
0	11	10	Run. of 5-in. cornice and blocking 2s. 3d.	1	6	7
0	27	10	„ 4½ in. torus skirting 1s.	1	7	10
0	105	3	Supl. 1-in. shelves, wrot. beaded and grooved 2s.	10	10	6
0	19	10	„ 1-in. top, thumb 2s.	1	19	8
0	87	10	„ ½ divisions 1s. 6d.	6	11	9
			2s.	8	15	8
0	5	7	„ 1-in. wrot. 2s.	0	11	2
0	16	0	Run. 1½ in. by 1-in. bearers 3d.	0	4	0
0	21	4	„ 4-in. by 2½ in. hardwood do. 6d.	0	10	8
0	20	0		0	10	0
Newspaper Sorting Bin.						
0	102	0	Supl. 1½ in. ends ploughed, tongued and dovetailed 2s. 3d.	11	9	6
			2s.	10	4	0
0	63	0	„ 1½ sides 2s. 3d.	7	1	9
0	20	2	„ 1½ and rebated 2s. 6d.	2	10	5
0	35	3	„ 1½ framed, flush and square, rebt. and beaded 2s. 6d.	4	8	1
0	9	4	„ 1½ bead, flush and square door 2s. 6d.	1	3	4
			No. 4—pairs 4 in. brass butts and screws 3s.	0	12	0
			„ 2 3 in. 3s.	0	6	0
			„ 12 6 in. brass barl. bolts 7s. 6d.	4	10	0
			„ 3 3½ brass butts 3s.	0	9	0
0	13	5	Supl. 1½ framed, flush and square flaps 2s. 6d.	1	13	6

CLAIM OF JOHN SUTHERLAND, ESQ., M.P.

7

No. 2—continued.

yds.	feet.	in.		£	s.	d.
0	49	2	Supl. 1 wrot. P. T. and ledged division	1s.	9d.	4 6 0
						1 17 10
0	10	0	Run. of grooved uprights, 3 in. by 3 in.	1s.		0 10 0
0	73	4	Supl. 1 in. P. Tond. bottom	1s.	6d.	5 10 0
0	6	2	.. 1½ in. wrot. O. S. and 2 edges stay across top ..	1s.	6d.	0 9 3
0	14	8	Run. 1½ by 1 in. rounded nosing, mitred 4 places ..	6d.		0 7 4
0	50	5	.. 3 in. by 3 in. wrot., chand., and framed bearers ..	1s.	6d.	3 15 7
0	38	0	.. .. .. uprights	1s.	6d.	6 12 0
0	76	0	.. .. .. diagonal braces	1s.	6d.	5 14 0
0	24	6	.. .. .. stops or angles	1s.	6d.	1 16 9
0	7	9	.. 1-in. brackets clamped	2s.		0 15 6
			No. 3—pair 2½ in. iron butts and screws	2s.		0 6 0
91	8	0	2 C. varnish cedar &c.	2s.		9 3 4
						9 3 9
			No. 2—6 in. single blocks, stropd. ½ copper hooks iron screwed eye-bolts—No. 2—4 in. copper hooks and thimbles spliced to strop for hoisting mail bags, 1 brass thimble, 4 fathoms 2 in. Manila rope			2 10 0
<i>News and Shipping Room.</i>						
0	64	0	Supl. stud partition	6d.		1 12 0
0	64	0	.. weatherboard sheeting	55s.		1 15 2
			589½ lbs. of 4 and 5 lb lead to skylights	5d.		12 5 7
0	48	0	Supl. galvanized iron	1s.		2 8 0
0	162	0	Supl. 2-in. skylights and glazing 2nd crowned glass ..	2s.	6d.	20 5 0
0	99	0	Run. 2½-in. by 1-in. fillet	6d.		2 9 6
			35½ lbs. ½ round iron thro' same	9d.		1 6 7
			27½ lbs. 4-lbs. lead flushing and gutter	5d.		0 11 6
						0 11 6
			No. 6 openings, cutting and trimming for skylights and making good shingling			6 0 0
0	101	4	Supl. 1-in. curb to skylights, wrot. and beaded ..	1s.	3d.	6 6 8
0	347	7	.. ½-in. P. T. and beaded sheeting walls	55s.		9 11 2
0	707	10	.. ½ ceiling	55s.		19 9 3
0	896	0				24 13 3
			No. 12 collars to rafters 17 ft. 1 in.—205	6d.		6 2 6
0	1164	0	.. ½-in. P. T. and beaded sheeting, and straightening old quartering and putting extra studs	65s.		37 16 7
0	63	0	Run. 1-in. beads on angles of skylights	6d.		1 11 6
0	17	0	.. ½ angle beads	6d.		0 8 6
0	40	0	.. 1½ staff beads	6d.		1 0 0
			No. 2 pilaster cedar chimney pieces painted and grained marble, each	50s.		5 0 0
			No. 34 in ½ register stoves and setting			6 16 0
			No. 2 backs and cheeks lined with sheet iron			2 0 0
0	16	8	Supl. 3-in. Arbth. outer hearths } 2 sets, each	42s.		4 4 0
0	10	0	.. 3-in. Pyrmont inner do. }			
			No. 2 mitred borders, cutting away joists and floor and arch, &c., &c., chimney			2 0 0
0	338	6	Of reduced brickwork to chimneys	£45		56 0 0
0	268	0				44 5 3
12	2	8	.. R. F. set chimney breasts	5s.		3 1 5
13	4	0				3 7 2
0	80	0	Cutting quirks to angle beads	2d.		0 13 4
262½	0	0	Supl. painting do.	3s.		39 7 8
276	0	0				41 8 0
276	0	0	Extra for sheeting, curb skylights, and outside of doors per yd.	6d.		6 18 0
0	38	8	Supl. 1-in. P. T., Bd. ledged doors	1s.	6d.	2 18 0
0	37	0	Run. 4 by ½ beaded linings	1s.		1 17 0
0	19	0	.. 1½-in. by 1-in. bead	6d.		0 9 6
			Cutting out and trimming to 2 doorways			2 0 0
			No. 2 pairs 14-in T hinges and screws	3s.		0 6 0
			No. 2 7-in. Carpenter's pat. rim-locks, &c.	7s.	6d.	0 15 0
6	3	0	Supl. painting do.	2s.	6d.	0 15 10
				3s.		0 19 0
0	7	0	.. 1-in. hardwood floor on 6-in. by 3-in. joists ..	£5 5s.		0 7 4
0	121	0	.. 1-in. deal flooring on do.	£5 5s.		6 7 0
0	39	0	.. 1 deal rough boarding on 4 by 2½ partition ..	£4 5s.		1 13 1
						1 13 2
0	18	0	Run. cutting to edge of coping, back area of main building, resetting and making good	1s.		0 18 0
0	21	3	Supl. of 4-in coping (new) chiseled	3s.		3 3 9
			Cutting in coping and wall for post and rails			1 12 0
2	0	0	Supl. pointing in cement	6s.		0 12 0
33	0	0	.. colouring outside cottage	1s.		1 13 0
88	3	0	.. painting do. to exterior of Foreign Letter Office ..	2s.	6d.	11 0 10
						11 10 0
0	7	9	.. of 1½ cedar notice board	2s.		0 15 6
0	18	2	Run. 2 by ½ beaded margin mitred	6d.		0 9 1
			No. 20 5 and 6-in. black letters			0 10 0
0	5	1	Run. 3 by 2 in wrot. sill to drop letter boxes ..	6d.		0 2 6
0	9	8	Supl. 1-in. cedar front do.	2s.		0 19 4
0	8	10	Run. 4-in. girth OG moulding	1s.		0 8 10
0	9	9	.. 1½ by ½ double-beaded and mitred margin ..	6d.		0 4 10

No. 2.—continued.

yds.	feet.	in.		£	s.	d.
			No. 32.—2-in letters	2d.	0	5 4
0	3	6	Supl. 1-in. flap to front	2s.	0	7 0
0	13	2	Run. 2½ by ½ mitred beaded margin	6d.	0	6 7
0	5	6	.. 8 by 2½ joists	1s.	0	5 6
0	7	8	Supl. 1-in. cedar floor }	1s. 6d.	0	14 8
0	2	1½	.. 1-in. .. riser }	2s.	0	3 8
0	1	10	.. 1-in. .. sill to sloped board	2s.	0	5 6
0	2	9	.. 1-in. .. lining and cheek pieces	3d.	0	1 5
0	5	9	Run. 2½ by 1-in. bearers	3d.	0	1 1
0	4	7	.. 2-in. by 1-in. stop in angle inside	3d.	0	1 2
			No. 2.—4 brass bolts and screws	5s.	0	10 0
			1 pair 2-in. brass butts	2s.	0	2 6
			No. 1.—2½ side hook 2s., No. 1.—6-in. iron rim deed lock 7s. ..	7s.	0	9 0
0	8	6	Supl. of 1-in. top rounded nosing	2s.	0	17 0
0	18	4	.. 2-in. cedar framing front and door moulded and square ..	3s.	2	15 0
			No. 1.—pair 3-in. brass butts and screws	3s.	0	3 0
0	9	0	Supl. 1-in. cedar rebated and beaded	2s.	0	18 0
0	8	9	.. ½ trays dovetailed	2s.	0	17 6
0	6	8	.. ½ bottoms	2s.	0	13 4
6	0	0	Supl. varnishing 3 coats	2s. 6d.	0	15 0
2	3	0	.. oiling	1s.	0	2 4
			Run. 6 by 1 cedar hat-rack, beaded, mitred and rounded ..	1s.	0	2 0
0	2	0	No. 2.—brass pins	1s. 6d.	0	3 0
0	5	2	Run. 6 by 1 .. hat-rack, do.	1s.	0	5 2
			No. 6 pins brass, to China knobs	1s. 9d.	0	10 6
0	9	4½	Supl. 1-in. wrot. counter top and rounded	2s.	0	18 9
0	14	10	.. 1-in. cedar do. do.	2s.	1	9 8
0	3	8	.. 1-in. .. clamped flap	2s.	0	7 4
			No. 1.—pair 3-in. butts, No. 1 4-in. brass bolt	3s. 6d.	8	6 3
0	47	6	Supl. 1½ framed counter front, moulded and square ..	2s.	0	7 6
			No. 1.—pair 3-in. butts, No. 1 4-in. bolt	2s.	0	18 6
0	9	3	Supl. 1-in. wrot. cedar end to counter	1s.	0	9 0
0	9	0	Run. 3-in. by 3-in. wrot. and beaded	1s.	0	6 0
0	6	0	.. 2½ by 2, legs	1s.	0	10 10
0	10	10	.. 4 by 1½ wrot. and rebated bearers	1s.	0	14 0
0	14	0	.. 6 by 1 front rail to counter	3d.	0	1 4
0	5	4	.. 3 by ½ square runner	2s. 6d.	0	2 1
0	0	10	Supl. 1-in. dovetailed front to drawers	2s.	0	5 4
0	2	8	.. ½-in. sides and back	1s. 6d.	0	5 3
0	3	6	.. ½ bottoms	2s.	0	7 0
			No. 2.—3-in. brass locks, No. 4 knobs	1s.	0	10 0
			No. 1.—writing slope { 1 10 } 6½ high	1s.	1	5 0
			No. 1.— " " { 2 4 }	1s.	1	5 0
15	3	0	Supl. 3 coats varnishing	2s. 6d.	1	18 4
17	3	0	.. 1 ct. oiled	1s.	2	3 4
9	4	0	No. 1.—table 5-ft. 7-in. by 3-ft. 1-in., 4 by 4 legs, 2-in. framing, 1-in. top, 6-in. stone clean-chiseled for top, 3 layers patent felt, 6-ft. 9-in. by 4-ft. 4-in. of 7-lb lead, 5 layers baize, and covered with ox hides ..	17	0	0
9	4	0	Run. 6 by 1 cedar to drawers	1s.	0	9 4
0	3	0	.. 5 by 1 deal fronts	1s.	0	3 0
0	16	0	.. 5 by 1 .. back and sides	1s.	0	16 0
0	6	0	Supl. ½ cedar bottoms	1s. 6d.	0	9 0
			.. 1 ct. oil	2s.	0	12 0
			.. 1 ct. oil	2s.	0	6 6
<i>Letter Holes.</i>						
0	36	0	Supl. 1-in cedar top of lower case and rounded nosing ..	2s.	3	12 0
0	27	6	Run. 3-in by 1-in. wrot. and beaded edge rail to front (mitred) ..	9d.	1	0 7
			.. 3-in. by 3-in. double beaded hanging stiles	9d.	1	0 6
0	25	6	.. 2 by ½ stop	3d.	0	19 1
0	25	0	.. 2 by 1 deal wrot. and chamfered bearers	9d.	0	6 3
0	25	0	.. 4 by 1 cedar bearers, wrot. and dovetailed	4d.	0	8 4
0	18	0	Supl. 1-in. wrot. B. T. cedar partitions	9d.	0	13 6
0	41	3	Run. 1-in. .. and chamfered fillet	2s.	4	2 6
0	15	0	Supl. 1½ and square folding doors, &c., &c.	3d.	0	3 9
0	60	4½	No. 16.—pair 3-in. brass butts, No. 16.—5 iron spring bolts ..	3s. 6d.	10	11 3
			No. 8.—3-in. brass cupboard locks	10	11 4	
0	15	2	Supl. 1-in ends, &c.	4	14 0	
0	9	9½	.. ½ casings to do.	2s.	0	12 6
			.. 1-in. cedar shelves, dlc. beaded, grooved	1s. 6d.	1	10 4
			.. 1-in. cedar shelves, dlc. beaded, grooved	2s.	0	14 8
			.. 1-in. cedar shelves, dlc. beaded, grooved	2s.	0	19 7
0	100	0	.. 1-in. cedar shelves, dlc. beaded, grooved	2s.	10	0 0

CLAIM OF JOHN SUTHERLAND, ESQ., M.P.

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No. 2—continued.

yds.	feet.	in.		£	s.	d.
0	72	10	Supl. $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. cedar divisions, dle. beaded, grooved 1s. 6d.	5	9	3
			2s.	7	5	8
0	21	9	Run. 6 in. by 4 in. boxed frame, 1 in. fluted front, 1 in. pulley stile, $\frac{1}{2}$ back 4s.	4	7	0
0	29	0	Run. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 4 in. do. do. 4s.	5	16	0
0	65	10	" $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. cavetto moulded stop 6d.	1	12	11
0	65	10	" 1 in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. do. ploughed into pulley stile 6d.	1	12	11
0	28	7	Supl. $\frac{1}{4}$ frieze 1s. 6d.	2	2	10
			2s.	2	17	2
0	25	5	Run. 1 in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ fillet 3d.	0	6	4
			No. 1 table $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 5'7'' \\ 3'0'' \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$, 2 layers felt, 1 ox hide	17	0	0
0	41	0	Run. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. girth cornice, &c., mitred 2s. 3d.	4	12	8
0	24	6	" 3 by 1 cedar soffit tenoned and pulley stiles 6d.	0	12	3
0	2	7	Supl. 1-in. cedar brackets 2s. 6d.	0	6	6
0	77	2	" $1\frac{1}{2}$ cedar to panelled doors, moulded and square, hung on pulleys 3s. 6d.	13	10	1
				13	10	2
			No. 5 pairs brass axle pulleys	0	15	0
			No. 10 lead weights and patn. cords	1	0	0
			No. 10 3 in. brass shutter lifts	0	15	0
			No. 5 4 in. chest locks	0	16	6
45	4	9	Supl. 3 coats varnish 2s. 6d.	5	13	9
47	4	0		5	18	4
0	14	2	Run. 3 in. by 3 in. wrot. and beaded legs 1s.	0	14	2
0	19	0	Supl. 1 in. cedar top, rounded nosings, returned 22 in. .. 2s.	1	18	0
0	21	1	" 1 in. end and divisions 2s.	2	2	2
0	9	7	Run. 4 by 1 bearers 6d.	0	4	9
0	7	8	" $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 in. chamfered fillets 3d.	0	1	11
0	13	5	" 2 in. by 1 in. bearer 3d.	0	3	4
				0	3	3
0	15	7	" 3 by 1 wrot. and beaded rail mitred to legs 6d.	0	7	9
0	13	0	" 2 by $\frac{1}{2}$ stop to door 3d.	0	3	3
0	31	0	" $1\frac{1}{2}$ panelled door, moulded and square 3s. 6d.	5	8	6
			No. 8 pairs 3-in. brass butts; No. 8 5-in. iron spring bolts ..	3	4	0
			No. 4 3 in. brass cupboard locks	0	16	0
0	15	2	Supl. 1 in. cedar ends of carcass 2s.	1	10	4
0	6	3	" $\frac{1}{2}$ in. casing 2s.	0	12	6
0	61	4	" 1 in. shelves, double beaded and grooved 2s.	5	2	8
0	34	10	" $\frac{1}{2}$ divisions to do. 1s. 6d.	2	12	3
			2s.	3	9	8
0	14	5	" $5\frac{1}{2}$ moulded cornice 2s. 6d.	1	16	0
0	15	1	" $\frac{1}{2}$ frieze 1s. 6d.	1	2	7
			2s.	1	10	2
0	13	5	Run. 1 in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. fillet 3d.	0	3	4
0	12	4	" 3 by 1 soffit 6d.	0	6	2
0	40	1	Supl. $1\frac{1}{2}$ cedar 6 panelled hanging shutters, moulded and square 3s. 6d.	7	0	3
25	7	7	" 3 coats varnish 2s. 6d.	3	4	7
27	0	0		3	7	6
			No. 1 table, 6 ft. 2 in. by 5 ft. 6 in., framed, with 4 flaps, double desk, and book rack 2 ft. by 1 ft. 6 in., turned legs; No. 4 pair 2-in. brass butts; No. 4 3-in. brass locks (French polished), with 1 drawer, 14 in. by 14 in. by 3 in., and 2-in. brass locks	30	0	0
0	10	0	Supl. of 1 wrot. rounded deal for stools 2s.	1	0	0
0	1	6	" 1-in. bracket feet 2s.	0	3	0
0	2	0		0	6	0
			No. 6 office stools, covered with leather and stuffed with horse-hair each 32s. 6d.	9	15	0
<i>Store Room.</i>						
			39 lbs. 1-in. round iron bars to window, screw down .. 9d.	1	9	3
			13	0	9	9
			No. 1 stock lock 1s. 6d.	0	4	6
1	6	0	Painting do.	0	2	6
			Cleaning off and oiling top of sorting table, cutting and dowelling legs, &c.	1	5	0
			No. 18 heavy brass hooks for bags each 1s. 6d.	1	7	0
12	0	0	Cleaning off and oiling top of sorting table 1s. 6d.	0	18	0
0	10	0	Run. $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 in. new rail in centre, wrot. and bored .. 1s.	0	10	0
7	6	0	Cleaning and varnishing old press 2s. 6d.	0	19	2
				0	15	0
0	7	8	Run. $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in. new moulded cornice to do. 2s.	0	15	4
0	4	11	" 5 ft. by 1 in. thumb moulding 2s.	0	9	10
0	2	10	" thumb moulding only 1s.	0	2	10
			No. 3 4-in. iron Carpr. locks; No. 2 $2\frac{1}{2}$ brass locks	1	0	0
			Cleaning and oiling clock-case	1	0	0
			No. 1 small cabin wash stand and furniture complete ..	6	0	0
			No. 2 brass hooks; No. 2 8-in. Carpenter's 2 bolt locks }			
0	14	10	1 wrot. deal $1\frac{1}{6}$, 3 ft. 5 in. by 6 in. by 1 in. ledges 9d. }	1	4	10
8	0	0	Painting (3) 2s. 6d.	1	0	0
			No. 1 slope desk, 1 in. cedar, clamped flap, 2 in. b. butts, 3 in. desk lock	2	0	0

No. 2—continued.

yds.	feet.	in.		£	s.	d.
<i>Newspaper Delivery Room.</i>						
			No. 1 6 ft. by 6 ft. linen blind roller furniture	0	10	0
0	71	9	Supl. 3 in. Arbth. pavg. in. mortar	8	1	5
0	81	2		9	2	7
1	0	0	.. brick flat paving in sand	0	6	6
0	18	9	.. 2½ strings to step ladder and back door	2	6	10
0	32	0	.. 1½ steps	3	4	0
0	33	3		3	6	6
0	39	5	.. 1 in. P. T. deal sheeting to soffit	1	19	5
0	24	6	Run. 3 in. by 3 in. rounded hand rail	1	4	6
0	5	0	.. 3 by 3 chamfered standards	0	5	0
12	0	0	Supl. painting in (3)	1	10	0
0	4	6	Run. 4 by 4 newel post	0	4	6
			16½ lbs. ¼ round iron bolts, nuts, and washers	0	12	4
<i>Letter Carriers' Room.</i>						
			No. 1 sorting table in 4 compartments	8	0	0
0	31	8	Supl. 1 in. cedar back	3	3	4
0	34	6	Run. 6 by 1 beaded rail	1	14	6
0	27	10	.. 2 by 1 rail	0	13	11
0	46	8	Supl. 1 in. cedar divisions, bracket shape	4	13	4
			No. 6 stands for ink bottles	0	9	0
0	8	4	Supl. 1 in. ends to pigeon-holes	0	16	8
0	8	10		0	17	8
0	2	2½	.. .. top	0	4	5
0	70	0	.. ¾ divisions to bins	7	0	0
0	31	8	Run. 3 by 3 legs	1	11	8
0	36	8	.. 3 by 2 bearers	1	16	8
0	41	8		2	1	8
0	22	0	Run. 2 by 1 chamfered	0	11	0
0	64	0	.. 4 in. by ¾ rungs. to drawers	5	12	0
			2s.	6	8	0
0	21	0	Supl. ½ in. bottoms	1	11	6
			2s.	2	2	0
0	32	0	Run. 1 by 1 bearers	0	8	0
			No. 12 3-in. brass locks; No. 12 2½ b. screw hooks	2	10	0
0	46	3	Supl. 1-in. deal steps and risers	4	0	11
0	18	0	Run. 6 by 2½ scantling to carriages	0	13	6
			No. 1 set of pigeon-holes, 18 compartments, 1 in. carcass, ½ divisions, ½ back {4.9}	4	12	6
			1.6}			
			No. 1 slope ¾ cedar, polished {2.1}	1	10	0
			1.10}			
			No. 1 table, 8 ft. by 1 in. by 5 ft. 7 in., turned legs, double set of pigeon-holes {2.5}			
			1.8} 36 holes each side, 2 bottoms, 2 in. tops, 2 shelves	12	0	0
0	20	2	Run. of 3-in. cornice	1	0	2
0	14	0	Supl. extra top	1	8	0
			No. 1 stamping table as before	17	0	0
0	29	3	Run. 6 by ½ divisions, bracket shaped	2	3	10
			2s.	2	18	6
0	69	0	Supl. ½ cedar in No. 12 trays on longl. division, dove-tailed, rounded, and mitred edges, oiling same	10	7	0
0	3	0	Adding to height of table legs	0	10	0
			No. 8 3-in. patent brass locks	1	12	0
0	5	6	Run. 5 by 1 hat rail	0	5	6
			No. 6 brass pegs, double	0	12	0
0	3	0	Supl. 1 in. deal shelf to repair mantle-picce	0	6	0
0	13	0	.. ¾ cedar book-rack	1	6	0
0	25	6	.. ¾ divisions	1	18	3
			2s.	2	11	0
0	3	0	Run. of 1 in. deal skirting (painted)	0	6	0
0	65	0	Supl. of 2 in. sash hung	6	10	0
0	65	0	.. glazing do. 2nd crown glass	8	2	6
			No. 2 3-in. butts; No. 2 6 iron bolts; No. 2 b. pulleys and pat. cord	1	4	0
			168 lbs. ¾ round iron bars	6	6	0
			No. 2 cranks, No. 2 brass plate top	0	10	0
0	8	4	Run. 6 in. by 1 in. wrot. and rounded window board	0	8	4
0	9	0	.. 6 by 3 solid sunk hardwood sill	0	13	6
2	5	0	.. rendering window back in cement	0	15	4
			No. 6 boxes, 2 ft. 2 in. by 1 ft. 8 in. by 11 in. of 1-in. cedar, lid 2 in. brass butts and 3 in. brass locks	9	0	0
72	0	0	Supl. wash, stop., and colour walls	3	12	0
83	0	0		8	6	0
45	0	0	.. .. whiten ceilings	2	5	0
21	6	0		2	2	0
53	7	3	.. painting (3)	6	14	6
50	3	0		6	5	10
			No. 1 7 pat. Carpenter's I. rim-lock	0	7	6

No. 2—continued.

yds.	feet.	in.			£ s. d.
6	8	0	Supl. (3) varnish .. .. .	.. 2s. 6d.	0 17 2
			No. 1 table cleaned and polished..	.. .. .	1 10 0
0	21	2	Run. new thumb moulding .. .. .	.. 1s.	1 1 2
					1 2 0
0	16	0	Supl. 5½ by ¾ rim to drawers .. .. .	.. 1s.	0 16 0
			Run. .. .. .	.. 2s.	1 12 0
0	7	4	Supl. ½ bottoms .. .. .	.. 1s. 6d.	0 11 0
				.. 2s.	0 14 8
			No. 4 knobs, 2 Bramah locks .. .. .	.. .. .	2 5 0
0	8	0	Run. 3 by 2 rebated bearers .. .. .	.. 1s.	0 8 0
0	4	0	6 by 1 .. .. .	.. 1s.	0 4 0
			No. 2 2-in. brass screw hooks .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 0
16	4	0	Supl. wash, stop, and whiten ceiling .. .. .	.. 1s.	0 16 4
				.. 2s.	1 12 9
60	8	0	" " " colour walls .. .. .	.. 1s.	3 0 10
62	0	0		.. 2s.	6 4 0
0	45	5	Run. of 8-in. skirting in (3) .. .. .	.. 4d.	0 15 1
11	2	3	Supl. (3) painting .. .. .	.. 2s. 6d.	1 8 1
10	1	0			1 5 0
<i>Long Room.</i>					
			No. 8 tables { 5-5 } 4 by 4 turned legs, 7½ by 1½ frame,		
			2 drawers, 2 ft. by 2 ft. by 6 in. .. .. .	.. £5	40 0 0
			1 2½ brass lock, No. 2 japanned knobs .. .. .	.. .. .	0 5 0
			16 9½ by 2½ by 1½ lead weights .. .. .	.. .. .	2 10 0
0	45	6	7 by 4 boxed pilasters, brass axle pulleys .. .. .	.. 3s. 6d.	13 5 5
0	30	4	" " " and patn. lines .. .. .	.. 3s. 6d.	5 12 6
0	50	0	Run. 5-in. OG cornice and glued blocks, 19 mitres .. .. .	.. 2s. 3d.	1 1 7
0	80	7	1 by ½ fillets .. .. .	.. 3d.	23 2 0
0	132	0	Supl. 1½ by 4 pand. shutters moulded and square .. .. .	.. 3s. 6d.	1 0 0
			No. 8 4-in. chest locks, 4 2½ shutter lifts .. .. .	.. .. .	0 18 0
			12 3-in. shutter lifts .. .. .	.. .. .	1 3 7
0	47	2	Run. of 3 by 1 soffit .. .. .	.. 6d.	0 8 0
0	16	0	4 by 1 stops .. .. .	.. 6d.	0 16 8
0	8	4	Supl. 1-in. cedar brackets .. .. .	.. 2s.	2 14 0
0	108	0	Run. 1½ by ½ moulded stop .. .. .	.. 6d.	1 16 0
0	168	0	1 by ½ beaded do. .. .. .	.. 4d.	1 7 0
0	18	0	Supl. ½-in. casing ends .. .. .	.. 1s. 6d.	0 10 0
			No. 6 blocks to pilasters, { 7 } No. 4 do., 8 by 4 by ½	.. .. .	2 9 2
0	24	7	Supl. 1-in. carcass to pigeon-holes .. .. .	.. 2s.	0 7 3
0	14	6	Run. 3 by 1 fronts .. .. .	.. 6d.	1 1 9
0	14	6	Supl. ½ shelves .. .. .	.. 1s. 6d.	1 9 0
				.. 2s.	1 2 6
0	15	10	½ divisions .. .. .	.. 1s. 6d.	1 11 8
				.. 2s.	1 4 2
0	96	10	Run. fillets ¾ by ½ .. .. .	.. 3d.	1 4 0
0	125	8	Supl. ½ backs .. .. .	.. 1s. 6d.	9 8 6
				.. 2s.	12 11 4
75	0	0	(3) coat varnish fronts of pigeon-holes .. .. .	.. 2s. 6d.	9 7 6
0	6	2	1-in. cedar divisions on sorting table .. .. .	.. 2s.	0 12 4
0	10	5	1 do. do. .. .. .	.. 2s.	1 0 10
0	34	6	Run. ½ capping on 12 holes for ink bottles .. .. .	.. 3d.	0 8 7
0	5	4½			0 1 4
			No. 1 stamping table, as before .. .. .	.. .. .	17 0 0
0	6	8	Run. of 5 in. by 1 in. double-beaded hat-rack..	.. 1s.	0 6 8
			No. 8 pins .. .. .	.. .. .	0 12 0
0	5	1	6 by 6 square deal speaking tube, 1 pr. 2-in. butts	.. 4s.	1 0 4
77	4	0	Supl. wash, stop, and whiten ceiling .. .. .	.. 1s.	3 17 4
77	0	0		.. 2s.	7 14 0
140	3	6	" " colour walls .. .. .	.. 1s.	7 0 4
140	0	0		.. 2s.	14 0 0
0	3	3	Run. 2 by 1½ cedar piece to top of door..	.. .. .	0 3 3
			No. 1 pair 3½ C. I. butts .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 0
			Repairing Venetian blind, new cord .. .. .	.. .. .	1 0 0
			No. 4 holland blinds, rollers, furniture, &c. .. .. .	.. .. .	2 0 0
0	10	1	Supl. ¾ cedar to pigeon-holes .. .. .	.. 2s.	1 0 2
			No. 1 table cleaned and polished..	.. .. .	1 0 0
			1 washstand do. .. .. .	.. .. .	0 10 0
<i>Letter Carriers' Room.</i>					
0	27	8	Run. 6 by 3 solid hardwood, rebated and beaded frame, moulded transoms..	.. 1s. 6d.	2 1 6
0	23	0	Supl. 2-in. deal 4-panelled door, beaded, flush, and square	.. 3s. 6d.	4 0 6
			No. 1 Carpr. pat. 8-in. rim-lock. No. 2 10-in. barrel bolts	.. .. .	1 0 0
0	5	8	Supl. 2-in. in fanlight .. .. .	.. 2s.	0 11 4
0	5	8	2nd Crown glass .. .. .	.. 2s. 6d.	0 14 2
0	32	2	1-in. rebated and beaded door lining .. .. .	.. 2s.	3 4 4
0	24	4	Run. 5-in. in single-moulded architrave..	.. 1s.	1 4 4
0	3	3	4½ by 1 in. waterboard to door .. .. .	.. 1s.	0 3 3
			No. 1 7-in. patn. rim-lock .. .. .	.. .. .	0 10 0
			No. 1 6-in. bolt; No. 13 2-in. letters .. .. .	.. .. .	0 16 6

No. 2—continued.

yds.	feet.	in.		£	s.	d.	
			No. 2 2½ brass thumb screws	0	4	0	
0	16	0	Run. 3½ by 1½ rounded capping	9d.	0	12	0
0	32	0	" 1½ by 1-in. quirked OG moulding	1s.	1	12	0
0	2	1	Supl. 1½ cedar panels, wrot. B.T. ...	2s.	0	4	2
0	3	1			0	6	2
0	9	10	Run. 1½ by 1 quirked OG	9d.	0	7	4
0	9	0	" 3 by 2 blocking	6d.	0	4	6
0	7	0	" 2½ by 2 hanging stile of door	1s.	0	7	0
0	15	10	" 1 by ½ beaded stop	3d.	0	3	11
					0	4	0
0	15	9	Supl. 1½ mold. square 4-panel door	3s. 6d.	2	15	1
			No. 1 pair 3-in. brass butts, No. 6 patn. rim locks		0	12	6
0	8	0	13 by 1 moulded skirting, 13-in. returned	2s.	0	16	0
			No. 7 table cleaned, polished, and re-covered		1	10	0
26	3	3	Supl. wash, stop, and whiten ceiling	2s.	2	12	8
26	0	0			2	12	0
57	4	2	" " and colour walls	2s.	5	14	11
57	0	0			5	14	0
13	4	0	" varnish, 3 coats	2s. 6d.	1	13	7
25	0	0	" clean and varnish presses	2s.	2	10	0
			Polished wash-stand		1	10	0
21	6	0	Painting (3)	2s. 6d.	2	14	2
			No. 20 2-in. letters		0	10	0
0	17	6	Run. of 8-in. skirting	4d.	0	5	10
Stamp Office.							
0	3	9	Run. 3 by 2½ hanging stile	1s.	0	3	9
0	3	9	" 1½ by ½ stop	3d.	0	0	11
					0	1	0
0	11	3	Supl. 1½ framed, moulded, and square doors	3s. 6d.	1	19	4
0	3	10	Run. 1½ rounded thumb moulding	6d.	0	1	11
			No. 1 pair 2½ brass butts; No. 2 5 bolts		0	12	0
			1 pair 3-in. butts; No. 2 3-in. B. drawer locks		0	12	6
0	3	2	Supl. ¾ cedar	1s. 9d.	0	5	6
0	1	7		2s.	0	3	2
0	13	1½	" 1½ divisions to book-case	2s.	1	6	3
					1	7	0
0	15	0	Run. ½ by ¾ fillets	3d.	0	3	9
0	3	4	" 2 by ½ clamp rounded	6d.	0	1	8
0	7	0	" 10 by 1 skirting	2s.	0	14	0
0	3	4	" 3 by 1½ block to do.	6d.	0	1	8
0	5	0	" 5 by 1 double-beaded hat-rack	1s.	0	5	0
			No. 5 double iron pins		0	10	0
			No. 1 table cleaned, polished, and moulded		1	10	0
			slope do., new cloth, and polished		1	5	0
			" table cleaned, polished, new cloth		1	10	0
			" slope		0	15	0
			No. 2 Venetian blinds cleaned and repaired		2	0	0
			No. 1 wash-stand polished		1	10	0
24	1	9	Supl. wash, stop, and whiten ceiling	1s.	1	4	2
12	3	0		2s.	1	4	8
62	4	2	" " and colour walls	1s.	3	2	5
68	0	0		2s.	6	16	0
40	2	4	" painting (3)	2s. 6d.	5	0	7
42	0	0			5	5	0
0	38	4	" " 8-in. skirting	4d.	0	12	9
			No. 2 brass 1½ screw hooks		0	2	0
			4		0	4	0
13	1	0	Supl. varnish counter	2s.	1	6	2
					1	6	1
1	5	3	" painting (3)	2s. 6d.	0	3	11
					0	3	10
25	6	0	" varnishing, cleaning, oiling pigeon-holes, counter, and drawers	2s.	2	11	4
					2	11	0
Accountant's Room.							
28	4	9	Supl. wash, stop, and whiten ceiling	2s.	2	17	0
12	0	0			1	4	0
86	0	0	Supl. wash stop and colour walls	1s.	4	6	0
				2s.	8	12	0
18	0	0	" painting (3)	2s. 6d.	2	5	0
0	50	10	Run. " 8-in. skirting	4d.	0	16	11
			Clean and oil 2 presses		2	0	0
0	5	6	Supl. ¾ cedar top to do.	2s.	0	11	0
0	4	2	Run. double-beaded hat-rack, 6 pins		0	12	6
			1 set of pigeon-holes { 2:6 } on turned legs		3	5	0
			1 8-in. Carpenter's patn. lock		0	10	6

No. 2—continued.

yds.	feet.	in.		£	s.	d.
<i>Corresponding Room.</i>						
35	6	4	Supl. wash, stop, and whiten ceiling	1s.	1	15 8
35	8	0	.. .. .	2s.	3	11 9
100	0	9	" " colour walls	1s.	5	0 1
103	0	0	.. .. .	2s.	10	6 0
18	0	0	" painting (3)	2s. 6d.	2	5 0
0	58	2	Run. of skirting 8-in. do. .. .. .	..	0	19 4
			No. 5 Holland blinds, 1 new blind, rack and cords to 3 old ones .. .. .	..	2	10 0
<i>Secretary's Room.</i>						
			No. 2 3-in. pat. brass drawer locks, 1 8-in. Carp. lock .. .. .	..	0	15 0
10	5	10	Painting (3)	2s.	1	6 7
			.. .. .	..	1	6 8
0	60	0	Run. cement fillet, repairing slates and cement on parapet .. .. .	..	3	0 0
0	10	0	Supl. cedar for bell-hanger .. .. .	..	0	10 0
<i>Postmaster General's Room.</i>						
			1 new hearth, 1 chimney bar, resetting grate, rebuilding arches, materials, &c.. No. 1 6-in. dead lock, 1 7-in. Carp. rim-lock .. .. .	..	5	0 0
<i>Outside of Front.</i>						
79	1	6	Supl. wash, stop, and whiten ceiling	1s.	3	19 2
77	0	0	.. .. .	2s.	7	14 0
196	7	10	" " colour walls	1s.	9	16 10
114	8	0	.. .. .	2s.	21	9 9
57	0	0	" painting (3)	2s. 6d.	7	2 6
			No. 120 1½ letters; 10 2½; 140 1½ do. .. .. .	..	3	7 6
0	1	4½	Supl. 1-in. cedar flap and frame	2s.	0	2 9
			No. 1 pair 2-in. brass butts; 1 2-in. desk lock .. .. .	..	0	10 0
			1 2-inch flush ring. No. 43 1½; and 55 3-in. letters .. .. .	..	2	10 0
34	6	6	Supl. painting (3) gates	2s. 6d.	4	6 9
35	3	0	.. .. .	..	4	8 6
2	3	0	Supl. painting ventilators	2s. 6d.	0	5 10
<i>Corresponding Room.</i>						
0	57	2	Supl. 1-in. cedar shelves, double beaded and grooved	2s.	5	14 4
0	57	8	.. .. .	..	5	15 4
0	37	4	" ½ divisions	1s. 6d.	2	16 0
0	32	0	.. .. .	..	3	4 0
0	18	9	" ½	1s. 6d.	1	0 7
			.. .. .	..	1	7 6
0	22	6	" 1-in. shelves	2s.	2	5 0
0	44	11	" ½ bracket-shaped divisions	1s. 6d.	3	7 4
			.. .. .	..	4	9 10
0	7	1	Run. stop bead	3d.	0	1 9
			.. .. .	..	0	2 5
			No. 4 3-in. brass locks, 4 7-in. brass flush bolts .. .. .	..	1	12 0
			Clean and oil presses .. .. .	..	1	12 0
			No. 2 4-in. iron Car. locks, 4 7-in. brass flush bolts .. .. .	..	1	2 0
			No. 1 brass lock, No. 11 3 brass drawer locks .. .. .	..	2	8 0
0	9	6	Run. 6 by 1 hat-rail, 6 brass double pins .. .. .	..	0	18 6
			No. 1 table polished and new cloth .. .. .	..	1	10 0
			1 set pigeon-holes do. .. .. .	..	1	0 0
			No. 2 desk locks .. .. .	..	0	8 0
<i>Accountant Clerks Room.</i>						
			No. 1 8 in. Carp. rim-lock .. .. .	..	0	10 0
			Repairing jamb of doorway .. .. .	..	0	10 0
<i>Storekeeper's Room.</i>						
0	65	0	Supl. 1½ double-beaded drab shelves	2s.	6	10 0
0	2	8	Run. 2 by 1 chamfered beading	6d.	0	1 4
0	210	0	Supl. 1½ double-beaded shelves	2s.	21	0 0
0	9	7	2 in. deal sash glazed and painted	5s.	2	7 11
			Tin ventilators to windows of Corresponding Room .. .. .	..	2	10 0
			2 blinds, rollers, and furniture .. .. .	..	1	0 0
0	176	0	Run. galvanized iron guttering to cart-shed (omitted, page 5)	2s.	17	12 0
0	162	0	" of 2 in. skylights (omitted, page 7)	2s.	16	4 0
				£	2,528	8 6
				£	2,691	0 6

The larger figures shew the account as originally sent in. The smaller figures denote the account as checked and corrected by the Colonial Architect.

No. 3.

Sydney, 31 December, 1854.

COLONIAL ARCHITECT, to JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esq.

		£	s.	d.
Jan., /54	... To various works performed at Colonial Immigration Depôt, Hyde Park :—			
	1 new lock for front gate, with four keys	0	16	0
	Repairing doors and windows in Porter's Lodge	1	15	0
	63 ft. shelving in Porter's Lodge, at 1s. 9d. per foot	5	10	3
	Repairing trellis fence in front, 6 new rails and deal laths			
	75 ft. of deal at 10d. per foot, £3 3s. 6d. ; nails, 3s. 6d.	3	6	6
	Carpenter, 5½ days, at 14s. per day	3	17	0
	Repairing front door frame, fanlights, stops, and linings,			
	12 ft. cedar at 10d., 10s. ; 3 pair hinges, 1 lock, 2 bolts, nails	1	10	6
	Carpenter, 3½ days, at 14s. per day	2	9	6
	Repairing the whole of the windows in Immigration			
	Depôt, new stop-beads and sash-bars, new linings and			
	architraves to Matron's Room—128 ft. cedar at 9d.	5	3	6
	per foot, £4 16s. ; nails and glue, 7s. 6d.	14	14	0
	2 carpenters, 10½ days each, at 14s.	2	7	0
	47 squares of glass, at 1s. per square	2	15	0
	Linings round doors in passage, 66 ft. of cedar at 10d.	2	9	0
	Carpenter, 3½ days, at 14s.	5	0	0
40	50 ft. of architraves, at 2s. 6d. per foot	6	5	0
	2 sets of new 2-in. rebated jamb-linings, 60 ft. at 2s. 6d.	7	10	0
46 8	84 ft. of 1½ by 11-in. architraves, bolted through walls,	0	18	8
	at 2s. per foot	8	8	0
	8 20-in. bolts, at 3s. each	1	4	0
	Repairing and rehanging doors throughout the building—			
	22 ft. of cedar, at 10d.	0	18	4
		6	13	0
14	11 patent Carpenter locks, at 9s. 6d.	5	4	6
	22s.			
11	15 12-in. barrel bolts, at 2s., £1 10s. ; 3 pair of hinges,	11		
	at 3s., 9s.	1	19	0
	New floor and joisting at both back doors to new floors			
	on landing of stairs, repairing floors throughout the			
	building—430 ft. of hardwood at 55s., £11 16s. 6d. ;			
	nails, 10s.	12	6	6
	Carpenter, 13½ days, at 14s. per day	9	9	0
	Ceiling in kitchen, and clock-case—85 ft. deal at 9d.	3	3	9
	Nails, 2s. 6d.	0	2	6
	Carpenter, 4½ days, at 14s. per day	3	3	0
	Repairing 8 pair of blinds in front—19 ft. of cedar at			
	10d., 15s. 10d. ; 8 bolts, 1s. 8d.	1	3	10
	2 pair of hinges, at 1s. 3d.	0	2	6
	Carpenter, 4 days, at 14s.	2	16	0
	Repairing hand-rail of stairs and balusters, iron knees, &c.			
	—iron knees, 18s. 6d. ; 13 ft. of cedar at 10d., 10s. 10d.	1	9	4
	Carpenter, 2½ days, at 14s., £1 15s. ; nails, 2s.	1	17	0
		2	14	9
36½ yds.	Painting 26 yds. of new woodwork 4 coats, at 1s. 6d.	1	19	0
207¼ yds.	227 yds. imitation skirting, painted 3 coats on brick	15	11	4
	wall, at 1s. 6d.	17	0	6
	Repairing brick arches, bricklayer and labourer, 2½ days			
	each	3	12	6
	Cutting out sill of back door and providing and fixing			
	new sill	1	15	0
	Mullion door with transom-light and circular fanlight,			
	with linings and architraves complete—To 105 feet			
	hardwood at 55s., 198 feet cedar at 10d.	11	15	3
	1 patent lock 12s. 6d., hinges, bolts, and nails	11	9	0
	2 carpenters, 6½ days each, at 15s.	9	15	0
	Painting and glazing same	2	8	0

No. 3—continued.

		£ s. d.		
		£	s.	d.
1854. January.	Repairing fascia mouldings of horizontal and raking cornices all around building and projecting eaves—all new mouldings, and sheeting belfry—144 ft. of cedar at 10d.	6	0	0
	2 carpenters, 7 days each, at 15s.; nails, 6s.	10	16	0
	New steps, flashing chimneys and repairing horizontal cornice—567lbs. of lead, at 5d. per lb.	11	16	3
	Plumber, 5 days, at 15s.; labourer, 2 days, at 10s.	4	15	0
	Bricklayer, 2½ days, at 15s., to pointing and opening chimneys	1	17	6
	Labourer, 2½ days at 10s.	1	5	0
	1 pair of gates, 8 by 6, 6 by 2½, framed, sheeted, and braced, with wicket; 2 pair of hook-and-eye hinges, screwed hooks and bolt, and 12 inch barrel bolts	3	7	6
	154 ft. of deal, at 10d. per foot	6	8	4
	1 large iron bolt with hasp, staple, and padlocks	0	18	6
	1 pair of T-hinges and lock for wicket, hooks, &c.	0	12	6
	Painting gates 4 coats of oil paint	1	5	0
	Repairing doors, windows, and skirting in No. 1 Cottage in outside of yard	3	15	0
	160 ft. of hardwood flooring and joisting for repairing floor at £2 15s. per hundred, £4 8s.; carpenters, 4½ days, at 14s.	7	7	6
	Nails, screws, locks, and bolts	0	17	6
	Repairing doors and window-blinds in No. 2 Cottage; bolts and nails	0	16	0
	Repairing floors—75 ft. of new flooring at 55s. per 100... 29 ft. of new skirting at 1s. 6d.; carpenters, 3½ days, at 14s.	2	1	3
	New lintels for doors and windows in store; repairing frames and buffers, verandah posts, plates, &c.—190 ft. of hardwood at 55s. per hundred	4	12	6
	65 ft. of cedar for louvres, stops, &c., at 10d. per foot ...	5	4	6
	Nails, repairing locks, staples, &c.	2	9	6
	Limewashing store, colouring and whitewashing two cottages in yard—2 plasterers, 8 days each, at 15s. per day ...	2	14	2
	Colour, whiting and size, £1 8s.; 4 bushels lime at 3s. 6d.	0	14	0
	Painting woodwork of store, verandah, and two cottages—240 yards, at 1s. 6d per yard ...	12	0	0
	1 new stone step in south-west corner of yard, and 1 new hearth-stone	2	2	0
	1 door step, repairing door and door and window frames, floor, and new beam for supporting floor—175 feet hardwood, at 55s. per hundred ...	5	9	6
	24 ft. of cedar for stops, linings, at 10d.; carpenters, 5½ days, at 14s.	18	0	0
	Taking down old chimney breasts; building foundation for old chimney-breast and hearth-stone; building up chimney breasts and flue; cutting out decayed brick, and building in with sound brick, front of store, kitchen, and cottages, and pointing walls about 4 ft. high—750 bricks, at £5 10s. per 1,000 ...	2	18	0
	15 bushels of lime, at 5s. 6d. per bushel; 2 loads of sand ...	4	16	3
	Bricklayer, 21 days, at 14s.; labourer, 5 days, at 10s. ...	4	17	0
	Painting back and end of washing shed, 52 yds., at 1s. 6d. ...	4	2	6
	12 lineal feet of brick drain, at 7s. per foot ...	3	2	6
		17	4	0
		2	14	8
		3	18	0
		4	4	0
March.	1 solid stone tank or basin, repairing back yard door—to 1 pair of new hinges, hasp and padlock ...	3	5	0
	27 lineal ft. of 20 by 12 chiseled and sunk watercourse, at 10s. 6d. per yard ...	8	18	6
		14	3	6

No. 3—continued.

		£	s.	d.
1864. March.	149 ft. lineal fence post plates and studs, weatherboarded capped and spiked—3,625 ft. hardwood, at 55s.; 5 carpenters, 9 days each, at 15s.; spikes and nails ...	135	13	9
	Labourer, 6 days, at 10s., digging and ramming posts; 1 3-inch gate, 9 by 7, framed, braced, and sheeted with ploughed, tongued, and beaded board—63 ft., at 4s. 6d.	17	3	6
	Hinges, bolts, hasps, and padlock; painting 15 yards, at 1s. 6d. ...	3	7	6
	2 pumps, at £6 10s. each; excavating ground and laying 39 ft. of 1½ lead pipe; 2 stop-cocks; casing pumps at £1 15s. each ...	22	8	6
	Repairing gate and fixing and bracing fence—carpenter and labourer, 2 days each; timber and nails 28s. ...	3	16	0
186½ feet.	Coal pit, 226 ft. of flagging and foundation, at 2s. 6d. per ft. ...	23	6	10½
	£14 3s. 1d.	28	5	0
110 feet, reduced. Brick work, at £36 per rod.	120 yards of brick work, at 30s.; 80 ft. of 9 by 3 rounded coping, at 2s. per ft. ...	22	3	1
	1 flag for passage, 7 inches thick, 14 feet, at 3s. 6d.; flagging passages and yard, 594 feet 6-inch chiseled flagging, at 2s. 6d.; building brick chimney in cook-st.	92	14	0
	Removing boiler from kitchen, rebuilding it in cook-house, new grating and cover ...	7	10	0
	73 ft. of 10 by 12 chiseled channel taken up, rejointed, and laid down and made good, at 1s. 6d.; digging out cesspool and building 5½ perch stone, at £2 5s. ...	12	16	2½
	Clearing old cesspool and ashpit with nightsoil carts ...	18	7	0
4 perch.	Digging out foundation for ashpit and building 6 perch stone at £2 5s. ...	11	15	0
	...	9	0	0
	...	19	10	0
	...	4	12	7½
36 feet reduced, at £35 per rod.	6 yards of brickwork in ashpit, at £1 10s. ...	9	0	0
	34 ft. of 9 by 3 rounded curb, at 2s. ...	3	8	0
	2 frame curbs and gratings for cesspool ...	5	17	0
	...	5	7	9½
43½ yards.	47 yards of excavation for drains, at 9s. 2s. 6d. ...	21	9	0
	...	83	0	0
83 feet.	95 ft. of drains, flagged bottom and top, at £1 ...	93	0	0
	Carting out 15 loads rubbish, at 5s. ...	3	15	0
	Carting in 17 loads of stone rubbish and 9 of gravel, at 6s. ...	7	16	0
	Labourer cleaning and levelling yard, 9 days, at 10s. ...	4	10	0
	Painting 20 tubs 3 coats green, hoops painted black, at 3s.; 22 basins at 1s.; stands for washing, 175 feet of hardwood, at £2 15s.; carpenters, 3 days, at 15s. ...	11	3	3
	£	867	0	9
	£	797	14	4

No. 4.

Sydney, 1 July, 1855.

THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT, to JOHN SUTHERLAND.

To erecting new Office for Tide-waiter on the Circular Quay, and repairing old one, as per tender ...	£154	0	0
Clearing site for ditto ...	2	0	0
	156	0	0
Received on account ...	100	0	0
Balance due ...	£ 56	0	0

No. 5.

No. 5.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS to JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esq., M.P.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 27 September, 1866.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th 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.—Submitting a claim of £3,514 for work performed at the Post Office, Immigration Office, and Tide-waiter's Box, Circular Quay.

No. 6.

FOREMAN OF WORKS to THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT.

Colonial Architect's Office,
Sydney, 5 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to report, with reference to Mr. Sutherland's accounts for works performed by him at the Emigration Dépôt, Hyde Park, and the General Post Office, George-street,—

1st. I measured, in September, 1854, some works performed by Mr. Sutherland, in making alterations and repairs at the Emigration Dépôt, Hyde Park; and have made memos. of other portions which I could not measure, the adjustment of which was to be referred to the officer under whose instructions the works were carried out:

2nd. I measured, in company with Mr. Kemp, the works performed by Mr. Sutherland at the General Post Office, George-street. I have compared Mr. Sutherland's account with my own measurements and quantities, and find all the items, with a few exceptions (which are noted on the margin of Mr. Sutherland's account), agree with mine.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SHARKEY,
Foreman of Works.

No. 7.

WILLIAM G. KEMP, ESQ., to THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT.

Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street,
16 January, 1866.

DEAR SIR,

The works at the General Post Office in George-street, charged in Mr. Sutherland's account, were performed by him in the year 1855, as stated in his letter of 26th September, 1865, and on completion, were measured by Mr. Sharkey and myself. At this distance of time, without my measurement books, I cannot say whether the charges are correct; but my recollection of the matter is, that I valued the work done at about £2,500. No account was rendered up to the time I left the department, nor to the best of my recollection was any money paid on account.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM G. KEMP,
Architect.

No. 8.

EXPLANATION BY CHIEF CLERK, COLONIAL ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

I HAVE a tolerably clear recollection of the main circumstances connected with this claim, the matter having been frequently spoken of, in consequence of the unusual nature of the case, and the largeness of the amount apparently due to Mr. Sutherland.

I feel perfectly certain that a large sum is due for repairs to the Immigration premises, and for extra work at the General Post Office; but I, of course, cannot give any opinion as to the correctness of the charges in the accounts now submitted.

The account, herewith, for work at the Immigration Barracks, was sent in to this office by Mr. Sutherland, in January, 1854 or 1855. It was marked by me at the time in red ink as received in 1854. This I believe to have been a mistake, and that the year was 1855. The work was done while Mr. Blacket was Colonial Architect, and, I think, under the superintendence of Mr. J. C. White, Clerk of Works, assisted by Mr. Sharkey. Mr. White had left the department before the bill was rendered, and it was given to Mr. Sharkey to examine and certify. He, after some time, returned it to me, and it has been in my custody ever since. I do not now remember why the account was not checked and passed. It has never been paid. At the time, all such expenses were defrayed from "Crown Revenue," and not from Votes of Parliament.

General

Copy enclosed.

General Post Office.—Mr. Sutherland's contract for erecting a large addition at the rear of this building was settled in April, 1855; but he never furnished any account for the extra work, although it was known that he had a considerable claim beyond the advance of £100 paid him in May, 1855. He was many times spoken to on the subject; and in October, 1856, an official letter was addressed to him by the Colonial Architect, calling upon him to furnish his bill. No further steps were afterwards taken.

An account was furnished for work at the Tide-waiter's Box, Circular Quay; this has never been paid, although, so far as I am aware, there was no objection to it.

There was a special vote for the additions to the General Post Office, and a large balance remained to meet Mr. Sutherland's bill for extras. There was also a vote for the Box at the Circular Quay.

I believe that, subject to corrections of the quantities and computations in the bills, the amounts claimed by Mr. Sutherland are due to him.

Colonial Architect's Office,
27 January, 1866.

HY. CHAPMAN,
Chief Clerk.

[Enclosure in No. 8.]

The Colonial Architect to Mr. John Sutherland.

Colonial Architect's Office,
25 October, 1856.

Sir,

As I understand you have a claim against this Department for work performed at the General Post Office, a considerable time back, I have to request that the account for the same may be furnished without further delay.

I am, &c.,
ALEXR. DAWSON,
Colonial Architect.

No. 9.

THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Department of Public Works,
Colonial Architect's Office,
Sydney, 27 February, 1866.

SIR,

In returning the enclosed letter from Mr. J. Sutherland, applying for payment of sums alleged to be due to him, for work performed at the Immigration Barracks, General Post Office, &c., in 1853, 1854, and 1855,—

2. I do myself the honor to state that, personally, I have no knowledge of the works referred to by Mr. Sutherland, or of the correctness or otherwise of his claims. I have, however, made inquiry, and forward reports respecting them from Mr. Chapman, Chief Clerk, and Mr. Sharkey, Foreman of Works, the only officers now in this department who were in it when the works were executed; also from Mr. W. E. Kemp, who was at that time Foreman of Works in this office. The works claimed for by Mr. Sutherland appear to have been measured by Mr. Sharkey and Mr. Kemp; and the books containing the details of measurements, as taken at the time, are in this office. It appears to me that, with some unimportant modifications, the accounts furnished by Mr. Sutherland are correct; and, as they have never been paid, about the amounts claimed are due to him.

3. The delay in payment of the Immigration Barrack account, is accounted for by Mr. Sharkey by the necessity for a reference to an officer who had left the department; but partly in this case, and that of the Tide-waiter's Box, and wholly in that of the General Post Office, by Mr. Sutherland's own remissness.

I have, &c.,
JAMES BARNET,
Colonial Architect.

What is the total amount of the claim, and what does Mr. Barnett consider should be paid?

B.C.—28/2/66.—JOHN RAE.

The total amount claimed by Mr. Sutherland is £3,514.
I consider he should be paid for—

	£	s.	d.
General Post Office	2,528	8	6
Immigration Barracks	797	14	4
Tide-waiter's Box	56	0	0
TOTAL	3,382	2	10

J. B.—10 April, 1866.

I wish to see the Colonial Architect on this matter, on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock.—JAMES BYRNES.—20/4/66.

No. 10.

No. 10.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS to THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT.
Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 20 April, 1866.

SIR,
I am directed to inform you, that the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works is desirous of seeing you with reference to Mr. J. Sutherland's claim for work performed at the Immigration Barracks, General Post Office, &c., in 1853, 4, and 5.

I am to request that you will accordingly wait upon the Minister, on Tuesday next, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

Refer again to Colonial Architect, in order if he may, if possible, further elucidate this matter.—JAMES BYRNES.—24/4/66.

Mr. Barnet.—B.C.—24/4/66.—JOHN RAE.

I have been in personal communication with all the parties having any knowledge of the matter, and with Mr. Blacket, formerly Colonial Architect; I have also had an examination and comparison made with the books of measurement taken at the time; but I am not able to afford any further information than is given in the enclosed papers.

J. BARNET.

This claim must be submitted again to the Cabinet.—JAMES BYRNES.—1/6/66.

Cabinet can see no way by which this amount can be paid by present Government; but will consent to trying the case in the Supreme Court.—JAMES BYRNES.—12/6/66.

The Attorney General requests that these papers shall be placed immediately in the hands of the Crown Solicitor, for his opinion and report thereon.—JAMES BYRNES.—19/6/66.

Crown Solicitor.—B.C.—19/6/66.

No. 11.

E. T. BLACKET, Esq., to THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT.

Sydney, 10 May, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to our conversation respecting Mr. Sutherland's account for work done twelve years ago, at certain Government buildings, I do myself the honor to state that, at the time of my leaving the Colonial Architect's Department, Mr. Sutherland was just completing some considerable repairs at the Emigration Dépôt, but the accounts were not delivered before the date of my ceasing to be head of that Department, September 30th, 1854, and I know nothing further concerning them.

The works at the Post Office were not performed under my instructions, and I can give no information on this point.

I have, &c.,
EDMUND T. BLACKET.

No. 12.

THE CROWN SOLICITOR'S OPINION.

MR. SUTHERLAND's claim is for £3,514. Of this sum, £867 is for extras in connection with repairs to the Emigration Barracks in 1853; £2,591 for the erection of a large timber building at the rear of the Post Office in 1855; and a balance of £56 due in respect of a Tide-waiter's Office built in 1855.

Mr. Chapman, Chief Clerk in the Colonial Architect's Office, reports, as to the claim for extras to the Emigration Barracks, that Mr. Sutherland's account was rendered in 1854 or 1855—he thinks 1855; that it has been in his custody ever since, and he cannot say why it was not checked and passed, and that it has never been paid; that the account for erecting the addition to the Post Office was settled in 1855, and that no account for the extras was ever furnished, although it was known that there was a claim for a considerable sum beyond the £100 paid, and Mr. Sutherland was repeatedly applied to on the subject; that the balance due for the Tide-waiter's Office has never been paid, although, so far as he knows, there was no objection to it.

Mr. Chapman further says that there was a special vote for the addition to the Post Office, of which a large balance remained to meet Mr. Sutherland's claim for extras; that there was a vote for Tide-waiter's Office, and that, subject to correction of quantities and computations, the amounts claimed by Mr. Sutherland are due to him.

Mr.

Mr. Sharkey, Foreman of Works in the Colonial Architect's Office, states that, in 1854, he measured the alterations and repairs at the Emigration Dépôt, and made memos. as to others, which he could not measure, for reference to the officers under whose instructions the works were carried out; that he also, in company with Mr. Kemp, measured the works at the Post Office, and that these measurements agree with Mr. Sutherland's account, excepting in a few particulars which he has noted upon it.

Mr. Kemp certifies that he, with Sharkey, measured the Post Office works upon their completion; that he cannot, without his measurement book, say whether the charges in the account are correct, but his recollection is, that he valued the work done at about £2,500; that up to the time he left the department no account had been rendered, nor to his recollection had any money been paid on account.

Mr. Blacket states he was Colonial Architect at the time the repairs at the Emigration Dépôt were in hand, but that the accounts were not delivered before he left the office, and that the works at the Post Office were not done under his instructions.

And the present Colonial Architect, Mr. Barnet, reports that the books containing the details of the measurements, as taken at the time by Mr. Sharkey and Mr. Kemp, are in his office; that it appears to him, with some unimportant modifications, the accounts furnished by Mr. Sutherland are correct, and, as they have never been paid, about the amounts claimed are due to him.

Mr. Barnet further states that he considers the amount that should be paid to Mr. Sutherland is £3,382 2s.

As the Government do not appear to have made any admission of being indebted, since the letter of October, 1856, mentioned in Mr. Chapman's report, the Statute of Limitations will, if pleaded, be a complete defence to any action that may now be brought, and is the only defence the Government seem, by these papers, to have to Mr. Sutherland's claim. If it is not pleaded, his own evidence as to the value (unless it can be shewn that the prices charged are unreasonable) and quantity of the work done by him, supported as it will be by that of Messrs. Chapman, Sharkey, and Kemp, as to the quantities, and possibly as to value—for upon this latter head nothing is said in their reports—and by Mr. Barnet, as to the calculations made upon the measurements, will be sufficient to obtain a verdict for the amount Mr. Barnet states appears to be due.

The question as to whether the Government should plead the Statute as a bar to this claim is not for me to determine.

The Attorney General, to whom I have mentioned this matter, has, I find, a very strong impression that this claim is not well founded; it will be advisable, therefore, that the Honorable the Secretary for Works should confer with him before any communication is sent to Mr. Sutherland.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

26 June, 1866.

Crown Solicitor's Office,
Sydney, June 27th, 1866.

I do not think that the Government can properly either pay Mr. Sutherland's claim or place it on the Estimates, under the very peculiar circumstances under which the claim is made. The work in respect of which this large payment is demanded was done most of it in 1853, and none of it later than 1855, and no sufficient reason has been given by Mr. Sutherland for not asking for payment in the ordinary course many years ago, when the work could have been measured and the charges accurately checked. I do not go the length of saying, as Mr. Williams suggests, that Mr. Sutherland's claim is not well-founded, but I am strongly of opinion it ought not to be paid until Mr. Sutherland has established it in a Court of Justice.

No technical difficulty ought to be placed in Mr. Sutherland's way, but on the contrary, every facility should be afforded him to prove his case. I think that Mr. Sutherland ought to be told that it will be necessary for him to obtain a verdict in the Supreme Court before his demand can be paid, that leave to sue will be at once given to him, and that the Statute of Limitations will not be pleaded.

JAMES MARTIN, A.G.

17 July, 1866.

Inform Mr. Sutherland that his claim having been fully considered by the Cabinet, they are of opinion that he should adopt the course suggested by the Minute on the other side—that Minute being the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown.—JAMES BYRNES.
17/7/66.

Mr. Sutherland informed accordingly.—18/7/66.

No. 13.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS to JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esq., M.P.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 18 July, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to my letter of the 27th September last, acknowledging the receipt of your communication respecting a settlement of a long outstanding claim, amounting to £3,514, for works performed by you at the Immigration Barracks, Post Office, &c.,—I am now directed by the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works to inform you that your claim

claim having been fully considered by the Government, they are of opinion that it should not be recognized until you have established it in a Court of Justice.

2. I am to add, that leave to sue in the Supreme Court for the recovery of this amount will at once be given, on your presenting the Petition provided for in the Act 24 Victoria, No. 27; and I am further to state that every facility will be afforded you on the part of the Government to prove your case, and that it is not intended to plead the Statute of Limitations, or to advance any difficulties of a technical nature.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

A copy of the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown is transmitted herewith.—J.R.

No. 14.

THE CROWN SOLICITOR to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Crown Solicitor's Office,
Sydney, 8 August, 1866.

Sutherland v. The Queen.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that I have been served with a copy of the Petition of Right herein, and that I shall be glad to receive from you, at your earliest convenience, instructions as to the defence it is intended to set up, accompanied by all papers connected with or relating to the claim of Mr. Sutherland.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

Submitted, 10/8/66.—JOHN RAE.

Papers to be forwarded to Crown Solicitor, requesting him to carry out the Attorney General's opinion.—JAMES BYRNES.—10/8/66.

Crown Solicitor.—B.C.—10/8/66. *Urgent.*—JOHN RAE.

No. 15.

THE CROWN SOLICITOR to THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT.

Crown Solicitor's Office,
Sydney, 11 August, 1866.

The Queen *ats.* Sutherland.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward to you herewith copy Petition of Right herein, and shall feel obliged by your at once informing me whether the whole of the items contained in the particulars are for extra works, that is, works *not* included in any contract; and, if any of them are included in any contract, by your stating which, and whether they have been paid for or not.

You will observe, credit is given for £100, "on account of Tide-waiter's Office." Will you please inform me whether any other sum has been paid on account of or for the works charged for in the particulars—and if so, what, and in respect of what work?

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

The only charge included in a contract is that of £154, for Tide-waiter's Box, Circular Quay; of this, £100 has been paid on account, leaving £54 unpaid. All the other charges are for works extra to contracts. The only other payment, besides that above mentioned, is £100 on account of the extra work at General Post Office.—J.B.—13 August, 1866.

No. 16.

PETITION OF RIGHT.

In the Supreme Court
of New South Wales,
at Common Law. }

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Sydney (to wit)—

The humble Petition of John Sutherland, of Abercrombie-street, in the City of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, gentleman, by his Attorney, Richard Driver, of number one hundred and seventy-six, Pitt-street, in the City of Sydney, aforesaid,—

SHEWETH :—

That the Government of the Colony of New South Wales, acting on behalf of Your Majesty, are indebted to your Suppliant in the sum of three thousand six hundred and twenty-eight pounds nine shillings and five pence, for work done and materials provided by your Suppliant, at the request of the said Government, acting on behalf of your Majesty ; and also for money paid by your Suppliant for the use of the said Government, acting on behalf of Your Majesty ; and also for money found to be due from the said Government, acting on behalf of Your Majesty, to your Suppliant, on accounts stated between the said Government, acting as aforesaid, and your Suppliant.

And your Suppliant submits the following as a statement and particular of his claim, giving credit to the said Government, acting on behalf of Your Majesty, for all such sums as have been received by your Suppliant in respect of the causes of action hereinbefore stated :—

For extra work performed at General Post Office, and measured by Messrs. Kemp and Sharkey—

(For account, see enclosure marked No. 2 in Schedule.)

For various works performed at the Immigration Barracks—

(For account, see enclosure marked No. 3 in Schedule.)

For balance of account, Tide-waiter's Box, Circular Quay—

(For account, see enclosure marked No. 4 in Schedule.)

And your Suppliant claims, in respect of the causes of action hereinbefore stated, the said sum of three thousand six hundred and twenty-eight pounds nine shillings and five pence, together with interest upon the said sum, from the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

Your Suppliant therefore humbly prays that this your Suppliant's Petition, and the several causes of action therein contained, may be referred to the Supreme Court of the Colony of New South Wales for trial by Jury, in the same manner and subject to the law practice and course of procedure, both as respects such trial and any further proceedings which after such trial may become necessary, as prevail in similar cases upon trial between subject and subject. And your suppliant will ever pray.

Dated this thirty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

RD. DRIVER,

Attorney for the Suppliant,

176, Pitt-street, Sydney.

4 August, /66.

In the name and on the behalf of Her Majesty, I grant my Fiat that right may be done.

JOHN YOUNG,

Governor.

Government House,
Sydney, 4 August, 1866.

No. 17.

THE CROWN SOLICITOR to THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

In the Supreme Court.

The Queen *ats.* Sutherland.

Mr. Sutherland has presented a Petition of Right, for the purpose of enforcing his claim against the Crown, and a copy thereof has been duly served upon the Crown Solicitor.

The Crown Solicitor, having regard to the opinion of Mr. Attorney General, of date 17th July, 1866, which will be found with the papers left herewith, presumes that the Statute of Limitations is not to be pleaded ; and if not, that a plea of never indebted will suffice.

Will Mr. Attorney General please advise ?

Statute of Limitations not to be pleaded.—J.M., Atty.-Genl.—10th Aug., 1866.

No. 18.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S PLEA.

In the Supreme Court of } No. 1,375. 1866.
New South Wales.

The 16th day of August, A.D. 1866.

The Queen *ats.* Sutherland.

THE Honorable James Martin, the Attorney General of and for Her Majesty the Queen, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, for and on behalf of Her said Majesty, says that the said Government are not indebted as in the petition alleged; and for a further plea as to the said petition, the said Attorney General says that, as to £100 parcels of the money claimed, the said Government of New South Wales, before the presentation of such petition, satisfied and discharged the suppliant's claim by payment.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

No. 19.

PARTICULARS OF A PAYMENT OF £100.

In the Supreme Court of } No. 1,375. 1866.
New South Wales.

Between John Sutherland, *Suppliant*, and Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen,
Defendant.

THE following are the particulars of the defendant's payment made on account of the Suppliant's claim herein:—

1865.

May 26. To cash, on account of extra works performed at General
Post Office £100 0 0

Dated this 16th day of August, 1866.

For, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

No. 20.

PLAINTIFF'S JOINDER.

In the Supreme Court of } No. 1,375.
New South Wales.

The seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Sutherland *v.* The Queen.

THE Suppliant joins issue upon the first and second Pleas, respectively pleaded in this suit, for and on behalf of Her said Majesty the Queen, by Her said Majesty's said Attorney General.

RICHARD DRIVER,
Attorney for the Suppliant.

No. 21.

THE CROWN SOLICITOR to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Crown Solicitor's Office,
Sydney, 30 August, 1866.

The Queen *ats.* Sutherland.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that this cause has this day been tried, and a verdict found for the plaintiff for the sum of £3,401.

I return to you herewith the original papers in the matter, which I received from your department, as I have no further necessity to use them.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

Submitted.—J.R.—3/9/66.

Resubmit, with bill of costs when received, through Crown Solicitor.—J.B.—4/9/66.

THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS,
TRANSMITTING COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE, &c.—MR. J. SUTHERLAND.

Department of Public Works,
Colonial Architect's Office,
Sydney, 14 September, 1866.

SIR,

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 11th instant, I do myself the honor to transmit herewith, copies of the only original documents to be found in this office relating to Mr. John Sutherland's claim on the Government for work performed in 1853, 4, and 5.

I have, &c.,
JAMES BARNET,
Col. Architect.

No. 22.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 17 December, 1862.

SIR,

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General to inform you that the tender of Mr. John Sutherland has been accepted for painting and colouring at the Immigration Barracks, and that he has been referred to you for further information, and to the Civil Crown Solicitor for the purpose of entering into the necessary bond for the due performance of his contract.

I have, &c.,
(For the Colonial Secretary,)
W. ELYARD, JUN.

No. 23.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 17 January, 1863.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to transmit to you herewith, duly executed, the bond of Mr. John Sutherland, for the due performance of his contract for painting and colouring at the Immigration Barracks, and to request that you will acknowledge its receipt.

I have, &c.,
(For the Colonial Secretary,)
W. ELYARD, JUN.

No. 24.

BOND.

KNOW all men by these presents, That we, John Sutherland, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, builder, Dennis Coghlan, of Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, plasterer, and Robert Quinton, of Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, painter, are held and firmly bound unto Our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, in the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to our said Lady the Queen, Her Heirs or Successors, to which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, and each and every of us, jointly and severally, for and in the whole, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, dated the twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

WHEREAS the above-bounden John Sutherland made the tender hereunto annexed, under the terms and conditions of a notice, dated the eighteenth day of November now last past, and published in the *New South Wales Government Gazette* of the third of December (of which notice a copy is also hereunder written), and at the prices and under the stipulations in the said tender mentioned or referred to, to provide the materials for, and perform the various works at, the Immigrants' Barracks, Hyde Park, according to the plan and specification hereto annexed marked A, and to complete the same in a workmanlike manner, according to the plan and specification, within three calendar months from the date of acceptance, for the sum of two hundred and fifty-four pounds, and the work and material

to

to be subject to the approval of the Colonial Architect, or such other person as His Excellency may appoint for that purpose: And whereas the above-bounden Dennis Coghlan and Robert Quinton have severally agreed to become and be bound to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, for the due performance and fulfilment of the said tender within the time mentioned in that behalf, according to the terms and conditions of the said notice: And whereas the said tender has been duly accepted by His Excellency the Governor General of the said Colony, on condition that this bond should be entered into by them, the said John Sutherland, Dennis Coghlan, and Robert Quinton: Now, the conditions of the above-written bond and obligation is such, that if the said John Sutherland shall and do well and truly perform and fulfil the said tender, and the contract arising out of such tender and the acceptance thereof as aforesaid, and all and every the terms, conditions, and stipulations thereof, within the time hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, then this obligation to be void and of none effect, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said
John Sutherland, Dennis Coghlan,
and Robert Quinton, in the pre-
sence of,—

JOHN SUTHERLAND. (L.S.)
DENNIS COGHLAN. (L.S.)
ROBERT QUINTON. (L.S.)

J. J. LEE.

[Documents enclosed in No. 24.]

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 13 November, 1852.

TO PAINTERS AND OTHERS.—PAINTING AND COLOURING AT THE IMMIGRANTS' BARRACKS.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of Monday, the 6th December next, from persons willing to contract for the performance of certain painting and colouring required at the Immigrants' Barracks, Hyde Park, Sydney.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Painting, &c., Immigrants' Barracks."

Specification and form of Tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Hyde Park.

Tenders must state the time within which it is proposed to complete the work, and at the foot of every Tender there must be a memorandum signed by the party tendering, and two responsible persons as sureties, agreeing to be responsible for the due performance of the Contract in the event of the Tender being accepted, and undertaking, in that event, that they will severally execute and deliver, at the Office of the Civil Crown Solicitor in Sydney, within seven days from the usual notification of acceptance, a Bond to Her Majesty in the penal sum of £150 for securing such performance, otherwise such Tender will not be taken into consideration.

The party tendering, or an agent authorized in writing to act for him, is requested to attend at this Office, at the time appointed for receiving the Tenders, to afford such explanation or information as may be required.

By His Excellency's Command,
E. DEAS THOMSON.

Witness to all the signatures,—
J. J. LEE.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.
DENNIS COGHLAN.
ROBERT QUINTON.

SCHEDULE of Tenders for the performance of Painting and Colouring, at the Immigration Barracks, Hyde Park, Sydney, received in pursuance of public notice, dated 18th November, 1852, inserted in the *New South Wales Government Gazette* of 23rd, 26th, and 30th November, and 3rd December, 1852. Opened in presence of the undersigned, on 6th December, 1852.

No.	Dates of Tenders.	Names of Parties tendering.	Particulars of Tenders.	Prices demanded.	Sureties proposed.
1	6 Dec.	John Sutherland.	To provide the materials and perform the various works required at the Immigrants' Barracks, Hyde Park, according to Plan and Specification, to complete in 3 months, for.....	254 0 0	{ Mr. D. Coghlan, Campbell-street—Mr. R. Quinton, Pitt-street.
2	6 "	Sutton & Simmons	Ditto, ditto, to complete in 10 weeks, for	260 0 0	{ Mr. G. Andrews, Redfern—Mr. R. Quinton, Castlereagh-st.

OPINION:—

The Tender of Mr. John Sutherland being the lowest, and in the opinion of the Colonial Architect not unreasonable, is recommended for acceptance.

Approved—
CHAS. A. FITZ ROY.
17 Decr., 1852.

E. DEAS THOMSON.
F. L. MEREWETHER.
EDMUND T. BLACKET,
Colonial Architect.

L.S.—Audit Office.—Decr. 8.

To

No. 1, 6th December, 1852.—In all two Tenders.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

Sir,

In pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide the materials and perform the various works required at the Immigrants' Barracks, Hyde Park, Sydney, agreeably to the plan and specification, for the sum of two hundred and fifty-four pounds sterling, and to complete the same within three calendar months from the date of the acceptance of this tender.

The undermentioned persons are proposed as sureties for the due performance of the contract :—

Mr. Dennis Coghlan, plasterer, Campbell-street.

Mr. Robert Quinton, painter, Pitt-street.

Dated this December 6th, 1852.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, Builder,
Abercrombie-street, Sydney.

Memorandum :—

Should the foregoing tender be accepted, we, the undersigned, do hereby agree to be responsible for the due performance of the contract; and we hereby undertake that we will, within days from the date of the notification of the acceptance of the said tender, jointly and severally execute and deliver at the office of the Civil Crown Solicitor in Sydney, a bond to Her Majesty, in the penal sum of one hundred and fifty pounds for securing such performance.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.
DENNIS COGHLAN.
ROBERT QUINTON.

Witness,—DENNIS TEARNEY, Licensed Victualler, Pitt-street.

I or we.

State amount in full.

State period in words.

Name in full, and profession of each surety, with abode.
Insert date.

Signature of party tendering here, with address.

Amount in words.

Signatures of party tendering, and proposed sureties.

Signature and address of witness.

• Appendix A.

SPECIFICATION of Work to be done in repairing the Immigration Barracks, Hyde Park, and erecting a Washing-shed as per Plan.*

Repair all brick-work and door and window jambs, and heads, and fix frames securely; point up all over.

Scrape off old lime from ceiling-boards and jamb-linings, and limewhite two coats all the inside of the building, including walls, ceilings, and inside of roof, except jamb-linings, and such places as are specified for otherwise.

Waiting-room left hand side of entrance, Mrs. Capps' room, and room off kitchen, clean and colour walls same as before, and limewhite ceilings; stop the plastering where required.

Gate-keeper's lodge, dome building south-east corner of yard, stop, clean, and colour walls, and limewhite ceilings.

Take out old fireplace in gate-keeper's lodge, and furnish and fix half register grate.

Privies—clean, stop, and limewhite privies inside.

Painting.

Scrape, wash, and colour all internal and external wood-work painted before of main building, out-offices and gates; also, jamb-linings of doors and windows throughout, and wooden squares of windows; all three coats best oil paint throughout—drab colour.

The floors, and woodwork generally, to be washed and left clean on the completion of the work.

Washing-shed.

Shed to be erected over pavement, commencing on the east side of water-tank and carried to end of pavement :—

Length	..	..	..	40 feet.
Breadth	..	..	..	12 "
Height..	..	..	..	6 " 6 ins. to eaves.

Post 6 inches square, let 3 feet in ground; roof to be hipped all round, and covered with best oak shingles on battens; wall-plate, 6 x 4; rafters and tie-beams, 4 x 2½; rafters 18 inches apart from centre to centre; the whole length of the back to be covered in with studwork and weatherboarded; studwork 4 x 2½, 18 inches apart from centres, on 6 x 4 sill.

Two posts, 6 inches square, to be erected at west end of shed, 12 feet out of ground, to carry its present bell, which is to be properly fixed thereon.

Present fences to be removed the length of the shed, and the remainder of the fences to be properly repaired, and palings put close and secured.

Present water-tank to be cleaned out and filled up with good gravel well rammed down, and the pavement all round to be properly repaired and left good.

Boiler to be furnished and fixed at east end with flue-grate and door complete; boiler to be of strong copper, 30 inches diameter and 30 inches deep, properly made, with copper lid; top of brick-work to be covered with 6 lb. sheet lead.

Shaft to be secured with gutter and flashings complete.

The contractor to find all labour and materials of the best description, and to complete the work in months to the satisfaction of the Colonial Architect.

Should any extra work be done, it shall not set aside the contract in anywise, but it shall be valued by the Colonial Architect without reference to any other person whatsoever.

Tenders to be sent in on printed forms to be obtained at the office of the Colonial Architect.

Col. Archt's Office,
1st Novr., 1852.

Witness to all the signatures—
J. J. LEE.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.
DENNIS COGHLAN.
ROBERT QUINTON.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

Sir,

In pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide the materials and perform the various works required agreeably to the plan and specification, for the sum of and to complete the same within from the date of the acceptance of this tender.

The undermentioned persons are proposed as sureties for the due performance of the contract :—

Mr.

Mr.

Dated this of 186 .

Memorandum :—

I or we.

State amount in full.

State period in words.

Name in full, and profession of each surety, with abode.
Insert date.

Signature of party tendering here, with address.

Memorandum:—

Should the foregoing tender be accepted, we, the undersigned, do hereby agree to be responsible for the due performance of the contract; and we hereby undertake that we will, within days from the date of the notification of the acceptance of the said tender, jointly and severally execute and deliver at the office of the Civil Crown Solicitor in Sydney, a bond to Her Majesty, in the penal sum of for securing such performance.

Amount in words.

Signatures of party tendering, and proposed Sureties.

Signature and address of witness.

Witness—

No. 25.

EXTRACT FROM MEASUREMENT BOOK.

MEASUREMENTS taken by Mr. John Sharkey, Foreman of Works, 26th September, 1854.

Emigration Depot, Hyde Park, Mr. Sutherland.			ft.	in.
Lineal feet. 17-0 x 1-8 x 1-0	8-6 x 6-0	2½-in. framed braced gate, 1-in. deal sheeting, wicket, &c., painted complete	61	0
		Hardwood 4 x 2½ joists for repairs	160	0
		Making good and pointing brickwork		
		Repairing door and window, 1-in. cedar, hinges, lock, and nails ..	12	0
		Repairing skirting, 1-in. cedar	29	0
		Repairing floors, 1-in. hardwood boards	75	0
		Stone channel at pump	28	4
12-0	Dished Stone Basin—			
	Lineal feet 12-in. brick drain		12	0
	Cutting out bricks, and repairing walls—No. 750 bricks ..		750	0
	15 bushels lime		15	0
44. 8-0	2 loads sand		2	0
	Painting weatherboards of sheds, 3 coats		36	4
	New hardwood lintels to doors		190	0
	Repair louvre 1-in. cedar		65	0
21-0 x 10-0 x 10-0	Repair .. lodge door			
	New stone sill			
	.. wood sill			
	New beam fixed to support flooring joists		175	0
82-6 7-0	For repairs, 1-in. cedar		24	0
	Planes take down, and alter and repair floors, hardwood ..		430	0
	Hardwood weatherboard fence framed, capping spiked—			
	9 posts, 10 ft. 6 in. x 5		225	0
3-0 x 7-0	2 plates, 82½ x 4 x 2½		165	0
	60 studs, 7 ft. x 4-3		350	0
	82½ boards, 9-6 x 1		783	9
	Capping, 82½ feet		123	3
145-0 x 2-6	3-in. deal framed, braced gate, 1-in. grooved tongued deal sheeting		1,647	0
	Privy emptied, yard filled and levelled		63	0
	Repairing back door, stops, hinges, &c., 1-in. cedar		22	0
	2 suction pumps			
7-6 x 7-0	1½ lead pipe		39	0
	2 stop-cocks, &c.			
	Scullery floor repaired			
	Lattice in front repaired, 1-in. deal		75	0
55-0 x 3-0 x 9 inches..	Front entrance door taken down, repaired jamb-linings, stops, hinges, &c., 1-in. cedar		24	0
	Repair bell-pulls, &c., fixed 12-in. patent lock			
	3-in. hardwood framed gate, repaired bolts, hooks, &c. ..		46	6
	Brick-work in coal-pit reduced		110	0
13-8 x 13-8	6-in. chiseled pavement		186	9
	Lineal hardwood capping			
	Large flag in passage chiseled, thickened		14	7
	6-in. pavement in yard		294	10
80-0 x 0-9 x 0-3	Channel course		14	6
	{ 34(2) plates		68	0
	{ 24(9) ft. studs		196	0
	{ 34(9) ft. wr. boards		306	0
5-10 x 2-6 x 0-6	{ of roofing, hardwood.. {		100	0
	{ Rafters		100	0
	Chimney shaft, brick-work reduced		770	0
	Cooking house boiler taken down, and re-set in mortar in weather-board building		33	4
30-6 x 9-8	Masonry—			
	Dished channel course taken up and re-set and re-laid ..		110	6
	Masonry in cesspit, paved bottom—3 perches 2 ft. 6 in. ..		56	0
	Excavating pit, 15½ yards		16	0
9-8 x 1-6 x 1-0	Chiseled pavement from wash-house to privies		429	0
	Masonry in ash-pit, 3 perches 15 ft. 6 in.		285	0
	Brick-work in ditto reduced		60	0
	Hardwood capping, run. feet		36	0
13-0 x 13-0 x 3-0	5 x 3 hardwood framed curbs for gratings		34	0
	Lineal feet 18 x 12 drain, cleaned and repaired			
	2-5-0 x 2-6			
	10-0 x 0-12-0-11			

No. 25—continued.

56-6 x 7-0	Hardwood framed fence—			
	Posts, 6, 10 ft., 6 x 6	150	0	
	Plates, 2, 56½ ft., 4 x 2½	113	0	1,647 0
	Studs, 32, 7 ft., 4 x 2½	238	0	770 0
	Wr. boards, 16, 56½ ft., 9 x 6	536	9	1,108 5
	Capping, 56½ ft., 6 x 2½	70	8	
				3,525 5
88-0	Brick and stone 18 x 14-in. drain from washhouse to sewer			
88-0 x 4-0 x 3-6	Excavation for ditto	@ 2/6		1,162 0
				43½ yds.
	Cleaning and repairing wash-house in yard.. ..			
	Painted 20 washing tubs, 22 basin stands			
	Repairing windows generally, 1-in. cedar			128 0
	47 squares glass repaired			
2/22-0 x 1-5	Lining central door with 1-in. cedar, 2 sides			62 4
2/20-0	Run, 6-in. architraves on sides			40 0
	Repair floor and stairs with 1-in. cedar			18 0
	Repair floor in matron's rooms and wards, with hardwood boards and zinc			
7-4 x 3-0	2-in. cedar 4 panel door, lock, hinges, &c., complete			22 0
10-0 x 5-0	Venetian doorways, 4 x 4 transom frame, hardwood			105 0
	1-in. cedar			195 0
	7-in. patent lock, hinges, &c., painting and glazing			
	Repair passage floors			
	New stone sill			
15-6	Apron flashings			
60-0 x 2-0 120-0 x 1-3	Repaired wood and lead work of the end gables, &c., fixed			567 lbs.
120-0 x 1-3	Superficial 1-in. cedar			150 0
	Repairs windows, arches, in brickwork			
2/72 x 1-0	Corridor, imitation skirting, 3 oils			144 0
181-0 x 1-0	Dining-room, imitation skirting, 3 oils			181 0
214-8 x 1-0	Sleeping ward, imitation skirting, 3 oils			214 8
14-0 x 3-4	Door jambs, linings bolted to walls, 8 bolts, &c.			46 8
14-0 x 3-4	Ditto painted, 3 oils			46 8
	2 10-in. barrel bolts, 3 Carpenter's locks, sashes repaired.. ..			
144-0 x 1-0	Corridor, imitation skirting, 3 oils			144 0
214-6 x 1-0	No. 4 sleeping ward, imitation skirting, 3 oils			214 6
	Doors repaired, windows ditto, floor ditto, 1 Carpenter's lock			
49-0 x 1-0	Corridor, imitation skirting, 3 oils			49 0
	3 Carpenter's locks			
122-6 x 1-0	Kitchen, imitation skirting, 3 oils			122 6
	Repaired wooden ceiling, doors, and windows			
	1 Carpenter's 7-in. lock			
	Sub-matron's room, repairing floor, doors, and windows			
50-0 x 1	Washing-room, imitation skirting, 3 oils			50 0
	1 Carpenter's lock			
222-0 x 1-0	Corridor, imitation skirting, 3 oils			222 0
	9 10-in. barrel bolts			
	4 Carpenter's locks			
126-6 x 1-0	2nd dormitory, imitation skirting, 3 oils			126 6
	Repairing window sashes, steps, and stops			
	Repaired front window.. ..			
	8 window blinds.. ..			
	8 7-in. barrel bolts			
	2 pair hinges			
	1-in. cedar			19 0
	Repaired door, and boarding of clock-case with 1-in. deal			85 0
236-0 x 1-0	Imitation skirting, 3 oils			236 0
	Repairs to lobby floors and stairs			
120-0	1-in. cedar			128 0
	Repairs to matron's room, door, and windows			
164-0 x 1-0	Imitation skirting, 3 oils			164 0
	Front gate entrance, 1 draw back lock and 4 keys.. ..			
11-3 x 5-3	Hall ceiling whitewashed			58 9
32-6 x 14-3	Ditto walls painted, 3 oils			471 3
2/16-0 x 1-6	Ditto door jambs, 3 oils			48 2
26-0 x 1-10	Ditto door, 3 oils			47 8
2/10-0 x 4-6	Front door, 3 oils			90 0
				9)657 1
				73 yds.
				144 0
				181 0
				214 8
				144 0
				214 6
				49 0
				122 6
				50 0
				222 0
				126 6
				236 0
				164 0
				1,868 2
				207½ yds.

No. 26.

EXTRACT FROM MEASUREMENT BOOK.

MEASUREMENTS taken by Mr. John Sharkey and Mr. W. E. Kemp, Foremen of Works,
16th October, 1855.

No.	Dimensions.	Result.	Description.
SUTHERLAND'S EXTRAS—ADDITIONS TO GENERAL POST OFFICE. <i>Extras of Contract.</i>			
		190.3	
2	60.5 x 1.6 x 0.6	3 yds. 9 ft.	Excavation for dwarf wall.
2	60.3 x 1.1½ x 0.3	30.2	Brick footing course.
2	60.3 x 2.0 x 0.9	160.4	Ditto in dwarf walls.
		190.0	Reduced.
2	60.3 x 0.6 x 0.3	180.9	Hardwood wall plates.
	60.3 x 11.5	687.10	Hardwood framed stud partition, 4 x 2½ scantling.
2	60.3 & 11.5	1,375.8	¾-inch deal wrot. planed, tongued, boarding.
		237.10	
		1,137.10	
12 2	2.9 x 2.0	132.0	Deduct from ¾-inch deal wrot. planed, tongued, boarding for window openings.
2	7.9 x 3.5	105.10	Ditto for doorways.
		237.10	
12	2.9 x 2.0	66.0	1½-inch ovolo sashes.
2 12	9.6 x 0.2 x 0.0½	228.0	2 x ¼-inch beading.
2 12	8-11	214.0	5-inch single face architraves.
12	5.9 x 0.2 x 0.1½	Run. 69.0	Rounded window board.
24	.....	No. 24	Mitred ends.
12	2.0 x 0.2½ x 0.0½	Run. 24.0	Rebated slips.
12	2.0 x 0.1½ x 0.0½	Run. 24.0	Moulded top grooved.
12	11½ x 1.2½	13.11	Clamped sides
12	.....	.....	¾-inch brass barrel bolts.
24	14 x 10	23.4	Newcastle crown glass.
12	14 x 10	11.8	¾-inch cedar squares, fixed in sashes.
	7.9 x 3.5	26.6	2-inch cedar framed, ¾-inch battened door.
1	7-inch	.....	Carpenter's lock
1	10-inch	.....	Brass barrel bolt.
3	¾-inch	.....	Brass butt hinges.
	19.0 x 0.6 x 0.1½	Run. 19.0	Jamb linings.
2	19.10	Run. 39.8	5-inch single faced architraves.
		1,375.8	Painting, 3 oils.
2	60.3 x 11.5	1,522 yds. 7 ft. 8 in.	
	20.0 x 11.5	228.4	4-inch x 2-inch framed stud partition.
2	20.0 x 11.5	456.8	¾-inch deal wrot., grooved, tongued, beaded boarding.
2	20.0 x 11.5	456.8	3-coat painting partition
		50 yds. 6 ft. 8 in.	
3	6.9 x 4.8	94.6 94.6	2-inch skylight sashes, crown glass.
3	15.0 x 1.0	45.0	5 lb. lead flashing
3	11.4 x 1.3	42.6	6 lb. aprons and gutters.
		87.6=525 lbs.	
3	22.10	Run. 68.6	1½ x 1 fillets on sashes.
3	5.6 x 0.6	3.3 x 8.3	Gutter boarding and aprons.
3	23.6 x 0.9	52.10	1½ wrot. beaded curb.
	25.6 x 3.0	76.6	4 x 2½ studs.
	25.6 x 3.0	76.6	¾-inch wrot., tongued, beaded skirting.
	21.0	21.0	¾-inch ditto, butting and trimming.
4	8.6 x 1.6 x 0.9	34.0	Verandah dwarf brick wall reduced.
	31.0 x 1.0 x 0.9	20.8	Ditto reduced.
		54.8	
	30.10 x 9.2	282.8	6-inch x 3-inch hardwood, & 1-inch flooring boards.
4	9.2 x 0.6 x 0.3	55.0	Wall-plates laid, &c.
7	10.6 x 0.4 x 0.4	Run. 73.6	Wrot. stop chamfered posts.
	31.6 x 0.4 x 0.4	Run. 31.6	Wrot. plates, beaded on two edges.
	31.0 x 9.6	294.6	6-inch x 3-inch ceiling joists.
	30.10 x 8.9	269.9	¾-inch wrot. ploughed, tongued, beaded ceiling boards.
2	8 9	Run. 17.6	¾-inch beads.
	.....	.....	30 ft. trimming fanlight over door, labl., &c.
	9.2 x 1.9	16.0	4 inch x 2½-inch studding.
	9.2 x 1.9	16.0	¾-inch wrot. tongued, beaded boarding.
	9.3 x 0.3½ x 0.1	Run. 9.3	Capping.
	9.0 x 0.3 x 0.1	Run. 9.0	Beads on fascia.
	9.0 x 0.1½	Run. 9.0	OG moulding.
	30.10 x 9.6	292.11	Slating roof of verandah.
	32.4 x 1.0	32.4	5 lb. lead flashing.
	9.0 x 1.6	13.0	5 lb. do.
	1.0 x 1.0	1.0	5 lbs. do.
		46.10=	
3	.....	.....	230½ lbs.
			Cutting eaves and making good to old roof, labour and materials, 40s.

No. 26—continued.

No.	Dimensions.	Result.	Description.
3	13·6 52 10 76 6 808 0	40·6=26½ lbs. 437·4	½-inch iron bars. Painting skylights, 3 oils.
		48½ yds.	
2	28·0 x 5·6	308·0	Studding & ¾-inch planed, tongued, beaded boards.
2	28·0	Run. 56·0	¾-inch beads.
	30·6 x 0·6 x 0·3	Run. 30·6	Door frames, wrot. rebated, beaded, with transoms.
	7·10 x 3·3	25·6	2-inch framed, ¾-inch sheeted door.
1 pair			3-inch rising butts.
1	.....	.....	7-inch iron plated lock.
	3·3 x 3·0	9·9	1½-inch fanlight, hung on axles.
4 yards			Patent sash cord.
2	.....	.....	Brass hooks.
2	26·10	Run. 53·8	5-inch single faced architraves.
	9·6 x 0·1 x 0·0½	Run. 9·6	Beaded stop.
	3·3	Run. 3·3	OG transom moulding.
	4·10 x 0·7 x 0·1½	Run. 4·0	Rounded door-step.
	3·3 x 0·2½ x 0·2	Run. 3·3	Weatherboard.
	5·6 x 3·0	16·6	Cased frame and sash.
	30·0 x 0 x 4·0 x 1·6	180·0	Excavated back passage, filling, carting, &c., at 10s. pr. yard.
		20 yds.	
5	4·0	Run. 20·0	Old flag taken up, repaired, and re-set.
4	17·9 x 7·9	550·3	Privies twice limewhited.
	23·0 x 10·0	230·0	Ditto external walls.
3	9·4 x 6·6	182·0	Ditto walls.
		962·3	
		106½ yds.	
2	16·4 x 9·7	313·0	Ceiling whitewashed in keeper's house.
2	51·10 x 10·0	1036·8	Walls of ditto ditto.
			Deduct doors.
5	2·10 x 6·2	87·4	Ditto doors.
3	4·10 x 3·0	43·6	Ditto windows.
		130·10	
	20·0 x 13·8	273·4	Ceiling whited.
	70·0 x 10·0 dedt.	700·0	Walls ditto.
		2323·0	
		131·10	
		2191·2=241½ yds.	
	6·8 x 3·2	21·1	Deduct doors.
	2·9 x 2·9	7·6	2 doors.
2	2·9 x 0·11	5·0	Door extra 1½-inch raised panels.
2	2·9	Run. 5·6	Jamb linings beaded.
1	.....	.....	2½ x 1 moulding.
1	.....	.....	7-inch patent lock.
	2·9 x 2·0	5·6	3½-inch butts.
4	2·9 x 2·0	22·0	Door rebated, jamb lining.
	22·0 x 1·0	40·4	2½ yds. 2 sides painted.
			Brick edge surface drain.
	18·0 x 1·4	18·0	Making good yard steps, 30s.
	41·0 x 1·4	Run. 40·0	Brick flat surface drain.
	19·0 x 4·3	Sup. 62·0	Do. do.
2	12·0 x 1·4	Run. 24·0	Do. do. brick flat.
1	4·1 x 6·0	.....	Brick flat footway.
	54·0 x 21·0	1134·0	Cesspit trapped, 6 ft. deep.
	76·6 x 3·3	Run. 280·6	Filling and yard good, 30s.
2	76·6 x 3·0	459·0	Wrot. area fence, hd. wd. posts and rails, deal battens.
			Three coats painting.
		51 yds.	
2	14·0 x 0·4 x 0·4	Run. 28·0	Hardwood sill and top plates.
3	7·0 x 0·4 x 0·4	Run. 21·0	Wrot. chamfered posts.
2	6·9 x 2·0 x 8·9	17·6 17·6	4 x 2 stud partition ¾-in. wrot. tongue beaded sheeting.
	14·0 x 3·3	45·6	Stud partition.
	14·0 x 3·3	.....	¾-inch planed, tongued, beaded, sheeting.
	14·0 x 10·6	147·0	Galvanized iron roof, battens, rafters, &c., coml etc.
	14·0 x 1·0	14·0	Painting three coats.
3	7·0 x 1·4	28·0	Do. posts.
	8·9 x 2·6	21·10	Ends of shed.
		63·0	
		7 yds.	
	14·0 x 0·4	14·0	4 x 1-inch fascia, wrot. and beaded.
	37·0	.....	Eaves gutters.
	138·10	Run.	OG eaves gutters fixed.
8	.....	.....	Stopped ends.
	44·0 run.	.....	3½ inch stack pipe.
3	.....	.....	Heads and shoes.
3	2·6	.....	37 lbs. lead bends.
12	.....	.....	lbs. sheet iron.

No. 26—continued.

No.	Dimensions.	Result.	Description.
2	96·0 run.	.....	OG gutters fixed.
20	.....	.....	Angles.
2	9·4 x 4·3	79·4	Stack pipe.
350	5½ x 5½	73·6	Private delivery, 2-inch sashes rounded, rebated, and ploughed.
9	9	.....	Plate glass, squares frosted and figures.
2/90	180	.....	1-inch figures.
3/249	747	No. 936	2-inch ditto.
3	4·3 x 0·8 x 0·1	Run. 12·9	3-inch ditto.
	21·0 x 0·11	19·3	1-inch cedar filleted, rounded caps and moulded bases.
	22·0 x 0·3 x 0·1½	Run. 22·0	1-inch ditto, entablature
3	4·8 x 1·1	{ 15·2	Quirked OG moulded capping.
	21·8 x 0·11	{ 19·8	Marbled pilasters.
		34·10	Ditto entablature.
		3 yds. 7 ft. 10 in.	
2	9·4 x 9·3	79·4=8 yds. 7 ft. 4 in.	Varnish ditto.
2	11·3	22·6	1½-inch round iron guard bars, 75 lbs.
2	4·4	8·8	¾-inch " " 13 lbs.
2	0·9	1·6	¾-inch " " 13 lbs.
19	letters	.....	4½ gold letters.
1	stop	.....	Shaded in windows.
	.....	.....	Sheeting in front, allowed in lieu of labour, cutting, and making good.
	20·9 x 0·3 x 0·1½	Run. 20·9	Rounded sill, mitred returns at each end.
34	4·6 x 1·3½ x 0·½	{ 197·8	¾-inch cedar partition, in compartments of shelves.
28	9·3 x 1·4½ x 0·½	{ 203·6	
		401·2	¾-inch shelves.
8	4·6 x 1·3½	46·6	1-inch cedar carcass.
2	20·0 x 1·4½ x 0·1½	56·0	1½ inch top and bottom dovetailed for footings.
	20·0 x 0·5½	Run.	Cornice.
	4·6 x 1·4 x 0·½	66·0	¾-inch cedar filleted pilaster.
	4·6 x 1·4	{ 6·0	Varnish.
	8·4 x 1·4½	{ 11·5	Round openings.
	20·0 x 0·5½	{ 9·2	Varnished 3 yards.
		26·7	
2	3·9 x 0·10½	6·7	1-inch shelves and ends.
4	.....	.....	4-inch brass barrel bolts.
4	.....	.....	Wrot. iron brackets.
2	.....	.....	2½-inch brass butts.
2	0·11 x 0·8 x 0·4½	1·3=6·4	Window drawers, &c.
2/2	0·11 x 0·2 x 0·1½	3·8	Rebated drawer bearers.
2	.....	.....	Drawer locks.
	20·0 x 4·5	88·4	1½-inch deal steps and risers.
11	5·0	55·0	4 x 2½ hardwood scantling to windows.
11	5·0	55·0	Slips and stops.
4	5·9 x 1·0	23·0	1-inch shelves, cedar, wrought and faced.
8	1·2 x 0·10	7·9	Wrot. OG brackets, 1-inch cedar.
4	1·0 x 1·0 x 4·0	{ 5·4	¾-inch cedar drawer bottom.
		{ 4·0	
		9·4	
8	1·0 x 0·2 x 0·1½	8·0	Runners.
8	1·0 x 0·2 x 0·½	8·0	Rebated ditto.
4	.....	.....	2-inch brass butts.
2	35·7 x 7·0 x 0·½	498·2	¾-inch deal wrot., notched & beaded, back of letter press.
2	12·2 x 7·0 x 0·1½	170·4	1½-inch cedar, framed, moulded front, sqr. back folding door of ditto.
2/6	No. 12.	.....	3-inch brass butts.
4	6-inch.	.....	Brass mortise locks.
4	.....	.....	3½-inch brass barrel bolts.
2	36·0 x 0·4 x 0·1	.....	Cedar torus skirting.
2	49·9 x 5·0	Run. 39·6	Cedar OG moulded cornice.
4/17	27·6 x 1·0 x 0·1	1,870·0	1-inch cedar shelves, grooved for painting, 2 edges beaded.
4	47·0 x 6·9 x 1·0	1,269·0	¾ inch wrot. cedar partition, let into shelves.
4	30·0 x 0·2½ x 0·½	120·0	Moulded OG block cornice.
4	25·10 x 0·4½ x 0·1	103·4	Wrot. cedar torus skirting.
4	30·0 x 7·4	{ 880·0	Varnished front of the compartment.
2	14·4 x 7·6	{ 215·0	Varnished.
4	10·7 x 1·1	{ 45·10	Varnished window.
		1,140·10 =	126 yds. 6 ft. 10 in.
2	35·7 x 7·6	533·9	4 coats painting, 59 yds. 2 ft. 9 in.
2/32	.....	No. 64.	1-inch black letters in windows.
4	3·10 x 1·6	.....	French-polished cedar tables, two drawers, turned legs, locks, &c.
	5·0 x 3·0	.....	French-polished cedar table, cross banded, covered with blue cloth, two drawers, locks and keys, &c.
	2·5 x 2·2 x 0·4	.....	French-polished desk, clamped flap, lock, &c.
	6·0 x 3·9	.....	Cedar tables, turned legs, two drawers, lock, &c.
	3·0 x 2·0 x 2·0	.....	Cedar pigeon-holes, twelve compartments.

No. 26—continued.

No.	Dimensions.	Result.	Description.
2	2.0 x 1.6	.....	Cedar slopes.
	6.0 x }	15.6	4-inch book rack, 17 compartments.
	1.9 x } carcass	23.0	2-inch cedar partition.
	1.0 x }	10.6	1-inch back.
2	1.0 x 0.9	1.6	Cedar cut OG brackets.
40	.....	.....	2-inch black letters.
18	.....	.....	5-inch " "
38	5.6	.....	5-inch " "
18	.....	.....	3-inch " "
24	.....	.....	1-inch " "
12	.....	.....	1 1/2-inch " " white on gate.
126	.....	.....
218			<i>Newspaper Room.</i>
13	14.9 x 1.0	191.9	1-inch cedar shelves, edges double beaded, grooved for divisions.
16	7.3 x 1.0	116.0	1-inch cedar partitions.
2	7.9 x 1.0	15.6	1-inch cedar shelves, grooved and beaded.
	15.3 x 1.0	15.3	1-inch cedar top, wrot. beaded, and for partitions.
8	1.0	8.0	4 x 2 1/2 hardwood bearers.
	26.0	Run. 26.0	4 1/2-inch cedar torus skirting.
10	8.6 x 1.4	113.4	1-inch cedar shelves, double beaded, and grooved for partitions.
3	4.10 x 1.4	19.4	1-inch "
	11.8 x 1.4	15.7	1-inch cedar case carcass double beaded.
10	5.6 x 1.4	73.4	1-inch cedar partitions.
4	1.10 x 1.4	9.9	1-inch ditto.
	16.0 x 0.1 1/2 x 0.1 1/2	Run. 16.0	Cedar chamfered bearers.
	24.8 x 0.5	24.8	Cedar moulded cornice and blocking.
5	1.4	6.8	4 x 2 1/2 hardwood bearers.
13	4.6 x 1.4	73.0	1-inch cedar beaded shelves, grooved for partitions.
5	7.4 x 1.4	43.10	1-inch cedar partitions.
	7.9 x 1.4	10.4	1-inch ends grooved for shelves, double beaded edge.
	4.6	Run. 4.6	5-inch moulded cornice and blocking.
	6.0 x 0.4 1/2	Run. 6.0	1-inch cedar torus skirting.
13	1.4 x 0.1 1/2	17.4	1-inch cedar chamfered bearer.
9	12.6 x 1.4	160.0	1-inch cedar shelves, double beaded edges, grooved, &c.
3	5.10 x 1.4	23.4	1-inch ditto.
	12.6 x 1.4	16.8	1-inch cedar ends, beaded.
14	5.5 x 1.4	{ 101.1	1-inch cedar partitions.
	11.4 x 1.4	{ 15.1	1-inch do.
		116.2	
	11.10 x 0.5	11.10	Cedar moulded cornice and blocking.
	27.10 x 0.4 1/2	Run. 27.10	1-inch cedar skirting.
6	13.7 x 1.3 1/2	105.3	1-inch shelves, double beaded edges, grooved, &c.
	13.8 x 1.5 1/2	19.11	1-inch cedar top, thumb moulded.
17	4.0 x 1.3 1/2	87.10	1-inch cedar partitions.
	4.9 x 1.3 1/2	5.7	1-inch cedar ends, beaded and grooved for partings.
12	1.4 x 0.1 1/2	16.0	1-inch cedar bearer, chamfered.
16	1.4 x 0.4 x 0.2 1/2	21.4	Hardwood bearers.
2	9.4 x 3.9	{ 70.0	1 1/2-inch cedar, planed, tongued, dovetailed, carcass.
2	2.3 x 2.6	{ 11.3	1 1/2-inch "
	8.4 x 2.6	{ 20.10	1 1/2-inch "
		102.1	
	10.1 x 6.3	63.0	1 1/2-inch side ditto.
2	10.1 x 1.0	20.2	1 1/2-inch ditto, rebated.
2	10.1 x 1.9	35.3	1 1/2-inch flaps, framed flush and square, rebated and beaded edges.
	3.9 1/2 x 2.6	9.5	1 1/2-inch cedar framed folding doors, beaded flush and 4-inch brass butts. [square.
4 pair	.....	.....	3-inch do.
2 pair	.....	.....	6-inch brass barrel bolts.
12 pair	.....	.....	1 1/2-inch cedar framed flush flap, square.
	10.0 by 1.4	13.5	1-inch cedar ends, ploughed, tongued, and beaded.
	10.0 x 4.4	49.2	Wrot. cedar, grooved for sheeting.
2	5.0 x 0.3 x 0.3	10.0	1-inch cedar, ploughed, tongued.
	10.0 x 7.4	73.4	1 1/2-inch cedar, wrot. 1 side and edges.
	9.4 x 0.8	6.2	1-inch round nosing, planted and mitred.
2	7.4 x 0.1 1/2	Run. 14.8	Cedar bearers, wrot. and chamfered.
5	10.1 x 0.3 x 0.3	60.5	Cedar framed uprights, chamfered.
4	12.0 x 0.3 x 0.3	{ 48.0	"
7	2.10 x 0.3 x 0.3	{ 19.10	"
2	10.0 x 0.3 x 0.3	{ 20.0	"
		87.10	
8	4.3 x 0.3 x 0.3	34.0	Cedar braces, wrot. and chamfered, &c.
8	5.3 x 0.3 x 0.3	42.0	Cedar braces, wrot. and chamfered.
4	4.9 x 0.3 x 0.2	{ 19.0	Cedar angle pieces.
2	2.9 x 0.3 x 0.3	{ 5.6	ditto, ledges.
		24.6	
3	2.7 x 1.0	7.9	1-inch cedar butt brackets.
3 pair	.....	.....	2 1/2-inch cast butts.
	14.10 x 4.6	66.9	Varnishing front of pigeon-holes, 2 coats.

No. 26—continued.

No.	Dimensions.	Result.	Description.
	15.2 x 1.7	24.0	Varnishing top of pigeon-holes, 2 coats.
	12.6 x 5.10	12.11	„ front of hole.
	10.4 x 2.5	25.10	„ front of door.
	24.4 x 8.2	198.9	„ front „
	4.6 x 8.2	36.9	„ front „
	10.3 x 1.7	16.8	„ flaps, newspaper receiver.
2	2.0 x 2.9	11.0	„ inside of doors.
2	9.4 x 3.9	70.0	„ ends.
	10.1 x 4.9	47.10	„ front.
	10.1 x 3.6	35.8	„ „
2	8.2 x 2.9	44.11	„ ends.
	35.0 x 2.10	99.2	„ framing sides.
2	10.4 x 3.9	77.6	„ side flaps.
		826.11 =	91 yds. 7 ft. 11 in.
2	.....	.....	6-inch single blocks, strapped and mounted with copper hooks.
2	.....	.....	4-inch copper hooks and thimbles.
1	.....	.....	Brass thimble.
8 yds.	.....	.....	2-inch Manila rope.
2	8.0 x 4.0	64.0	Hardwood stud and weatherboards, stopping up windows.
	6.0 x 2.0	12.0	Sheets galvanized iron.
12	6.3 x 1.0	{ 75.0	4 and 5 lb. lead flashing 337½ lbs.
6	5.9 x 1.0	{ 34.6	Ditto aprons 155½ lbs.
2	5.8 x 1.10	{ 28.3	104½ gutter 597½
4	6.0 x 2.0	48.0	Galvanized sheet iron flashings.
6	6.0 x 4.6	162.0	2-in. ovolo sashes, glazed.
6	16.6 x 0.2½	99.0	1 deal fillet, round sashes.
12	4.6	54.0	35½ lbs. round iron.
2	3.0 x 0.10	5.0	4 lb. lead gutters to chimneys.
2	2.8 x 0.5	1.10½	4 lb. flashings.
		6.10½ =	27 lbs. lead.
6	.....	.....	Cutting openings in roof for skylight, trimmed and making good shingles, £6.
6	21.4 x 0.9½	101.4	1-inch framed beaded curb to skylights.
6	3.9 x 3.1	69.5	¾-inch deal sheeting to skylight, ploughed, tongued, and beaded.
3	10.6 x 2.10	89.8	„ „
	52.6	896.10	„ in ceiling.
	17.1	189.0	
		707.10	
3	14.0 x 4.6	189.0	Deduct from ceiling above.
12	17.1 x 0.4 x 0.2½	.....	4 x 2½ collar braces.
	138.0 x 9.9	1,345.6	Studs formed weatherboarded.
2	6.3 x 9.9	Deduct 121.10	Chimney breast.
3	7.0 x 2.10	59.6	Doors, &c.
		181.4	
		1,164.2	
6	52.6 x 7.0	347.6	¾-inch beaded sheeting to walls.
4	10.6	Run. 68.0	1-inch beads.
4	4.3	17.0	¾-inch angle beads.
4	10.0	40.0	1½ angle staff.
2	.....	.....	Chimney-pieces block base and caps.
2	4	.....	Half register grates.
2	.....	.....	Back and checked to fire-place.
2	5.0 x 1.8	16.8	3-inch hearth-stones.
2	3.0 x 1.8	10.0	„
2	.....	.....	Hearth, cut out flooring, mason, labour and materials.
2	7.0 x 2.0 x 0.5½	reduced 102.8	Brick foundation for hearth.
2	6.3 x 10.0 x 0.2½	reduced 208.4	Half-brick chimney breast.
2	8.0 x 1.6 x 0.2½	reduced 40.0	Half-brick shaft capped.
		351.0	
		12.6	Deduct from.
		228.6	
2	3.5 x 2.10 x 1.6	reduced 12.6	Brickwork of fire-places.
2	7.0 x 10.0	{ 140.0	3 coats plastering on brick-work.
2	3.5 x 2.10	{ 19.4	
		120.8 =	12 yds. 2 ft. 8 in.
8	10.0	Run. 80.0	Cut quirks to staff beads.

No. 26—continued.

No.	Dimensions.	Result.	Description.
<i>Painting Newspaper Room.</i>			
6	21.4 x 0.9½ 7.0 x 2.10 125.6 x 10.4 52.6 x 18.0	{ 101.4 19.10 1,296.10 945.0 ----- 2,363.0 ----- 262½ yds.	Extras on skylight. Doors outside. Add to item on walls. Ceilings.
2	6.10 x 2.10	38.8	1-inch ledged doors.
2	18.6 x 0.4	37.0	¾-inch beaded door stop.
2	19.0 x 0.1½	19.0	1-inch bead.
2	pair .....	.....	Cutting out partition and trimming two doorways.
2	.....	.....	14-inch T-hinges and screws.
2	.....	.....	7-inch Carpenter's door locks.
<i>Painting Doors and Frames.</i>			
2	19.0 x 0.9 side 7.4 x 3.0	{ 14.3 44.0 ----- 58.3 =	Three coats. Doors. 6 yds. 4 ft. 3 in.
12	2.9 x 2.6	6.11	Door, platform, and six steps, joists, boards, &c.
	13.10 x 8.9	121.0	6-inch hardwood joists and 1-inch deal floor-boards.
	13.0 x 3.0	39.0	Table-end, 4 x 2½ studs, boarded with 1-inch deal.
	18.0	18.0	Cutting edge of capping and capping ditto.
	12.2 x 1.9	21.3	New 4-inch coping chiseled wall.
	.....	.....	Cutting for area posts in wall.
	4.6 x 4.0	----- 18.0 ----- 2 yds.	Pointing brick-work in cement.
	29.9 x 10.0	----- 297.6 ----- 33 yds.	Colouring brick-work.
<i>Painting Old Newspaper Room—3 oils.</i>			
6	6.0 x 4.6	162.0	Skylights.
6	21.4 x 0.10	106.8	Curb.
	52.6 x 18.0	945.0	Ceiling boarded.
	138.0 x 10.4	1,426.0	Walls
3	7.0 x 2.10	59.6	Doors outside.
		2,699.2	
2	6.3 x 10.4	Deduct 129.2	Chimney breast.
		2,570.0	
		----- 285½ yds.	

No. 27.

EXTRACT FROM MEASUREMENT BOOK.

MEASUREMENTS taken by Mr. John Sharkey and Mr. W. E. Kemp, Foremen of Works,
13th December, 1855.

No.	Division.	Result.	Description.
	10.2 x 11.4	795.0	Painting outside, 3 coats, drab. <i>Foreign.</i>
		88½ yards	
17	7.9 x 1.0	7.9	1½-inch cedar notice-board.
	18.2 x 0.2	18.2	¾-inch bead on ditto.
	.....	.....	5-inch black letters.
3	.....	.....	6-inch ditto.
	5.1 x 0.3	5.1	2-inch cedar sill to boxes.
	4.11 x 1.11½	9.8	1-inch cedar letter-boxes, framed, 3 openings.
3	8.10 run.	.....	4-inch girt OG moulding.
	3.3	9.9	Double-beaded margin to letter-boxes.
32	.....	.....	2-inch black letters.
	2.10 x 1.3	3.5	1-inch cedar letter-box flap.
	13.2	13.2	2½-inch x ½-inch cedar beaded margin.
3	1.10 x 0.9	5.6	9-inch x 2½-inch hardwood joists.
	4.0 x 1.11	7.8	1-inch cedar floor letter-box.
	2.10 x 0.9	2.1½	1-inch cedar riser, &c.
	2.9 x 0.8	1.10	1-inch cedar slope-board to letter-box.
6	1.0 x 0.5½	2.9	1-inch cedar sides to ditto.
3	1.11	5.9	2½-inch x 1-inch bearers.
	4.7	4.7	2-inch x 1-inch angle pieces

No. 27—continued.

No.	Division.	Result.	Description.
2	.....	.....	4-inch brass barrel bolts.
1	pair .....	.....	3-inch brass butts.
1	.....	.....	2½-inch hook-and-eye hinges.
1	.....	.....	6-inch iron rim dead lock.
	4.1 x 2.1	8.6	1-inch cedar top, round nosing, counter.
	4.6 x 4.1	18.4	2-inch cedar front-door moulded squares.
1	pair .....	.....	3-inch brass butts.
	2.0 x 4.6	9.0	1-inch cedar, rebated and beaded.
2	7.6 x 7.0	8.9	½-inch cedar letter trays, dovetailed.
2	1.11 x 1.10	7.0	½-inch cedar bottom to trays.
	9.7 x 4.8	{ 44.9	Varnishing letter-boxes, 3 coats.
	4.2 x 2.2	{ 9.0	" top, 3 "
	2.10 x 2.10	{ 2.4	Varnishing, 3 coats.
		56.1	
		6½ yards	
	10.2 x 11.4	795.0	Painting outside, 3 coats, drab.
		89½ yards	
	7.9 x 1.0	7.9	1½-inch cedar notice-board.
	18.2 x 0.2	18.2	¾-inch bead on ..
17	.....	.....	5-inch black letters.
3	.....	.....	6-inch ditto.
	5.1 x 0.3	5.1	2-inch cedar sill to boxes.
	4.11 x 1.11½	9.8	1-inch cedar letter-boxes, framed, 3 openings.
	8.10 run.	.....	4-inch girt OG moulding.
3	3.3	9.9	Double-beaded margin to letter-boxes.
32	.....	.....	2-inch black letters.
	2.10 x 1.3	3.5	1-inch cedar letter-box flap.
	13.2	13.2	2½ x ½ cedar beaded margin.
3	1.10 x 0.9	5.6	9 x 2½ hardwood joists.
	4.0 x 1.11	7.8	1-inch cedar floor letter-box.
	2.10 x 0.9	2.1½	1-inch cedar riser, &c.
	2.9 x 0.8	1.10	1-inch cedar slope-board to letter-box.
6	1.0 x 0.5½	2.9	1-inch cedar sides to ditto.
3	1.11	5.9	2½ x 1-inch bearers.
	4.7	4.7	2 x 1-inch angle pieces.
2	.....	.....	4-inch brass barrel bolts.
1	pair .....	.....	2-inch brass butts.
1	.....	.....	2½-inch hook-and-eye hinges.
1	.....	.....	6-inch iron rim dead lock.
	4.1 x 2.1	8.6	1-inch cedar top round nosing counter.
	4.6 x 4.1	18.4	2-inch cedar front-door moulded square.
1	pair .....	.....	3-inch brass butts.
	2.0 x 4.6	9.0	1-inch cedar, rebated and beaded.
2	7.6 x 0.7	8.9	½-inch cedar letter-trays, dovetailed.
2	1.11 x 1.10	7.0	½-inch cedar bottom to trays.
	9.7 x 4.8	{ 44.9	Varnishing letter-boxes, 3 coats.
	4.2 x 2.2	{ 9.0	" top, 3 "
	2.10 x 2.10	{ 2.4	Varnishing, 3 coats.
		56.1	
		6½ yards	
	3.4 x 3.9	{ 12.6	Coating letter box, 1 oil.
	4.0 x 1.11	{ 7.8	1 oil, letter-box.
	3.10 x 1.2	{ 4.6	1 oil, slopes of letter-box.
		24.8	
		2½ yards	
	2.0 x 0.6	2.0	1 inch cedar hat-rack, beaded and mitred, 2 brass pegs.
	5.2 x 0.6	5.2	1-inch cedar rack, beaded, 3 brass pegs, and porcelain knobs.
	6.8 x 1.6	9.4	1-inch cedar counter-top, rounded nosing.
	7.9 x 1.11	14.10	1-inch cedar round nosed counter-top.
	1.11 x 1.11	3.8	1-inch cedar clamp flamp thumb moulded.
1	pair .....	.....	3-inch brass butts.
1	.....	.....	4-inch brass barrel bolts.
	15.10 x 3.0	47.6	1½-inch cedar framed moulded front, square back.
	8.1 x 3.0	9.3	1-inch cedar counter-end.
3	3.0	9.0	3 x 3 wrot. beaded cedar legs.
2	3.0	6.0	2½ x 2 wrot. cedar legs.
5	1.8	8.4	4 x 1½ cedar bearers.
2	1.3	2.6	4 x 1½ wrot. cedar bearers.
	14.0	14.0	6 x 1 cedar back rail.
4	1.4	5.4	¾ rebated bearers.
4	1.4	5.4	¾ x ½-inch bearers to drawers.
2	1.4	2.8	4 x 1 cedar dovetailed drawer front.
6	1.4	2.8	4½-inch cedar side and back to drawers.
2	1.4 x 1.4	Sup. 3.7	½-inch cedar bottom of ditto.
2	.....	.....	3-inch brass locks.
4	.....	.....	Black knobs.

No. 27—continued.

No.	Division.	Result.	Description.
5	1-11 x 0-4	9-7	1-inch wrot. cedar bearers, dovetailed in legs.
4	1-11 x 0-1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7-8	1-inch cedar clamped fillets.
	13-5 x 0-2	13-5	1-inch cedar fillets.
	15-7	15-7 x 0-3	1-inch cedar top rail, mitred into legs.
	13-0 x 0-2	13-0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cedar stop to doors.
4	3-0 x 2-7	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cedar framed door, moulded and square.
8	pair	.....	3-inch brass butts.
8	pair	.....	5-inch iron spring bolts.
4	.....	.....	3-inch brass cupboard locks.
2	7-7 x 1-0	15-2	1-inch wrot. cedar ends.
	7-7 x 0-10	6-4	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cedar end of casing.
4	12-10 x 1-0	51-4	1-inch cedar shelves, double beaded.
11	3-2 x 1-0	34-10	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cedar division in shelves.
	14-5 x 0-5 $\frac{1}{2}$	14-5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cornice, moulded.
	13-6 x 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$	15-1	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cedar frieze.
	13-5 run.	13-5	1-inch x $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cedar fillet.
	12-4 x 0-3	12-4	1-inch wrot. cedar soffit.
2	6-2 x 3-3	41-1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cedar desk, 5 panels each, moulded and squared.
	13-5 x 3-3	43-7	Varnishing front of pigeon-holes, 3 coats.
	15-7 x 3-6 $\frac{1}{2}$	55-2	front of shutters, 3 coats.
	13-8 x 1-7	21-8	cornice and frieze, 3 coats.
	7-2 x 0-10 $\frac{1}{4}$	6-3	ends, 3 coats.
	13-7 x 1-5	19-3	lower carcass, 3 coats.
	17-2 x 3-1	52-11	front-doors, 3 coats.
4	3-2 x 2-8	33-9	back doors, 3 coats.
		232-7	
		25-7-7	
	6-2 x 5-6	.....	Double slope desk, 4 clamp flaps, 4 x 4 turned legs, 3-2 high, 1-inch deal bottom, 4 pair 2-inch brass butts, 4=3-inch brass box lock, 1 cedar drawer 16 x 14, 2-inch brass lock, bearer and runners, 1-6 ft. book rack, 2 feet high, 18 inches deep, 18 back compartments, 7 pigeon-holes.
2	6-0 x 0-10	10-0 x 1-6	1-inch deal round edge 4 brackets.
	.....	1-6	9 x 6 1-inch cedar footboards.
6	1-3 x 1-1	.....	Office desk stools 2 feet 6 inches high, stuffed with horse-hair leather covered.
			<i>Store Room.</i>
3	4-10	14-6	1-inch wrought iron window bars fixed in frames.
1	.....	.....	9-inch stock lock.
	4-9 x 3-2	17-6	Painting windows, 2 oils.
		1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yard	
	14-2 x 4-8	66-1	Table top planed and oiled, and repairing leg.
4	14-2 x 4-8	.....	Cedar division planed and oiled.
18	.....	.....	Legs cut and dovetailed, &c.
	.....	.....	Brass plate, hook for letter-bags.
	36-7 x 0-8	24-5	Frames cleaned and oiled.
6	2-11 x 1-4	23-4	4 x 4 legs cleaned and oiled.
	10-0 x 4-9	47-6	Table top planed and oiled.
	28-6 x 0-8	19-9	Frame cleaned and oiled.
		114-3	
		12 yards.	
	10-0 x 0-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	run.	1-inch cedar, framed, fixed, oil ends.
4	3-0 x 1-4	16-0	Cleaned and oiled.
		68-11	
	7-7 x 9-1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.	Cleaning and varnishing book press.
	7-8 run.	7-8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch moulded cornice, 2 mitres.
	4-11 x 0-5 run.	4-11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cedar thumb mould slip.
	2-10 run.	2-10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thumb-mould, planted.
3	.....	.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch iron cupboard locks.
2	.....	.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch brass drawer locks.
			<i>Repairs in general.</i>
	.....	.....	Cleaning and oiling clock-case.
1	.....	.....	1 cabin cedar office washstand and furniture.
2	.....	.....	Brass towel hooks.
2	.....	.....	8-inch bolts.
2	.....	.....	Iron rim locks.
	5-9 x 2-7	14-10	1-inch deal board at end of stable.
	5-9 x 2-7	14-10	Painting, 3 oils.
	7-7 x 7-9	57-6	coach-house doors, 3 oils.
		72-4	
		8 yards.	

No. 27—continued.

No.	Division.	Result.	Description.
1	2.5 x 2.1	.....	<i>Newspaper Room.</i>
2	.....	.....	slope desk, clamped flaps.
1	6.0 x 6.0	.....	2-inch brass hinges, 3-inch patent brass lock.
	8.8 x 4.4	37.7	Large Holland blind rollers, &c., complete.
	9.9 x 3.6	34.2	3-inch flagging.
	3.0 x 3.0	9.0	3-inch "
		80.9	Brick pavement laid in sand.
2	12.6 x 0.9	78.9	Hardwood ladders, 9 x 2½ sides, &c.
10	3.6 x 0.10	29.2	1½-inch hardwood steps, housed ends.
	3.6 x 1.2	3.0	Bottom step.
		32.3	
	11.0 x 3.7	39.5	1-inch deal grooved tongued boards, 2 sides beaded.
2	12.3 run.	24.6	3 x 3 hardwood hand-rail.
2	2.6 run.	5.0	3 x 3 hardwood wrot. chamfered studs.
			<i>Painting.</i>
2	12.6 x 2.4	58.4	Strings and rails painted, 3 coats.
	11.0 x 3.9	41.3	Soffit " 3 coats.
2	2.6 x 0.10	4.2	Standards, 3 oils.
	4.6 x 1.4	6.0	Newels, 3 oils.
		109.11	
		12½ yards.	
	4.6 run.	4.6	4 x 4 newel.
3	3.9	11.3 x 0½	16½lbs. iron bolts.
			<i>Letter Carrier's Room.</i>
	9.0 x 3.4	30.0	Sorting table, 4 compartments to shift on top, old and new materials.
	31.8 x 1.0	31.8	1-inch new cedar backs to shelves.
	34.6 x 0.6	34.6	1-inch new cedar fronts, French-polished.
	27.10 x 0.2	27.10	1-inch cedar curb in front, French-polished.
14	3.4 x 1.0	46.8	1-inch cedar division, French-polished.
6	.....	.....	Cedar ink stands.
8	1.3 x 0.10	8.4	1-inch cedar pigeon-hole.
	2.7 x 0.10	2.2	1-inch cedar top.
	1.3 x 0.5	0.6	1-inch cedar end.
12	3.4 x 1.1	70.0	¾-inch cedar division.
10	3.2 run.	31.8	3 x 3 square cedar legs.
11	3.4 run.	36.8	3 x 2 square bearer.
11	2.0 run.	22.0	2 x 1 deal chamfered fillets.
12	1.4 sqr.	64.0	4-inch drawers and runners.
12	4.4	21.4	Bottom of "
12	2.8	32.0	1-inch runners.
12	.....	.....	3-inch brass patent locks.
12	.....	.....	2½-inch brass hooks.
	27.9 x 1.8	46.3	1-inch deal steps, &c.
18	1.0 x 0.6 x 0.2½	18.0	Hardwood carriages.
	4.9 x 1.6 x 0.10½	.....	18 compartments in pigeon-holes, French-polished.
	2.1 x 1.0	.....	Cedar slope, French-polished.
	8.1 x 5.7	.....	Cedar table double pigeon-holes (36).
	8.1 x 2.5 x 0.8	.....	Compartments, French-polished.
	20.2 run.	20.0	Cedar French-polished cornice.
	8.2 x 1.11	15.8	¾-inch cedar top.
1	5.7 x 3.1	.....	Stamping table, framed and covered as before.
2	4.3 x 2.10 run.	24.10	6-inch x 2½-inch cedar OG sorting division.
	4.3	4.3	6 x ½-inch cedar partition.
		29.1	
12	1.8 x 1.3	12.6	6-inch cedar tray, centre divisions dovetailed, round edges, mitred, &c.
12	9.6 x 0.6	57.0	
		69.6	
6	0.6 run.	3.0	6-inch added to six table legs.
8	.....	.....	3-inch brass patent locks sorted for tables.
	5.6 run.	5.6	Cedar double pinned hat rail, brass double pegs.
6	.....	.....	Brass double pegs.
	5.5 x 0.7	3.2	1-inch cedar chimney-piece, shelf moulded.
	6.0 x 1.10	13.0	¾-inch cedar book-rack, 17 x 1½ partitions.
	x		
	10	25.6	Cedar, 18 compartments.
	3.0 run.	3.0	8 x 1 deal skirting painted.
2	8.1½ x 4.0	sup. 65.0	2-inch cedar sashes, hinges upper part.
		glass 65.0	2 brass pulleys, sash lines, &c.
2	pair .....	.....	6-inch iron butts.
2	.....	.....	6-inch iron barrel bolts.

No. 27—continued.

No.	Division.	Result.	Description.
14	8 x 1½ =	114 ft. = 171 lbs.	¾-inch iron bars.
2	.....	.....	Brass sash pulleys.
2	.....	.....	Sash cranks.
2	.....	.....	Brass plate hooks.
2	4·2 x 0·6	8·4	1-inch cedar round nosed window board.
2	4·6	9·0	6 x 3 hardwood window sills.
2	4·2 x 2·10	23·1	Cement rendered wall.
		2·3·0	
	2·2 x 1·8 x 0·11	.....	1-inch cedar box, 2-inch brass butts, 3-inch patent locks.
	22·6 x 18·0	405·0	Whiten ceilings.
		45·0·0 yards	
	83·6 x 11·8	974·2	Scrape, wash, stop, colour wall.
		254·5	
		1719·7	
		Deduct.	
2	11·0 x 4·10	106·4	Windows.
3	6·5 x 4·6	86·7	Doors.
	3·0 x 11·8	35·0	Clock-case.
	4·6 x 4·0	18·0	Chimney fender.
	6·10 x 1·3	8·6	Chimney breast.
		254·5	
		Painting.	
2	59·6 x 0·8	38·8	1-inch painting, 3 oils.
2	27·0 x 1·9	94·6	Window jambs, 3 oils.
2	9·4 x 4·2	77·9	Window sashes, 3 oils.
	9·1 x 12·4	112·1	Clock case, 3 oils.
2	7·5 x 4·6	66·9	Doors, 3 oils.
	16·6 x 1·11	31·8	Door jambs, 3 oils.
	8·3 x 5·4	44·0	Centre door, 3 oils.
1	.....	.....	7-inch Carpenter's lock.
	12·3 x 0·10	10·2	Chimney piece, 3 oils.
	5·4 x 1·4	7·1	Shelf of ditto.
		483·6	
		53 yds. 7ft. 5in.	
		Hall and Staircase.	
16	2·6 run.	40·0	1½ square balusters.
	2·5	4½ lb.	¾ iron stay.
1	7·10	1½ lb.	1½ x ½ "
1	2·6	.....	3½ x 3½ newel.
	23·5	.....	1-inch pine forms cut legs.
	1·6	.....	5 x ½ rails.
1	.....	.....	6-inch Carpenter's lock.
1	.....	.....	24-inch door spring.
	.....	.....	Day carpenter, repairing floor and skirting.
		Deduct.	
3	6·11 x 4·9	98·6	Wash stop, &c., doors.
3	6·11 x 3·8	76·1	"
		174·7	
		Painting.	
3	7·8 x 5·4	122·8	Doors, 3 oils.
3	18·5 x 2·1	115·1	Door jambs, 3 oils.
	64·7 run.	.....	8 skirtings, 3 oils.
3	7·8 x 4·1	93·11	Door and architraves, 3 oils.
3	17·5 x 2·0	104·6	Door jambs, 3 oils.
	11·8 x 7·6	87·6	Varnished 3 coats.
		9·6·6 yards	
	11·0·7·9	85·3	Paint, 3 oils.
	27·0 x 8·0	216·0	Painting balusters and strings, 3 oils.
	24·0 x 1·0	24·0	Skirting, 3 oils.
	49·2 x 7·8	376·11	Well-hole, 3 coats.
		64·7	
		71·3	
	71·8 run.	136·3	8-inch skirting, 3 oils.
6	8·1 x 5·5	262·8	Doors and architraves, 3 oils.
4	18·3 x 2·1	152·1	Door jambs, 3 oils.
2	16·6 x 0·8	22·0	Door frames, 3 oils.
3	6·11 x 2·0	57·1	Loose door, 3 oils.
	15·8 x 7·6	117·6	Skylights, 3 oils.
2	4·10 x 1·0	9·3	Gas suspension piece, 3 oils.

No. 27—continued.

No.	Division.	Result.	Description.
37	2:6	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ cedar newel.
	8:6:7:0	59:6	Whitening ceiling, 6yds. 5ft. 6in.
	31:0 x 13:4	413:4	Wash, scrape, stop, and colour wall.
	11:0 x 3:6	38:6	Painting staircase window, 3 oils.
	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch letters.
	1 8:5 x 5:6	.....	Book press, cleaned and oiled.
	1 .....	.....	China door knob.
	24:9 x 10:8	264	<i>Outer Hall.</i> Ceiling whitened.
		29:3:0 yards	
	92:0 x 11:8	1075:3	Colour walls.
2		209:1	
		866:2	
		Deduct.	
	6:9 x 5:6	74:3	"
	10:0 x 8:6	85:0	"
	2 6:6 x 3:10	49:10	"
		209:1	
			<i>Registry Room.</i>
	6:7 x 2:4	15:4	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cedar, 4 panel moulded, and square door in partition.
	1 .....	.....	7-inch Carpenter's lock.
1	pair .....	.....	3-inch brass butts.
	15:6 run.	.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ cedar beaded stop.
	2 7:11 run.	15:10	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ cedar runners for slides.
	2 1:5 x 0:11	2:7	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch cedar slides clamped.
	2 .....	.....	$\frac{2}{4}$ -inch thumb screw and plate.
	6 1:4 run.	8:0	$\frac{2}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ cedar bearers.
	3 7:0 run.	21:0	$\frac{2}{4}$ x $\frac{2}{4}$ square cedar curtain brackets.
	7:11 run.	.....	$\frac{2}{4}$ x 2 letter tack bearer for "
	7:11 run.	.....	$10\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 square cedar skirting.
	4 10-in. run.	3:4	3 x 2-inch cedar arches, 2 partitions.
2	7:11 x 2:1	16:6	Varnishing top brackets, 3 coats.
	8:6 x 4:4	73:8	Painting doors, 3 oils.
	16:11 x 1:3	20:2	" jambs, 3 oils.
	1 .....	.....	8-inch Carpenter's lock.
	1 .....	.....	5-inch brass barrel bolt.
	1 pair .....	.....	2-inch brass butts.
	1:6 x 1:0	1:3	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch cedar flap.
	2 0:10 x 0:6	.....	1-inch cedar cut bracket.
	3:8 x 2:6	9:2	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deal bead flush and square shutter.
	2 .....	.....	Studs and shutter lifts, cast iron.
2	2 .....	.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch iron shutter thumb screws.
	3:10 x 2:8	10:2	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch sashes.
	3:10 x 2:8	10:2	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deal sash door, glazed, &c.
	1 .....	.....	Holland blind roller, &c., complete.
	2:6 run.	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ deal stop.
	6 1:9	10:6 = 15lbs.	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch round iron fanlight bars.
	1 .....	.....	6-inch iron knee.
	2 .....	.....	5-inch iron barrel bolts.
	2 .....	.....	3-inch iron butts.
	2 .....	.....	Brass axle pulleys.
1	.....	.....	Brass plate, hook, and sash-line.
	4:0 run.	.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch deal beads.
	2 1:2 x 0:9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 0:5	.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch beaded box, $1\frac{1}{2}$ locks, 2 keys, 2 brass butts, brass handle.
	3:4 run.	.....	5 x 1 cedar clothes-rack, double beaded, double pegs.
	3 1:5 x 0:11 x 0:7	.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch cedar box, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch brass lock, 2-inch brass hinges, 2 pair brass handles.
	7:4 run.	.....	$\frac{4}{4}$ -inch cedar pigeon-hole, cornice outside.
	6:2 x 0:10	5:2	1-inch table-top, round edge.
	7:0 x 8:10	61:10	Varnished pigeon-holes, 3 coats.
	6:1 x 4:6	.....	Table-top cleaned, French-polished.
	21:2 run.	.....	Thumb mould.
2	16:0 run.	.....	$\frac{6}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ drawer.
	2 2:0 x 1:10	7:4	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cedar bottoms.
	2 4:0	8:0	3-in. x $2\frac{3}{4}$ -inch cedar bearers.
	4:0 run.	.....	6 x 1 cedar rail, screwed to top.
	2 .....	.....	Bramah locks.
	4 .....	.....	2-inch cedar knobs.
	2 .....	.....	Brass screw-heads.
	14:0 x 10:7	148:2	Wash, stop, whiten ceiling.
	49:2 x 11:8	573:7	Wash, stop, and colour walls.
	6:10 x 3:9	25:7 deduct	Colour walls.
		548:0	

No. 27—continued.

No.	Division.	Result.	Description.
3	45.5 run. 3.9 x 2.7 9.6 x 4.2 3.0 x 1.9 9.0 x 3.0	..... 29.1 39.7 5.7 27.0 <u>101.3</u>	8-inch skirting, paint 3 coats. Sashes, 3 oils. Door frame, 3 oils. Fanlight bars, 3 oils. Iron flue pipes.
		11yds. 2ft. 3in.	
8	5.5 x 2.7	each.	<i>Long Room.</i>
82	2.0 x 2.0	each.	{ Pigeon-holes, table cedar 4 x 4, turned legs, 7 x 1½ front drawers 6 inches deep, ½ side and back, ½ bottom, 2-inch China knobs, 2½-inch brass hooks.
16	9½ x 2½ x 1½	289 lbs.	Lead weights.
6	7.7 run.	45.6	7 x 4 boxed cedar pilasters, 5 fillets fitted in each, 1-inch pulley stile.
4	7.7 run.	30.4	4 x 4 half fillets.
16	.....	.....	Brass axle pulleys and line.
	50.0 run.	.....	5-inch cedar cornice OG, glued.
19	.....	.....	5-inch mitres.
	17.2 x 1.1½	86.7	1 x ½ cedar fillets.
	39/5 run.	.....	1 x ½ cedar fillet.
8	4.10 x 3.5	132.1	1½-inch cedar sheeting, 4 panels, moulded and square.
8	.....	.....	4-inch brass chest locks.
4	.....	.....	2½-inch brass lifts.
12	.....	.....	3-inch "
	47.2 run.	.....	3 x 1 cedar press.
8	2.0 run.	16.0	3½ x 1 letter tray.
10	1.0 x 0.10	8.4	1-inch cedar band.
16	6.9 run.	103.0	1 x ½ cedar moulded stop.
16	6.9 run.	108.0	1 x ½ cedar head.
6	6.9 x 2.8	18.0	½-inch cedar end casing.
6	0.7 x 0.8	2.4	½-inch cedar pilaster plinths.
4	0.8 x 0.4	0.11	½-inch ditto pilasters.
	19.8 x 1.3	24.7	1-inch cedar cornice pigeon-holes, 24 compartments.
	14.6 run.	14.6	3 x 1 cedar front shelves.
	14.6 x 1.0	14.6	½-inch cedar shelves.
	12.8 x 1.0	15.10	½-inch cedar divisions.
8	12.0 run.	96.0	¾ x ½ fillets, &c.
			<i>Painting.</i>
	93.10 run.	.....	8-inch skirting, 3 oils.
2	12.3 x 0.10	20.5	Chimney-piece, 3 oils.
2	5.4 x 1.4	14.3	" shelves, 3 oils.
	11.6 x 10.0	115.0	Window jambs, 3 oils.
	8.5 x 3.0	25.3	Soffits and frieze, 3 oils.
	9.6 x 10.4	98.2	Front windows, 3 oils.
	26.6 x 1.7	41.11	" soffit, 3 oils.
	8.0 x 5.0	40.0	Bars, &c., 3 oils.
	7.10 x 4.10	37.10	Doors, 3 oils.
	8.5 x 6.1	51.2	Doors, 3 oils.
	10.4 x 0.5	4.4	Doors, 3 oils.
		448.4	49yds. 7ft. 4in.
1	3.3 run.	.....	2 x ½ cedar.
2	pair .....	.....	3½-inch butts.
4	.....	.....	Venetian blinds repaired.
	.....	.....	Holland blinds, rollers, racks, tassels and cords.
	2.6 x 1.6 x 0.9	.....	Pigeon-holes, 6 compartments, ¾-inch cedar, ½-inch back.
	4.0 x 2.6	10.0	Office table cleaned and French-polished.
1	.....	.....	Enclosed wash-stand and oiled.
			<i>Letter Carriers' Waiting Room.</i>
	2.8 x 0.6 x 0.3	.....	Hardwood door frame, rebated, beaded, transom, &c.
1	7.0 x 3.3½	22.10	2-inch deal framed cedar, panel, bead, flush and square door.
2	.....	.....	8-inch Carpenter's lock.
	.....	.....	10-inch barrel bolts.
	3.3½ x 1.9	5.9 = 5.9	2-inch fanlights, glazed.
	22.8 x 1.5	32.1	1-inch deal, framed, ploughed, tongued lining.
	24.4 run.	.....	5-inch single architraves.
	3.3 x 0.4 run.	.....	1-inch deal splash-board, &c.
1	.....	.....	7-inch Carpenter's lock.
1	.....	.....	6-inch bolt.
12	.....	.....	Cast-iron double hat-pegs.
13	.....	.....	2-inch letters.
	13.6 x 15.0	202.6	Ceilings whitened and repaired.
	57.0 x 11.8	525.6	Walls prepared and coloured.
			<i>Painting.</i>
	42.0 run.	.....	8-inch skirting, 3 oils.
	8.1 x 6.3	50.6	Doors, 3 oils.
	7.10 x 5.9	56.6	" frames and jambs, 3 oils.
	22.5 x 2.0	44.10	Outside doors, 3 oils.
	10.1 x 3.9	39.9	
		189.7	
		21yds. 0ft. 7in.	

No. 27—continued.

No.	Division.	Result.	Description.
2	14.10 x 7.10	232.5	Painting partitions, 3 oils.
	5.8 x 1.5	7.0	Platform, 3 oils.
	17.7 x 0.6	8.10	Stair offset, 3 oils.
	11.4 x 6.6	73.8	Staircase enclosure, 3 oils.
	10.6 x 11.6	120.9	"
	16.10 x 1.2	19.8	Door jambs, 3 oils.
2	7.5 x 3.10	56.10	Doors, 3 oils.
	19.2 x 0.10	16.2	Door frames, 3 oils.
2	7.10 x 4.0	62.8	Doors, 3 oils.
		598.0 =	66yds. 4ft.
	13.7 x 5.1	69.0	Ceiling whitened.
	6.0 x 3.7	21.6	
		90.6 =	10yds. 0ft. 6in.
	23.9 x 11.6	273.1	Walls coloured.
	17.6 x 6.6	113.9	
		486.10 =	54yds. 10ft.
			<i>Lower Hall.</i>
	14.9 x 10.6	154.10 =	17yds. 1ft. 10in. (ceiling whitened.)
	50.6 x 11.6	580.9	Ceilings whitened, walls coloured.
		100.3	Doors.
		Deduct.	
4	6.10 x 3.8	480.6 =	53yds. 3ft. 6in.
			<i>Painting.</i>
3	16.10 x 1.2	58.11	Door jambs, 3 oils.
5	7.5 x 3.10	142.2	Doors, 3 oils.
		201.1 =	22yds. 3ft. 1in.
			<i>Letter Carriers' Sorting Room.</i>
	15.3 x 1.6	22.10	1-inch deal.
	17.4 x 1.4	23.1	1-inch " back.
7	5.2 x 1.3	45.2	1-inch divisions.
	6.0 x 2.3	13.6	1-inch " end.
		104.7	
	10.0 x 0.3 x 0.2	Run	Deal bearers.
	3.4 x 3.9	12.6	1-inch deal.
11	2.9 run.	30.2	4 x 3 hardwood legs to platforms.
	3.4 x 1.2	3.9	1-inch deal.
	3.9 x 1.0	3.9	1-inch "
		7.6	
	3.9 run.	22.6	4 x 3 hardwood bearers.
6	3.9 run.	7.6	3 x 1 deal.
2	5.0 run.	35.0	4 x 3 hardwood bearers.
7	3.0 x 3.0	9.0	1-inch deal top.
	9.3 x 1.0	9.3	1-inch deal curb.
	4.2 x 2.10	11.10	1-inch deal top.
	5.0 x 3.4	16.8	1-inch "
	17.8 x 3.3	57.5	1-inch "
	14.0 x 1.3	17.6	1-inch "
		115.8	
	48 x 17	816.0	<i>Newspaper Sorting-room.</i>
		79.4	Ceiling whitened.
		736.8 =	81 yards 7 feet 8 inches.
		Deduct from ceiling.	
	19.0 x 3.6	66.6	
	11.2 x 1.2	12.10	
		79.4	
	135.5 x 10.6	1424.6	Walls coloured.
		242.9	
		1181.9 =	131 yards 2 feet 9 inches.
		Deduct.	Cedar press.
	15.10 x 4.1	64.8	
	12.3 x 7.10	96.0	Window lining.
	10.10 x 3.5	34.2	" "
	7.8 x 6.3	47.11	
		242.9 =	above.

No. 27—continued.

No.	Division.	Result.	Description.
1	.....	.....	Set Venetian blinds, window repaired, cords, tapes, &c.
	12.9 x 8.3	106.3	<i>Painting,</i>
	10.4 x 3.6	36.2	Sheeting, 3 oils.
	8.1 x 6.4	51.2	" 3 oils.
	28.0 x 1.3	35.0	Window-frame and sashes, 3 oils.
	6.4 x 7.8	48.6	Jambs, 3 oils.
	5.6 x 5.3	28.10	Press, 3 oils.
	4.10 x 3.3	15.8	Sash and frame, 3 oils.
			Ditto.
		321.7 =	35 yards 6 feet 7 inches.
3	.....	.....	4-inch bolts.
	25.4 x 1.3	31.8	1-inch cedar added to sides of tables.
	15.2 x 0.7 run.	.....	1-inch centre piece.
	70.0 run.	.....	3 x 1 cedar curb round edge.
	76.0	6.0	1-inch cedar brackets.
24	4.9 run.	9.6	6 x 1½ cedar rails.
2	old.....	.....	Stamping-table covered as before with baize, leather.
1	1.6 x 2.0 x 0.5	.....	Cedar drawer, 2-inch knob, 3-inch brass lock.
1	2.6 x 0.6 run.	5.0	1-inch cedar bench.
2	3.2 x 1.2	3.8	¾-inch cedar.
	3.0 run.	.....	6 x 2 cedar uprights.
	.....	.....	6-inch brass hook.
1	.....	.....	2-inch plate drop rings.
12	108.0 x 0.7	.....	1-inch cedar double cloth board.
	.....	.....	Mitre to "
32	.....	.....	3-inch iron bag hooks, pinned, &c.
118	.....	.....	Small iron bag hooks.
12	.....	.....	Iron hat pegs.
6	.....	.....	¾-inch brass desk lock.
1	.....	.....	<i>Dead-Letter Office.</i>
	2.4 run.	4.8	2½ x 2½ lead, 76lbs., on sliding shutters of pigeon-holes.
2	12.6 x 3.6	71.11	1½-inch cedar shutters, moulded and square.
	6.0 x 0.11	5.6	1-inch cedar front, casing pulleys, boxes.
	9.10 x 1.0	19.8	1-inch cedar pulley stiles.
2	11.10 x 0.6	5.11	1-inch cedar front casing.
	11.10 run.	23.10	2-inch x 1-inch cedar stop.
2	11.10 run.	35.6	1-inch x ½-inch cedar.
3	14.0 run.	14.0	4-inch x 1-inch top plate.
	6.0 x 0.11	5.6	¾-inch back.
	1.0	1.0	3-inch x 1-inch stay.
	pair.....	.....	Sliding rollers.
2	pair.....	.....	Brass axle pulleys.
1	.....	.....	6-inch brass falling handles.
2	.....	.....	4-inch brass lock.
1	.....	.....	Brass padlock.
1	.....	.....	Hasp and staple.
1	3.5 x 5.9	19.8	1½-inch cedar framed folding doors, 2 sides moulded.
	.....	.....	5-inch press lock.
1	pair.....	.....	3-inch iron butts.
2	9.3	.....	Holland blinds, racks, pulleys, &c., complete.
4	pair.....	.....	Iron pulleys.
1½	.....	.....	Iron knee.
1	.....	.....	4-inch barrel bolts.
2	pair.....	.....	3-inch butts.
1	.....	.....	6-inch iron barrel bolt.
1	.....	.....	Brass plate hook.
1	3.2 x 0.6 run.	.....	1-inch cedar rack, 3 double brass pegs.
	1.6 x 1.0	12.0	1-inch cedar book rack.
8	1.4 x 0.11	1.2	1-inch brackets.
	18.3 run.	.....	2½-inch x 2½-inch cedar.
	8.3 x 1.0	8.3	1-inch skirting.
	5.3 run.	.....	1½ x ¾ fillet.
	1.2 x 0.11	2.1	1-inch slide, clamped stops.
2	8.4 run.	.....	2½-inch thumb mould.
2	.....	.....	Brass thumb screws.
2	16.0 x 0.3½ run.	.....	1½-inch cedar capping.
	32.0 run.	.....	1½-inch x 1-inch moulding.
	1.7 x 1.4	2.1	1½-inch cedar panelling, moulded.
	1.0 x 1.1	1.0	½-inch cedar panels.
	9.10 run.	.....	1½-inch OG moulding.
	9.0 run.	.....	3-inch x 2-inch cedar block.
	7.0 run.	.....	2½-inch x 2-inch door stile.
	15.0 run.	.....	1-inch x ½-inch door stop.
	6.9 x 2.4	15.9	1½-inch cedar 4 panel door, moulded and square.
	pair.....	.....	3-inch brass butts.
1	.....	.....	6-inch Carpenter's lock.
1	8.0 x 1.1	8.8	1-inch moulded skirtings, 10 returns, 2 mitres.
	6.2 x 3.0	.....	Table cleaned, polished, covered with blue cloth.
	14.0 x 17.6	245.0	Ceiling whitened.
		7.9	
		237.3 =	26 yards 4 feet 2 inches.
		Deduct	

No. 27—continued.

No.	Division.	Result.	Description.
	0·8 x 1·2	7·9	Ceiling whitened.
	65·4 x 11·8	762·3 245·1	Walls coloured.
		517·2 =	57 yards 4 feet 2 inches.
	8·6 x 9·0	76·6	Deduct windows.
	7·4 x 7·2	52·7	„ press.
	16·6 x 5·10	90·5	„
	6·10 x 5·9	25·7	„
		245·1	Deduct as above.
	20·2 x 6·0	121·0	Varnishing shutters, 3 coats.
	8·0 x 8·8	49·4	„ presses, 3 coats.
	6·4 x 0·10	5·3	„ 3 coats.
	17·3 x 7·8	132·3	„ 3 coats.
	5·6 x 3·3	17·10	„ 3 coats.
		224·8 =	24 yards 8 feet 8 inches.
	7·0 x 3·0	21·0	Wash-stand cleaned, French-polished.
	1·9 x 1·9	3·1	Top „ „
			<i>Painting.</i>
	10·6 x 9·2	96·3	Windows, 3 oils.
	27·1 x 1·7	42·10	Window jambs, 3 oils.
	17·6 run.	.....	8-inch skirting, 3 oils.
	12·0 x 0·10	10·2	Chimney pieces, 3 oils.
	5·4 x 1·4	7·1	Chimney pieces, 3 oils.
	8·3 x 4·8	38·6	Doors, 3 oils.
		194·9 =	21 yds. 5 ft. 9 in.
20	.....	.....	2-inch letters.
			<i>Stamp Office.</i>
	3·9 run.	.....	3 x 2-inch cedar stiles.
	3·9 run.	.....	1½ x ½-inch door stop.
	3·9 x 3·0	11·3	1½-inch dwarf door, moulded and square.
	3·1 x 1·3	3·10	1½-inch cedar flap, thumb mould.
2	.....	.....	5-inch brass bolts.
1	pair	.....	3-inch brass butts.
1	pair	.....	2½-inch ditto.
2	.....	.....	3-inch brass locks.
2	2·9 x 0·7	3·2	¾-inch cedar shelves.
5	1·9 x 1·6	13·1	¾-inch cedar door in book-rack.
10	1·6 run.	15·0	¾-inch x ¾-inch fillets.
2	1·8 run.	3·4	2-inch x ¾-inch cedar, clamp round edges.
	7·0 x 0·10	.....	1-inch cedar skirting.
4	0·10	3·4	3 x 1½-inch cedar blocking.
	5·0 x 0·5 run.	.....	1-inch cedar beaded hat-rack.
5	.....	.....	Double brass hat-pegs.
	6·2 x 4·6	.....	Cedar table, cleaned, French-polished, moulded.
	2·7 x 1·10	.....	Slope, cleaned, French-polished, covered with blue cloth.
	5·2 x 3·1	.....	Table, cleaned, French-polished, covered with blue cloth.
	2·6 x 2·5	.....	Slope, cleaned, French-polished, covered with blue cloth.
2	4·0 x 5·0	40·0	Venetian blinds, cleaned, repaired, &c., &c.
	7·0 x 3·0	21·0	Wash-stand cleaned and French-polished.
			<i>Painting.</i>
3	8·3 x 4·8	115·6	Doors, 3 oils.
2	17·6 x 2·0	70·0	Door jambs, 3 oils.
	12·3 x 0·1	10·2	Chimney piece, 3 oils.
	5·4 x 1·4	7·1	„
		202·9 =	22 yds. 4 ft. 9 in.
	10·6 x 1·6	99·9	Painting windows, 3 oils.
	19·0 x 1·0	19·0	„
	8·2 x 5·0	40·10	„
		159·7 =	17 yds. 6 ft. 7 in.
2	38·4 run.	.....	8-inch skirting, 3 oils.
	.....	.....	Brass screw hooks to windows.
2	10·2 x 10·0	101·8	Drawers in counter cleaned and varnished, 3 coats.
	3·10 x 2·2	16·7	Ends, 3 coats.
	9·6 x 1·6	14·3	Stove pipe, 3 oils.
	7·6 x 6·3	46·10	Pigeon-holes varnished, 3 coats.
	6·4 x 1·8	10·6	Inside „
	6·0 x 4·0	24·0	Door back and front of presses, 3 coats.

CLAIM OF JOHN SUTHERLAND, ESQ., M.P.

47

No. 27—continued.

No.	Division.	Result.	Description.
	17'10 x 14'0	264'6 7'9	<i>Accountant's Room.</i> Ceiling whitened.
		256'9 =	28 yds. 4 ft. 9 in.
	6'8 x 1'2	7'9	Deduct chimney breast.
	67'8 x 13'3	896'9 126'4	Walls coloured.
		770'5 =	85 yds. 5 ft. 5 in.
	3'8 x 6'10	25'0	Deduct door.
	8'0 x 8'6	68'0	" windows.
	4'1 x 8'2	33'4	" press.
		126'4	
			<i>Painting.</i>
	8'0 x 4'4	34'8	Door, 3 coats.
	9'0 x 9'0	81'0	Windows, 3 coats.
	24'11 x 1'2	29'0	Jambs, 3 coats.
		144'8 =	16 yds. 0 ft. 8 in.
	12'3 x 0'10	10'2	Chimney piece, 3 oils.
	8'4 x 1'4	7'1	" 3 oils.
2	50'10 run.	.....	8-inch skirting, 3 oils.
	8'6 x 4'3	.....	Cleaning and oiling press.
	4'2 x 1'4	6'6	1-inch wrought cedar to repair press.
	4'2 run.	.....	5-inch cedar hat-rack, 6 brass pegs.
4	2'6 x 1'2 x 2'1	.....	Cedar pigeon-holes, turned legs, 6 compartments.
	9'0 each	.....	New Holland blinds.
	.....	.....	8-inch Carpenter's lock.
			<i>Corresponding Room.</i>
	17'8 x 18'8	329'1	Ceiling whitened.
	6'8 x 1'2	7'9	Deduct.
		321'4 =	35 yds. 6 ft. 4 in.
	75'0 x 13'3	993'9 93'0	Walls coloured.
		900'9 =	100 yds.
		Deduct	
	6'10 x 3'3	25'0	Door.
	8'0 x 8'6	68'0	Windows.
		93'0	
			<i>Painting.</i>
	8'0 x 4'4	34'8	Door, 3 oils.
	9'0 x 9'0	81'0	Window, 3 oils.
	24'11 x 1'2	29'1	Jambs, 3 oils.
	12'3 x 0'10	10'2	Chimney piece, 3 oils.
	5'4 x 1'4	7'1	" 3 oils.
		162'0	
		18 yards	
1	58'2	.....	8-inch skirting.
3	9'0	.....	New Holland blind, cords, pulleys, &c., &c.
	.....	.....	Old blinds repaired.
			<i>Secretary's Room.</i>
2	.....	.....	3-inch patent locks.
1	.....	.....	8-inch Carpenter's patent lock.
			<i>Roof—Painting Skylight.</i>
	14'9 x 6'6	95'10	Repaired and painted, 3 oils.
	60'0 run.	.....	Cement, fitting gables, &c., &c.
	20'0 x 0'6	10'0	Cedar bell-boards.
	176'0 run.	.....	Galvanized iron gutters.
	162'0 run.	.....	" to skylights.
			<i>Postmaster-General's Room.</i>
1	.....	.....	New inside hearth-stone.
1	4'6 run.	.....	3 x 3 chimney bars.
1	.....	.....	Rebuilding arch and resetting register grate.
1	.....	.....	6-inch dead lock repaired.
1	.....	.....	7-inch Carpenter's lock.

No. 27—continued.

No.	Division.	Result.	Description.
	57·0 x 12·6	712·6	<i>Outside Front.</i> White ceiling, &c., frieze.
		79 yds. 1 ft. 6 in.	
	55·0 x 26·5	1,452·11	Walls coloured.
		337·1	Ditto.
		1,790·0	
	23·3 x 14·6	28·2	
		1,771·10 =	196 yds. 7 ft. 10 in.
		Deduct openings.	
	5·0 x 2·4	11·8	
	5·6 x 3·0	16·6	Walls coloured.
		28·2	
			<i>Painting.</i>
	10·0 x 10·0	100·0	Entrance door, 3 oils.
	5·0 x 2·4	11·8	Walls for letters, 3 oils.
2	6·6 x 8·2	106·2	Windows, 3 oils.
2	10·0 x 4·9	95·0	" 3 oils.
4	8·6 x 4·9	161·6	Upper " 3 oils.
		474·4 = 52	yds. 6 ft. 4 in.
5	6·0 x 6·0	36·0	Varnish clock, &c.
120	.....	.....	Window blinds to front.
10	.....	.....	1½-inch letters.
147	.....	.....	2½-inch letters.
2	12·6 x 12·9	312·6	1½-inch letters erasing.
			Yard gates painted, 3 oils.
		34 yds. 6 ft. 6 in.	
	6·0 x 3·6	21·6	Lath and plaster ceiling, 3 coats.
		2 yds. 3 ft. 6 in.	
1	pair .....	.....	2-inch brass butts.
1	.....	.....	2-inch flush ring.
40	.....	.....	1½-inch letters to windows.

No. 28.

EXTRACT FROM MEASUREMENT BOOK.

MEASUREMENTS taken by Mr. John Sharkey and Mr. W. E. Kemp, Foremen of Works, dated 17th January, 1856.

No.	Dimension.	Result.	Description.
SUTHERLAND'S EXTRAS—ADDITIONS TO GENERAL POST OFFICE—EXTRAS OF CONTRACTS.			
			<i>Top Carcass.</i>
7	6/1½ x 4/0	.....	56 compartments in pigeon-hole press, wrought, framed, &c.
7	6/1½ x 1/4	57·2	Cedar shelves, return, beaded, and grooved, 2 sides.
	4/0 x 1/4	37·4	½ cedar wrought divisions.
			<i>Bottom Carcass.</i>
			Wrought framed.
2	6/1½ x 3/1	22·5	1-inch cedar shelves, double beaded and grooved.
14	6/1½ x 1/10	44·11	½-inch book-rack and division.
6	1/10 x 1/9 x 7½	13·9	½-inch pigeon-hole drawers.
	1/3 x 1/10	run	Rebated bead on door.
4	7/1	.....	3-inch brass cupboard locks.
4	.....	.....	7-inch brass flush bolts.
	8/10 x 9/4	82·5	Cleaning and oiling carcass.
	7/10 x 8/1	63·4	
2	.....	.....	4-inch iron press locks.
4	.....	.....	6-inch brass flush bolts.
1	.....	.....	Sash door lock.
11	.....	.....	3-inch brass drawer locks in tables.
	9/6	run.	6 x 1-inch cedar double beaded flat rail, with 6 double brass pegs.

CLAIM OF JOHN SUTHERLAND, ESQ., M.P.

49

No. 28—continued.

No.	Dimension.	Result.	Description.
4	6/10 x 4/0	.....	Cedar table covered with cloth, cleaned, and polished.
	5/2 x 4/9	.....	Pigeon-holes, cleaned and polished.
	.....	.....	Brass drawer locks to pigeon-holes.
	4/0 x 2/3	.....	Double slop desk polished and covered with cloth.
2	.....	.....	Desk locks.
2	.....	.....	Tin ventilators in sash door.
1	.....	.....	<i>Clerk's Room.</i>
	.....	.....	8-inch Carpenter's door lock.
	.....	.....	Repair door-jambs.
	.....	.....	<i>Store Room.</i>
	37/2 x 1/3	65 0	1 1/2-inch deal shelves boards.
	2/8 x 1/12	.....	1-inch chamfered fillets or bearers.
	120/9 x 1/9	211 4	1 1/2-inch deal shelves and division, double-beaded and grooved.
	3/5 x 2/10	9 8	2-inch deal sash double-hung, glazed, and painted.
2	9/0 x 9/9	87 6	<i>Inland Receiving Office.</i>
	.....	.....	Holland blinds, racks, rollers, brackets.

No. 30.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 25 May, 1855.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, No. 55/142, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General approves of your at once proceeding to erect a box for the landing-waiters at the Circular Quay, at a cost of £154.

I have, &c.,

(For the Colonial Secretary,)

W. ELYARD.


No. 31.

C A.—1.

New South Wales.

Voucher No.

THE Department of the Colonial Architect Dr. to John Sutherland.

DATE.	For the undermentioned Articles supplied for the Public Service, viz. :—	AMOUNT.
1855.	(Charged to Vote for Additions, &c., General Post Office.)	£ s. d.
26 May	To advance on account of extra work performed in Additions at the General Post Office, Sydney.....	100 0 0
Signature of Claimant. 		TOTAL..... £ 100 0 0

I certify that the quantities of the above-mentioned articles were duly supplied, as stated, by the above-named individual, and that they were conformable to the samples stipulated for, and of good and sufficient quality. I further certify that they were necessarily required for the Public Service, and that the prices charged were the most reasonable for which the same could be procured at the time of purchase.

WM. WEAVER,
Colonial Architect.

Cheque No. 65.

Received on the 26th day of May, 1855, from William Weaver, Esq., Colonial Architect, the sum of one hundred pounds sterling, in full payment of the above account.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

Witness—H. CHAPMAN.

I hereby authorize the amount of the above account to be paid on my behalf to*

(Signature)

* Here insert the name of Party or Bank.

We certify that the work referred to in the within account has been duly and satisfactorily performed, and that the amount of advance is fair and reasonable.

ROBT. CORBY, Clerk of Works.
W. E. KEMP, Foreman of Works.

No. 32.

C A.—1.

New South Wales.

Voucher No.

THE Department of the Colonial Architect *Dr.* to John Sutherland.

DATE.	For the undermentioned Articles supplied for the Public Service, viz. :—	AMOUNT.
1855.		£ s. d.
9 June	To advance on account of work performed in constructing Box for Landing-waiters at the Circular Quay, Sydney	100 0 0
<i>Signature of Claimant.</i> J.S.	TOTAL	£ 100 0 0

I certify that the quantities of the above-mentioned articles were duly supplied, as stated, by the above-named individual, and that they were conformable to the samples stipulated for, and of good and sufficient quality. I further certify that they were necessarily required for the Public Service, and that the prices charged were the most reasonable for which the same could be procured at the time of purchase.

W. WEAVER,
Col. Archt.

Cheque No. 145.

Received on the 9th day of June, 1855, from William Weaver, Esq., Colonial Architect, the sum of one hundred pounds sterling, in full payment of the above account.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

Witness—H. CHAPMAN.

I hereby authorize the amount of the above account to be paid on my behalf to*
(Signature)

* Here insert the name of Party or Bank.

We certify that the work referred to in the within account has been duly and satisfactorily performed, and that the amount of advance is fair and reasonable.

ROBT. CORBY,
Clerk of Works.

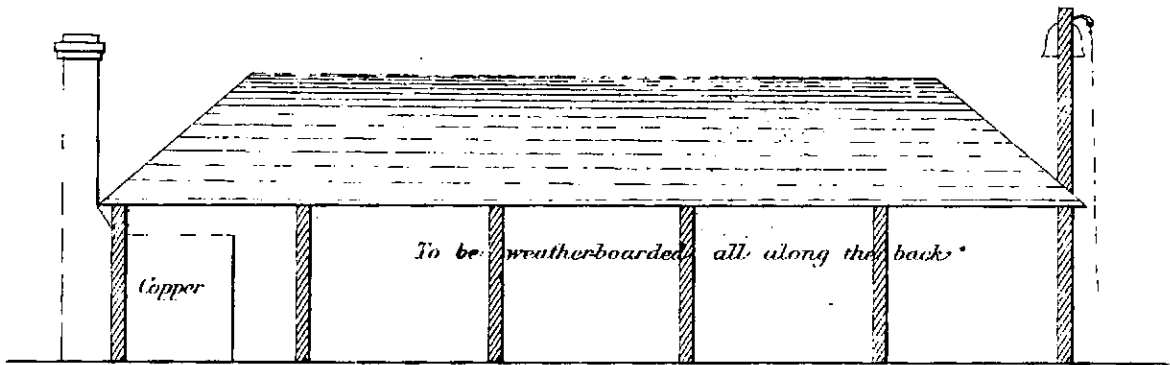
W. E. KEMP,
Foreman of Works.

[Three plans.]

[Price, 2s. 6d.]

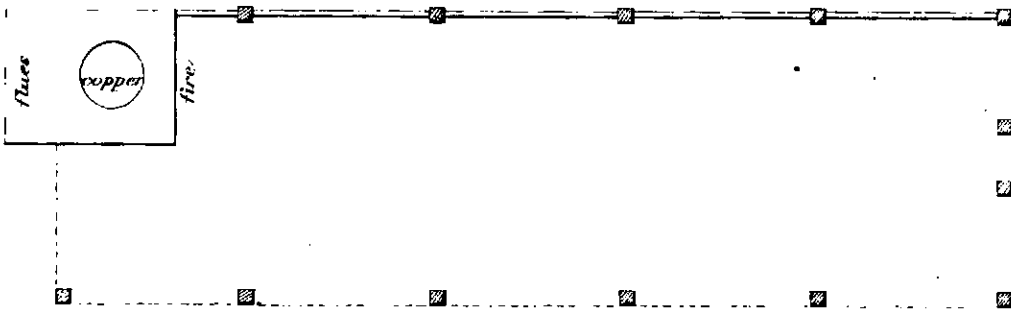
Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1866.

APPENDIX A



WASHING SHED

Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch

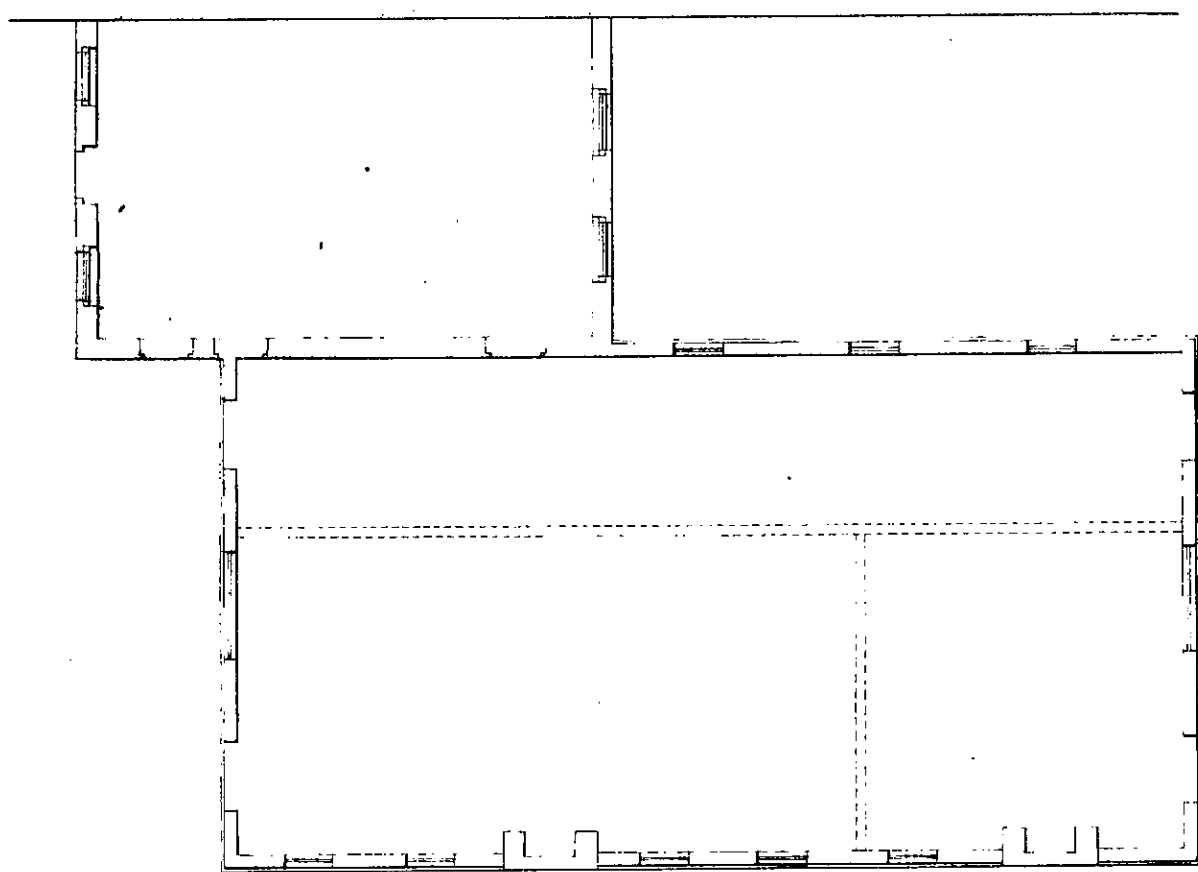


Length 40 feet
Width 12 feet
Height 6 feet 6 inches clear

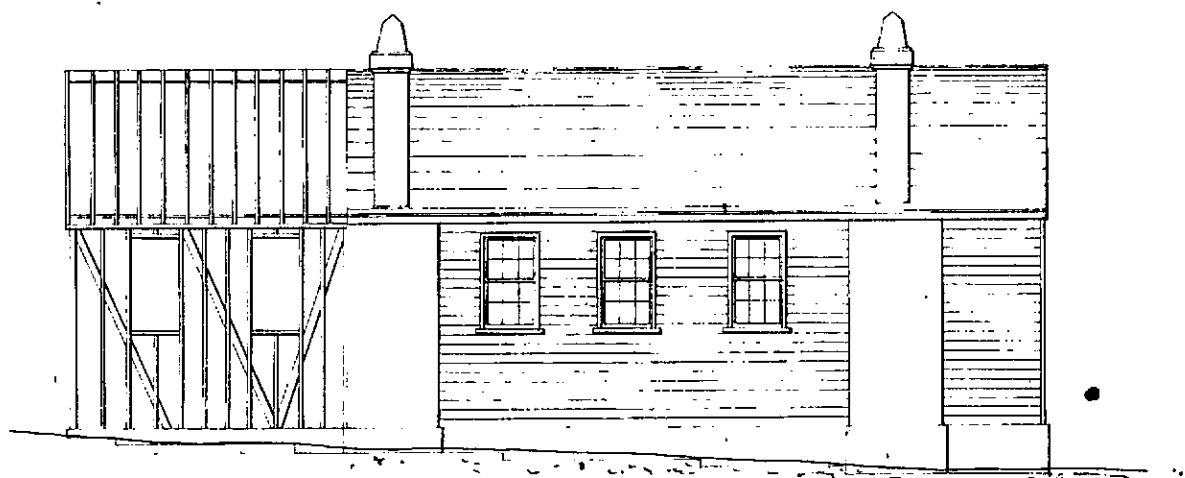
Witness to all the Signatures {
Signed J. J. Lee. {
Signed John Sutherland
Signed Dennis Coghlan
Signed Robert Quinton

Sig. 169 Lithographed at the Surveyor General's Office Sydney Novr 1866

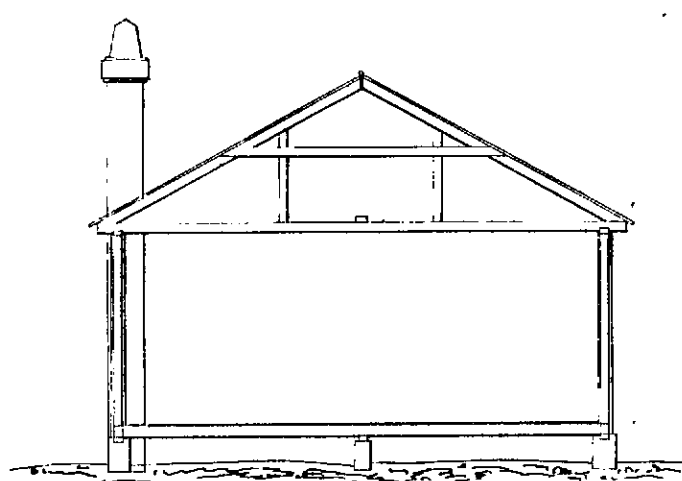
APPENDIX B



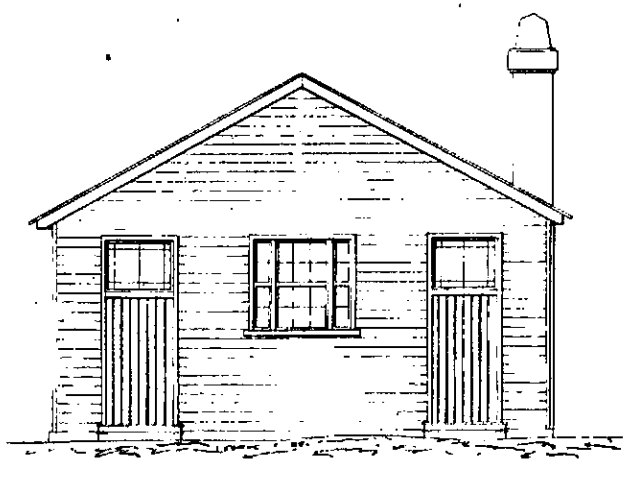
PLAN



SIDE ELEVATION
SHEWING FRAMING AND BOARDING



SECTION



END ELEVATION

NEW DELIVERY ROOM GENERAL POST OFFICE SYDNEY

Sig: 169


Withd^d Surveyor General's Office Sydney Nov^r 1866

Witness to all the Signatures
Signed J. J. Lee

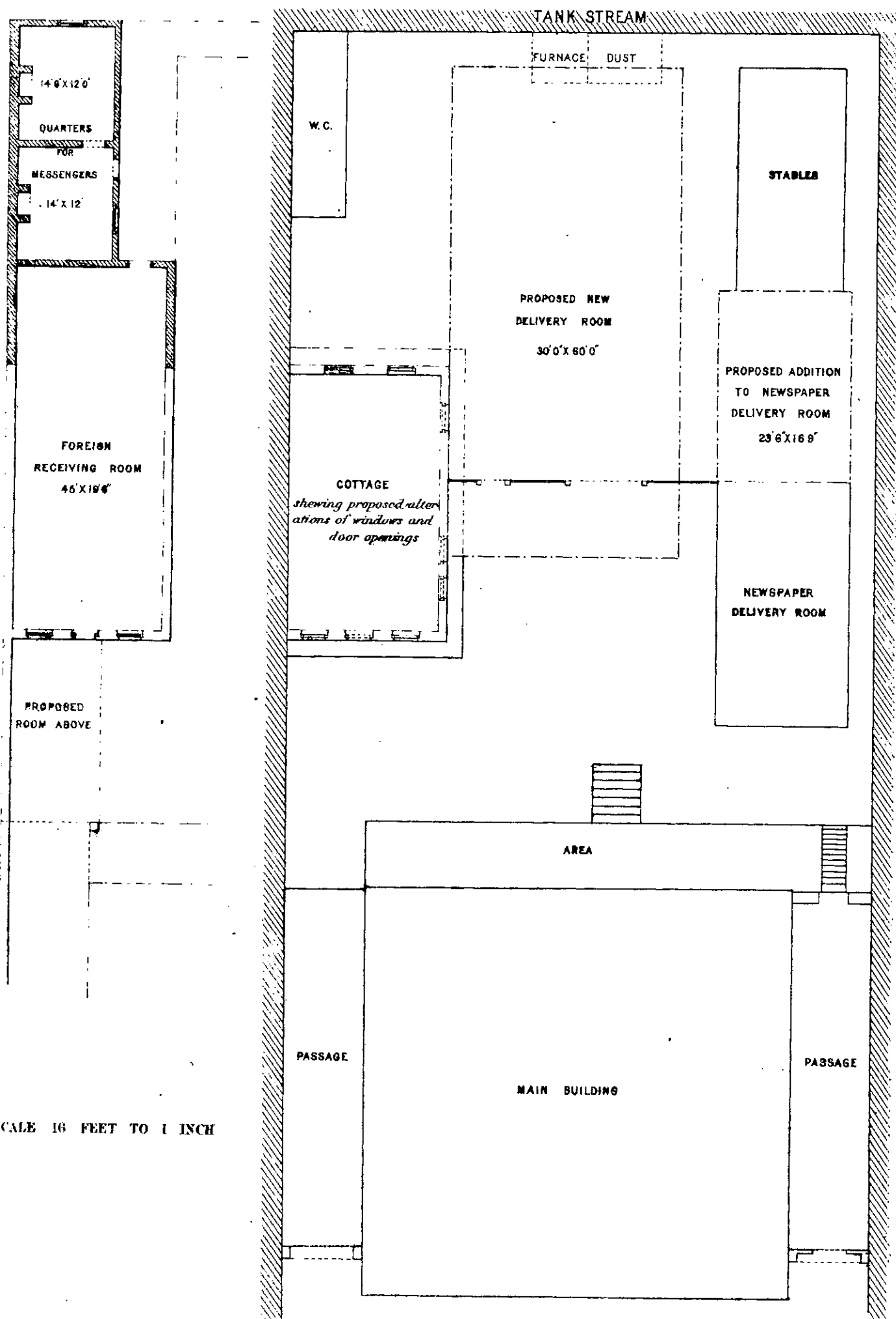
Signed { John Sutherland
Tho^s Coghlan
Alexander Sutherland

SCALE 12 FEET TO 1" INCH

APPENDIX C.

Plan of proposed
alterations and additions
additions are shown thus 

PLAN OF POST OFFICE SHEWING THE SITE OF PROPOSED NEW DELIVERY ROOM AND ADDITION TO NEWSPAPER ROOM



SCALE 16 FEET TO 1 INCH

Sig. 169

Witness to all the Signatures
Signed J. J. Lee

Signed { John Sutherland.
Tho^s Coghlan
Alexander Sutherland.

Photographed at the Surveyor General's Office Nov^r 1866

Colonial Architect's Office December 1854

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL AND PARAFFINE
COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

A P P E N D I X.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
25 *September*, 1866.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1866.

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

184—A

1866.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 25. TUESDAY, 4 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

10. Hartley Kerosene Oil and Paraffine Company's Incorporation Bill :—(“ *Formal*”
Motion) :—Mr. Driver moved, pursuant to Notice,—
(1.) That the Bill to incorporate the Hartley Kerosene Oil and Paraffine Company
Limited, be referred to a Select Committee, for consideration and report.
(2.) That such Committee consist of the following Members, viz. :—Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Macleay, Mr. De Salis, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Stimpson, Mr. Neale, Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Josephson, and the Mover.
Question put and passed.

VOTES, No. 37. TUESDAY, 25 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

3. Hartley Kerosene Oil and Paraffine Company's Incorporation Bill :—Mr. Driver,
as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes
of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose
consideration and report this Bill was referred on 4th September, 1866,—together
with Appendix.
Ordered to be printed.

* * * * *

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1866.

HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL AND PARAFFINE COMPANY'S
INCORPORATION BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on the 4th instant, the "*Bill to incorporate the Hartley Kerosene Oil and Paraffine Company Limited*"—beg leave to report to your Honourable House,—

That they have examined the witness named in the margin,* * R. J. Want, Esq. (whose evidence will be found appended hereto); and that, the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved by the evidence of this gentleman, your Committee proceeded to consider the several clauses of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make an amendment.† † Vide Schedule of Amendment.

And your Committee now beg to lay before your Honourable House, the Bill as amended by them.

RD. DRIVER, JUNR.,
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,
Sydney, 21st September, 1866.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Driver,
Mr. Cummings,

Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Stimpson.

Mr. Driver called to the Chair.

Original Petition for leave to introduce the Bill *referred*,—together with printed copies of the Bill—before the Committee.

Present for the Promoters :—R. J. Want, Esq., Solicitor.

Randolph John Want, Esq., *Solicitor, Chairman of the Hartley Kerosene Oil and Paraffine Company (Limited), and Petitioner for the Bill*, examined.

Original Deed of Settlement of the Company *produced*.

Copy of the same to be supplied.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Motion made (*Chairman*), and *Question*,—That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,—*agreed to*.

Parties called in and informed.

Clauses 1 to 21 severally read and agreed to.

Clause 22 read and considered.

Amendment proposed (*Mr. Cummings*), and *Question*,—In line 17, after the word “satisfied” to add the following words—“Provided that no such execution shall be issued against any shareholder or former shareholder for any amount beyond the sum due by such shareholder in respect of the amount subscribed for and unpaid by him,”—*agreed to*.

Amendment proposed (*Mr. De Salis*),—To add to the end of the Amendment, the following words—“together with the amount of his original subscription.” *Question put*,—“That these words be there added.”

Committee divided.

Aye, 1.

Noes, 2.

Mr. De Salis.

Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Stimpson.

Clause as amended, read and agreed to.

Clauses 23 and 24 severally read and agreed to.

Clause 25 read.

Amendment proposed (*Mr. De Salis*),—At the end of the clause, to add the words “together with the amount of his original subscription.”

Question put,—“That these words be there added.”

Committee divided.

Aye, 1.

Noes, 2.

Mr. De Salis.

Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Stimpson.

Clause as read, agreed to.

Clauses 26, 27, and 28, severally read and agreed to.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

FRIDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Driver in the Chair.

Mr. Stimpson,

Mr. De Salis.

Mr. Cummings,

Chairman informed the Committee that a copy of the Deed of Settlement of the “Hartley Kerosene Oil and Paraffine Company (Limited)” had been supplied by Mr. Want.

The copy Deed then laid before the Committee, and—

Ordered to be appended to the Report. (*Vide Appendix.*)

The Chairman then submitted Draft Report.

Draft Report read and agreed to.

Question,—That the Report as read be the Report of this Committee,—*agreed to*.
Chairman to report.

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENT.

Page 7, clause 22, line 17. *After* "satisfied" *insert* "Provided that no such execution
" shall be issued against any shareholder or former shareholder for any amount
" beyond the sum due by such shareholder in respect of the amount subscribed
" for and unpaid by him."

WITNESS.

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Copy Deed of Settlement of "The Hartley Kerosene Oil and Paraffine Company (Limited)"	9

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL AND PARAFFINE
COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL.

FRIDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

Present:—

MR. DRIVER,
MR. DE SALIS,MR. CUMMINGS,
MR. STIMPSON.

RICHARD DRIVER, JUN., ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Randolph John Want, Esq., examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are the Chairman of the Hartley Kerosene Oil and Paraffine Company (Limited)? I am. R. J. Want,
Esq.
2. And petitioner for this Bill? Yes.
3. When was the Company established? In July, 1865.
4. What is the amount of the capital of the Company? Originally it was £30,000; it has been increased since, by the issue of new shares to the amount of £10,000. 14 Sept., 1866.
5. Do you produce the Deed of Settlement of the Company? I do. (*Deed produced.*)
6. Have you a copy of it? I have not. We have no printed copies, but I will supply one.
7. What are the objects of the Bill? The objects of the Company are set out in the preamble of the Bill, and more particularly in the fifth clause.
8. The Company has been established under and subject to the rules and regulations contained in the Deed of Settlement? It has.
9. Have you commenced work? We have—we are in full work now.
10. Where? At Little Hartley.
11. Can you inform the Committee as to the quantity of oil you are now producing weekly? We are producing about 4,000 gallons of crude oil weekly.
12. What are the principal products? The principal products are the Kerosene illuminating oils, oils used in lubricating machinery, and paraffine for making candles.
13. Does the Bill contain the usual clauses in Private Acts of a similar nature? It does.
14. What amount of capital has been paid up? £30,000.
15. *Mr. Cummings.*] And additional shares have been issued since? They are not paid up yet; they are issued, and that is all. It will be another week before the calls are due upon them. I was asked just now what were the objects of the Bill, and I stated the objects of the Company. The objects of the Bill are to incorporate the Company, to allow it to sue and be sued in its corporate name, to use certain apparatus set out in the sixth clause of the Bill, and to limit the liability of the shareholders.
16. *Chairman.*] Is it the desire of the Company that they should be established and incorporated under an Act of Parliament? It is. The fourth clause of the deed of settlement is to this effect:—"The Board of Directors may apply to the Legislature of the Colony of
" New

- R. J. Want, Esq.
14 Sept., 1866.
- " New South Wales for such Act of Incorporation or otherwise as they may deem expedient
 " and for limiting the liabilities of the shareholders of the Company and for that purpose
 " may subject the proprietors to such individual liabilities and comply with such restrictions
 " as may be imposed as a condition for obtaining such Act as aforesaid and any three or
 " more of the Directors shall and may sign any petition or application to the said Legislature
 " for that purpose and the Board of Directors shall and may pay the costs and expenses of
 " and incidental to such application out of the funds of the Company or the Board of Directors
 " may in their discretion apply to have this Company registered under any public Act now
 " in force or which may hereafter be in force for the limiting of the liabilities of Companies
 " and of the shareholders thereof."
17. The original capital of the Company was £30,000? Yes.
18. Has that amount actually been paid up? It has been paid up in this manner: shares to the amount of £20,000 were given for the land conveyed by the original proprietors to the Company, and £10,000 have been paid up in cash.
19. Then the amount has been paid up? The amount has been paid up in that way. It was a stipulation, in fact, that the original proprietors would not take money; they considered the shares as worth more.
20. Has any machinery been erected on the land, and if so, to what amount? Machinery has been erected, I should say, to the extent of about £15,000.
21. What quantity of land has been purchased by the Company? It consists partly of freehold mineral lands and partly of leasehold mineral lands; the exact quantity of each I can hardly say, but both together amount to about 2,000 acres.
22. In whom is the freehold land vested? In Trustees for the benefit of the Company.
23. For which I imagine provision is made in the deed of settlement? For which provision is made by the deed of settlement, and which by the present Bill is proposed to be vested at once in the Corporation.
24. *Mr. De Salis.*] I presume the improvements are on freehold land? They are partly on the freehold and partly on the leasehold lands.
25. With reference to the 25th clause of the Bill—Is it usual to limit the liability of shareholders only to the paid up capital? Hitherto it has not been usual in this Colony to do so; but the principle of limited liability, particularly in mining matters, is so important in this Colony, that I think it advisable, in these particular Companies, that the amount should be limited, to induce persons to come in and subscribe their capital towards developing these resources. Many persons would be glad to put in a certain amount, putting it in, as it were, in a lottery, in mining matters.
26. *Chairman.*] You have had very considerable experience in matters of this sort? I have; I have been in most of the mines here, and I am quite satisfied the principle is a good one—to limit the liability to the amount of the shares. In England, under the Joint Stock Companies Act of 1862, all we should have had to do would have been to register ourselves as a limited Company, and we could do that without coming to the Legislature at all.
27. [*Mr. De Salis.*] To this same amount? To the same amount.
28. Not to an amount in addition? No. That is the English principle, and the same principle exists in Victoria and Queensland.
29. It is the first time it has been sought to be brought before this Parliament? I am not sure whether it is the first time; but I should say, generally speaking, that the general scope of the law now is to encourage the investment of capital with an exact knowledge of what a person may lose.
30. *Chairman.*] You are aware that the Directors of this Company are prohibited from incurring any liability beyond the amount of the capital? They are prohibited from fixing any liability upon the shareholders beyond the amount of their shares. There is a proviso in the deed of settlement "That in case the Board shall borrow any money or contract any liabilities for and on behalf of the Company previously to the liability of the said Company being limited by such registration or otherwise as hereinbefore is contemplated they shall have no power to render any shareholder personally liable or his estate responsible for the same or to render him or his estate responsible beyond a sum of money equal to the amount of his actual or subscribed capital in the Company Or if such effect result shall be liable to any shareholder thereby damaged as for a breach of trust."
31. *Mr. De Salis.*] Is that deed of settlement open to the public? It is open to all the shareholders who are connected with it. That would not affect the public.
32. The public might think the Company was liable to them? The title of the Company shews that it is limited, and that at once gives notice to the public.

HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL AND PARAFFINE COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL

APPENDIX.

(To Evidence given by R. J. Want, Esq., 14 September, 1866.)

DEED OF SETTLEMENT OF THE HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL AND PARAFFINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

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THIS INDENTURE made the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five between Randolph John Want of Sydney in the Colony of New South Wales Esquire Saul Samuel of the same place merchant John Binny of the same place merchant Robert M'Intosh Isaacs of the same place Esquire John Crone Raymond of the same place Esquire and George Jarvis of Hartley in the said Colony gentleman of the first part the said Randolph John Want Robert M'Intosh Isaacs and Saul Samuel of the second part the several persons whose names and seals are or shall be from time to time hereunto subscribed and affixed of the third part and Randolph Charles Want of Sydney aforesaid gentleman (a person nominated only for the purpose of being a covenantor for the benefit of the Company intended to be hereby established) of the fourth part Whereas the said Saul Samuel is seised of or otherwise well and sufficiently entitled to a certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Cook at the Darling Causeway Vale of Clwyd in the Colony aforesaid numbered on the Government map and containing by admeasurement one hundred acres being lot twenty-two sold in pursuance of the advertisement of the twenty-eighth December one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine and which is more particularly delineated in the plan drawn in the margin hereof and therein coloured pink And whereas the said Randolph John Want is seized of or otherwise well and sufficiently entitled to another piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Cook aforesaid numbered on the Government map and containing by admeasurement thirty acres being the land sold as lot six in pursuance of the proclamation of the twenty-second September one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four and which is more particularly delineated in the said plan and therein coloured brown And whereas the said Randolph John Want hath lately purchased from the Government of the said Colony of New South Wales the three several pieces or parcels of land respectively numbered three four and seven on the Government map and containing respectively thirty twenty-eight and twenty-four acres situate in the county of Cook aforesaid and more particularly delineated in the said plan and therein coloured green but the grants of the same have not yet been issued And whereas the said Randolph John Want under and by virtue of the provisions of the Act of Parliament intituled "An Act for regulating the occupation of Crown Lands" is entitled to leases from the Crown of seven several pieces or parcels of land numbered respectively eighty-one eighty-two eighty-three eighty-four eighty-five eighty-six and on the Government map and containing respectively fifty fifty fifty two hundred and seventy-eight one hundred forty and eighty acres situate in the County of Cook aforesaid and more particularly delineated in the said plan and coloured blue And whereas the said Randolph John Want and Saul Samuel respectively hold the said lands and hereditaments according to the respective natures and qualities thereof in trust for and on behalf of themselves and the several other persons parties hereto of the first part who are all jointly interested therein And whereas large quantities of coal and other minerals and products have been found and discovered upon or under the surface of the said lands and hereditaments And whereas the said Randolph John Want Saul Samuel John Binny Robert M'Intosh Isaacs John Crone Raymond and George Jarvis have agreed and determined to form a Company for the purpose of raising and working the coal and other minerals in or upon the said lands or any other lands of which the said Company may from time to time be owners or lessees and for the extraction and refining of oils paraffine and other products to be obtained or obtainable from the said coal or other minerals which shall or may be raised or procured from the said lands with a capital of thirty thousand pounds to be divided into thirty thousand shares of one pound each and such further capital as shall hereafter be raised in pursuance of the provisions herein in that behalf contained And whereas it hath been agreed that the said parties hereto of the first part shall for the considerations hereinafter mentioned convey and assure according to their several estates and interest the whole of the said lands and hereditaments with all their rights and appurtenances unto the said Randolph John Want Robert M'Intosh Isaacs and Saul Samuel hereinafter nominated the first Trustees of such intended Company their heirs executors administrators and assigns according to the nature and tenure thereof respectively to be held by them upon trust for and on behalf of such Company

Company And whereas in consideration of such conveyance and assurance it hath been further agreed that the said Randolph John Want should receive in respect of his individual share in the said several lands hereditaments and premises the sum of eight thousand pounds payable in eight thousand shares of the sum of one pound each share fully paid up of and in the capital stock of the said intended Company that the said Saul Samuel in respect of his share and interest in the said hereditaments and premises should receive the sum of four thousand pounds payable in four thousand shares as aforesaid that the said John Binny in respect of his share and interest in the said hereditaments and premises should receive the sum of two thousand pounds payable in two thousand shares as aforesaid and that the said Robert M'Intosh Isaacs in respect of his share and interest in the said hereditaments and premises should receive the sum of two thousand pounds payable in two thousand shares as aforesaid and that the said John Crone Raymond and George Jarvis should receive in respect of their several and respective shares and interests in the said hereditaments and premises the sum of one thousand pounds each payable in one thousand shares as aforesaid And that the said Randolph John Want and Saul Samuel jointly should receive the sum of two thousand pounds payable in two thousand shares as aforesaid And whereas by a certain indenture bearing even date with these presents and made between the said Saul Samuel of the first part the said Randolph John Want of the second part the same parties of the third part as are parties of the first part hereto the said Randolph John Want Robert M'Intosh Isaacs and Saul Samuel therein designated Trustees of the fourth part and the said Randolph Charles Want of the fifth part for the considerations therein mentioned the five several pieces or parcels of land hereinbefore firstly mentioned and referred to were granted released conveyed and assured unto the said Randolph Charles Want and his heirs to the use of the said Randolph John Want Robert M'Intosh Isaacs and Saul Samuel being the first Trustees of the said Company their heirs and assigns for ever upon the trusts and for the ends intents and purposes therein declared and contained concerning the same and by the same indenture the seven pieces or parcels of land lastly hereinbefore mentioned or referred to were assigned and transferred to the said Trustees their executors administrators and assigns for and during the residue of the several terms estates and interest for which the said leasehold lands were then held as therein is particularly mentioned upon the trusts therein declared concerning the same And whereas it hath been determined and agreed that for the better management of the concerns of the said Company the same shall be carried on and conducted under the superintendence of such Manager Directors officers and agents and subject to such rules regulations and provisions as in and by these presents are contained Now this Indenture witnesseth that in pursuance of the said determination and agreement and in consideration of the premises and for the purpose of establishing the said Company each of the said several parties hereto for himself severally and respectively and for his several and respective heirs executors and administrators doth hereby covenant agree and declare with and to the others of them and each and every of their executors and administrators jointly and severally and as a separate covenant with and to the said Randolph Charles Want his executors and administrators in manner following (that is to say)—

PART I.

Preliminary Clauses.

1. The several persons now or hereafter parties hereto shall and will whilst holding shares in the capital of the said Company become remain and continue a Joint Stock Company for the express object of carrying on the business thereof under the name style and title of "The Hartley Kerosene Oil and Paraffine Company (Limited)" (unless and until such name be altered under the power for that purpose hereinafter contained) under and subject to the rules provisions and agreements hereinafter contained and that they the said several persons parties hereto shall and will at all times so long as they shall continue proprietors of the said Company promote and advance the interest of the same to the utmost of their power and that the said Company shall be held to have commenced on the tenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and shall have continuance until the same shall be dissolved under or in pursuance of the provisions herein contained.

2. The objects and business of the Company shall be to work or contract for working all the present mines of the said Company whether of coal shale or bituminous mineral and all other the lodes veins and strata of metallic or other ores and minerals upon or under the surface of the said hereinbefore mentioned lands and hereditaments and such other lands and hereditaments as may be hereafter purchased or taken on lease or license by the said Company under the provisions of this deed or such of them as by the Board of Directors may be from time to time thought most advisable and also to extract the oils naphtha benzole paraffine and all other products obtainable from the said coal shale or other minerals and to refine such oil and to erect all such machinery as may be necessary for that purpose and also if deemed advisable to carry on the business of sulphuric acid manufacturers or to manufacture all such other products as may be necessary in their business and calling of manufacturers of oil and other products obtainable from the said coal and other minerals and to lease or sell any such lands and to construct railways roads wharves and to do all other matters necessary for the promotion of the objects of the said Company and to purchase any metallic ores or minerals and make advances on deposit or consignment thereof and to wash stamp or otherwise render merchantable the ores and minerals so gotten purchased or obtained and to smelt and refine such ores and minerals or such of them and in such quantities as the Board of Directors for the time being in their discretion shall think fit and also to sell export or otherwise dispose of all or any such coal shale ores and other minerals in such condition in such market and generally in such manner and form as the Board of Directors shall think most beneficial to the interests of the Company and also if deemed expedient to carry on the business of smelting or otherwise preparing for market any ores or minerals belonging to other persons or bodies upon such terms as shall be deemed advisable Provided nevertheless that the Board of Directors shall not engage in the said last-mentioned business unless they shall have obtained the sanction of a general meeting of the shareholders specially convened for the purpose.

3. The meetings of the shareholders and Directors and all the affairs of the Company shall be held conducted and carried on at such place or places as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine.

4. The Board of Directors may apply to the Legislature of the Colony of New South Wales for such Act of Incorporation or otherwise as they may deem expedient and for limiting the liabilities of the shareholders of the Company and for that purpose may subject the proprietors to such individual liabilities and comply with such restrictions as may be imposed as a condition for obtaining such Act as aforesaid and any three or more of the Directors shall and may sign any petition or application to the said Legislature for that purpose and the Board of Directors shall and may pay the costs and expenses of and incidental to such application out of the funds of the Company or the Board of Directors may in their discretion apply to have this Company registered under any public Act now in force or which may hereafter be in force for the limiting of liabilities of Companies and of the shareholders thereof.

5. All past and future expenses of and attendant upon the establishing the Company and the preparation of this deed and the costs of obtaining an Act of Incorporation (if any) and such registration as aforesaid and of every meeting and transaction relating thereto respectively shall be advanced and paid in the first instance by the Board of Directors out of the funds of the Company.

6. The sum of twenty thousand pounds being the consideration money payable to the several persons parties hereto of the first part in accordance with and in the proportions mentioned in the agreement or treaty and also in the conveyance and assignment hereinbefore recited shall be paid by the Directors in the fully paid up shares of the Company in manner hereinbefore mentioned.

PART

PART II.

Capital Shares Calls Transfers and Dividends.

- Capital. 7. The capital of the Company shall (until increased under the provisions herein contained) consist of thirty thousand pounds sterling and be divided into thirty thousand shares of the amount of one pound each the said sum of thirty thousand pounds being (so far as the same shall be employed in the purchase thereof) represented by the lands and property so conveyed assigned and assured to the said Trustees as aforesaid and by any other property on which the moneys aforesaid shall for the time being be laid out either by way of fixed investment or working capital.
- Shares. 8. The interest of the shareholders of and in the said capital and all profits of the Company shall be considered as divided into thirty thousand parts or shares and in case any new shares shall be created under the provisions herein contained then such interest shall be considered as divided into such parts or shares as shall be represented for the time being by the total number of original and new shares actually taken up.
- Certain shares to be paid up in full and on others ten shillings together with five shillings premium to be paid on allotment. 9. The shares of the said Company shall be divided into two classes the first class of which shall consist of twenty thousand shares so paid for the purchase of the said lands and which shall be treated and considered as twenty thousand shares of one pound per share fully paid up and the second class shall consist of ten thousand shares of one pound per share upon which a call of ten shillings per share shall be made upon allotment payable in such manner as the Directors shall in their discretion determine together with a premium of five shillings per share upon each and every share so issued and the remaining sum of ten shillings required to make up the amount of one pound per share shall be paid in such amount and when and as the same shall from time to time be called under the provisions hereinafter contained. It being distinctly understood and agreed that the Directors shall not be compelled to make such last-mentioned call or calls until the same shall in their discretion be absolutely necessary and imperatively required the object of the present owners of the land being to sell only one-sixth of their interest unless further capital shall be so required.
- New shares. 10. In case it shall be determined under the powers for that purpose herein contained to increase the capital of the Company by the issue of new shares the Board of Directors shall issue such new shares and cause all things necessary relative thereto to be done subject to the provisions of this deed and may require the payment by the shareholders of the whole amount payable thereon respectively either together or by such instalments as they shall think proper.
- Shareholders' Register. 11. Every of the shares in the said Company shall be numbered and registered in a book kept for that purpose called "The Shareholders' Register" and shall afterwards be always distinguished or identified by such number and the name and address of the proprietors or holders thereof for the time being shall be entered in such register but need not be repeated against each individual share whenever by bracketing the consecutive numbers or otherwise the proprietorship can be clearly indicated.
- Certificates of shares. 12. The Board of Directors if they shall think fit shall cause to be delivered to every person who is or may become a proprietor of any share or shares of the said Company one or more certificate or certificates of his or her share or shares signed by two of the Directors and the manager for the time being specifying the number or numbers of such share or shares or distinguishing their inclusive numbers and the name and residence of such proprietor and that in respect of such share or shares he or she is subject to the covenants and provisions contained in these presents and shall cause to be delivered to every person on his or her ceasing to be a proprietor of any share or shares comprised in one certificate with any share or shares that may be retained by him or her one or more like certificate or certificates applying only to the share or shares retained.
- Shareholders must execute Deed of Settlement. Shares to be personal estate. 13. No person shall be considered a shareholder until he shall have either personally or by his attorney executed the Deed of Settlement or a duplicate thereof.
- Shareholders to participate in profits and loss in proportion to their shares and shares to be liable to engagements of shareholders. 14. All the property of the Company shall as between the several shareholders thereof and as between their respective real and personal representatives be considered and deemed to be personal estate and no benefit of survivorship shall take place amongst the shareholders so that each of the said shareholders as between one another shall have a distinct and separate right to his shares and the same shall be vested in him to and for all intents and purposes as part of his personal estate but under and subject to such provisions in the deed of settlement as shall for the time being affect such shares.
- Shareholders to give notice of change of abode. 15. Each shareholder shall be entitled to and interested in the profits and be liable and subject to the losses of the Company subject nevertheless to the limit of liability to be attained by means of such registration or otherwise as aforesaid in proportion to his share according to the amount paid up thereon irrespective of any premium and the shares of every shareholder shall before and in preference to every other right or claim whatsoever be subject to and charged with all debts liabilities and engagements due from and subsisting between him and the Company whether such debts liabilities or engagements be in respect of his direct transactions with the Company or mediately or otherwise and whether they be those of such shareholder solely or jointly or in partnership with any other person and the Board of Directors may and they are hereby authorized and empowered to cancel and extinguish and declare forfeited or to sell and dispose of the shares of any shareholder either wholly or in part as the case may seem to require by way of or towards satisfaction or liquidation of all or any part of such debts liabilities or engagements.
- Registered proprietor to be considered shareholder. 16. Every shareholder who shall at any time change his name or place of abode or being a female shall marry and the assignees of every shareholder who shall become bankrupt or insolvent and the personal representative or legatees of any shareholder who shall die shall immediately upon and after any of the said events leave a notice at the office of the Company stating his her or their name or names or new name or new names and place or places of abode and when a female shareholder shall have been married then the name and place of abode of her husband.
- One of joint proprietors only to be recognized for certain purposes. 17. Any person who shall be registered as a shareholder shall as between him and the Company be a shareholder of the Company to all intents and purposes in respect of the shares in respect of which he shall be registered and the Company shall not be bound in any manner by any trusts or equitable interests affecting any shares of the capital standing in the name of any person or to take any notice of any such trusts or equitable interests but the receipt of the proprietor in whose name the shares shall stand in the books of the Company shall notwithstanding any such trust or equitable interest and notice thereof to the Company be a good and sufficient discharge for the money which may become payable by the Company in respect of the shares standing in the name of such proprietor and the Company shall not be bound to see to the application of the money paid upon such receipt and a transfer of the shares by such proprietor shall when complete be binding and conclusive against all persons claiming by virtue of such trusts or equitable interests whether or not the Company have had notice of such trusts or equitable interests. Provided however that when the Company shall have had such notice it shall be in the discretion of the Board of Directors to refuse to sanction any such transfer and to require the concurrence of the person or persons so claiming. And in case such sanction shall be refused then any deed or instrument whereby a transfer of such shares shall be attempted shall be wholly inoperative. And provided also that when the Company shall have had such notice it shall in like manner be in the discretion of the Board of Directors to refuse to pay any dividend or bonus to the legal proprietor without the concurrence of the persons claiming in respect of such trusts or equitable interests. And further the Shareholders' Register shall as between the Company and any person claiming to be a proprietor in respect of any shares be *prima facie* evidence on behalf of the Company to shew who is a proprietor of the Company in respect of such shares.
18. When shares shall be vested in two or more persons jointly or in common or otherwise the one of such persons or of the survivors of them whose name shall stand first on the books of the Company as one of the owners of such shares or the sole survivor of such two or more persons shall be considered

considered and deemed the proprietor of such shares for the purpose of voting and receiving dividends but all the parties shall be liable jointly and severally to the Company for the fulfilment of all the covenants herein contained and any notice given to either of them shall be deemed good notice to all of them. Provided that in case of the absence of the first named of such joint proprietors the other appearing next upon the share register as joint proprietor shall be allowed the privileges of proprietorship in respect of shares so held unless the first-named proprietor be legally represented and claim to act.

19. On the decease of any shareholder his executors or administrators on the marriage of any female proprietor her husband on the lunacy of any shareholder his committee and on the insolvency of any shareholder his Assignee or Trustees shall be considered the owners of the shares standing in the name of such shareholder respectively and as such shall be entitled to the privileges mentioned in the next clause.

Ownership of shares on decease marriage lunacy and of deceased lunatic or insolvency of shareholder.

20. The husband of any female proprietor or the executor or administrator of any deceased proprietor or the committee of any lunatic proprietor may elect either to become proprietor in respect of the shares to which he shall be entitled in either of these capacities or to procure any other person or persons to become a proprietor or proprietors in respect of such shares subject to the approval of the Board of Directors but the Trustees or Assignees of any insolvent or bankrupt proprietors shall not be entitled to become proprietors in respect of the shares of such insolvent or bankrupt proprietor but shall procure some other person or persons approved by the Board of Directors to become a proprietor or proprietors in respect thereof. Provided always that no person shall be entitled to receive any dividends or other profits which shall be declared on the shares of such female deceased lunatic insolvent or bankrupt proprietor accruing after his or her marriage death commission of lunacy insolvency or bankruptcy until some person or persons shall have become a proprietor or proprietors in respect of such shares and the person or persons who shall ultimately become a proprietor or proprietors in respect of such shares shall be entitled to such last-mentioned dividends and profits and the full right and interest to and in such shares. And provided further that if no person shall become a proprietor in respect of the shares of any such female deceased or lunatic proprietor within the period of two years from the date of such marriage death and commission of lunacy respectively then the rights herein reserved to such husband executor administrator or committee respectively shall cease and determine. And it shall be lawful for the Board of Directors to sell the said shares by public auction or private contract for the best prices that can be reasonably got for the same and to retain the proceeds together with the interest and dividends which shall have accrued previously to such sale until the person legally entitled thereto shall establish his claim to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors and such person shall not be entitled to claim interest on the amount so retained. And also that if no person shall have become proprietor in respect of the shares of any bankrupt or insolvent proprietor within the period of six months after the bankruptcy or insolvency of such bankrupt or insolvent proprietor then the right herein reserved to such Trustee or Assignee shall cease and determine and it shall be competent to the Board of Directors to sell the said last-mentioned shares as aforesaid and the net proceeds of such sale subject to any claim on the part of the Company shall in such case be paid over by the Board of Directors without interest to the said Assignee or Trustee for the benefit of the estate or creditors of the said insolvent or bankrupt.

As to shares of female proprietor on marriage and of deceased lunatic and insolvent or bankrupt proprietor.

21. Any of the persons becoming owners of shares in any of the representative capacities mentioned in the last clause and whether they shall exercise the powers therein reserved to them or not shall be entitled to receive any dividend which shall have become due on such shares before his title to the same shares accrued but the dividends which shall become due on the same shares after his title shall have accrued shall remain in suspense until a proprietor of such shares be duly registered.

As to dividends on such shares.

22. Before any husband executor administrator committee trustee or assignee shall be at liberty to exercise any of the powers contained in the last two preceding clauses he shall leave for inspection at the office of the Company the usual evidences of his title in order that a minute of or extract from such evidence of title may be entered in the books of the Company or shall otherwise prove and establish his title to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors.

Title of representatives to be submitted.

23. The several persons parties to these presents shall and will contribute to the said Capital in proportion to the number of shares set against their respective names to the extent of one pound per share in manner following that is to say the holders of the twenty thousand shares shall by the sale and conveyance or assignment of the lands and hereditaments hereinbefore mentioned be deemed and considered to have paid the full amount of one pound per share on allotment. The holders of the ten thousand shares on which only ten shillings per share is to be paid on allotment will pay the sum of ten shillings per share on such allotment together with five shillings premium on each and every share which shall form part of the working capital of the said Company but not of the capital stock thereof and will pay the remaining ten shillings per share by such instalments and at such times and in such manner as the Board of Directors may determine and signify by notice in that behalf and each of such instalments shall be considered a call and all persons accepting new shares (if any should be issued) shall pay up the amount thereof in such instalments and at such times as the Board of Directors may determine and signify by notice in that behalf and each of such instalments shall be considered a call and every call shall bear interest from the day on which the same shall become due at the rate of ten pounds per centum per annum unless the Board shall otherwise determine and the amount of such call with interest as aforesaid shall be thereafter recoverable by the Board of Directors by action and on the trial of every such action it shall not be necessary to prove the due constitution of the Board of Directors by whom such calls were made nor any other matter except that the defendant or the person through whom he claims was at the time of making such call a holder of shares in the capital of the Company and that such call was in point of fact made and notice thereof and of the time fixed by the Board of Directors for payment thereof given in the manner herein provided.

Calls.

24. In case default shall be made by any of the several parties to these presents in the payment of any call on his share or shares for the space of two months next after the same shall have become payable it shall be lawful for the Board of Directors to declare the share or shares on which such default has been made and the calls previously paid thereon and all benefit and advantages whatever attending the same to be absolutely forfeited to the Company and the person or persons making such default shall thereupon in respect of such share or shares cease to be a member of the Company. Provided nevertheless that the Board of Directors may if they think fit upon the application of the proprietor or late proprietor discharge any share or shares from forfeiture and restore the same or any part thereof to such proprietor on such terms as the Board of Directors may think fit. And provided further that it shall be lawful for the Board of Directors if they think fit instead of declaring such share or shares to be forfeited to enforce payment of the calls with interest as hereinbefore provided or to sell so many only of the shares of any proprietor making default as may be necessary and sufficient to pay the amount due upon the whole of such proprietors' shares and the expenses costs and charges to be incurred.

On non-payment share to be forfeited.

25. The share or shares forfeited in pursuance of any provision herein contained shall and may be disposed of by public sale or private contract and be then transferred to the purchaser by the Chairman of the Company or such other Director as the Board of Directors may appoint. Provided nevertheless that it shall be lawful to withhold any such shares from immediate sale and retain the same in the hands of the Chairman for a reasonable time in every case in which it may under the provisions herein contained be competent for the Board of Directors to discharge such forfeiture.

Sale of forfeited shares.

26. Subject to the restrictions herein contained every separate share but no fractional part of a share shall be transferable or assignable according to such regulations as the Board of Directors shall from time to time make respecting the form and preparation of the instruments of transfer and the fees payable thereon and the general mode of effecting the same and no transfer shall be effectual unless such regulations be complied with.

Transfers how made.

No share to be transferred without consent of Board nor until Deed of Settlement executed.

No transfer to be made while call unpaid. Responsibility of previous holder to cease.

Shareholders who have executed the Deed need not again execute on acquiring additional shares.

Dividends when and how to be declared.

Payment of dividends.

27. No share shall be transferred (except by will or devolution or operation of law) without the consent and sanction of the Board of Directors and no share shall as regards the exercise of any rights or powers by a transferee be considered transferred until the transferee or new proprietor or one of the joint transferees or proprietors if more than one as the case may be shall either in respect of such or some other share have executed the Deed of Settlement or a duplicate thereof.

28. No share shall be transferred while any call actually due shall remain unsatisfied.

29. Whenever any shares shall be duly and effectually transferred to a new holder according to the stipulations of these presents then and in such case the responsibility of the previous holder as a member of the Company in respect of such shares shall (so far as the law will in that behalf allow) cease and determine and such previous holder and all persons claiming by from or under him shall be exonerated and released from all subsequent claims demands liabilities and obligations in respect of the same shares and from all future observance and performance of the covenants conditions stipulations and agreements in the Deed of Settlement contained in respect of the same shares and the purchaser shall thenceforth with respect to all liabilities and engagements incurred on account of the same shares stand in the place of the previous holder to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

30. Every person in whom any shares shall vest by transfer or otherwise and who previously to such vesting shall have executed the Deed of Settlement and who shall be a member of the Company to all intents and purposes in respect of any other shares shall as to all the shares so vesting in him as aforesaid be considered as a shareholder from the date of the transfer to him or from the time of leaving his title to such shares in the office of the Company or proving and establishing it as aforesaid and shall not be required nor shall it be necessary for him to execute the Deed of Settlement.

31. Previously to the General Meeting which shall be held in the month of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six and to every subsequent General Meeting during the continuance of the Company the Board of Directors shall subject to the regulations herein contained determine upon such dividend or dividends or bonus out of the clear profits of the Company as they in their judgment shall think fit and at every such meeting the Board of Directors shall declare to the shareholders the dividend or dividends or bonus which they shall have so determined upon.

32. Within seven days after a dividend or dividends or bonus shall be declared out of the profits of the Company the Board of Directors shall give or cause to be given notice of the dividend or dividends or bonus and when and where the same shall be payable and shall in conformity with such notice pay to each shareholder on demand to be made at any time within six years but not afterwards the amount of dividend or bonus on his shares provided every call which may have been made on such shareholder shall have been paid but in any case any call shall have been made which shall not have been paid then such shareholder shall receive the balance of such dividend after deducting the calls so made with the interest due thereon or such dividend shall be applied in part payment of the calls so made and in no case shall interest be allowed on any unclaimed dividend or bonus.

PART III.

Directors Trustees Auditors and Officers their powers and duties.

Directors.

33. There shall be five Directors of the Company duly qualified as herein provided and any three of such Directors present at a meeting of Directors shall form a quorum or Board of Directors and shall be competent to perform any act which the whole of the Directors if personally present might lawfully perform and the said Saul Samuel John de Villiers Lamb of Sydney Esquire Augustus Morris of Sydney Esquire the said Randolph John Want and John Crone Raymond shall be the first Directors of the Company.

Retirement of Directors.

34. At each of the general meetings held in the month of January in each year as herein provided one of the first Directors hereby appointed shall retire in the rotation in which their names appear in the last clause until all of such Directors shall have retired from office or ceased to be Directors and for the above purposes a first Director shall only be considered such during his first term of office and then in each succeeding year the Director who shall have been longest in office shall retire and so on from time to time during the continuance of the Company And any Director who shall be at any time re-elected shall for such purpose be deemed to have been in office only from the time of his last re-election and at such general meeting as aforesaid a Director shall be elected to fill the place of the Director so retiring as aforesaid Provided nevertheless that in case at any time from any cause whatsoever no such new Director shall be elected as aforesaid the retiring Director or the one who ought either by lot or rotation to have retired shall continue in office until a new Director shall be elected.

Qualification of Directors.

35. The future Directors shall be selected from amongst the shareholders possessed of not less than five hundred shares in the capital of the Company on which at least five hundred pounds shall have been paid up and every Director on retirement shall be eligible for re-election.

Candidate for Directorship to give notice.

36. No shareholder shall hereafter be eligible to the office of Director unless he shall have left notice in writing at the head office of the Company of his intention to become a candidate for such office fourteen clear days at the least before the day of election.

Vacation of office.

37. In case any Director shall omit or neglect to attend the Board meetings for the space of three calendar months without leave of the Board of Directors the office of such Director shall be deemed to be vacated at and from the expiration of such three calendar months as aforesaid unless the Board of Directors shall otherwise determine within one calendar month after the expiration of such three calendar months as aforesaid.

Directors' remuneration.

38. A sum not exceeding two hundred and sixty pounds for each year shall be allotted to the Directors by way of salary or remuneration for their services to be distributed amongst them in such manner as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine.

Chairman.

39. The Board of Directors shall from time to time from amongst their own body elect a Chairman of the Company and such Chairman shall continue in office until the expiration of his then term of office as Director.

Meeting of Board.

40. The Board of Directors shall meet as often and at such time and place as they may from time to time appoint.

Special meetings.

41. The Manager shall call a special meeting of the Board of Directors whenever required and for the time appointed by two or more Directors but twenty-four hours' notice of such special meetings and of the business to be transacted thereat shall be given by the Manager to each Director.

Votes at Board.

42. The Chairman of the said Company shall preside at each Board of Directors and in case of his absence refusal or incapacity to act then the Board of Directors shall appoint any Director present to preside and all questions coming before the Board of Directors shall be decided by the majority of the individual votes of the Directors present and not declining to vote or disqualified from voting and in case of any equality of votes the Chairman or other person presiding in addition to his individual vote shall have a casting vote.

Directors not to vote where they or their relations are in any way interested.

43. No Director shall be allowed to vote on any proposition or motion for investing capital by the purchases of freehold or leasehold land or other property or for entering into any contract or engagement if he the said Director or any person standing towards him in the relation of partner father brother child father-in-law or son-in-law (or females standing in the same degrees of relationship) or in any other way in which he may be either directly or indirectly interested shall be the person or one of the persons to whom the said freehold or leasehold land or other property so intended to be purchased shall belong or the person or one of the persons interested in such contract or engagement.

44. Minutes of the proceedings of each Board of Directors containing the name of every Director present shall be made and entered in a Minute Book and be read over and confirmed otherwise at the next meeting of the Board of Directors and signed by the Chairman of the meeting at which such minutes shall be so confirmed and every such book shall be kept at the office of the said Company for the time being and the minutes so entered and signed as aforesaid shall be conclusive evidence of such proceedings and that they were made and took place at a Board of Directors duly held and convened conformably to the Deed of Settlement.

Minutes of Board meeting.

45. The Directors for the time being shall cause to be kept at the office of the Company all such necessary and proper books of account disclosing the transactions and dealings of the Company and the profits gains or losses thereof as they shall think expedient and shall cause such books twice in every year and previously to each general meeting to be settled adjusted and balanced and a balance sheet and general summary of the accounts and affairs prepared and shall at least seven days before such general meeting submit the same to the Auditors.

Books of account.

46. Subject to the regulations contained in the Deed of Settlement and the powers hereinafter given to general and special general meetings the Board of Directors shall have the entire control over the receipt and payment of the moneys of the Company and generally the entire management and control of the affairs and business of the Company the application and investment of its funds the transfer and assignment of shares and the form by which the same shall be effected and to that end may appoint and at pleasure remove all such clerks agents and such other officers as they may consider necessary and fix the amounts of the remuneration.

General powers of Board.

47. It shall be lawful for the Board of Directors to purchase in fee simple for any less estate and in such name or names as they shall think proper or to take upon lease any lands tenements or hereditaments and shall or may purchase or hire such ore machinery engines plant fixtures materials stores provisions drays carts horses oxen implements and things as they shall think necessary and shall and may erect on the said lands or any of them all such erections buildings smelting or other works as they shall think necessary for the purposes of the Company and may enter into all such contracts as they may think fit for carrying into effect the objects of the Company subject to the Deed of Settlement and may sell and absolutely dispose of all or any part or parts of the said lands tenements hereditaments and property belonging at any time to the said Company for such price or prices to such person or persons and in such manner as the said Board of Directors shall think fit and may grant any lease or leases of the said lands tenements hereditaments of or belonging to the said Company for such term or terms and for such rent or rents in money or otherwise and with under and subject to such covenants clauses stipulations and agreements as the said Board of Directors shall think fit.

Power to purchase sell lease lands &c. &c.

48. It shall be lawful for the Board of Directors from time to time as they shall see fit by any resolution duly passed to that effect to authorize the Chairman or any two of the Directors to make accept and indorse such bills of exchange or promissory notes on behalf of the Company for any purpose connected with the legitimate affairs and business of the said Company. And it shall be also lawful for the Board of Directors to procure such advances and borrow and otherwise obtain such moneys for the benefit and purposes of the said Company either upon the security of the capital and property of the said Company or by debentures thereof or otherwise and at such rate of interest as the Board of Directors may think advisable and for that purpose to authorize the Trustees to convey assign assure and dispose of the property of the said Company or any part or parts thereof in such manner as the Board shall direct or appoint. And the Board shall have power to pay off and discharge out of the capital and profits of the Company or any part or parts thereof respectively the sum or sums of money so to be borrowed or for which the said Company shall become liable as aforesaid. Provided always that in case the Board shall borrow any money or contract any liabilities for and on behalf of the Company previously to the liability of the said Company being limited by such registration or otherwise as hereinbefore is contemplated they shall have no power to render any shareholder personally liable or his estate responsible for the same or to render him or his estate responsible beyond a sum of money equal to the amount of his actual or subscribed capital in the Company or if such effect result shall be liable to any shareholder thereby damaged as for a breach of trust.

Power to borrow.

49. The Board of Directors shall have full power on behalf of the Company in the name of the Trustees or in the name of the Manager or in any name or form of procedure which shall be lawfully sufficient for the purpose to commence prosecute conduct and defend for and on behalf of the Company any action suit or proceeding in any Court of law equity bankruptcy insolvency admiralty or other judicature against any person or persons whomsoever whether a shareholder or not or against his estate for recovering any debts or enforcing any claims or demands due to or for any other matter relating to the concerns of the Company and to discontinue compromise or abandon the same and also to institute any criminal proceedings against any person or persons whomsoever for embezzlement fraud forgery or other crime or offence and the same to discontinue or abandon and also at their discretion to enter into and execute any bond or agreement for the reference or submission to arbitration of any dispute or controversy between the said Company and any person or persons body or bodies corporate or otherwise including any shareholder in this Company and to submit and abide by every award made in pursuance thereof and to compound and to accede to and execute any deed of composition or conveyance or assignment for the benefit of creditors and to give time for the payment of any debt and to abandon any debt which may seem to the Board of Directors bad.

Directors empowered to bring and end actions

50. The Board of Directors shall have full power to authorize three or more of the Directors to make sign seal and execute any power or letter of attorney for enabling any other person or persons jointly or severally to act on behalf of the said Company in any transaction business matter or thing which shall be stated in such power or letter of attorney such letter or power to include a power of substitution if thought desirable and the business when done transacted or executed by any such attorney or attorneys or any substitute appointed thereunder shall be of the like force and effect as if the same had been done transacted or executed personally by the Directors or the Board of Directors.

Directors may give letters of attorney.

51. It shall be lawful for the Board of Directors from time to time to make such by-laws and regulations as they shall think expedient so as the same be not inconsistent with or repugnant to the Deed of Settlement or to any laws or regulations made and passed at any general meeting of the shareholders and from time to time to alter or repeal the same and make others in their stead.

Rules and by-laws.

52. The Board of Directors shall thirty days at least before each general meeting cause to be made out a list containing the christian and surnames and the residences (from the shareholders' register) of the shareholders of the said Company who shall then be qualified to be Directors and a copy of such list shall be kept at the office of the said Company for the inspection of each shareholder at least thirty days before each general meeting.

Directors to make out list of shareholders.

53. That in case the conduct or position of any Director shall be such that his continuance in office shall appear to the other Directors to be prejudicial to the interests of the said Company it shall be lawful for a majority of the Directors at a meeting of not less than three Directors exclusive of any Director whose conduct shall appear to be in question and specially convened for that purpose to suspend such Director who shall not thereafter be at liberty to interfere in the business or affairs of the said Company during such suspension and the other Directors shall within fourteen days thereafter call a special general meeting of shareholders at which such Director shall be either removed or his suspension annulled as the case may be.

Suspension of Directors.

54. The Board of Directors shall have full power should the position and affairs of the Company warrant such a course to return from time to time to the shareholders for the time being either the whole or such proportion of their capital as may seem expedient instead of to that extent either increasing the dividend or declaring a bonus and they shall have full power to make such regulations and arrangements for effecting this object as may be deemed advisable.

Power to return capital.

Manager.	55. The Board of Directors shall from time to time appoint a Manager of the Company at such salary as they shall think fit.
Auditors.	56. There shall at all times be two Auditors of the said Company to perform the duties herein mentioned and Octavius Bayliffe Ebsworth and Andrew Henry Julius Baass shall be the first Auditors and no Director shall be an Auditor.
One Auditor to retire annually and new Auditor to be elected.	57. At each General Meeting to be holden in the month of January as herein provided one Auditor shall retire from office and another shall be elected in his place and that in the first instance such Auditor shall retire by lot and afterwards by seniority of office but shall be eligible for re-election and at such meeting an Auditor shall be elected to fill the place of the Auditor so retiring as aforesaid Provided that if at any time from any cause whatsoever no such new Auditor shall be elected as aforesaid the retiring Auditor or the one who by lot or rotation ought to have retired shall continue in office until a new Auditor shall be elected.
Auditors' duties.	58. The Auditors shall examine the balance sheet summary and accounts to be submitted to them by the Board of Directors and shall also throughout the year and at all reasonable times in the day examine the accounts and affairs of the said Company generally and be at liberty to call for the production to them at the office of the said Company of all books vouchers writings and documents concerning the same and of all securities and other assets of the said Company and to call in the aid of the officers clerks and servants of the said Company or any other person competent to give information in that behalf and the Auditors shall make their report in writing to such General Meeting on such balance sheet accounts and general summary and shall either confirm the same or report generally or specially thereon and on the affairs of the said Company generally.
Remuneration of Auditors.	59. Every Auditor shall for each period of one year during which he shall faithfully discharge the duties of such office be remunerated out of the funds of the said Company at the rate of ten pounds.
Disqualification of Directors.	60. No person shall be eligible as a Director who shall be an uncertificated insolvent or who shall within three years previously to the time appointed for the election have taken the benefit of any law passed or hereafter to be passed for the relief of insolvent debtors or bankrupts or who shall have within three years previously made any assignment for the benefit of his creditors and if any present or future Director shall reduce the number of shares held by him below the number of five hundred upon which the sum of five hundred pounds has been paid or shall become insolvent or be in insolvent circumstances or shall make any assignment for the benefit of his creditors he shall thenceforth become disqualified and cease to be a Director of the said Company Provided that no act or resolution of any Board of Directors shall be rendered void by reason of any Director acting or concurring therein being then disqualified.
Vacancies how supplied.	61. Every vacancy in the office of Director or Auditor occasioned by death resignation disqualification or removal or by any other means than by going out of office as hereinbefore mentioned shall be supplied by the Board of Directors as soon as possible after such vacancy shall occur and every shareholder who shall be appointed to supply any such vacancy shall continue in office during the residue of the term of office of the person in whose place or stead he may be appointed Provided always that until such new Auditor shall be appointed as aforesaid the surviving or continuing Auditor may act alone and perform all the duties and have all the powers hereby reposed and given to the Auditors.
Trustees.	62. The said Randolph John Want Robert M'Intosh Isaacs and Saul Samuel shall be and they are hereby appointed the Trustees of the said Company and in their names all grants conveyances mortgages leases assignments and assurances of property for the benefit of the Company and all other instruments and securities shall be taken and made and they shall hold all the property so vested in them and convey assign and assure the same from time to time to such uses and upon such trusts and in such manner as the Board of Directors shall appoint and their receipts shall be sufficient discharges on behalf of the said Company for any purchase money they may receive under the said trusts.
Power to appoint new Trustees.	63. Within two calendar months next after any one or more of the Trustees for the time being of the said Company shall die or be desirous of being discharged from the trusts reposed in him or them or be removed or shall go to reside out of the said Colony or neglect refuse decline or become incapable to act in the said trusts before the same trusts shall be fully discharged or at an end the Board of Directors shall appoint any person or persons to supply the place of such Trustee or Trustees and immediately after such appointment so much of the capital or property of the said Company as shall have been vested in him or them shall be conveyed assigned and transferred so and in such manner as that the same shall vest in such new Trustee or Trustees jointly with the surviving or continuing Trustee or Trustees or in such new Trustee or Trustees only as the case may be or require and upon such trusts as the Board of Directors shall direct.
Resignation of officers.	64. Every Director Auditor or other officer of the said Company may at any time vacate his office by sending his resignation in writing to the Board of Directors but he shall be taken and considered to continue in office until such resignation shall have been duly accepted by the Board.
Removal of Directors Trustees and officers.	65. At any Special General Meeting duly convened and held in manner herein provided and called for that purpose any Director Auditor or Trustee may be removed for negligence misconduct or other reasonable cause.
Indemnity to Trustees and other officers.	66. The Directors Trustees shareholders and officers of the said Company shall from time to time and at all times be saved harmless and kept indemnified by the said Company from and against all costs charges damages losses and expenses which such persons or any of them may sustain incur or be put unto in or about the execution and discharge of their respective trusts and offices and in or about any action suit or proceeding either at law or in equity or otherwise in which they or any of them shall or may as Directors Trustees shareholders or officers of the said Company be plaintiffs or defendants plaintiff or defendant or otherwise concerned in or by reason whereof they or any of them may become damnified unless the same shall be sustained or incurred by reason of the wilful neglect or default of the parties or party sustaining or incurring the same respectively or unless such parties or party shall have refused declined or neglected to submit the conduct management prosecution or defence of any such action suit or proceeding to the Board of Directors and that the amount of such costs charges damages and expenses for which an indemnity is intended to be hereby provided shall immediately after the same shall have been sustained or incurred and although the same shall not be ascertained attach as a lien upon the funds of the said Company and as such shall as between the parties to the Deed of Settlement have priority to all other claims and demands whatsoever and it shall be the duty of the Board of Directors out of the said funds to pay and make good the same and none of the Directors Trustees shareholders or officers shall be answerable or accountable for the others or any of them nor for the acts deeds or defaults of the other or any of them but each of them for his own acts and deeds and defaults respectively nor for any person or persons with whom any money or effects of the said Company shall be deposited for safe custody or otherwise nor for the insufficiency or deficiency of any security upon which the money of the said Company may be placed out or invested nor for any loss damage or misfortune which may happen to the capital or profits or funds of the said Company unless the same shall happen by his or their respective wilful act or default.

APPENDIX.

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PART IV.

General and Special General Meetings.

67. General meetings of the shareholders shall be held at the office of the Company or at some other convenient place on such day as the Board of Directors shall appoint in the respective months of January and July in each year and fourteen days' previous notice shall be given of the time and place of holding such meeting but the first meeting shall not be held until the month of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six unless the Directors shall otherwise determine. General meetings.

68. The Board of Directors may call special general meetings for such purposes and to be held at such times and places and as often as they may think proper and shall cause fourteen days' previous notice of any such special general meeting to be given and in every such notice the object or objects of the meeting shall be fully stated. Special general meetings may be called by Board.

69. Seven or more shareholders each holding not less than one hundred shares and holding in the aggregate shares on which at least three thousand pounds shall have been paid up may at any time or times by requisition in writing under their hands left at the head office of the Company and stating fully the objects of the meeting require the Board of Directors to call a special general meeting within three weeks from the day of the delivery of the requisition and in case the Board of Directors shall neglect or refuse for fourteen days after such requisition shall be so left as aforesaid to comply with such requisition the shareholders signing such requisition may call such special general meeting by giving fourteen days' notice thereof and every such notice shall fully express the objects of such special general meeting and the day and hour and place when and where the same shall be held and also shall set forth the delivery of the requisition to the Board of Directors and their neglect or refusal to call such special general meeting and shall also contain the names of the shareholders signing such requisition but no business shall be transacted at any special general meeting other than that for which it shall have been expressly called. Shareholders may require special general meetings to be called.

70. At every general meeting and special general meeting the chair shall be taken by the Chairman of the Company if present and willing to act but in case such Chairman be not present or not willing to act then by another of the Directors or in case of the absence of all of the Directors or of all the Directors present being unwilling to act then by one of the shareholders such Director or shareholder to be chosen by the majority in number of the persons qualified to vote then personally present without regard to the number of votes to which they are entitled and the chair shall be taken before any other business shall be transacted at such meeting and the Chairman who may preside at such meeting shall regulate the proceedings thereat and may if he shall think fit take part in the discussion of the meeting and shall not only vote as any other shareholder but in case of an equality of votes shall have the casting vote as Chairman in addition to his individual vote or votes. Chairman.

71. All the orders resolutions and proceedings of every general meeting or special general meeting shall be entered in a book to be kept by some officer of the Company approved by the Board of Directors for that purpose and shall be authenticated by the signature of the person acting as Chairman of the meeting and the entries in such book shall be conclusive evidence that all such orders resolutions and proceedings were made or taken as such entries set forth and of all facts set forth in such entries and that the person whose signature is subscribed to such entries was the Chairman of such meeting. Proceedings to be entered in book.

72. At any general meeting or special general meeting all motions questions and propositions which shall then be submitted for determination shall unless otherwise herein specially provided be primarily decided by the majority in number of the persons present qualified to vote on a show of hands but if two or more persons qualified to vote shall be dissatisfied with such show of hands they may demand a ballot upon any motion question or proposition then depending before such meeting and such ballot if demanded shall be taken accordingly and all such motions questions and propositions shall except as hereinafter otherwise provided be decided by a majority of votes and upon every ballot every shareholder shall be entitled to one vote for every pound which shall have been paid up on the shares which he shall then have held for three calendar months previously to the meeting but no shareholder shall be entitled to vote until the amount of every overdue call made in respect of his shares together with interest thereon if any shall have accrued shall have been fully paid nor until he shall have executed the Deed of Settlement and otherwise conformed thereto and upon any ballot every shareholder present and qualified to vote may deposit in a balloting box to be provided for that purpose and to be placed on the table in front of the Chairman of the meeting a paper on which shall be written the number of votes which the shareholder depositing the same shall claim to have or deliver and also his name and his assent to or dissent from the motion or question then before the meeting or his vote for any particular candidate or candidates as the case may be and two of the persons qualified to vote at and present at such meeting willing to act to be chosen by the majority in number of the persons qualified to vote at and present at such meeting shall as scrutineers retire and investigate and report to the meeting the result of such ballot and the same result shall be declared by the Chairman of the meeting and shall be entered in the book of the proceedings as the decision of the meeting. Mode of voting.

73. No special general meeting shall proceed to business unless seven shareholders at the least duly qualified to vote and holding in the aggregate shares on which at least five thousand pounds shall have been paid up shall in person assemble within one hour after the time for holding such meeting but such meeting shall be considered as adjourned to such day and hour as the Board of Directors shall appoint not exceeding fourteen days after the time fixed for such original meeting and seven days' notice of such adjourned meeting shall be given. No special general meeting shall proceed to business unless seven persons holding at least five thousand shares present.

74. At any general meeting or special general meeting or adjournment thereof the shareholders present thereat or the major part of them in number present at such meeting and duly qualified to vote (provided in the case of a special general meeting that the requisites of clause seventy-six are complied with) may adjourn the same from time to time to such day and hour and to such place as such persons entitled to vote or the major part of them in number shall resolve and after a motion of adjournment shall have been carried by such persons entitled to vote or the major part of them in number no other business shall on any pretence be brought forward and no adjournment shall take place for a longer period than seven days and it shall not be necessary to give any notice of such adjourned meeting and no other subject or business shall be proposed debated or transacted at any adjourned meeting than the subject or business for which the original meeting was called and which was not commenced or was left unfinished at such original or adjourned meeting and the persons entitled to vote who shall be present at any adjourned meeting although they may not have been present at the meeting whence the adjournment took place and who respectively may be qualified to vote may vote at such adjourned meeting and every adjournment shall be deemed a continuation of the original meeting. Adjournment of business not completed.

75. Every shareholder who shall be qualified to vote at any meeting of the Company may by writing under his hand appoint another shareholder (also in his own right qualified to vote) to vote for him at such meeting specified but no proxy shall be in force or available at any other meeting except an adjournment thereof than that for which it was expressly given or intended to apply and each proxy shall be in the following form or the following effect that is to say—"I hereby appoint my
" proxy

" proxy to vote for me and in my name at a meeting of the shareholders of The Hartley Kerosene Oil and Paraffine Company (Limited) to be holden on the day of and at every adjournment or adjournments of such meeting. Dated the day of . And every shareholder who shall have appointed such proxy as aforesaid shall for all the purposes of the meeting for which such proxy shall have been appointed except for the purpose of making up the number of shareholders necessary to constitute a special general meeting and at which such proxy shall attend and vote be considered as present and all the acts and votes of the proxy in that capacity shall be as valid and effectual as the acts and votes of the shareholder appointing him would have been if such shareholder had been present and had personally acted and voted at such meeting. Provided always that in case two or more proxies signed by the same shareholder shall be presented or offered at any such meeting all such proxies shall be null and void. Provided also that before any proxy shall be entitled to vote he shall leave the instrument appointing him such proxy with the Manager.

Manager not to act as proxy.

Attorney under power may vote.

76. The Manager shall in no case be appointed to act as a proxy or be allowed to vote for or on behalf of any other person whomsoever either as proxy attorney or otherwise howsoever.

77. If any person or persons other than the Manager who at the time any meeting of the Company shall be held shall be duly authorized by letter of attorney under the hand and seal of any shareholder then absent from the said Colony to receive the dividends and to sell the shares or capital of the said Company belonging to such shareholder so absent from the Colony as aforesaid such person or persons shall be entitled to attend vote and act at any meeting of the said Company and all acts and votes of such person or persons so authorized as last aforesaid shall be as valid and effectual as the acts and votes of the shareholder so absent as aforesaid would have been if such shareholder had been present and had actually voted at such meeting and such shareholder shall be considered as present except for the purpose of making up the number of shareholders necessary to constitute a special general meeting provided that before any such person or persons so authorized as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote or act at any meeting of the said Company he shall have produced the said letter of attorney to and shall have left an attested copy thereof with the Manager at least twenty-four hours before such meeting.

Proceedings not to be impeached for invalidity of vote.

78. No law resolution or proceeding made or passed at any general meeting or special general meeting shall be impeached or invalidated on the ground that any person voting at any such meeting was not entitled to vote thereat.

Increase of capital.

79. A special general meeting duly convened for that purpose and held in manner herein provided shall have full power subject to the provisions hereinafter contained to increase the capital of the said Company to any amount to be determined by such meeting and may raise such increased capital by creating an additional number of shares of one pound each whether preference shares or otherwise and if the latter may determine how and in what manner and to what extent the same shall be entitled to priority and may cause the same shares to be allotted and disposed of (subject to the Deed of Settlement) in such manner and with such restrictions and upon such terms and conditions as shall be determined on at such meeting and every person entitled to any share created by an increase of capital and who shall not have previously so done shall execute the Deed of Settlement or a duplicate thereof and be subject to all the provisions thereof and shall have the same benefits rights and privileges and be subject to the same claims demands obligations and liabilities in respect thereof as if he had been an original shareholder.

Powers of general and special general meetings.

80. A general meeting or a special general meeting shall from time to time have full power to regulate and control all the affairs management capital and concerns of the Company and shall also have the power subject to confirmation as hereinafter provided to alter or repeal all or any of the clauses of the Deed of Settlement and the laws regulations and resolutions which shall from time to time be made subsequent to the date thereof in pursuance of any power therein contained or in force for that purpose affecting the capital profits business or concerns of the Company and may subject to such confirmation as aforesaid from time to time make and pass any new law or laws regulation or regulations resolution or resolutions for the better management of the Company and the capital profits business or concerns thereof and the same shall be as binding and effectual to all intents and purposes as if the same were inserted and contained in the Deed of Settlement. Provided nevertheless that no clause of the Deed of Settlement and no existing law resolution or regulation of the Company shall be effectually repealed or altered and no resolution for the increase of capital and no new law or resolution or regulation to be passed or made under the powers hereinbefore contained shall be valid or effectual until such repeal or alteration or such new law resolution or regulation after having been so made or passed at any general meeting or special general meeting shall be confirmed by another special general meeting to be convened expressly for that purpose in the mode herein prescribed with respect to special general meetings and to be holden not less than one nor more than three calendar months after the meeting at which such repeal alteration law regulation or resolution shall have been made or passed. And provided also that the majority in number and value of the persons qualified to vote shall have voted at each such meeting and that two-thirds in number of the votes shall be in favour of the repeal alteration law resolution or regulation proposed or moved at each such meeting and that notice shall have been given by some shareholder of an intention to propose such repeal alteration law resolution or regulation fourteen days previous to the meeting at which such repeal alteration law resolution or regulation shall have been made or passed and in case such notice should extend to alter amend or annul any existing written law resolution regulation or provision a copy of the law resolution regulation or provision or so much thereof as shall be proposed to be altered repealed amended or annulled shall be contained in such notice.

PART V.

General Clauses.

Shareholders not to be entitled to inspect books &c.

81. No shareholder not being a Director or an Auditor or any person or persons claiming or to claim by through under or in trust for him shall be entitled under any pretence whatsoever to inspect or have in equity a discovery of all or any of the books accounts or writings of the Company except such as may be produced for his inspection at any meeting of the Company and except the Deed of Settlement and the Shareholders' Register.

Shareholders not to set up partnership.

82. In any and every action and suit or other proceeding at law or in equity wherein the said Company or its Trustees or any person or persons on behalf of the said Company shall be plaintiff or plaintiffs or the said Company or its Trustees or any person or persons on behalf of the said Company shall be defendant or defendants it shall not be lawful for any of the parties in such action or suit to set up the partnership created by the Deed of Settlement of the said Company as a bar to such action or suit being sustainable and such parties respectively shall upon the trial of any such action at law and in any proceeding in any such suit in equity waive and forego the objection to such action being tried at law or to any such suit being instituted or prosecuted in equity by reason of the plaintiff or plaintiffs or defendant or defendants being partners in the said Company. And no objection shall at any time be taken on the ground that all or any of the shareholders are not made parties to any such action or suit and upon any such trial or in any such suit it shall be imperative on the Directors to produce or cause to be produced the Deed of Settlement if required so to do and the same shall be read and used on the said trial or hearing and in any such suit without any proof of its due execution and the matters and things in this clause stated shall and may be read in evidence on the same trial or in any such suits and shall have the same force and effect as and by way of admissions by the parties respectively

respectively as if the same matters and things had been reduced to writing previously to such trial or to the hearing of the cause as admissions in the cause in the usual form and had been signed by such parties or their respective attorneys irrevocably. And either of the parties shall if required by the other of them consent to the Court or any Judge of the Court in which such action shall be brought or suit commenced making an order or orders wherein shall be embodied the matters and things last aforesaid as admissions by the party or parties against whom such order shall be sought to be read and used in evidence on the trial of any such action or in any such suit by the party or parties obtaining such order and in case any proceeding at law or in equity shall be instituted against any shareholder by or on behalf of the said Company he shall not in relation to such proceedings take adopt or institute any proceedings in any Court of Equity for seeking a dissolution of the said Company or causing or procuring any accounts in relation to the partnership which may exist by virtue of the Deed of Settlement to be taken between all or any persons whomsoever nor shall he by demurrer or otherwise in any suit in equity object to such suit on the ground that no dissolution of the said Company has been prayed and the final judgment or decree which may be obtained against the said Company its Trustees or other person or persons on behalf of the said Company in any action or suit at law or in equity which shall have been under the conduct and management of the Board of Directors shall be final and conclusive upon and shall bind all the members of the said Company and such judgment or decree shall be forthwith satisfied and performed.

83. In every or any case in which a notice or notices is or are by these presents directed or authorized to be given the same shall unless otherwise provided for by the Deed of Settlement be given either by advertisement to be inserted in any one or more of the leading newspapers published in Sydney or by a circular letter addressed by post to the several shareholders of the Company recognizable under the Deed of Settlement as such at their respective residences as appearing in the Shareholders' Register or as last notified to the Manager pursuant to clause sixteen part two as the Board of Directors or the persons giving such notice shall determine and it shall not be necessary to send a circular letter to any person who shall not appear as a shareholder in the Shareholders' Register Book and every such advertisement or circular letter shall be effectual for all purposes for which such notice is required to be given. How notices to be given.

84. A majority of the persons qualified to vote assembled at two successive special general meetings convened and held within the space of three calendar months of each other if such majority shall include not less than two-thirds in number of all the persons qualified to vote for the time being in the Company and shall hold amongst them two third parts of the existing paid-up capital of the Company may by a resolution dissolve the Company. And the said Company after the resolution for dissolving the same at the first of such special general meetings shall have been confirmed at the second of such meetings shall stand dissolved accordingly to all intents and purposes except for the purpose of winding up liquidating and settling the accounts and affairs of the Company as hereinafter mentioned. Power to dissolve the Company.

85. If in pursuance of any of the powers contained in the Deed of Settlement the Company shall be dissolved the Board of Directors shall with all convenient speed wind up and settle and bring to a final rest and balance the accounts and affairs of the Company. And for giving effect to such winding up and settlement but for no other purpose the Company and the powers of the Board of Directors and Auditors and the election of new Directors and Auditors to supply vacancies and the powers of the general meetings and special general meetings shall be held to be subsisting and continuing anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding. And the Board of Directors shall subject to the powers hereby given to general meetings and special general meetings have all such further power and authority as may facilitate the winding up of the Company and of doing in that behalf all that the Board of Directors may deem expedient. And such of the capital property and effects of the Company as shall then not consist of money and as shall remain after answering the claims and demands thereon shall be paid to and distributed amongst the shareholders and their respective executors and administrators in the proportions in which they shall then be respectively entitled thereto as and when the Board of Directors shall deem expedient. And to assist in winding up and closing the concerns of the Company had or doubtful debts may be declared by the Board of Directors to be irrecoverable and demands not immediately recoverable from the estates of insolvents or other persons or the assets of deceased persons may be sold to any person or persons not being a Director or Directors in one or more lot or lots. And the amount of unclaimed dividends and of unclaimed shares of capital shall be laid out and invested by the Board of Directors in such securities as they may think fit or may in their discretion be deposited in any bank in the said Colony and the moneys so invested and the securities whereon the same shall be invested and the accumulations thereof or the moneys so deposited as aforesaid until the payment and distribution thereof shall from time to time be paid and transferred unto the person or persons who shall respectively claim and show title to the same to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors but if no such claims or none such which shall be decided in favour of the claimant shall be made to all or any part respectively of such moneys and investments and money deposited within the period of six years to be computed from the day of the dissolution of the Company then none shall afterwards be admitted but the moneys and investments as aforesaid to which no such claim shall then have been made shall be applied as part of the capital for the benefit of the then ascertained parties among whom the remainder of the capital shall be distributed pursuant to the provisions hereinbefore mentioned. And the effluxion of the said term of six years shall bar and be conclusive against all persons claiming against the same whether under legal disability incapacity or not. Power to wind up.

86. In the construction of these presents the word Directors or Board of Directors shall mean the Directors or Board of Directors of the Company the words Auditor Auditors Manager Trustee Trustees shareholder shareholders shall respectively mean Auditor Auditors Manager Trustee Trustees shareholder shareholders for the time being of the said Company. The expression Deed of Settlement shall include these presents and any duplicate thereof. And that words importing the singular number shall include the plural number. And words importing the plural number shall include the singular number. And that words importing the masculine gender shall include females and bodies corporate as well as individuals. And all shareholders who shall execute these presents shall be and be deemed to be parties to these presents. And the expression persons qualified to vote shall include the holders of proxies and powers of attorney as such holders. And the word capital shall mean all real and personal estate and moneys belonging to the said Company and all debts and liabilities for the time being due and owing to the said Company whether from shareholders or any other person or persons whomsoever and all other property assets and effects whatsoever belonging to the said Company but such construction shall not take place if there be any special provision or anything in the subject or context repugnant to the construction hereinbefore given to such words or expressions respectively. Interpretation.

87. Each of the several persons parties hereto whilst a holder of any shares and his heirs executors and administrators shall and will for and in respect of such shares whilst remaining part of the assets of the covenantor observe perform fulfil and keep all the covenants articles stipulations and provisions including additions alterations variations and modifications to be made in pursuance of the provisions in the Deed of Settlement contained which are or ought to be observed performed fulfilled and kept by him (the covenantor) or his heirs executors and administrators respectively in respect of or in relation to such shares according to the true intent and meaning of the same covenants articles stipulations. General undertaking to observe provisions of deed.

stipulations and agreements respectively. And the covenantor will perform all the duties of Director Auditor or Trustees from time to time when and so often and so long as he shall be appointed to and accept the office of Director Auditor or Trustees of the said Company according to the directions stipulations and agreements contained in the Deed of Settlement.

In witness whereof the several parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first before written.

Signed sealed and delivered by the said Randolph
John Want in the presence of—
SYD. A. WANT,
Clerk to Want & Want.

R. J. WANT. (L.S.)

Signed sealed and delivered by the said Saul
Samuel in the presence of—
SYD. A. WANT,
Clerk to Messrs. Want & Want.

SAUL SAMUEL. (L.S.)

Signed with the name sealed with the seal and
delivered as the act and deed of the said John
Binny by his Attorney William Clark in the
presence of—
A. J. CAPE,
Clerk to Messrs. Want & Want.

JOHN BINNY. (L.S.)
By his Attorney
WILLIAM CLARK.

Signed sealed and delivered by the said Robert
M'Intosh Isaacs in the presence of—
A. J. CAPE,
Clerk to Messrs. Want & Want.

ROBERT M. ISAACS. (L.S.)

Signed sealed and delivered by the said John
Crone Raymond in the presence of—
SYD. A. WANT,
Clerk to Messrs. Want & Want.

J. C. RAYMOND. (L.S.)

Signed with the name sealed with the seal and
delivered as the act and deed of the said
George Jarvis by his Attorney Lewis Samuel
SAM. S. COHEN.

GEORGE JARVIS. (L.S.)
By his Attorney.
LEWIS SAMUEL.

Signed sealed and delivered by the said Randolph
Charles Want in the presence of—
SYD. A. WANT,
Clerk to Messrs. Want & Want.

R. CHAS. WANT. (L.S.)

Signed Sealed and Delivered in the presence of—	Number of Shares on which One Pound originally paid up.	Number of Shares on which only Ten Shillings originally paid up.	Signatures of Shareholders.	Seals.
Syd. A. Want	8,000	.....	R. J. Want	(L.S.)
Syd. A. Want	4,000	.....	Saul Samuel	(L.S.)
A. J. Cape	2,000	.....	John Binny by his Attorney William Clark.	(L.S.)
A. J. Cape	2,000	.....	Robert M. Isaacs	(L.S.)
Syd. A. Want	1,000	.....	J. C. Raymond	(L.S.)
Saml. S. Cohen	1,000	.....	George Jarvis by his Attorney Lewis Samuel.	(L.S.)
Syd. A. Want	2,000	.....	R. J. Want and Saul Samuel..	(L.S.)
J. H. Miller.....	.....	10,000	A. Morris	(L.S.)
J. H. Miller.....	1,000	.....	J. de V. Lamb	(L.S.)
J. H. Miller.....	100	.....	J. Hampton	(L.S.)
J. H. Miller.....	50	.....	R. Chas. Want	(L.S.)
J. H. Miller.....	200	.....	Chas. Frith	(L.S.)
J. H. Miller.....	100	.....	Alfred Roberts	(L.S.)
J. H. Miller.....	50	.....	Wm. Beard, senr.	(L.S.)
J. H. Miller.....	60	.....	H. Carrey	(L.S.)
J. H. Miller.....	15	.....	Octave Phelidor Danican by his Attorney Octavius L. Montefiore.	(L.S.)
J. H. Miller.....	20	.....	Chas. A. W. Lett	(L.S.)
J. H. Miller.....	.....	.....	William Reuce	(L.S.)
J. H. Miller.....	100	.....	Samuel Lyons	(L.S.)
J. H. Miller.....	100	.....	L. Sentis	(L.S.)
J. H. Miller.....	100	.....	Andrew S. Chisholm	(L.S.)
J. Mullens	50	.....	Caroline E. Bell	(L.S.)
J. H. Miller.....	.....	.....	W. H. Ealing	(L.S.)
J. H. Miller.....	.....	.....	Maria Marsh.....	(L.S.)

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON
CAMPBELL'S EXCHANGE OF WAYS BILL;
TOGETHER WITH THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,
AND
APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
5 October, 1866.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1866.

[Price, 1s. 3d.]

234—A

1866.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 37. TUESDAY, 25 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

6. Campbell's Exchange of Ways Bill (*"Formal" Motion*)—Mr. Forster moved, pursuant to Notice—
(1.) That Campbell's Exchange of Ways Bill be referred to a Select Committee, for consideration and report.
(2.) That such Committee consist of the following Members, namely:—Mr. Josephson, Mr. Samuel, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Phelps, Mr. White, Mr. Stimpson, Mr. Driver, Mr. Wilson, and the Mover.
Question put and passed.

VOTES, No. 44. FRIDAY, 5 OCTOBER, 1866.

2. Campbell's Exchange of Ways Bill :—Mr. Forster, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 25th September last,—together with Appendix.
Ordered to be printed.
* . * * * *

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1866.

CAMPBELL'S EXCHANGE OF WAYS BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report, was referred, on the 25th ultimo, "*Campbell's Exchange of Ways Bill*"—beg leave to report to your Honourable House,—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the margin*, (whose respective evidence will be found appended hereto) and that, the Preamble having been proved to the satisfaction of your Committee, by the evidence of these gentlemen, they proceeded to consider the several clauses of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

* R. C. Want, Esq.
E. Bell, Esq., C.E.
F. Reuss, Esq.
J. J. Lee, Esq.
Surveyor General.

And your Committee now beg to lay before your Honourable House the Bill without amendment.

WILLIAM FORSTER,

CHAIRMAN.

No. 2 Committee Room,

Sydney, 5th October, 1866.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Forster,
Mr. White,
Mr. Gordon,

Mr. Driver,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Stimpson.

Mr. Forster called to the Chair.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, together with original Petition for leave to introduce the same—before the Committee.

Present for the Promoters :—R. C. Want, Esquire, *Solicitor for the Bill*.

Randolph Charles Want, Esquire, *Solicitor*, examined.

Sketch of the lands mentioned in the Preamble *handed in*. (*Vide Appendix*.)

Edward Bell, Esquire, *City Engineer and Surveyor*, called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Ferdinand Reuss, Esquire, *Surveyor*, called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

The Solicitor for the Bill re-examined.

Deeds of Grant, from the Crown to Robert Campbell, (dated 3rd January, 1852, and 15th November, 1852, respectively) of lands mentioned in the Preamble of the Bill, *produced*, and copies *handed in*. (*Vide Appendix*.)

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That the Surveyor General and Crown Solicitor be summoned to attend at the next meeting.

[Adjourned to Thursday next, at *Eleven o'clock*.]

THURSDAY 4 OCTOBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

None.

In the absence of a Quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

[Witnesses summoned, in attendance.]

FRIDAY, 5 OCTOBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Forster in the Chair.

Mr. White,
Mr. Gordon,

Mr. Driver,
Mr. Phelps,

Mr. Samuel.

The Committee met pursuant to summons.

Present for the Promoters :—R. C. Want, Esq., *Solicitor for the Bill*.

Walker Rannie Davidson, Esq., *Surveyor General*, examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. John James Lee, *Clerk in Crown Solicitor's Office*, examined.

Certificate from the Crown Solicitor—that the two allotments of land referred to in the Bill are the property of Robert Campbell, the same being vested in him in fee simple—*handed in*. (*Vide Appendix C*.)

Room cleared.

Preamble read and considered.

Motion made (*Chairman*) and *Question*—That this Preamble stand part of the Bill—*agreed to*.

Parties called in and informed.

Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4, severally read and agreed to.

Question—That the Chairman report the Bill without amendment to the House—*agreed to*.

Clerk instructed to make certain literal and typographical alterations in the Bill.

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Copy Deed of Grant of Land in the City of Sydney, to Robert Campbell, dated 15th November, 1852	14

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1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

CAMPBELL'S EXCHANGE OF WAYS BILL.

FRIDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

Present :—

MR. FORSTER,
MR. DRIVER,
MR. WHITE,

MR. GORDON,
MR. PHELPS,
MR. STIMPSON.

WILLIAM FORSTER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. R. C. Want appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

Mr. Randolph Charles Want examined :—

1. *Chairman.*] This Bill has been introduced through your firm? Yes.
2. Will you be kind enough to state the object of the Bill? The object of the Bill is to enable Mr. Robert Campbell, the owner of certain land at the Circular Quay, to exchange a portion of his land for a lane that has been reserved by the Government, and which runs through his property.
3. Have you a sketch of the locality? I have. (*Witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix A 1.*)
4. What is the nature of this reserve—is it an actual dedication to the public? The land reserved by the Government has never, I believe, been proclaimed. The only evidence of its existence is that these grants to Mr. Campbell are described as being bounded by the lane; it is reserved by the Crown in granting this land; I can find no other proof of any reservation.
5. Then, in fact, this lane is public property? It is public property; it has never been proclaimed.
6. Has it ever been used by the public? It could not be used, for this reason, that Phillip-street is 20 or 30 feet higher than this lane.
7. Then it is at present useless to the public? It is.
8. I suppose it is possible to make it useful? I believe not. The ground is 20 or 30 feet high at the Phillip-street end; in fact, the street is built up above it. We have proposed to the Government to exchange for this lane the piece of land coloured pink on the sketch; it is 4 feet broader, and the Government or the Corporation will be able to make it available for public purposes for traffic.
9. Do you consider the land offered in exchange is of greater value than the other? I do.
10. Much greater? Much greater, for this reason, that it is 4 feet wider in the first place, and in the next place it can be made available for traffic.
11. Do you think any public interest can be damaged by the exchange? I do not.
12. But the public will be benefited rather? Yes.
13. Is the exchange made with the knowledge of the Corporation? Yes, and they are favourably disposed towards it.

Mr. R. C.
Want.
28 Sept., 1866.

- Mr. R. C. Want.
28 Sept., 1866.
14. Is the Government aware of what you propose? Yes, the Government would have made the exchange, but they found they could not do so. I believe an opinion has been given by the Crown Law Officers that where a road has been reserved in a town, it cannot be afterwards granted to private persons without an Act of Parliament.
15. Then, in fact, this Bill is intended to do what the Government would have done if they had been able? Yes.
16. Have you a copy of the opinion you refer to? No; I believe the Secretary for Lands has it.
17. The Bill has no other object than what you have stated? No other object at all.
18. *Mr. Driver.*] The 16-foot lane you have spoken of has never actually been used? No.
19. Has it not been built over in part? Not that I am aware of.
20. *Chairman.*] Is Mr. Campbell's title to the land he proposes to give in exchange for this land undoubted? Yes, it is a grant direct from the Crown.
21. In fee simple? In fee simple.
22. *Mr. Driver.*] Is the land entirely unencumbered at the present time? Entirely unencumbered.

Mr. Edward Bell, C.E., examined:—

- Mr. E. Bell, C.E.
28 Sept., 1866.
23. *Mr. Want.*] You know the lane at present existing through the land referred to in this Bill? Yes.
24. Is it available for public use at all? No.
25. Do you think it possible to make it so? Yes.
26. Do you think the lane proposed to be given in exchange for it will be better for the public? If it is given 20 feet wide instead of 16 feet, it will.
27. The lane at present existing is not used by the public? A part of it is; but the public will lose nothing by the exchange beyond this,—that the existing lane has already been formed, and the expense will be thrown away unless the new lane is formed before it is handed over to the public. If that is done, the public will gain something by the exchange.
28. *Chairman.*] You understand the nature of this exchange thoroughly? Yes.
29. Are you an officer of the Corporation? I am City Engineer and City Surveyor.
30. You are acquainted with the locality in question? Yes.
31. Have you examined it with a view to giving evidence? Yes.
32. And with the consent of the Corporation? Yes.
33. Then you know the Corporation will entertain no objection to this exchange? The Corporation will entertain no objection to it, provided the new lane is formed before it is handed over.
34. You say the public will rather derive benefit from the exchange? Yes, by the increased width of the new lane.
35. You say a portion of the present lane has been used? Yes; a portion running eastward from Elizabeth-street, to the lane running north and south has been used—and the lane running north and south has also been used; but the eastward part of the lane marked "first mentioned" on this plan has never been used by the public as a thoroughfare, to my knowledge.
36. Is it possible it ever could be of any use? Yes; it is quite possible to make a lane through there.
37. Is there not a great difference in the elevation between that and Phillip-street? I find there is a few inches; the gradient of the proposed new lane will be slightly easier.
38. In stating that you consider the proposed exchange for the public benefit, have you taken into consideration, not only the present use of the existing lane, but the possible use that may be made of it in the future? I have.
39. And you think, all things considered, it will be for the public benefit? Yes, the public will be benefited by the extra width. The two lanes, so far as the public are concerned, are equally useful, but the proposed new lane being of increased width, will give increased facility for traffic.
40. In other words, you think the land proposed to be given in exchange is more valuable than the existing lane? It is, without a doubt; the allotment from which this proposed lane is taken is 27 feet 6 inches.
41. Do you know of any private interest that could by any possibility be damaged by the exchange? I was just going to mention that the stores built on the southern side have window and door openings into this allotment, which never has been a lane yet; and if the Corporation is not mixed up in any way with any claims the owners of these places may make in regard to these openings, they are perfectly willing to waive all objections.
42. Are you quite certain there may be no claim made by these parties for compensation? If this proposed lane has never been dedicated as a lane before, these persons had no right to make their openings—I mean into the allotment that is to be partly converted into a lane. Between the store belonging to Mr. Levy and the proposed new lane there will be a space of 7 or 8 feet, consequently the new lane will not approach these openings. All that the Corporation would wish for the public would be, that the new lane should be given free from any claims of these parties. When I first had to do with city matters, I believed this allotment now proposed to be dedicated as a lane was the lane; it was only by searching the deeds that I found it was not, and I think the people who built with the frontage to that allotment built in error. Mr. Hilly was the architect, and I believe he built under a wrong impression, that that allotment of land was the lane reserved by the Government.

43. Then, if I understand you rightly, these parties will be benefited? There will still be a part of the allotment between the stores and the proposed new lane; but they will not be injured in any way—they have no right of way over that part of it now.
44. *Mr. Phelps.*] To whom does that piece of land 7 feet wide, between the proposed lane and these buildings, belong? To Mr. Robert Campbell, the person now proposing to dedicate this new lane instead of the former one.
45. *Mr. Driver.*] You know the lane it is proposed to abolish? Yes.
46. Have any moneys been expended on the formation of that lane? Yes, by the Corporation I think, to be refunded by the Government.
47. Have those moneys been expended under your direction? Yes.
48. Will any moneys be required to form the lane it is proposed to open? Yes.
49. Then all the Corporation desire is, that they may not only not be put to expense in the formation of the proposed new lane, but be protected from any claims of the owners of property immediately adjoining? Exactly. In point of fact, they want to have the lane handed over to them made. The Corporation do not wish to be involved in any expense.
50. *Mr. Want.*] How long is it since the Corporation made the lane good? It has only been finished between two and three months.
51. Do you recollect receiving a letter from our office on the subject of the improvements in that lane? No. Until yesterday, I was under the impression that the proposed alteration was to be from Phillip-street to the middle lane only, and that the other part was to remain as it was. I had a conversation on the subject with Mr. Milson, some nine or ten months since, and he left me under that impression. Yesterday I received a plan from your office which shewed me that it was proposed to carry it through in a direct line.
52. About two months ago I addressed a letter to you, giving you notice, on behalf of Mr. Campbell, of the intention to bring in this Bill; and I understood that directly afterwards the works had been stopped? I never had the letter—never heard of it; and I never directed the works to be stopped.
53. *Chairman.*] What amount of money has been expended altogether on the lane proposed to be given up? I can hardly say just now. I forget whether the lane was let for the whole length; but it was let under contract.
54. Was any large amount of money expended? No, perhaps £50—that is, on the part which it is proposed to close.
55. You say the Government refunded it? The Government will refund it to the Corporation. All lanes and streets laid out by the Government are formed, in the first instance, at the expense of the Government.
56. I suppose you are aware this exchange is proposed with the knowledge and sanction of the Government? Yes, I have always heard that the Government were about to move in the matter. The Surveyor General informed us of it first of all.
57. In the event of any improvement being made on this new lane, would the Government be prepared to make any allowance for it, the same as in the other case? No, I should think not.
58. Do you know of any interest that Mr. Alexander, a Member of this House, or any of his friends, have in this matter? No, unless through Mr. Levy.
59. What is Mr. Levy's interest in the matter—is he one of the persons you say has made some openings? Yes, he built two stores there some ten or eleven years since.
60. *Mr. Driver.*] The premises known as Leigh's Bonded Stores? Yes.
61. *Mr. White.*] In any case, the owners of these stores will be in the same position as they are now, because there will be still 7 feet 6 inches of private property between the stores and the lane? Yes.
62. *Chairman.*] The 7 feet 6 inches will still be Mr. Robert Campbell's private property? Yes.
63. *Mr. Phelps.*] Would it not be more desirable if the lane were run so as to take in these 7 feet 6 inches, instead of an equal width on the other side? It would not affect us in any way at all. It might be convenient to the owners of the private property adjoining, if their advantage or convenience could be consulted between themselves; but it would make no difference to the public generally.

Mr. E. Bell,
C.E.

28 Sept., 1866.

Mr. Ferdinand Reuss examined:—

64. *Mr. Want.*] You are a surveyor? Yes.
65. You know the land Mr. Campbell proposes to exchange with the Government? I do.
66. *Chairman.*] Do you know anything of this Bill—that the exchange is to be effected by this Bill? I know it was intended to apply for such a Bill. I have not seen the Bill.
67. *Mr. Want.*] You have been over this land and measured it? Yes, I surveyed the land.
68. You know the land coloured pink is proposed to be given up to the Government as a lane, in substitution for the one that at present exists? Yes.
69. Do you know the measurements of the two, respectively? Yes; the existing lane is 16 feet wide, and the proposed lane 20 feet wide.
70. Do you consider that this proposed lane will be as useful to the public as the one which is proposed to be taken away? I think it will be more so.
71. Why? Because the proposed lane is easier to be made than the other. At the junction of the old lane with Phillip-street there is a greater fall than at the junction of the new lane with Phillip-street.
72. Will the public get any advantage by the width? Yes, by the increased width of 4 feet. It is a more practicable lane than the other one is.

Mr. F. Reuss.

28 Sept., 1866.

- Mr. F. Reuss. 73. Do you know of any private interests that will be affected by this exchange, except Mr. Campbell's—do you think any one will be prejudiced? I do not think so. It is all bounded by Mr. Campbell's property. This new lane is running along the present walls on the northern side.
74. *Chairman.*] What walls? The present walls of the buildings.
75. What effect will that have? Only it follows that this lane falls perfectly straight, without falling into anybody else's property.
76. It is better in that respect? Yes.

Mr. Randolph Charles Want re-examined:—

- Mr. R. C. Want. 77. *Mr. Driver.*] You say Mr. Campbell is the owner in fee of the lands mentioned in the preamble of this Bill? I do.
78. And he claims them by virtue of two grants from the Crown, dated 3rd January, 1852, and 15th November, 1852, respectively? Yes. (*Deeds produced, and copies handed in. Vide Appendix A 2.*)
79. Do you know whether the promoters of this Bill are willing to form this new lane, in case the exchange should be legalized? I cannot say that I do—the point was never mooted before. The Government have always expressed their readiness to exchange land for land, without any mention of formation—they would have exchanged the land just as it stood, but that they found they could not do it.
80. *Chairman.*] So far as you are aware, there is no intention, on the part of the promoters of the Bill, to make any improvement on the proposed new lane; they propose simply to leave things just as they are, leaving the Government or the Corporation to make the lane? Yes; the point was never raised before.
81. Do you think the promoters would have any objection to it if the point was put to them? I can hardly say at present; but I do not see why they should do it.

THURSDAY, 5 OCTOBER, 1866.

Present:—

MR. DRIVER,
MR. GORDON,

MR. WHITE.

MR. PHELPS,
MR. SAMUEL,

WILLIAM FORSTER, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Want appeared as Solicitor for the Promoters of the Bill.

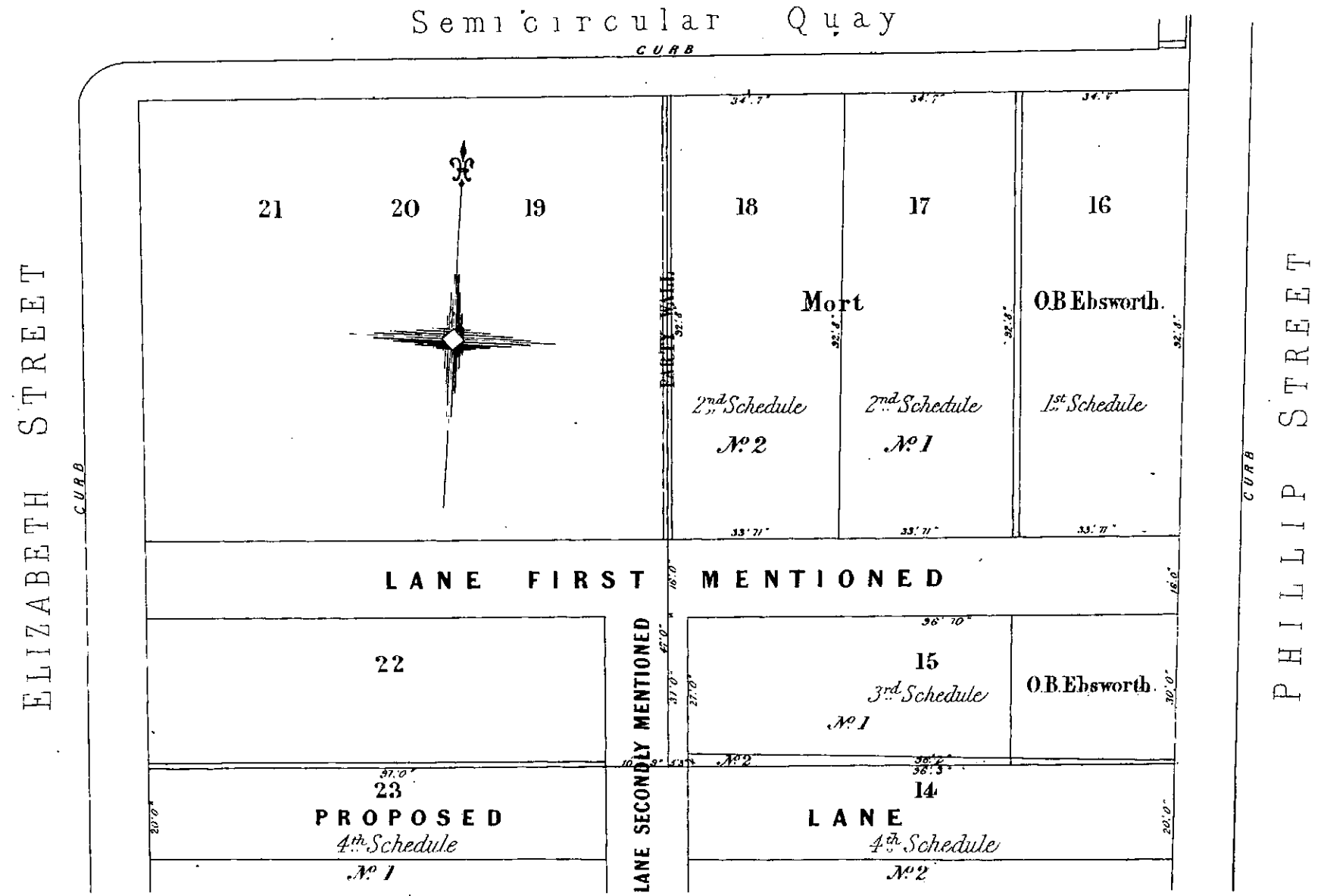
W. R. Davidson, Esq., called in and examined:—

- W. R. Davidson, Esq. 82. *Chairman.*] You are the Surveyor General? Yes.
83. Do you know anything of the Bill now before the Committee? Yes, I have read it.
84. You understand its objects? Yes.
- 5 Oct., 1866. 85. Are you aware whether there is any objection to it on the part of the Government? No. I am authorized by the Minister for Lands to state that there is no objection on the part of the Government.
86. You consider it would be beneficial to the public? I think so certainly; as a right of way of 20 feet would be given up for one of 16.
87. Do you know the ground? Yes, I have looked at it.
88. Do you believe the description in the Bill and the plan produced are correct? They are correct.

Mr. John James Lee called in and examined:—

- Mr. J. J. Lee. 89. *Chairman.*] Will you state what office you hold? Clerk, in the Crown Solicitor's Office.
- 5 Oct., 1866. 90. Do you know anything of the Bill before the Committee? No, I know nothing about it.
91. Will you state then for what reason you attend here? The Crown Solicitor told me to attend this meeting and hand in this certificate. [*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix B.*]
92. Can you tell us briefly what is the purport of that document? It states that this property is vested in Mr. Campbell.
93. That is, the property referred to in the Bill? Yes.
94. That Mr. Campbell has a legal title to it? Yes.
95. This is a certificate from the Crown Solicitor to the effect that he has examined the title? Yes.
96. *Mr. Driver.*] Where is the Crown Solicitor? On circuit at present, at Armidale.

CAMPBELL'S EXCHANGE OF WAYS BILL.
Appendix to Evidence given by R.C. Went Esq^r 28th September 1866.
A. I.



P. H. Reuss.
Surveyor.

CAMPBELL'S EXCHANGE OF WAYS BILL.

APPENDIX.

A 2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Town Lot.

Grantee Robert Campbell date 3rd }
January 1852 City of Sydney }
ac. r. p. 9½ } VICTORIA by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith and so forth To all to whom these presents shall come greeting:

Whereas in conformity with the laws now in force for the sale of Crown Lands in our Territory of New South Wales and our Royal Instructions under our signet and sign manual issued in pursuance thereof Robert Campbell of the Circular Quay Sydney has become the purchaser of the allotment or parcel of land hereinafter described for the sum of three hundred pounds sterling Now know ye That for and in consideration of the said sum for and on our behalf well and truly paid into the Colonial Treasury of our said Territory before these presents are issued and in further consideration of the quit-rent hereinafter reserved we have granted and for us our heirs and successors do hereby grant unto the said Robert Campbell his heirs and assigns subject to the several and respective reservations hereinafter mentioned All that allotment or parcel of land in our said Territory containing by admeasurement nine and a half perches be the same more or less situated in the city of Sydney parish of Saint James county of Cumberland being allotment number twenty-three of section number one hundred and four commencing at the south-west corner of allotment number twenty-two and bounded on the west by Elizabeth-street thirty feet on the south by the north boundary of allotment number twenty-four ninety feet seven inches being a line at right angles to Elizabeth-street on the east by a back lane thirty feet and on the north by the south boundary line of allotment number twenty-two ninety-one feet being parallel to the south boundary of this allotment being the allotment sold as lot 8 in pursuance of the Proclamation of 23rd September 1851 with all the rights and appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging to hold unto the said Robert Campbell his heirs and assigns for ever yielding and paying therefor yearly unto us our heirs and successors the quit-rent of one peppercorn for ever if demanded Provided nevertheless and we do hereby reserve unto us our heirs and successors all mines of coal and we do also reserve unto us our heirs and successors and to the Governor for the time being of our said Territory by such person or persons as shall be by them or him authorized in that behalf full power to make and conduct through the said land all common or public drains and sewers which may be deemed expedient In testimony whereof we have caused this our grant to be sealed with the seal of our said Territory.

Witness our trusty and well-beloved Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy Knight Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order Governor General of all our Australian Possessions and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of our Territory of New South Wales and its dependencies at Government House Sydney in New South Wales aforesaid this third day of January in the fifteenth year of our Reign and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

(L.S.)

CHAS. A. FITZ ROY.

ENTERED on record by me in the Register of Town Purchases No. 127 page 101 this eighth day of January one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary and Registrar.

ENROLLED in the Office for the Registry of Deeds Supreme Court Sydney in the Register of Town Purchases number 27 page 2 this twenty-fourth day of January 1852.

ALFRED ELYARD,
Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court.

ENTERED in the Register No. 9 Town Purchases Sydney District folio 7 in the Surveyor General's Office Sydney 27th January 1852.

HENRY HALLORAN,
Chief Clerk.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Town Lot.

Grantee Robert Campbell dated 15th }
November 1852 City of Sydney }
ac. r. p. 10. } VICTORIA by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith and so forth To all to whom these presents shall come greeting:
Whereas in conformity with the laws now in force for the sale of Crown Lands in our said Territory of New South Wales and our Royal Instructions under our signet and sign manual issued in pursuance thereof Robert Campbell of the Circular Quay Sydney at present residing in England has become the purchaser of the allotment or parcel of land hereinafter described for the sum of three hundred and seven pounds and ten shillings sterling Now know ye that for and in consideration of the said sum for and on our behalf well and truly paid into the Colonial Treasury of our said Territory before these presents are issued and in further consideration of the quit rent hereinafter reserved We have granted and for us our heirs and successors do hereby grant unto the said Robert Campbell his heirs and assigns subject to the several and respective reservations hereinafter mentioned all that allotment or parcel of land in our said Territory containing by admeasurement ten perches be the same more or less situated in

in the city of Sydney parish of St. James county of Cumberland being allotment No. 14 of section No. one hundred and four commencing in Phillip-street at the south-east corner of Robert Campbell's the younger allotment number fifteen and bounded on the north by that allotment ninety-six feet two inches to a lane on the west by that lane thirty feet to the north-west corner of allotment number thirteen on the south by that allotment ninety-five feet six inches to Phillip-street and on the east by that street thirty feet to the south-east corner of allotment number fifteen aforesaid being the allotment sold as lot 32 in pursuance of the Proclamation of 3rd June 1852 with all the rights and appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging To hold unto the said Robert Campbell his heirs and assigns for ever yielding and paying therefor yearly unto us our heirs and successors the quit-rent of one peppercorn for ever if demanded Provided nevertheless and we do hereby reserve unto us our heirs and successors all mines of coal and we do also reserve unto us our heirs and successors and to the Governor for the time being of our said Territory by such person or persons as shall be by them or him authorized in that behalf full power to make and conduct through the said land all common or public drains and sewers which may be deemed expedient In testimony whereof we have caused this our Grant to be sealed with the seal of our said Territory.

Witness our trusty and well-beloved Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy Knight Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order Governor General of all our Australian Possessions and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of our Territory of New South Wales and its dependencies at Government House Sydney in New South Wales aforesaid this fifteenth day of November in the sixteenth year of our Reign and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

CHAS. A. FITZ ROY.

ENTERED on record by me in the Register of Town Purchases No. 137 page 475 this seventeenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary and Registrar.

ENROLLED in the Office for Registry of Deeds Supreme Court Sydney in the Register of Town Purchases No. 33 page 35 this first day of March 1853.

ALFRED ELYARD,
Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court and Registering Officer of Deeds.

ENTERED in the Register No. 16 Town Purchases folio 25 in the Surveyor General's Office this 15th day of August 1853.

HENRY HALLORAN.

(To Evidence given by Mr. J. J. Lee, 5th October, 1866.)

B.

I certify that by deed poll or grant bearing date the third day of January one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two under the hand of Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy then Governor of the Colony of New South Wales and under the Great Seal of the said Colony All that parcel of land containing by admeasurement nine and a half perches more or less situated in the city of Sydney parish of Saint James county of Cumberland being allotment No. 23 of section No. 104 was granted unto Robert Campbell of the Circular Quay Sydney then residing in England And that by deed poll or grant bearing date the fifteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two under the hand of Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy then Governor as aforesaid and under the Great Seal of the Colony All that parcel of land containing by admeasurement ten perches more or less situated in the city of Sydney aforesaid and being allotment No. 14 of section No. 104 was granted unto Robert Campbell of the Circular Quay Sydney and that I have caused search to be made in the Registry of Deeds for any alienation or other dealing with the said lands by the said Robert Campbell, but that no deed affecting the said lands appears to have been registered, excepting an Indenture registered as No. 573 of Book 85, by which Mrs. Campbell appears to have released her dower in these and other lands. I therefore certify that the said Robert Campbell is seized of the said two allotments of land in fee simple.

3rd October, 1866.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

HARTLEY VALE COLLIERY BILL.

(PETITION—WARATAH COAL COMPANY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 10 October, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Waratah Coal Company, incorporated by Act of Parliament,—

SHEWETH :—

(1.) That your Petitioners have learnt that application has been made to your Honorable House, by James Brown and Alexander Brown, for an Act to enable them, amongst other things, to construct three Branch Railways, to be connected at three several places with the Railway of your Petitioners, which has been made at great expense, for the purpose of conveniently carrying on the trade of the Waratah Coal Company.

(2.) That your Petitioners have reason to fear that, if such Branch Railways are connected with the Railway of your Petitioners as proposed, that it will greatly interfere with and hinder the business of your Petitioners, and to some extent frustrate the objects for which your Petitioners incurred the expense of carrying their Railway from the Great Northern Railway to their private property near the waters of the River Hunter.

(3.) That it would be most inconvenient and prejudicial to the interests of your Petitioners to make openings for such Branch Railways at the points mentioned in the second, third, and fourth parts of the Schedule to the Bill introduced into your Honorable House by the said James Brown and Alexander Brown, and such openings would greatly interfere with the convenient use of Petitioners' Railway.

(4.) That the land over which the said James Brown and Alexander Brown seek to be allowed to construct the Branch Railway mentioned in the third part of the Schedule to the said Act, which is therein erroneously called Crown Land, is the private land of your Petitioners, and was purchased solely for the purpose of having sufficient and convenient accommodation for carrying on your Petitioners' shipping business, and the disposal of their coal; and that it would be a great injustice to your Petitioners, and most prejudicial to their interests, for the said last-mentioned branch line to be constructed on the said land, which would be of no advantage to the said James Brown and Alexander Brown, unless further injustice be done to your Petitioners, by taking from them a great part of their water frontage, which was the principal object of your Petitioners in purchasing the said land.

(5.) That your Petitioners have made a specific appropriation of the land, for purposes of great importance to the interests of the said Company, involving income to a large amount, and for which the water frontage sought to be obtained by the said James Brown and Alexander Brown is indispensable, and which purposes would be wholly frustrated by allowing any portion of it to be appropriated for the said Branch Railway.

(6.) That as the Waratah Coal Company's Act of Incorporation contains sufficient provision for the making of Branch Railways and for the carriage of goods upon your Petitioners' Railway to the Great Northern Railway, and the latter Railway provides sufficient accommodation for the carriage of the coal of the said James Brown and Alexander Brown to the port of Newcastle, the Act which the said James Brown and Alexander Brown seek to obtain is wholly unnecessary for any reasonable purpose, in so far as they seek to interfere with the Railway of your Petitioners.

(7.) That the said Bill seeks permission for the promoters to make junctions with your Petitioners' Railway, without adequate provision being made for the protection of your Petitioners' Railway, or for the manner in which the same shall be effected; and that, if they should be permitted to make any of the said junctions, they should be compelled to keep a man constantly stationed at each of such junctions.

(8.) That your Petitioners submit that the said James Brown and Alexander Brown should not be permitted to take any portion of your Petitioners' land mentioned in the third part of the Schedule to the said Bill, on any terms whatever, because it would be an unnecessary and unjust interference with the rights of your Petitioners, and involve them in a loss far beyond any compensation they could obtain from the said James Brown and Alexander Brown.

(9.) That your Petitioners respectfully submit that, if your Honorable House should think fit to permit the said James Brown and Alexander Brown to make any of the Branch Railways proposed to be connected with your Petitioners' Railway, that the opening for that purpose should be made at places most convenient to your Petitioners, and by or under the direction of your Petitioners, at the expense of the said James Brown and Alexander Brown, who should not be permitted in any manner to interfere with your Petitioners' Railway; and that provision should be made to prohibit the said James Brown and Alexander Brown from using your Petitioners' Railway further or otherwise than by bringing trucks and waggons to be carried by your Petitioners, in accordance with the provisions in the Waratah Coal Company's Act of Incorporation.

(10.) That as your Petitioners' Railway is a private way, made only for the purpose of their own business, and not otherwise for the purpose of traffic, it would be unjust to your Petitioners that the said James Brown and Alexander Brown should be allowed to have the use of it without any corresponding advantage to your Petitioners, whose interests will be greatly prejudiced by any such interference.

(11.) That the said Bill does not adequately provide for compensation for the lands that may be taken, and the damage, loss, and expense that may be occasioned by the said James Brown and Alexander Brown.

Your Petitioners humbly pray that, for the reasons aforesaid, the said Bill may not be passed into law, so far as it seeks to interfere with the Railway and private property of your Petitioners, and that your Petitioners may be heard by their counsel, solicitor, or agent, against the preamble and clauses of the said Bill.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

The Seal of the Waratah Coal Company was affixed
hereto by order of the Board of Directors, this
seventeenth day of August, one thousand eight
hundred and sixty-six, by

(L.S.)

CH. SMITH,
Chairman.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

HARTLEY VALE COLLIERY BILL.

(PETITION OF R. A. A. MOREHEAD.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 11 October, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Robert Archibald Alison Morehead, of the city of Sydney,—

SHEWETH:—

(1.) That your Petitioner has learned that application has been made to your Honorable House, by James Brown and Alexander Brown, for an Act to enable them, amongst other things, to construct a Branch Railway across the Railway made by your Petitioner and Matthew Young, under the authority of an Act of Parliament passed on the ninth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, at a point 25 chains and 50 links from its junction with the Great Northern Railway, as described in the second part of the Schedule annexed to the Bill of the said promoters, and also to construct another Branch Railway to be connected with the said Railway, as described in the fifth part of the Schedule annexed to the said Bill.

(2.) That the said Railway was made at a great expense, for the purpose of enabling the proprietors thereof to have their coal carried to a shipping port by the Great Northern Railway; and your Petitioner has reason to fear that, if the said promoters are permitted to construct a Railway across your Petitioner's Line, and to connect a Branch therewith, as proposed, they will greatly interfere with and hinder the business of your Petitioner and the said Matthew Young.

(3.) That it would be most inconvenient and prejudicial to the interests of your Petitioner and the said Matthew Young, and highly dangerous, to make openings and crossings for such Branch Railways at the points and in the manner proposed in the second and fifth parts of the Schedule to the said Bill.

(4.) That as the Main Line of Railway which the said promoters intend to construct will be connected with the Great Northern Railway, by which the coal of the said promoters can be carried to the shipping port, it is unnecessary for the business of the said promoters, that the Branch mentioned in the second part of the Schedule to the said Bill should be constructed across the said Railway.

(5.) That it is altogether unnecessary for the business of the promoters that they should have leave to connect the Branch mentioned in the fifth part of the said Schedule with the said Railway, because the promoters may, without interference with your Petitioner's property, open a pit on the south side of your Petitioner's line, for the working of their coal, and construct a Branch Railway therefrom, to join the Main Line which it is proposed to connect with the Great Northern Railway.

(6.) That as the said Railway was made at the private expense of your Petitioner and the said Matthew Young, and only for the purpose of enabling them to carry their coal to a shipping port, and was not further or otherwise intended for traffic, it would be unjust to them, and an unreasonable interference with their rights, to allow the promoters to have the use of the said Railway without any advantage to the proprietors; and your Petitioner respectfully submits to your Honorable House that the said promoters should be required to make at their own expense such accommodation as they may require for the carriage of their coal, as your Petitioner and the said Matthew Young were obliged to do, without in any way interfering with their rights and interests.

(7.) That the said Bill seeks permission for the promoters to make junctions with and crossings upon the said Railway, without adequate provision being made for the protection of the Railway, or for the manner in which such junctions and crossings shall be effected.

(8.) That your Petitioner respectfully submits that, if your Honorable House shall think fit to permit the said promoters to make either of the Branch Railways proposed to be connected with your Petitioner's Railway, the openings for that purpose should be made under the direction of your Petitioner's Engineer, and at the expense of the said promoters, who should not, under any circumstances, be permitted to interfere with your Petitioner's Railway; and that provision should be made in the said Bill to prohibit the said promoters from bringing engines upon, or using, your Petitioner's Railway, further or otherwise than by bringing trucks and waggons to be carried by your Petitioner and the said Matthew Young when they can conveniently do so; and by crossing the Railway, if your Honorable House should compel your Petitioner and Matthew Young to allow the same, at such point, and in such manner, as Petitioner's Engineer shall think most expedient.

(9.) That if the promoters should be permitted to make the said Railways and Crossing, they should be required to make good and sufficient openings for water in their Main Line, and to bear the expense of the men who must be employed by your Petitioner and the said Matthew Young to attend to the switch points, and also at the crossing-place.

(10.) That the said promoters should be further required, if they are permitted to make the said Branches and Crossing, to be subject to the By-laws to be made by your Petitioner and Matthew Young, as provided in the fourth clause of their Act, in the same manner in which the promoters seek by the fourth clause of their Bill to make others subject to such By-laws as they shall make.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that, for the reasons aforesaid, the said Bill may not be passed into law, so far as it seeks to interfere with the Railway of your Petitioner and the said Matthew Young; or that such alterations shall be made as may be necessary for the protection of their interests, and to secure to them full compensation for the use of their property; and that your Petitioner, and the said Matthew Young, may be heard by their counsel, solicitor, or agent, against the preamble and clauses of the said Bill.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

R. A. A. MOREHEAD.

1866.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

—
REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

PARRAMATTA MARKET BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
11 October, 1866.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

—
1866.

[Price, 6d.]

304—A

1866.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 44. FRIDAY, 5 OCTOBER, 1866.

8. Parramatta Market Bill:—Mr. Farnell moved, pursuant to Notice,—
(1.) That the Bill to transfer the Parramatta Market to the Council of the Municipality of Parramatta be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
(2.) That such Committee consist of the following Members, viz.:—Mr. Tunks, Mr. Graham, Mr. Donnelly, Mr. Neale, Mr. Tighe, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Driver, Mr. Rodd, and the Mover.
(3) That to the said Committee be referred the Evidence taken by a former Committee appointed by this House to consider and report upon the said Bill.
Question put and passed.

VOTES, No. 47. THURSDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1866.

5. Parramatta Market Bill:—Mr. Farnell, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 5 October, 1866.
Ordered to be printed.

* * * * *

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1866.

PARRAMATTA MARKET BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on the 5th instant, the "*Bill to transfer the Parramatta Market to the Council of the Municipality of Parramatta*"; and to whom, on the same day, was referred the "*Evidence taken by a former Committee appointed by this House to consider and report upon the said Bill*," beg leave to report to your Honourable House,—

That they have duly considered the evidence referred to them, and examined the Mayor of Parramatta* (whose evidence will *Mr. J. Pye. be found appended hereto), and that, the Preamble having been proved to the satisfaction of your Committee, they proceeded to consider the enacting part of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

And your Committee now beg to lay before your Honourable House the Bill without amendment.

JAMES S. FARNELL,
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 11th October, 1866.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Neale,

Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Graham,
Mr. Tunks.

Mr. Farnell called to the Chair.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, together with original Petition for leave to introduce the same,—before the Committee.

Resolution of the House appointing the Committee, by direction of the Chairman—*read*.

Printed copies of Evidence *referred*,—on the Table.

Present for the Promoters:—

James Pye, Esq., *Mayor of Parramatta*.

James Pye, Esq., *Mayor of Parramatta*, examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble read and considered.

Motion made (*Chairman*) and *Question*,—That this Preamble stand part of the Bill—*agreed to*.

Clauses 1 and 2 severally read and agreed to.

Chairman submitted Draft Report.

The same read.

Question—That the Report, as read, be the Report of this Committee—*agreed to*.
Chairman to report.

WITNESS.

James Pye, Esq., *Mayor of Parramatta*.. .. 5

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

PARRAMATTA MARKET BILL.

THURSDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1866.

Present :—

MR. FARNELL,
MR. GRAHAM,
MR. NEALE,MR. SUTHERLAND,
MR. TIGHE,
MR. TUNKS.

JAMES SQUIRE FARNELL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

James Pye, Esquire, Mayor of Parramatta, examined :—

1. *Chairman.*] You are the Mayor of the Municipal Council of Parramatta? Yes. J. Pye, Esq.
2. You are, on behalf of the Council, the promoter of this Bill? Yes.
3. Are you aware that the Parramatta Market was established in the year 1841? I believe 11 Oct., 1866.
it was; I know it was established, but I could not answer exactly for the date.
4. Under the Market Act, 3rd Victoria, No. 19? Yes.
5. Have the Commissioners become defunct? Yes.
6. Are you aware how long ago? Some two or three years ago; I cannot say exactly.
7. It was on account of some irregularity—the election not taking place? Yes.
8. Do you know whether the Parramatta Market has been under any control or management since the Commissioners became defunct? It has not.
9. It has not been under the legal control of any person? No, lately the Municipal Council took charge of it for protection.
10. It has been virtually closed up as a Market? Yes.
11. The Council have now possession of it? Yes.
12. But they are not in legal possession? No.
13. In consequence of not being in legal possession of the Market, they are unable to exercise the powers given to them under the 72nd section of the Municipalities Act, by the making of by-laws and enforcing the same? Yes; or to make it useful to the inhabitants of Parramatta, or beneficial to the Council.
14. Had the Municipal Council established the Market in Parramatta, they would have had no difficulty in dealing with it? Not any.
15. Is it the intention of the Municipal Council, in the event of the Market being transferred to them, to use it for the purposes of the Market? Yes.
16. Was this Market conveyed to the original Commissioners by deed? The Municipal Council wrote to the Minister for Lands, and I have a letter here that we received from the Under Secretary for Lands, which shows that it was granted.

The following letter handed in:—

J. Pye, Esq.
11 Oct., 1866.

" 66/4232.
" 1403.

" Department of Lands,
" Sydney, 13 August, 1866.

" SIR,

" Referring to your letter of the 6th June last, requesting that the land on which the Market building is erected in Church-street, Parramatta, may be granted to the Municipal Council. I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you, that a deed dated 11th May, 1854, has been executed in favour of Messrs. D. Forbes, H. Taylor, J. McRoberts, C. Blakefield, J. Urquhart, and J. Edrop, as Commissioners for the Market.

" I have, &c.,
" MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

" J. Pye, Esq.,
" Mayor, Parramatta."

17. I think you have stated that the Market is now in possession of the Municipality, but that unless it is legally transferred to them, they are not enabled to make or enforce by-laws for the regulation of the Market or the collection of dues? They are not.

18. It is your opinion, that if this Market were transferred to the Municipal Council, it would be of utility to the inhabitants of Parramatta and the surrounding District? Yes, I am sure it would.

19. Do you know whether the Commissioners, or any of them, have any objection to the transfer of the Market? I think not. I have a letter here from the Secretary of the Commissioners, which will shew that they have not.

The following letter handed in:—

" Parramatta,
" 10 May, 1862.

" GENTLEMEN,

" I am requested by the Commissioners of the Parramatta Market to inform you, that they are desirous of your having possession of the said Market, in order that the same may for the future be under your control and management, and that for the purpose of attaining this object, they will be happy to co-operate with you in taking such steps as you may deem necessary.

" There is now in the hands of the Treasurer of the Commissioners, to their credit, about the sum of £100.

" I have, &c.,
" J. M. GOULD,
" Secretary and Solicitor.

" To the Worshipful the Mayor and Aldermen of the
" Municipality of Parramatta."

20. Since that letter was written, have not some of the Commissioners died? Yes, Mr. Taylor is dead.

21. *Mr. Tunks.*] And nobody has been elected to supply his place? No.

22. *Chairman.*] There are legally no Commissioners at all now? No, through neglect the election did not take place, and they have become defunct; the election was not made at the proper time, and there has been nothing done in it since.

23. You believe it is expedient to transfer the Parramatta Market to the Municipal Council? I do.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

BISHOPRIC OF GOULBURN LANDS
INVESTMENT BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
17 *October*, 1866.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1866.

[*Price*, 6*d.*]

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1866.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 47. THURSDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1866.

11. Bishopric of Goulburn Lands Investment Bill (*"Formal" Motion*):—Mr. Cowper moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Bill "to transfer to the Bishop of Goulburn certain Lands situate within the Diocese of Goulburn, and to extend the Acts in which the Bishop of Australia is mentioned to the Bishop of Goulburn," be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of the following Members, viz.:—Mr. S. Brown, Mr. De Salis, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Josephson, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Morrice, Mr. Mr. Smart, Mr. Walker, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES, No. 50. WEDNESDAY, 17 OCTOBER, 1866.

3. Bishopric of Goulburn Lands Investment Bill :—Mr. Cowper, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 11th October, 1866.
- Ordered to be printed.
- * * * * *

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1866.

BISHOPRIC OF GOULBURN LANDS INVESTMENT BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on the 11th instant, the Bill "*To transfer to the Bishop of Goulburn certain Lands situate within the Diocese of Goulburn and to extend the Acts in which the Bishop of Australia is mentioned to the Bishop of Goulburn,*"—beg leave to report to your Honourable House,—

That they have examined the Solicitor for the Bill* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and that the Preamble, as verbally amended,* having been proved to the satisfaction of your Committee, by the evidence of this gentleman, they proceeded to consider the enacting part of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments.†

*W. Barker, Esq.

*Vide Schedule of Amendments.

†Vide Schedule of Amendments.

And your Committee now beg to lay before your Honourable House the Bill as amended by them.

CHARLES COWPER,

Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,

Sydney, 17 October, 1866.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 16 OCTOBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Smart,

Mr. Gordon,
Mr. De Salis,

Mr. Cowper called to the Chair.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, together with original Petition for leave to introduce the same before the Committee.

Present:—W. Barker, Esq., *Solicitor for the Bill*.

William Barker, Esq., *Solicitor*, examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble read and *verbally* amended. (*Vide Schedule of Amendments.*)

Motion made (*Chairman*) and *Question*,—That this Preamble, as verbally amended, stand part of the Bill—*agreed to*.

Parties called in and informed.

Clause 1 read, and agreed to.

Clause 2 read, and considered.

Certain Amendments made. (*Vide Schedule of Amendments.*)

Chairman to report the Bill, with amendments, to the House.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Preamble, page 2, line 37. *Before* "hereinbefore," *insert* "lastly."

Preamble, page 3, line 9. *After* "situated" *insert* "upon and for the like Trusts and purposes as the same are now held by the Bishop of Sydney."

Clause 2, page 3, lines 27 and 28. *After* "successors" *omit* "and of the Bishops of any other Sees that may hereafter be erected in the Colony."

Clause 2, page 3, line 32. *After* "shall" *insert* "in all matters connected with the Diocese of Goulburn."

Clause 2, page 3, lines 32 and 33. *After* "mean" *omit* "the Bishop of any Diocese created by Her Majesty and"

Clause 2, page 3, lines 33 and 34. *After* "Goulburn" *omit* "and the Bishop of any other Diocese that may hereafter be created"; *insert* "who."

Clause 2, page 3, line 35. *After* "within" *omit* "their respective"; *insert* "his."

Clause 2, page 3, line 35. *Omit* the final "s" in "Dioceses."

Clause 2, page 3, line 35. *Omit* the final "s" in "Bishops."

WITNESS.

PAGE.

Barker, William, Esq., *Solicitor* 5

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

BISHOPRIC OF GOULBURN LANDS INVESTMENT BILL.

TUESDAY, 16 OCTOBER, 1866.

Present :—

Mr. COWPER,
Mr. DE SALIS,Mr. GORDON,
Mr. SMART.

CHARLES COWPER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

W. Barker, Esq., appeared as Solicitor on behalf of the Promoters of the Bill.

W. Barker, Esq., examined :—

1. *Chairman.*] Do you appear as Solicitor for the Bishop of Goulburn? I do.

2. Will you explain the objects contemplated by the Bill now before the Committee? The object of this Bill is to place the Bishop of Goulburn in the same position, in respect to lands situate within the diocese of Goulburn, as the Bishops of Sydney and Newcastle are placed in with respect to lands within their respective dioceses, by an Act passed 27th August, 1858, intituled "*An Act to remove doubts respecting the vesting of certain lands within the dioceses of Sydney and Newcastle respectively which were formerly vested in the Bishop of Australia*"—and also to extend to the Bishop of Goulburn the provisions of the Acts of Parliament now in force in which the Bishop of Australia is mentioned. When the whole of New South Wales formed but one diocese, the lands were granted to the Bishop of Australia, for church and other religious purposes, either to the Bishop solely or to the Bishop and other persons. After the diocese of Australia was divided into several dioceses, doubts arose as to the persons in whom these lands were vested, and it was thought expedient that the lands should be vested in the Bishop of the particular diocese. In 1858 there were but two dioceses, that of Sydney and Newcastle, and the Act was passed to provide for the vesting of these lands, and to make the expression "Bishop of Australia" mean the Bishop of the particular diocese in which the lands were situate; and this Act is simply to place the Bishop of Goulburn in the same position. In proof of the facts stated in the preamble, I refer the Committee to the *Government Gazette* of the 24th March, 1864, which contains the Letters Patent of the Bishop of Goulburn as published by the Government.

3. Those Letters Patent created the diocese of Goulburn out of the diocese of Sydney? They created the diocese of Goulburn out of the diocese of Sydney, separating a portion of the diocese of Sydney from that diocese, and establishing it into the diocese of Goulburn; and these same Letters Patent appoint the present Bishop to be Bishop of the diocese. The recitals of the preamble will be found to be in accordance with the recitals in the Letters Patent:—"Her Majesty Queen Victoria did by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland bearing date the twenty-fifth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven and in the eleventh year of Her Majesty's reign erect found ordain make and constitute all those parts or portions of the Colony of New South Wales known or called by the names of the Counties of Wellington Roxburgh Cook Cumberland Camden Westmoreland Bathurst King Murray Argyle Auckland with the Territory to the west bounded by the parallel of south latitude thirty-two degrees thirty minutes and the one hundred and forty-first degree of east longitude

W. Barker,
Esq.

16 Oct., 1866.

- W. Barker, Esq.
16 Oct., 1866.
- "longitude together with all those parts of the Continent of Australia not comprised within the limits of any other see or diocese to be a Bishop's see and diocese and to be called from thenceforth the Bishopric of Sydney saving nevertheless to Her Majesty Her Heirs and Successors the power of altering from time to time with the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being if the said see be vacant or otherwise of the said Archbishop and the Bishop of the said see for the time being the limits of the said diocese or of the jurisdiction of the Bishop thereof." I have compared the recitals in the Bill with the recitals in the Letters Patent, and I find they correspond exactly.
4. Have other Letters Patent been issued, bearing date at Westminster, the 19th day of October, 1854, in the eighteenth year of Her Majesty's reign, whereby Her Majesty did constitute and appoint the Right Reverend Frederic Barker, Doctor in Divinity, to the said see and diocese of Sydney? All this is recited in the Letters Patent of the Bishop of Goulburn:—"And whereas the said Frederic Barker being first duly consecrated became and was Lord Bishop of the said see And whereas by reason of the great extent and of the increased population of the said see or diocese it was deemed expedient by Her said Majesty to alter the limits thereof and the jurisdiction of the Bishop thereof by separating therefrom all those parts or portions of the Colony of New South Wales which are bounded as follows that is to say: To the north by the thirty-fourth parallel of south latitude to the west by the one hundred and forty-first meridian of east longitude being the boundary of the Colony of South Australia to the south and south-west from the last-mentioned meridian to Cape Howe by the boundary of the Colony of Victoria and to the east and north-east as follows that is to say: First from Cape Howe to Point Upright by the sea then from Point Upright northwards by a line which divides the Registry Districts of Ulladulla and Shoalhaven in the county of St. Vincent from those of Broulee and Braidwood in the same county until the said line falls on the boundary of the Registry District of Goulburn in the county of Argyle then by a line which divides the counties of Argyle and Georgiana from those of St. Vincent Camden and Westmoreland until the said line reaches the aforesaid thirty-fourth parallel of south latitude."
5. Are these the boundaries of the new diocese of Goulburn? They are.
6. Were certain portions of the diocese of Sydney, as just described, separated from the diocese of Sydney and created into a new diocese? That portion was separated from the diocese of Sydney and created a new diocese called the Bishopric of Goulburn.
7. Did Her Majesty by the said last-mentioned Letters Patent name and appoint Mesac Thomas, Doctor of Divinity, to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of the See of Goulburn, and will and grant by the said Letters Patent that the said Bishop of Goulburn should be a body corporate, and make, ordain, and constitute him to be a perpetual corporation, and to have perpetual succession, and that he and his successors should be for ever thereafter called or known by the name or title of the Lord Bishop of Goulburn? That is the recital of the Letters Patent.
8. Is this the fact, that "whereas certain lands which are situate within the limits of the Bishopric of Goulburn were devised granted conveyed or otherwise assured unto and are now vested in the said Bishop of Sydney either solely or jointly with other persons for religious and educational and other purposes and it is expedient that all such lands should be vested in the Bishop of the diocese in which the same are situated"? It is so. That is shewn in the Act passed in 1858 to be so, that all the lands formerly vested in the Bishop of Australia were vested in the Bishop of Sydney, therefore any lands formerly vested in the Bishop of Australia are now vested in the Bishop of Sydney; and I am authorized to state that the Bishop of Sydney consents to this Bill, and he is the only party whose interests are affected by it, as it is to divest the Bishop of Sydney of these lands and to transfer them to the Bishop of Goulburn.
9. All these Letters Patent to which you have referred have been published by the Government in the *Gazette* as official documents? Yes.
10. You have carefully compared them with this Bill? I have.
11. And can certify to the accuracy of the recitals in the Bill? I can.
12. And you are also authorized by the Bishop of Sydney to express his assent to this Bill? I am.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VESSELS WRECKED ON THE COAST.

(RETURN RELATIVE TO.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 19 October, 1866.**[Vide Question (1.) in Votes and Proceedings No. 51.]*

RETURN of Vessels wrecked on the Coast since 1st January, 1866.

Date.	Vessel.	Description.	Tonnage.	Where wrecked.	The cause of Wreck.	Number of Lives lost.
Mar. 1 ..	Petrel	Schooner..	69	Richmond River	Struck on crossing the bar	Nil.
19 ..	Victor	Brig.....	227	Near Newcastle	Stranded	Nil.
May 4 ..	Urara	Steamer ..	241	Clarence River Heads	Struck on a reef	Nil.
8 ..	Francis George ..	Schooner..	63	Brunswick River	Wrecked on entering	Nil.
24 ..	Porpoise	Do.	39	Off Woganga Heads	Stranded	Nil.
28 ..	Ellen Simpson ..	Barque....	310	Near Green Cape.....	Stranded during a gale	9
June 11 ..	Orient	Schooner..	31	Entrance of Newcastle Har- bour.	Went ashore during southerly gale.	Nil.
"	Comet	Do.	91	Do. do.	Do. do.	Nil.
June 14 ..	Victory	Ketch	17	Between Heads of Port Jackson.	Foundered.....	2
July 12 ..	Slippery Charlie.	Schooner..	56	Near Nambuckra	Stranded during a gale	16
"	Mary and Rose ..	Do.	86	At Port Stephens	Do. do.	Nil.
"	Eclipse	Do.	170	Near Farquhar Inlet	Do. do.	All hands.
"	Corio	Steamer ..	116	Off the Coast	Supposed to have foundered during a gale.	10
"	Carrywell	Schooner..	74	Korff's Harbour	Beached during a gale	Nil.
July 13 ..	Tiger	Do.	76	Wollongong	During easterly gale	3
"	Cawarra	Steamer ..	438	Entering Newcastle	Do.	59
"	William Watson.	Barque	384	Do.	Do.	2
"	Sea Gull	Schooner..	63	Do.	Do.	All hands.
"	Rhoderic Dhu ..	Do.	76	Morua Point.....	Stranded during easterly gale ..	Nil.
"	Woodpecker	Do.	36	North of Port Macquarie ..	Do. do.	1
"	Lydia	Ketch	30	In Crowdy Bay	Do. do.	Nil.
"	Janet	Schooner..	39	Off the Coast	Foundered during easterly gale..	4
"	Carnation	Do.	32	In Seal Rock Bay	Beached do.	Nil.
"	Friends	Do.	95	Tuggerah Beach	Stranded do.	Nil.
"	Arthur	Ketch	31	Entering Newcastle	Foundered do.	6
July 19 ..	Vixen	Schooner..	120	Near Port Macquarie.....	Dragged her anchors	Nil.
"	Brothers	Do.	17	Brunswick River	Struck on bar	Nil.
July 30 ..	Eagle	Do.	125	North Head, Port Jackson..	Missed stays, and went ashore..	Nil.

A. HINTON (*pro Supt.*)

17 Oct., 1866.

1866.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EXCHANGE OF LAND SCOTS CHURCH SYDNEY
LEGALIZING BILL.

(PETITION—REV. JAMES FULLERTON, LL.D.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 19 October, 1866.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :—

(1.) That Petitioner has heard with surprise that a Bill "to legalize the exchange of a portion of the allotment of the Scots Church, Jamison-street, Sydney," has been again introduced in your Honorable House.

(2.) That the said allotment was granted for the use of the Presbyterians of Sydney in perpetuity; and it is not competent for any of the present Members of the Congregation of that Church to petition for the alienation of any part of the said allotment.

(3.) That Dr. Lang received from the Government £3,500, and a large amount of money from the Shareholders of what was once called "The Australian College," on the express condition that the Australian College Buildings should be erected on the land belonging to the Scots Church. But instead of adhering to this condition, Dr. Lang alienated the grant of which he was Trustee, by forming a street through the centre of it, to enable him to erect the greater part of the four houses which composed the Australian College Buildings, on the adjoining land which he had purchased from Sir John Jamison.

(4.) That in 1841 Dr. Lang applied to Sir George Gipps for an additional grant of money in aid of the Australian College, and his application was referred to a Committee of the Legislative Council, who examined Dr. Lang and other witnesses, and recommended that the debt of £3,500 should not be remitted, and that no more money should be advanced from the Colonial Treasury.

(5.) That shortly after this decision on the part of the Government, Dr. Lang turned the Teachers out of the College Buildings, and let the houses for his own benefit, and has continued ever since to receive all the emoluments for his own use.

(6.) That Dr. Lang is the sole surviving Trustee of the Church Grant, and he is also the proprietor of the adjoining land, which he proposes to give in exchange for a part of the Church Grant. An Act of the Legislature would enable him as Trustee to sell or alienate the Church Grant, but it could not enable him to convey his own land to himself; and were the proposed Bill to pass, it would give him a legal right to that part of the Church Grant on which are erected the two western or upper houses of the Australian College Buildings, while he would still retain the bit of land proposed in exchange, which fronts a lane, has nothing erected on it, and is indeed of very little value.

2 EXCHANGE OF LAND SCOTS CHURCH SYDNEY LEGALIZING BILL.

(7.) That this Church Grant and other properties were, by the Presbyterian Church Act of 1865, vested in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, and it is highly unconstitutional and improper for any person or persons to ask the alienation of any part of it without the consent of the said Assembly, and that consent has neither been asked nor given.

(8.) That the passing of the proposed Bill will transfer permanently to Dr. Lang the £3,500 lent by the Government, and all the money paid by the Shareholders of the Australian College; while Mr. George Bowman, the largest of these Shareholders, in his evidence before a Committee of this Honorable House, said, in reply to the question, "Are you desirous that all the four houses known as the College Buildings, should be transferred from the objects for which they were built, and the proceeds applied by Dr. Lang for his own exclusive benefit?" "No, I am against that. If the buildings are sold or diverted from their original intention each shareholder should have his money returned with interest, and Dr. Lang paid in the same way for all advances made by him, deducting what he may have received in rents and school fees, &c."

(9.) That the legal representatives of many of the Shareholders are widows and orphans in destitute circumstances, whose rights should not be impaired for the benefit of Dr. Lang.

Your Petitioner prays that your Honorable House will be graciously pleased to take the premises into your serious consideration, and reject the proposed Bill, which would alienate a part of the Presbyterian Church Grant, deprive of their just rights the Shareholders of the Australian College, and give a legislative sanction to Dr. Lang's breach of trust in forming a street through the middle of the Church Grant of which he was Trustee, to increase the value of his own allotment purchased from Sir John Jamison.

JAMES FULLERTON, LL.D.,
Minister of the Scots Church, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1866.

[Price, 3d.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

EXCHANGE OF LAND SCOTS CHURCH SYDNEY
LEGALIZING BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
31 *October*, 1866.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1866.

[*Price*, 9*d.*]

457—A

1866.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 46. WEDNESDAY, 10 OCTOBER, 1866.

9. Exchange of Land Scots Church Sydney Legalizing Bill ("Formal" Motion):—Mr. Cowper moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Bill "to legalize the exchange of a portion of the allotment of the Scots' Church Sydney," be referred for consideration and report to a Select Committee.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of the following Members, viz.:—Mr. S. Brown, Mr. Dodds, Mr. Forster, Mr. Hart, Mr. Nowlan, Mr. Robertson, Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Wilson, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES, No. 48. FRIDAY, 12 OCTOBER, 1866.

3. Exchange of Land Scots Church Sydney Legalizing Bill:—Mr. Cowper, *with the concurrence of the House*, moved, without notice, That the evidence taken by the Select Committees of Sessions 1862, 1863-4, and 1865-6, respectively, on the "Exchange of Land Scots Church Sydney Legalizing Bill" be referred to the Committee appointed during the present Session, to consider and report upon the same Bill.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES, No. 51. FRIDAY, 19 OCTOBER, 1866.

6. Exchange of Land Scots Church Sydney Legalizing Bill ("Formal" Motion):—Mr. Forster moved, pursuant to Notice, That the Petition presented by him on the 17th October, from the Rev. James Fullerton, LL.D., against the Exchange of Land Scots Church Sydney Legalizing Bill, be printed, and referred to the Select Committee on the said Bill.
- Question put and passed.
- Ordered to be printed, and referred accordingly.

VOTES, No. 57. WEDNESDAY, 31 OCTOBER, 1866.

3. Exchange of Land Scots Church Sydney Legalizing Bill:—Mr. Cowper, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 10th October instant.
- Ordered to be printed.
- * * * * *

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EXCHANGE OF LAND SCOTS CHURCH SYDNEY
LEGALIZING BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on the 10th instant, the Bill "*to legalize the exchange of a portion of the allotment of the Scots Church Sydney*," to whom, on the 12th of the same month, was referred *the Evidence taken by the Select Committees of Sessions 1862, 1863-4, and 1865-6, respectively*, on the same Bill, and to whom also was referred, on the 19th of the same month, the *Petition from the Rev. James Fullerton, LL.D.*, against the Bill,—beg leave to report to your Honourable House,—

That they have considered the evidence referred to them, and examined the witnesses named in the margin* (whose respective evidence will be found appended hereto), and that, the Preamble having been proved to the satisfaction of your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several Clauses and Schedule of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

And your Committee now beg to lay before your Honourable House the Bill without amendment.

CHARLES COWPER,
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 25th October, 1866.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 18 OCTOBER, 1866.

In consequence of the adjournment of the House over one sitting day, namely, from twenty-three minutes past Eleven o'clock a.m. this day, until Friday, 19th instant, at Three o'clock, there was no meeting of the Committee held.

THURSDAY, 25 OCTOBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Cowper,	|	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. R. Stewart,		Mr. Nowlan.

Mr. Cowper called to the Chair.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, and original Petition for leave to introduce the same,—before the Committee.

Copies of Evidence taken by the Select Committees of Sessions 1862, 1863-4, and 1865-6, respectively, on the "Exchange of Land Scots Church Sydney Legalizing Bill," *referred* to the Committee on the 12th instant,—on the Table.

Parties called in.

Present:—The Rev. J. D. Lang, D.D., *for the Promoters*.

The Rev. J. Fullerton, LL.D., *Petitioner against the Bill*.

Petition from Dr. Fullerton, against the Bill, referred to the Committee on the 19th instant, by direction of the Chairman, read by the Clerk.

The Rev. John Dunmore Lang, D.D., examined.

The Rev. James Fullerton, LL.D., examined.

Witness withdrew.

The Rev. Dr. Lang re-examined.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Preamble of the Bill read.

Motion made (*Chairman*), and *Question*—That this Preamble stand part of the Bill—*agreed to*.

Clauses 1 and 2 severally read and agreed to.

Schedule read and agreed to.

Question—That the Chairman report the Bill without amendment to the House—*agreed to*.

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1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

EXCHANGE OF LAND SCOTS CHURCH SYDNEY
LEGALIZING BILL.

THURSDAY, 25 OCTOBER, 1866.

Present:—

MR. COWPER,
MR. NOWLAN,MR. R. STEWART,
MR. SUTHERLAND.

CHARLES COWPER, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

The Rev. Dr. Fullerton appeared as Petitioner against the Bill.

The Rev. John Dunmore Lang, D.D., M.L.A., examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] The Reports of former Committees, with reference to the Exchange of Land Scots Church Legalizing Bill, have been referred to this Committee—Have you anything to state now, in addition to what you have already given in evidence, or in reply to the Petition from the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, which you have just heard read? I think I have stated before former Committees the real state of the case, which is very simple, I conceive, but it has hitherto been mixed up with matters that were altogether unconnected with the real question. Certain of the allegations of this Petition are altogether unfounded. Perhaps, if it were to be read clause by clause, I could give a short answer to each.

2. Are you aware that there is anything new in this Petition? Certainly not.
3. Nothing but what was formerly inquired into, and respecting which, evidence was taken by former Committees? Quite so, with the exception of the allegation that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church have rights in the case which I have set aside, neither asking their permission for the alienation of this portion of the original allotment of the Scots Church, nor receiving any sanction or permission from them. In reference to this, I have only to state that the arrangement was made by competent authority, thirty-five years ago.

4. What arrangement? An arrangement for the carrying through of the street now called Jamison-street, through the adjoining allotments, by Sir John Jamison and the Trustees of the Scots Church.

5. That is the street alluded to in the preamble (*reading the same*)? Yes.

6. You state that that was an arrangement made with the concurrence of, or by the Church authorities of the day? It was, unquestionably. Their names are here (*referring to Appendix to Report of Committee of 1864*).

7. Do you, as promoter of this Bill, deem it desirable to give effect to such arrangement? Yes; for this reason particularly,—that the congregation of the Scots Church are desirous to have the bounds of their property legally defined; as otherwise, in the event of my decease, they might be involved in litigation to a great extent, in consequence of the undefined state of those boundaries. The arrangement made by Sir John Jamison was deemed by all parties concerned extremely beneficial to the Church, as it gave so much additional frontage, and afforded space for the erection of a manse or dwelling-house for the Minister; and the Trustees never doubted their competency to make such an arrangement. Besides, it was recognized by the Government of the day, for the matter was referred to the Attorney General of that period, afterwards Judge Kinchela.

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8. Have you anything further to say? Nothing further in that particular.
9. *Mr. Stewart.*] The exchange was made with the full concurrence of all parties at that time concerned? It was. There are only two of the Trustees' names affixed to this plan. There were four Trustees at the time. One of these, Captain Piper, had gone to Bathurst to reside permanently there, and was very seldom afterwards in Sydney. He was not present when this arrangement was made. Mr. McVitie was present, and signed this document. Dr. Ramsay, although his name does not appear, was favourable to this arrangement, and was present when it was made.
10. Captain Piper did not object? No; it was done with the entire concurrence of the Trustees; they considered it a very beneficial arrangement for the Church, and never doubted their competency to make it. In fact, it is a matter that has many precedents in connection with religious bodies, to exchange,—or in some way to alienate, a portion of their property, for the improvement of the rest, and the benefit of the body to which it belongs.
11. Does this Bill ask anything further than was clearly understood by this general arrangement at the time? Certainly not. There were two arrangements, first with Sir John Jamison in 1830, of which this plan is the original record—the stipulations on this document being all carried into effect. There was a subsequent arrangement, the particulars of which are given in this second sketch appended to the Report in 1862. In addition to the arrangement made with Sir John Jamison in 1830, it was necessary, when I brought out the Scotch mechanics for the erection of the buildings on this ground in 1831, that a further and definitive arrangement should be made to define the boundaries of the Church property, it being intended that the College buildings or class-rooms, for the erection of which I brought out the mechanics, should be erected on the portion of the allotment of the Scots Church intervening between Jamison-street and Church Hill; and the buildings for the residence of the masters, on the ground on the south side of Jamison-street, a great part of which was purchased and exchanged with Sir John Jamison; but in consequence of the architect leading us unconsciously into an extravagant and enormous expense in the erection of the buildings in Jamison-street, the whole scheme was found to be unattainable at the time; for instead of erecting four plain substantial buildings for the residences of the masters of the institution, to cost altogether £3,000, agreeably to his instructions, he erected buildings that have cost £12,000, thereby preventing us from getting the class-rooms erected on this piece of ground intervening between Jamison-street and Church Hill.
12. Then the Bill is only to carry out and complete what was the understanding and general arrangement of all parties concerned? Exactly so—to carry out what was considered a definitive arrangement, first with Sir John Jamison in 1830, and afterwards in 1831, on the part of the Trustees of the Church. The Trustees assembled on the spot in November 1831, before the present buildings were commenced, and made a definitive arrangement of the boundaries.
13. *Chairman.*] By the second clause, it is clearly understood that the rights or claims, either of the Government or of any private individuals, to or over the ground of which it legalizes the exchange, will not in any way be affected? Quite so.
14. It is not the intention of this Bill to interfere with any rights at all, but to facilitate the means by which the rights of all parties can be ascertained, and the facts settled? Quite so.

The Rev. James Fullerton, LL.D., examined:—

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15. *Chairman.*] You appear as the opposing Petitioner to this Bill? Yes.
16. Will you state what are your objections to this Bill? My first objection is a constitutional one. According to the evidence of Mr. Barker, who prepared the Presbyterian Bill, this property was included in the property conveyed to the United Church, and therefore it is, in my opinion, altogether unconstitutional and improper for any Minister, Trustee, or any other person, to apply to the Legislature for a Bill to affect any part of the property vested in the General Assembly by that Act, without having previously obtained the sanction of the General Assembly; and that is my constitutional objection.
17. You say you understood this from Mr. Barker—Are you aware yourself whether it is so or not? I believe it is. As Moderator of the Synod of Australia, I delayed the arrangements for the union till I was fully satisfied on this point.
18. Your petition says—"that Petitioner has heard with surprise that a Bill to legalize the exchange of a portion of the allotment of the Scots Church." I should think you could hardly have been taken by surprise at its being brought before Parliament, as it has already been under consideration on various occasions? That it was brought again, it appeared to me so unreasonable. I object to the preamble, because it will give a legal sanction to what Mr. Hart, one of the witnesses formerly examined, declared to be a clear breach of trust on the part of the Trustees, by wasting trust property, in opening a street in the centre of it. In my opinion, the opening of that street destroyed the property either for scholastic or church purposes; it opened the property which was properly defined in the deed of settlement, and made the corner of it useless.
19. It has been stated before former Committees, that the opening of this street has improved the value of the property? I deny that. It improves the value of the property bought from Sir John Jamison, but I deny that it improves the value of the church grant. By opening that street, that church grant was sacrificed and destroyed, whatever may have been the motive. I object to the preamble also, because it will set a precedent which may induce other Trustees, for their own purposes, to alienate property of which they are Trustees in connection

connection with our Church generally, and because there was a Legislature at the time; and if the Trustees thought it was right, they should have asked and obtained the consent of the Legislature before they opened the street. I object to the first clause of the Bill, because it legalizes the exchange without pointing out who the parties are to the exchange; and I think Dr. Lang is the only surviving Trustee of the Scots Church, and is also the proprietor of the ground to be given in exchange; and I cannot see how he, as Trustee, can convey to himself as an individual, or how he, as an individual, distinct from a Trustee, can convey to himself as a Trustee. The clause, if passed, will enable him legally to sell a portion of the grant of the Scots Church, but it certainly will not, in my opinion, transfer any of his property to the Church or make it Church property.

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20. Is not that another question, which affects other property not alluded to in this transaction? "It shall be lawful for the Trustees or surviving Trustee of the Scots Church," Dr. Lang, "to convey to the person or persons," namely, Dr. Lang, holding the portion of the allotment of the late Sir John Jamison, adjoining that of the Scots Church, the triangular portion of that allotment described in the schedule appended to this Act as lot A, on his or their receiving in exchange from himself "on behalf of the Scots Church, the triangular portion of the allotment of the late Sir John Jamison described in the said schedule as lot "B." If another person had been the proprietor of the portion purchased from Sir John Jamison, there could have been an exchange, but there cannot in this case.

21. You are aware, from former evidence, that members of the congregation, or those now called the Trustees of that Church, are favourable to the completion of this transaction? As to their being favourable, I believe the members of our congregation do not care a farthing what you do with trust property—they will let you do what you please, so long as you do not appeal to their pockets.

22. After all, are they not the Trustees of the property? No, the members of my Church, or of any other, may leave Sydney to-morrow—they have no permanent interest in the property. To shew how the population fluctuates, I may mention that, of 520 persons who petitioned for my salary twenty-five years ago, upon looking over the roll lately I found but twenty remaining. I could trace the history of most of them; they were chiefly mechanics; some of them had gone into the country to pursue their ordinary avocation, and others had become farmers.

23. The street is now made? Yes.

24. Is it not desirable that the formation of that street should be legalized? It is not desirable that legal sanction should be given to that alienation, because it would encourage others to act in the same way.

25. You have now a Synod—a body for managing the property of the Presbyterian Church—which some years ago you had not? The Synod is very unwilling to interfere in matters of that kind.

26. Still, if matters have got into an irregular position, as they did in former years, is it not desirable that parties who may have rights should be in a position to have those rights settled by the proper legal authorities—and does this Bill do more than that? It does a great deal more—it enables one party to alienate the whole property.

27. That one party being a Trustee? Yes.

28. Circumstances having created that peculiar state of things—do you not think it desirable that a law should be passed —? I think the law should not interfere to cure any such irregularities.

29. Will you state any further objections? I object to the second clause because it would be altogether ineffectual; it glances at a fact, while it does not provide any means of dealing with it. "This Act shall not be held to affect or invalidate any rights or claims, either of the Government or of any private individuals, to or over the ground of which it legalizes the exchange." It glances there, I presume, at the £3,500 which was advanced by the Government to build the College, and glances also at the claims of the shareholders; but to say that in an Act that enables the trust property to be sold appears to me to be contradictory. What claim can they have after the property is sold?—They may commence a suit in equity, but, if this Bill becomes law, not with success. It applies to the portion on which the greater part of the two upper houses are built, which are part of the College property. There are four houses called a College.

30. It appears that there was a transaction, many years ago, which has never been carried out; and the object of the Bill seems to be simply to enable the parties who entered into that transaction to put it into a legal shape? I cannot speak as to the object. The effect of the Bill will be this,—to enable one party to appropriate the whole of the College Buildings to himself, to sell the whole of the buildings, and entirely to deprive of all prospect of remuneration or repayment all the shareholders and the Government also.

31. *Mr. R. Stewart.* Do not you think that, carrying out an arrangement made thirty-four or thirty-five years ago, is only in keeping with the usual policy of Government in reference to giving a title to land? If the transaction were a legal and proper one, it might be right to do so; but the agreement was that all the money was to be expended on College ground, instead of which the money was expended on private ground. I do not, therefore, think the Legislature should interfere, to enable Trustees who had received money to build houses upon public property, to build them upon their own property. I do not think the Legislature should come in now to justify their conduct, and to enable other parties to appropriate the property.

32. When this arrangement was made, it had no reference to the building, but only to the land? If I build with other people's money, build upon my own land, and then come to the Legislature to have it conveyed to me, the result is the same.

33. There appears to have been no objection taken by the parties at the time? Yes, there was.

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was. After the report of Mr. Deas Thomson, which enabled the shareholders to know that the College Buildings were not built on their own land, there was a violent feeling exhibited; and a public meeting was convened, at which the late Mr. Riddell, then Colonial Treasurer, presided, and I was present. A resolution was passed at that meeting, to the effect that Dr. Lang had been exceedingly attentive to his own interests, and very negligent of the interests of the shareholders.

34. Do you not think those interested should have taken steps before that? No doubt they would have done so, but people are unwilling to have recourse to lawyers if they can help it.

35. The Trustees were parties to this agreement in 1830? Of course they are implicated in this transaction, and are as much to blame as Dr. Lang.

36. In point of fact, a proceeding that took place many years ago, and which was then approved by those concerned, is now being questioned? The approval of the Trustees, no matter even if there were a dozen, does not alter the nature of the transaction.

37. In passing an Act legalizing the exchange, we should only be confirming what was approved by the parties at the time? I think the parties never consented, or were called upon to give their opinion.

38. Here are the names of two of the Trustees, who appear to have taken an active part in this matter, attached to this plan, (*referring to Appendix to Report of 1864*)? I do not want to speak of the dead; but I say I consider these persons are guilty of a breach of trust. I do not approve of their conduct, and I say their conduct ought not to be legalized, and that it would form a bad precedent for Trustees.

39. *Chairman.*] You appear only in your individual character as a Minister of the Presbyterian Church? I appear only in my individual character; because a number of the members of the General Assembly being voluntaries, repudiate all property got from the Government; and therefore, I know it would be a breach of the terms of the Union to bring the subject before the General Assembly.

40. You have just had a session of the Synod? Yes.

41. The Synod was sitting at the time public notice was given that Dr. Lang was proceeding with this Bill? Yes.

42. And it separated without ordering any proceedings being taken to oppose it? They would not take any proceedings with respect to State property, as all matters connected with Church and State are open. Individually I may do as I please. But Dr. Lang could not have got the assent of the Assembly to this course.

43. Was it not their part to oppose it, if they disapproved of it? It was his part to come and ask.

44. *Mr. R. Stewart.*] Would you not conceive it to be a breach of trust on his part, if he did not attempt to carry out what was resolved upon by himself and co-Trustees in 1830? This Bill I regard as neither more nor less than a Bill to enable Dr. Lang to bestow upon himself the whole of the four houses.

45. Does this Bill appear upon its face to do any more than to carry out the arrangement of 1830? I simply go by the Church grant, by which land was conveyed by Government for Church purposes. This Bill is to alienate that land.

46. Still there is an exchange? In the first place, the land proposed to be given in exchange is of very little value; it is fronting a lane, and has nothing upon it; while there are two houses built upon the land to be given in exchange—two houses that have, over and over again, been alleged to be houses of great value. Therefore, it is not an exchange—it is a gift of these two houses to Dr. Lang.

47. In point of fact, the Bill only conveys a piece of land, the exchange of which was proposed prior to the building of these houses? That exchange was illegal. The agreement with Dr. Lang, when he got the £3,500 from the Government, was to put the whole of the buildings on Church property. That is clearly proved by the report of Mr. Deas Thomson.

48. *Mr. Sutherland.*] You say that you object to this Bill on account of its conveying property belonging to the shareholders of the Australian College, or words to that effect? Yes; by conveying the piece of land, it will of course convey the houses standing on that ground, and the houses are part of what was called the Australian College.

49. Will you look at this plan (*handing the plan referred to in the Schedule*)—Is the allotment marked A the portion you refer to as belonging to the College Buildings? Yes, this part (*pointing to plan*), if it be a correct plan.

50. I assume it to be a correct plan—If this is conveyed to the Trustees of the College Buildings, will it not improve the property of the shareholders? No, the shareholders will cease to have any interest in it whatever. You would then enable Dr. Lang, as an individual —

51. I am not asking about Dr. Lang now—I am asking in reference to the shareholders. You have stated in your evidence that your main objection to this Bill is, that it will deprive the shareholders of a portion of their rights—Will not the making this exchange carry out the intention of the Trustees in 1830, and improve the value of the property to the shareholders? No, it will destroy the rights of the shareholders.

52. Will you inform us in what way it will destroy the rights of the shareholders, to convey a portion of this land in exchange for another portion? Because it is no evidence that this land was mortgaged by Dr. Lang—and I believe it is mortgaged now; the only part, therefore, that is retained and is not mortgaged, is a part of the two houses; and by enabling Dr. Lang to sell the other part, the shareholders would be deprived of the whole.

53. This Bill does not enable Dr. Lang to convey any right that is not legally given already? You are just answering my objection to the second clause. I say that is contradictory, while you assert you do not interfere with rights. I assert that you do. It is a matter of opinion.

54. Would not the Church property be benefited by this exchange? Certainly not. I know no way of benefiting property by selling part of it.

55. Will not the Church get as its legal property allotment B, as marked here? I am quite satisfied the Church will get no legal claim to that.

56. Nor to this (*pointing to plan*)? I have nothing to do with that.

57. It is the portion we are going to convey by this Bill. The Church receives this lot B, on the north side of Jamison-street, in exchange for this lot A, which goes to the shareholders of the College Buildings? Does the Bill shew, supposing Dr. Lang could convey these allotments, to whom he could convey them?

58. I am not aware whether the Bill shews it, but the intention of the Committee or Parliament would be to give a legal right to the Scots Church to lot B, and to give a legal right to the person or persons holding the College Buildings to lot A? I object to the Bill because I believe it gives no such legal right.

59. If it gives such legal right, your objection is removed? No, I object to any alienation of the grant, without the sanction of the Assembly.

60. You say this property has been supposed to be conveyed to the General Assembly by the Act of Union? Yes.

61. Is it not conveyed subject to the arrangement of 1830 or 1831? No, it is conveyed subject to the trusts in the deed of conveyance.

62. Then you think the property of the Scots Church would be injured by legalizing this exchange? Certainly, in various ways.

63. Would not the Trustees of the Scots Church, if this exchange were legalized, have a larger quantity of land than they at present hold? They would not have anything like as large a quantity of land as was conveyed for their use.

64. According to this plan, would they not have a larger quantity of land legally conveyed by this than they would lose? I deny that it could be legally conveyed.

65. The portion B is marked four perches and three-quarters that is to be conveyed to the Scots Church, and the portion they are to lose is four perches and a half, and then there is the portion on the north side that is not marked, but is, I suppose, about three perches; so that they would lose by this exchange four perches and a half, and have legal possession of seven perches and three-quarters? On these four and a half perches stand two houses, and these they lose legally, and with the full sanction of Parliament, and get in exchange an allotment with a frontage to a back lane.

66. *Chairman.*] Have you any further statement to make? I would just recapitulate my objections to the Bill. First, the sanction of the General Assembly to the introduction of this Bill has not been asked or obtained; second, it gives a legal sanction to this breach of trust, by alienating the centre of the grant and making a street through it; thirdly, it does not state the parties who are to exchange—the Trustee and the proprietor of the land are the same, in my opinion; fourthly, after giving the power to sell the land, it says that the power of sale is not to interfere with the rights of parties,—this I think is calculated only to mislead.

67. You object to the arrangement made at the time, because you think it was not made by persons duly qualified to make it? Yes, I consider it was unjust and improper. A Trustee has no right to deal with land as if it were his own property.

68. *Mr. R. Stewart.*] I suppose you are aware that it would be impossible to recall that portion now made a street? I am quite aware of that, but that does not affect the legal aspect of the question.

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The Rev. John Dunmore Lang, D.D., M.L.A., further examined:—

69. *Chairman.*] You have heard the evidence given by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, who has appeared as the petitioner against the passing of this Bill—Have you any statement to make in reply to that evidence? In reference to the first point—the first in the order of things—that Dr. Fullerton bases his objection upon, namely, that this matter was transacted without the sanction or permission of the General Assembly being either asked or obtained;—the Church property conveyed by the different bodies of which the General Assembly consists, was so conveyed, subject to any arrangement, of which satisfactory evidence could be given, having been made before the union was effected, and this was one of those arrangements.

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70. What did that mean “of which satisfactory evidence could be given”? It meant such a document as this, signed by the Trustees of the Church and Sir John Jamison, in the year 1830.

71. Did you understand, when that Act was passed to which you were a consenting party, that any action could be taken by Trustees with reference to Church property, even as regarded transactions which had taken place previous to the passing of that Bill, without the consent of the General Assembly being obtained? I conceive that the Bill or Act of Union could have no reference to any transaction that had taken place by competent authority so long before as the one in question. The parties assenting to the arrangement conceived that they had full power to enter into that arrangement; and instead of its having been prejudicial to the Church, all of them agreed in thinking that the arrangement was highly beneficial, and that it greatly improved the property. No doubt the allotment was broken up by the street running through it; but the opening of the street greatly improved the property, and that was the reason why the Trustees assented to the arrangement at the first, for it was not their suggestion, but Sir John Jamison's. It is alleged that this transaction, if legalized, would form a bad precedent for other Trustees. It is impossible, under the present Act of Union constituting the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, that

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any future case of the same kind could possibly occur. The whole proceeding was virtually, if not formally, assented to by the Government of the day. In proclaiming the street that was run through both properties, the assent of the Government was virtually given; and as to the congregation not consenting, or not being interested in the matter, their concurrence has been given all along. They only desire to have the two portions of the property that the Bill refers to definitively conveyed to them.

72. Who are your Trustees or Elders just now? There are three Elders, and a Committee of Management of twelve or fifteen members, but I am the sole Trustee—all the others have died; and I retain that position until these legal questions can be settled, that there may be a satisfactory trusteeship constituted thereafter under the present laws of the Church.

73. *Mr. Stewart.*] You now desire only to carry out what met the approval of your original co-Trustees? Solely to carry out an arrangement that was definitively made with Sir John Jamison in 1830, as is apparent on this plan, and subsequently with the Trustees themselves, in November, 1831. That arrangement would have been definitively carried into effect at the time; but it required an Act of the Legislature, and we could not get that in 1831.

74. *Chairman.*] No action was taken by the Assembly, at its recent session, in reference to this matter? None whatever.

75. Was any notice taken of it in the Church Assembly? None whatever. As to Dr. Fullerton attempting to lay down a distinction between Government property and voluntary property, I may state that there were allotments given by the Government to those portions of the now United Church that were then under the voluntary system. For example, I obtained a grant of two acres (the ordinary church allotment) for a church at Grafton, in connection with the late Synod of New South Wales, and that allotment was conveyed by the Act of Union to the General Assembly.

76. The principle of refusing State aid has never extended to the granting of sites for churches? No. The General Assembly has the same power over property acquired under the voluntary, as over property acquired under the State aid system.

77. Does the General Assembly exercise, or will it exercise in the future, any power over your Church and congregation? Yes; in the case of the Minister becoming heretical in point of doctrine, or immoral in point of conduct, he could be ousted by the Assembly. As to there not being two parties between whom the transaction is to be carried out, no doubt I have acquired the property purchased from Sir John Jamison most unfortunately for myself, from sacrificing my own property to a large extent, to complete the absurd plan that was commenced by the architect I brought from Scotland in 1831.

78. You stated, on a former occasion, 21st December, 1865,—“I propose, as soon as this matter is settled, to carry out the idea of the Australian College on the unoccupied portion of the ground belonging to the Church”? Quite so; I only wait till this Bill and the College Bill are passed, to get class-rooms, for three different schools, erected on this vacant piece of the Scots Church allotment. I have had applications made to me repeatedly, during the last thirty years, to lease this ground for various purposes; but, as it was set apart by the Trustees in the first instance for educational purposes, I have always resisted everything of the kind. I could have made a considerable sum by leasing the vacant ground for the erection of cottages; but as soon as the College Bill and this Bill are passed, I propose to commence an agitation all over the Colony, for the establishment of a series of schools to be erected on this ground, to serve as a nursery for the College, for without such preparatory schools the College will be comparatively useless. We have no pupils at present to send to the future College, and I believe we are not in different circumstances, in this particular, from other bodies that have these Colleges. If there are no preparatory academies for the purpose of training up students, the Colleges will be comparatively valueless, and they will continue to be so until such educational institutions as we propose to form are established. The rights both of the Government and of the shareholders will be guaranteed to them by this Bill. There is no intention to interfere with any of these rights; but in the event of my death, there would be entailed upon the congregation a lawsuit which might last for years, and involve all concerned in great expense.

79. *Chairman.*] There is no proceeding now pending against you with reference to this matter? None whatever.

80. Dr. Fullerton is the only opposing petitioner? Yes, the only one.

81. He appears only for himself—he is not authorized by any ecclesiastical authority of your Church? He appears for himself only, having no authority to appear for any ecclesiastical body.

82. He is not set in motion by any such body? Not at all. As to the shareholders of the Australian College having a right over the property, that is altogether a fallacy; for a resolution was passed by these shareholders, on the 2nd or 3rd of March, 1832, to this effect,—that the shareholders in the institution would not allow any of their money to be expended in the erection of buildings till they got a legal right to the property. It was intended, in the first instance, to make over this portion of the ground between Jamison-street and Church Hill, as also the portion purchased from Sir John Jamison, to a different trusteeship from that of the Scots Church, for educational purposes exclusively; but that was never done. In the prospect of such a right being granted by an Act of the Legislature, this resolution was passed; but Sir Richard Bourke refused to pass such an Act, for he said I had been obliged to sacrifice my own property to carry out the buildings on the absurd plan on which they were erected. We were deceived by our architect, as even Government sometimes is. I have nothing further to say, than that we merely wait for the passing of these two Bills, to carry out the original intention with regard to the formation of an educational institution on that ground. It will have a different name and a somewhat different character now, from the

the wants of the Colony being very different at present from what they were in 1831; but academical buildings, or a series of schools of higher character than common schools, will be erected on this portion of ground, and serve as a nursery for the future College.

83. As incidental to this matter, will you state what are the intentions of yourself, or of the Presbyterians, with reference to the Scots or Presbyterian College—I saw that the subject was brought under the General Assembly lately—Are you going to proceed with that Bill? Yes, immediately.

84. Is the matter in your hands? Yes.

85. Have the General Assembly concurred in that? Yes; they have passed certain resolutions and amendments which will be considered by the Select Committee on the College Bill.

86. With their concurrence, you will take charge of that Bill? Yes; all objections are now withdrawn.

87. There was no objection by the General Assembly to your taking charge of the Bill? None whatever.

88. Nor, incidental to that matter, was there any reference in the debates in the General Assembly to this Bill? None whatever.

Rev.
J. D. Lang,
D.D., M.L.A.
25 Oct., 1866.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

COTTON.

(LIST OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RECEIVED BONUSES FOR COTTON GROWN BY THEM.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 25 October, 1866.

LIST of Persons who have received Bonuses for Cotton grown by them in, and exported from, this Colony, in accordance with the Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 21st October, 1862.

NAME.							QUANTITY.	AMOUNT.
							lbs.	£ s. d.
Reverend J. H. Garven	..	..	..	..	..	..	653	8 3 3
William Leeson	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,360	17 0 0
Angelo Zanelli	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,305	28 16 3
Joseph Sneesby	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	6 5 0
Donald M'Intosh	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,844	23 1 0
William Goodger	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,564	19 1 0
H. Parsons	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,007	25 1 9
George Blanch	..	..	..	..	..	..	855	10 13 9
Patrick Newman	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,805	22 11 3
Richard Callaghan	..	..	..	..	..	..	942	11 15 6
William Kay	..	..	..	..	..	..	627	7 16 9
Alexander Meston	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,498	18 14 6
Christopher Leeson	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,303	16 5 9
Angus M'Donald	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,907	13 14 3
William Johnson	..	..	..	..	..	..	657	8 4 3
John Walsh	..	..	..	..	..	..	869	10 17 3
Dugald Cameron	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,517	31 9 3
Robert Muir	..	..	..	..	..	..	843	10 10 9
Thomas Lee	..	..	..	..	..	..	275	3 8 9
Henry Williams	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,401	17 10 3
Reverend E. Holland	..	..	..	..	..	..	488	10 19 0
							(Sea Island)	
TOTAL							26,170	£ 321 19 6

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PAWNBROKERS.

(PETITION OF WILLIAM ROSS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 25 October, 1866.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of William Ross, of the City of Sydney, Labourer,—

SH EWETH :—

That your Petitioner has frequently been compelled to obtain pecuniary assistance from Pawnbrokers in Sydney.

That the rate of interest charged for such accommodation is ruinously high, never being less than one hundred per cent., and sometimes as high as three hundred per cent., which, your Petitioner submits, is wholly unwarranted by the circumstances of this Colony.

That in England, as your Petitioner has been informed, the rate of interest charged is considerably less than half that exacted in this Colony, and that pledges cannot be sold until after the expiration of twelve months.

That in this Colony, pledges, whether of a perishable nature or not, can be sold after the expiration of three months.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Honorable House will be pleased to take such steps in the premises as shall afford relief to your Petitioner and other persons similarly situated.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

WILLIAM ROSS.

Sydney, October 19th, 1866.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

LAWSON'S TRUST BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
22 November, 1866.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1866.

[Price, 6d.]

510—

1866.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 39. THURSDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

8. Lawson's Trust Bill ("Formal" Motion):—Mr. Josephson moved, pursuant to Notice,—
(1.) That Lawson's Trust Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
(2.) That such Committee consist of the following Members, namely:—Mr. Cowper, Mr. De Salis, Mr. Donnelly, Mr. Hart, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Neale, Mr. Smart, Mr. Tighe, and the Mover.
Question put and passed.

VOTES, No. 69. THURSDAY, 22 NOVEMBER, 1866.

4. Lawson's Trust Bill:—Mr. Josephson, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 27th September, 1866,—together with Appendix.

* * * * *

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1866.

 LAWSON'S TRUST BILL.

 REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly for whose consideration and report was referred, on the 27th September last, "*Lawson's Trust Bill*," beg now to report to your Honourable House,—

That they have examined the Solicitor* for the Bill (whose * W. Toole, Esq. Evidence is appended hereto); and, that, the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved by the evidence of this gentleman, your Committee proceeded to consider the several Clauses and Schedules of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain Amendments.†

† Vide Schedule of Amendments.

And your Committee now beg to lay before your Honourable House the Bill as amended by them.

J. F. JOSEPHSON,

Chairman.

No. 1 Committee Room,
Sydney, 22nd November, 1866.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 21 NOVEMBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Cowper.	

Printed copies of Bill *referred*, together with original Petition, to introduce the same,—before the Committee.

Present:—W. Teale, Esq., *Solicitor for Bill*.

William Teale, Esq., Solicitor, examined.

Last Will and Testament referred to in the Preamble, *produced*; and the following Papers *handed in* :—

Extracts from Probate of Will of Wm. Lawson, Esq., deceased, and Codicil.

Written consent of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Icely to an application to Parliament for extended powers to the Trustees.

(*Vide Appendix.*)

Room cleared.

Preamble read.

Motion made (*Chairman*), and *Question*,—That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,—*agreed to*.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Clause 1 read.

Certain Amendments made. (*Vide Schedule of Amendments.*)

Amendment proposed (*Mr. De Salis*), to add to the end of the Clause the following words as a Proviso:—"Provided that any gold mining be confined to that known as quartz-crushing."

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

Committee divided.

Aye, 1.	Noes, 3.
Mr. De Salis.	Mr. Cowper,
	Mr. Donnelly,
	Mr. Hart.

Question,—That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill,—*agreed to*.

Clause 2 read and agreed to.

Schedules 1 and 2 severally read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill, as amended, to the House.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Page 2, clause 1, line 21. *After "deeds" insert "but subject nevertheless to the trusts of the said will"*
" clause 1, line 30. *After "working" insert "the said mines and for"*
" " " 31. *Omit "the said mines"*

WITNESS.

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Teale, William, Esq., <i>Solicitor</i>	5

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(*To Evidence given by W. Teale, Esq., 21 Nov., 1866.*)

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1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

LAWSON'S TRUST BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 21 NOVEMBER, 1866.

Present :—

MR. COWPER,	MR. DONNELLY,
MR. DE SALIS,	MR. HART,
MR. JOSEPHSON.	

JOSHUA FREY JOSEPHSON, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

William Teale, Esq., examined :—

1. *Chairman.*] You appear as Solicitor for the promoters of this Bill? I do.
2. Do you produce the last will and testament of William Lawson, late of Prospect, in the County of Cumberland? I produce the probate copy, bearing the seal of the Supreme Court, of the last will and testament, and the codicil thereto, of William Lawson, late of Prospect—the will dated 12th May, 1854, and the codicil, 4th January, 1859.
3. Will you read the trusts of the will? The witness read the same. [*Vide Appendix A.*]
4. *Mr. Hart.*] The trusts are in favour of Maria Emily Lawson? Of the particular lands set forth in the Schedule to the Bill relate to Mrs. Charles Icely, who was Maria Emily Lawson, about eight or ten large allotments of land included in this Schedule.
5. Does the will contain any power enabling the Trustees to grant mining leases? It does not contain any power enabling the Trustees to grant mining leases, but it does contain power to grant leases for 21 years. The witness read the same. [*Vide Appendix A.*]
- That has been held not to empower the Trustees to grant mining leases.
6. *Chairman.*] When did Miss Lawson marry Charles Icely? That I am not enabled to prove. I depended upon Mr. Thomas Icely, M.P., who has been summoned to attend the Committee, to prove that. I have here the written consent of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Icely, to an application to Parliament for extended powers to the Trustees. [*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix B.*] I can state that, from correspondence I have had with Mr. and Mrs. Icely, and with their solicitor up the country, I am informed and believe that there is gold, copper, and other mineral substances, and that they have been repeatedly asked by parties in the neighbourhood to grant these mining leases.
7. Do you know that of your own knowledge? I do not know that of my own knowledge; but correspondence has been going on for the last eighteen months; in fact, this application was intended to have been made last year.
8. *Mr. De Salis.*] What will be the effect of that will—can the entail be broken when the children come of age? No doubt it can, under the Disentailing Act. It will require two lives to do that.
9. Mrs. Icely and her eldest son? Yes.
10. *Mr. Cowper.*] Did the testator die “on the 2nd day of February, 1861, without having “revoked or altered his said will and codicil, so far as the same related to the devises herein “before mentioned”? Yes.
11. *Chairman.*] Are there any children by the marriage? There are.
12. How many? Four, I believe. I am able to say that it will be greatly for the benefit of all parties interested in the said trust estate, if the Trustee or Trustees for the time being of the will are empowered to grant leases of the said lands for mining purposes.
13. *Mr. De Salis.*] If Mrs. Icely and her family die, who will the property go to? To the heir-at-law of Mr. Lawson.
14. Are the lands mentioned in the codicil the same as those mentioned in the Schedule? Yes, they are included in the second Schedule.

W. Teale,
Esq.

21 Nov., 1866.

LAWSON'S TRUST BILL.

APPENDIX.

(To Evidence given by W. Teale, Esq., 21 November, 1866.)

A.

In the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

No. 5204, sec.
5027.Testator died
February 2nd
1861.

Know all men by these presents that on the fifteenth day of March in the year of Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one the last will and testament of William Lawson late of Veteran Hall Prospect in the Colony of New South Wales Esquire deceased a true copy whereof is hereunto annexed marked "A" was exhibited and proved before this Court and probate thereof was granted to Caroline Lawson of Veteran Hall Prospect aforesaid widow of the said deceased and executrix in the said will named leave being reserved to Thomas Icely the executor in the said will named to come in and prove the same And whereas the said Thomas Icely has also duly proved the said will and has applied to this Honourable Court that probate thereof should be granted to him Now therefore know ye that administration of all and singular the goods chattels credits and effects of the said William Lawson deceased was and is hereby committed to the said Thomas Icely he having been first duly sworn that he will well and truly administer the said goods chattels credits and effects will extend and the law charge him the said Testator so far as the said goods chattels credits and effects will extend and the law charge him and that he will exhibit unto this Court a true and perfect inventory of all the said goods chattels credits and effects together with a just account of his administration when he shall be lawfully called thereunto.

Dated at Sydney this twenty-fifth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

(L.S.) SAM'L. FREDK. MILFORD.

25 October, 1861.

By Act of Court.

(For the Prothonotary.)

D. B. HUTCHINSON,

C. C. Supreme Court.

Extracts from Probate of Will of Wm. Lawson, Esq., deceased, and Codicil.

Devise to Maria
Emily Lawson
now Mrs. Charles
Icely of lands
comprised in the
first Schedule to
the Bill.

THIS is the last will and testament of William Lawson of Prospect in the Colony of New South Wales Esquire: I give devise and bequeath the same unto my friend Thomas Icely To hold to him his heirs executors and administrators according to the nature thereof respectively and with such power of adding one or more other trustees or trustee as hereinafter provided Upon the trusts following namely And as to the lands and hereditaments following that is to say two thousand and sixty acres of land situate at the Bonyamurra or Harrison's Plains in the county of Bligh originally granted by the Crown to me by deed dated on or about the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and forty-one also two thousand five hundred and sixty acres of land situate at Queen Charlotte Vale in the county of Bathurst granted to me by the Crown by deed dated on or about the fifteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four also six hundred and forty acres of land situate in the parish of Grantham in the county of Bathurst originally granted to the late William Lawson by the Crown by deed dated on or about the fifteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four also six hundred and forty acres of land situate in the parish of Grantham in the county of Bathurst originally granted by the Crown to the late William Lawson by deed dated on or about the thirtieth day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight also seven hundred acres of land situate in the county of Westmoreland bounded on the west by Campbell's River originally granted by the Crown to the late William Lawson by deed dated on or about the fifteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four also six hundred and forty acres of land situate in the parish of Torrens King's Plains in the county of Bathurst originally granted by the Crown to the late William Lawson by deed dated on or about the twelfth day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven also seventy-eight acres parish and county of Bathurst commencing on the Macquarie River bounded on the north by a line west one hundred (Wm. Lawson) and thirty-nine chains forming part of the southern boundary of J. Bayliss' one hundred and eight acres west by F. Parker's sixty-two acres south by T. Miller's eighty-six acres and Nelson Lawson's one hundred and seven acres east by the Macquarie River granted to me by the Crown by deed dated on or about the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and forty-one In trust during the life of my daughter Maria Emily Lawson to pay the rents and profits thereof as and when the same shall become due and not by way of anticipation into her own hands to be enjoyed by her as an inalienable personal provision free whensoever she shall be covert from all control and engagements of her husband and for such rents and profits her receipt alone shall be sufficient discharges to my trustee And I declare that in case during the life of my said daughter the said rents and profits or any part thereof shall from any cause cease to be payable into her own hands pursuant to the preceding provision then the trusts hereby declared in her favour shall cease and the next succeeding trust shall take effect as in the case of her decease And after such her decease I declare the same trust to be as to all the lands and hereditaments held for the benefit of my said daughter Maria Emily Lawson for her life as aforesaid in trust for her children if more than one as tenants in common in tail general with cross remainders between them in tail general.

Power of leasing
for 21 years.

Provided always and I declare that it shall be lawful for the trustee or trustees for the time being of this my will with the consent in writing of the person or persons beneficially interested if he she or they shall have attained the age of twenty-one years but if not then of the sole authority of such trustee or trustees by any act deed or deeds instrument or instruments in writing to demise or lease any of the lands and hereditaments hereby devised in trust as aforesaid to any person or persons for any number of years not exceeding twenty-one years to take effect in possession and not in reversion at rack rent without taking any premium or foregift for the same and so that there be contained in every such lease a condition for re-entry on non-payment of the rent thereby reserved and so that the lessee execute counterpart thereof respectively covenanting for the due payment of the rent and be not made punishable for waste.

Second Codicil.

THIS is a second codicil to the will of me William Lawson of Prospect in the Colony of New South Wales Esquire such will being dated the twelfth day of May one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four and former codicil the eighth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

Fourthly

APPENDIX.

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Fourthly—In addition to the lands devised by my said will in trust for my daughter Maria Emily and her issue I devise to my said trustees to be held by them upon the like trusts for her my said daughter Maria Emily and her issue all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Byng in the county of Bathurst in our said Colony containing by admeasurement eleven hundred and eighty-three acres be the same more or less bounded on the south by a line east one hundred and thirty-one chains commencing at Lewis's Ponds one mile north of William Tom's grant six hundred and forty acres on the east by a line north eighty chains on the north by a line west one hundred and fifty-two chains to Lewis's Ponds and on the west by Lewis's Ponds to the south-west corner being the land sold as lot sixty-seven in pursuance of the advertisement of 15th November 1836. Also all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Byng county and Colony aforesaid containing by admeasurement seven hundred and thirty-seven acres be the same more or less bounded on the south by a line west one hundred and nine chains commencing at the south-west corner of a measured portion of 1183 acres applied for by H. Perrier on the west by a line north eighty chains on the north by a line east eighty-seven chains to Lewis's Ponds and on the east by Lewis's Ponds to the south-west corner of H. Perrier's application for purchase (1183 acres) as aforesaid being the land sold as lot 178 in pursuance of the advertisement of 5th December 1836. Also all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Worcester county and Colony aforesaid containing by admeasurement nine hundred and thirty-five acres be the same more or less bounded on the south by a line west one hundred and fifty-one chains twenty links from Lewis's Ponds commencing at the south-east corner one mile north of a measured portion of one thousand two hundred and forty-one acres on the west by a line north eighty chains on the north by a line east ninety-eight chains to Lewis's Ponds and on the east and north-east by Lewis's Ponds to the south-east corner aforesaid being the land sold as Lot 4 in pursuance of the advertisement of 10th July 1837. And also all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Freemantle sections Nos. 6 and 7 in the county and Colony aforesaid containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and forty-one acres be the same more or less bounded on the south by a measured portion of 1183 acres east one hundred and fifty-two chains commencing at Lewis's Ponds at the north-west corner of the aforesaid portion on the east by a line north eighty chains on the north by a line west one hundred and fifty-seven chains to Lewis's Ponds and on the west by Lewis's Ponds to the north-west corner of the measured portion 1183 acres aforesaid being the land sold as lot 26 in pursuance of the advertisement of 2nd April 1838.

Additional devise to Maria Emily Lawson now Mrs. Charles Icely—the lands contained in the second Schedule to the Bill.

B.

WHEREAS a petition has been presented to the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales by Thomas Icely Esquire the sole trustee of the estate of the late William Lawson Esquire deceased for leave to introduce a Bill to enable the trustees for the time being of the will of William Lawson late of Prospect in the county of Cumberland in the territory of New South Wales Esquire deceased to grant Mining Leases of land in the Colony of New South Wales:

Now know all men by these presents that I Maria Emily Icely (formerly Maria Emily Lawson) now the wife of Charles Icely of the district of the Lachlan Esquire am the party at present beneficially interested in the lands and hereditaments in the said Bill mentioned and that I am of the age of twenty-one years and that I do hereby consent to such application being made by the said Thomas Icely and I the said Charles Icely do hereby ratify and confirm such consent.

Dated this seventeenth day of October, A.D. 1866.

MARIA EMILY ICELY.
CHARLES ICELY.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SMOKE NUISANCE PREVENTION ACT.

(RETURN RELATIVE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 29 November, 1866.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 4 September, 1866, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return specifying,—

- “ (1.) The number of Furnaces, within the Metropolitan District, liable to the provisions of the Smoke Nuisance Prevention Act, together with the several localities in which they are situate, and the names of their proprietors.
- “ (2.) The number of such Furnaces which have been brought under the operation of the said Act since the 1st July last.
- “ (3.) A statement of the steps (if any) which have been taken by the Police, or by the Inspector of Nuisances for the City of Sydney, to enforce the provisions of the said Act since it came into operation.”

(*Mr. Hart.*)

SMOKE NUISANCE PREVENTION ACT.

No. 1.

A RETURN specifying the number of Furnaces within the Metropolitan District liable to the provisions of the Smoke Nuisance Prevention Act, with their Situation, and the names of their Proprietors.

No.	NAME OF PROPRIETOR.	WHERE SITUATED.
1	Forsyth Archibald	Bourke-street, Redfern.
2	Smith James	Riley-street, Surry Hills.
3	Redgate John	Riley-street.
4	Nicoll Eugene D.	Off South Head Road.
5	Marshall Joseph	South Head Road.
6	Ewert James	Crown-street, Surry Hills.
7	Elliott Philip J.	Duke-street.
8	McKeon William H.	Forbes-street.
9	Fairfax John	Dowling-street.
10	Alderson William	Bourke-street, Redfern.
11	Lucker George	Bourke-street.
12	Fairfax John & Sons... ..	Hunter-street.
13	Hanson & Bennett	Pitt-street.
14	Briellat Thomas Casplin	Sussex-street.
15	Kendall Lawrence	Mill-lane.
16	Booth John	Johnson's Bay, Balmain.
17	Richards Thomas	Phillip-street.
18	Hamilton John	Hunter-street.
19	Sydney Gas Company	Jenkins-street.
20	Bliss Fredk. Andrew... ..	George-street.
21	Wiseman Thomas Henry	Circular Quay.
22	Read George... ..	Snail's Bay, Balmain.
23	Bradford & Company	Donnelly-street, Balmain.
24	McArthur, Mort, & Co.	Dry Dock, Balmain.
25	Peninsular & Oriental Compy.	Do., Balmain.
26	Elliott Brothers	Iron Cove, Balmain.
27	Hardie & Mitchell	George-street.
28	Russell P. N. & Co.	Steam-mill-street.
29	Barker William	Bathurst-street.
30	Ebsworth O. B.	Do.
31	Pritchard William	King-street.
32	Bradley & Perry	Sussex-street.
33	Rowe James	Druitt-street.
34	Royal Mint	Macquarie-street.
35	Henfrey William G.	Castlereagh-street.
36	Warburton Charles	Union-street, Pyrmont.
37	Hargreaves William	Marian-street.
38	A. S. N. Co. (Ironworks)	Pyrmont.
39	Jones Thomas	Murray-street, Pyrmont.
40	Fitzroy Ironworks	Pyrmont.
41	Bland J.	Druitt-street.
42	Moon Henry	Bathurst-street.
43	Blair Archibald	Sussex-street.
44	Robinson & Seymour	Do.
45	Biggs Charles... ..	Off Liverpool-street.
46	Jones Thomas Henry	Kent-street.
47	Phillips John... ..	Bathurst-street.
48	Mather John... ..	Do.
49	Wearne Joseph	Do.
50	Jolly William	Do.
51	Nelson William	Druitt-street.
52	Vale & Lacey... ..	Do.
53	Taylor Henry J. & Co.	George-street, Redfern.
54	Pemell James... ..	Parramatta-street.
55	Pemell James... ..	Hay-street.
56	Tooth Edward	Parramatta-street.
57	Larkin Patrick R.	George-street.

SMOKE NUISANCE PREVENTION ACT.

3

RETURN No. 1—continued.

No.	NAME OF PROPRIETOR.	WHERE SITUATED.
58	Sim Richard	Goulburn-street.
59	Bubb Robert	Victoria-place, off Liverpool-street.
60	Ross J. G.	Parramatta-street.
61	Wearne Joseph	Abercrombie-street.
62	Wearne John	Sussex-street.
63	Holmes Samuel Henry	Elizabeth-street (South).
64	Uhde Louis	George-street.
65	Harper Richard	Do.
66	M'Carroll Philip	Botany Road, Redfern.
67	Robertson John	Pitt-street.
68	Law George & Co.	George-street.
69	Chadwick R. & Co.	Liverpool-street.
70	Bennett John & Co.	Parramatta-street.
71	Kelly Robert & Co.	Albion-street.
72	Chapman Edward	George-street.
73	Biddle Bros.	Botany Road.
74	Howard Jonathan	Frances-street (Glebe).
75	Rac John, Esq. (Commissioner)	Railway Station.
76	Cuthbert John	Sussex-street.
77	Goodlet & Smith	George-street.
78	Do.	Erskine-street.
79	Dent George	Barker-street.
80	Thompson Archibald	George-street.

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
29th November, 1866.

JNO. McLERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

No. 2.

RETURN of the number of Furnaces which have been brought under the operation of the Smoke Nuisance Prevention Act, since 1st July, 1866.

No.	NAME OF PROPRIETOR.	WHERE SITUATED.
1	Warburton Charles	Union-street, Pyrmont.
2	Hargreaves William	Marian-street, Pyrmont.
3	A.S.N. Company's Iron Works	Pyrmont.
4	Jones Thomas	Murray-street, Pyrmont.
5	Fitzroy Iron Works	Pyrmont.
6	Bland John	Druitt-street.
7	Moon Henry	Bathurst-street.
8	Blair Archibald	Sussex-street.
9	Robinson & Seymour	Do.
10	Jones Thomas Henry	Kent-street.
11	Phillips John	Bathurst-street.
12	Mather Joseph	Do.
13	Wearne Joseph	Do.
14	Jolly William	Do.
15	Vale & Lacey	Druitt-street.
16	Goodlett & Smith	George-street.
17	Do.	Erskine-street.
18	Dent George	Barker-street.
19	Thompson Archibald	George-street.
20	Forsyth Archibald	Bourke-street, Redfern.
21	Smith James	Riley-street, Surry Hills.
22	Nicoll Eugene D.	Off South Head Road.
23	Fairfax John	Dowling-street.
24	Alderson William	Bourke-street, Redfern.
25	Lucker George	Bourke-street.
26	Kendall Lawrence	Mill-lane.
27	Hamilton John	Hunter-street.
28	Howard Jonathan	Frances-street, Glebe.

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
29 November, 1866.

JNO. McLERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

No. 3.

No. 3.

MEMO. OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 29 November, 1866.

WHEN the Smoke Nuisance Prevention Act came into operation, several persons were proceeded against, by summons, for not complying with its requirements, and the Bench granted an adjournment of their cases for four weeks, to enable them to make the necessary alterations in their furnaces. At the expiration of that period it was found that they had all adopted means to abate the quantity of smoke, and the cases were in consequence withdrawn.

A list is appended of those who have not complied with the requirements of the Act, but against whom, for the reasons stated, proceedings have not been taken at present. The greater number of the proprietors of furnaces in the Metropolitan District had adopted means to abate the quantity of smoke, prior to the passing of the Smoke Nuisance Prevention Act.

JNO. McLERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

RETURN of Owners of Furnaces who have not adopted means to abate the quantity of smoke, in accordance with the provisions of the "Smoke Nuisance Prevention Act," and the reason, in each case, why the prosecutions have not been proceeded with.

Name.	Situation.	Remarks.
Briggs Charles ...	Liverpool-street ...	Invariably uses wood for fuel; the smoke, therefore, is no nuisance.
Nelson William ...	Druitt-street ...	Has ordered an apparatus, which is not yet finished.
Cuthbert John ...	Sussex-street ...	Uses the furnace only about once a month.
Richards Thomas ...	Phillip-street, Government Printing Office.	Has been inspected with a view to alterations being made in the furnace, to abate the quantity of smoke.
Elliott J. Phillip ...	Duke-street, Woolloomooloo...	Has ordered a patent apparatus from England.
McKewen William ...	Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo..	Furnace has not been in use for a considerable time.

J. McL., I.G.P.

THE TOWN CLERK to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 24 September, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, to transmit herewith, in compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 12th instant, a copy of a statement made by the Inspector of Nuisances, of the steps taken by that officer to enforce the provisions of the Smoke Nuisance Prevention Act since it came into operation.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT,
Town Clerk.

COPY OF REPORT of the Inspector of Nuisances on his proceedings under the Smoke Nuisance Prevention Act. (Dated 17 September, 1866.)

IMMEDIATELY after the Act came into operation I inspected nearly all the mills, factories, bakeries, sugar-houses, and breweries within the city, and, wherever I found it necessary to do so, gave the owners notice that they would be obliged to comply with the requirements of the Act. This notice was acted upon in most instances, and I was only compelled to proceed against two persons, namely, Mr. J. H. Goodlett and Mr. Ward.

In the first case, Mr. Goodlett is the proprietor of a furnace in Riley-street, used for the manufacture of earthenware pipes; the smoke issuing therefrom caused so great a nuisance to the neighbourhood that my attention was called thereto by many of the neighbours. I inspected the premises, and, acting under instructions, I took the necessary steps. An information was filed, and the case fully gone into at the Central Police Office on the 23rd day of August last; but upon the suggestion of the presiding Justices, and its being the first case tried, was withdrawn, Mr. Goodlett undertaking to take steps as required by the Act within one month from that date. The Bench informed Mr. Goodlett that the case was proved, and he was clearly liable.

In the second case Mr. Ward carries on business as a blacksmith in Lime-street. Many of his neighbours complained to me that the smoke and soot from his forge caused a great nuisance, and a petition or requisition was also handed to me, signed by his immediate neighbours, complaining that the clouds of dust, soot, and smoke from the forge destroyed their furniture, and that they were unable to leave a window or door open in consequence. I inspected the premises, and found the description given to be perfectly correct; whereupon I filed the information, and the case being called upon at the Police Office was withdrawn by the City Solicitor (Mr. Driver), who informed the Bench that, in his opinion, Mr. Ward's case did not come within the provisions of the Act.

Having been informed by Mr. Inspector Read that he had given instructions to the police to look after all cases under the Act, and not hearing of any complaints since, I have not taken other steps.

[Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1866.]

[Price, 3d.]

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SEED WHEAT AND OATS.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RESPECTING ISSUE OF BY GOVERNMENT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 5 December, 1866.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 31 July, 1866, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) A copy of all Correspondence which has taken place
 “ between the Government and any person or persons with
 “ reference to the issue of Seed Wheat or Seed Oats during
 “ the present year.
 “ (2.) A Return shewing the quantity of Seed Wheat or
 “ Seed Oats supplied by the Government, specifying the
 “ Districts, the quantity supplied, and the prices charged.
 “ (3.) Copy of the form of security or bond (if any) from
 “ the persons to whom such Seed Wheat or Oats have been
 “ supplied.”

(Mr. Macpherson.)

SCHEDULE.

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SEED WHEAT AND OATS.

No. 1.

MESSRS. FLOOD & Co. to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Blackwall Stores, Circular Quay,
Sydney, 10 May, 1866.

DEAR SIR,

We have the honor to inform you that the quantity of Adelaide wheat sent to O'Connell Plains is 1,176 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.

This wheat was purchased at 7s. 6d., and the cost per bushel, including carriage, will amount to 12s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

To Bathurst we have despatched 200 bags, containing 747 bushels of Californian wheat.

This wheat was purchased at 6s. 6d. per bushel net weight, and the cost per bushel, including re-bagging and carriage, will amount to 12s. 2d.

The rates for carriage to Bathurst and O'Connell Plains are the same, viz., £9 13s. per ton.

To Campbelltown we have forwarded 250 small bags Californian wheat, containing 472 bushels gross weight, of which 195 bushels net weight are for Appin, the remainder being for Campbelltown.

This wheat costs, delivered at the Railway Station, Sydney, about 6s. 8d. per bushel; carriage to Campbelltown would be about 3d. per bushel more.

We have not paid carriage per rail to Campbelltown, the account not having been sent in to us.

We have, &c.,
FLOOD & CO.

No. 2.

MESSRS. FLOOD & Co. to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Blackwall Stores, Circular Quay,
Sydney, 17 May, 1866.

DEAR SIR,

We have the honor to advise that, according to instructions, we have forwarded to the undermentioned places the following quantities of wheat and oats:—

For Narellan, to Campbelltown Station, 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of seed wheat, at an estimated cost of 7s. per bushel.

To Picton, 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat, at an estimated cost of 7s. per bushel; and 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels black oats, at an estimated cost of 7s. 8d. per bushel. Bags being charged, for the oats, at 1s. 8d. each.

We have, &c.,
FLOOD & CO.

No. 3.

MESSRS. FLOOD & Co. to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Blackwall Stores, Circular Quay,
Sydney, 18 May, 1866.

DEAR SIR,

We have the honor to inform you that, according to instructions, we have forwarded to Menangle, consigned to Messrs. Vardy, Tabor & Payten, 336 bushels of wheat, at an estimated cost, including carriage, of 7s. per bushel.

We have, &c.,
FLOOD & CO.

No. 4.

MESSRS. FLOOD & Co. to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Blackwall Stores, Circular Quay,
Sydney, 31 May, 1866.

DEAR SIR,

We have the honor to inform you that, according to instructions, we have forwarded to Picton Station 140 bags, containing 560 bushels, or thereabouts, of Adelaide wheat.

The wheat should be at Picton on Saturday morning.

The estimated cost per bushel, including carriage, and bags, at 1s. each, or 3d. per bushel, is 7s. 10d.

We have, &c.,
FLOOD & CO.

No. 5.

SEED WHEAT AND OATS.

3

No. 5.

MESSRS. FLOOD & CO. to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Blackwall Stores, Circular Quay,
Sydney, 5 June, 1866.

DEAR SIR,

We have the honor to inform you that we have despatched to Queanbeyan, *via* steamer to Nelligen, consigned to Mr. T. T. Wright, on account of the Relief Committee, one hundred and twenty-four bags (124) of wheat, containing $497\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat (gross weight).

The estimated cost, including carriage, and bags, at 1s. 4d. each, or 4d. per bushel, is 11s. 5d. per bushel.

We have, &c.,
FLOOD & CO.

No. 6.

MESSRS. FLOOD & CO. to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Blackwall Stores, Circular Quay,
Sydney, 12 June, 1866.

DEAR SIR,

We have the honor to inform you that the estimated cost of the wheat now in course of transmission, including re-bagging and carriage, is—for Jedburgh, Murdering Swamp, and Rockley, 12s. 9d. per bushel—for the Queanbeyan District, 11s. 8d. per bushel.

We have, &c.,
FLOOD & CO.

No. 7.

MESSRS. FLOOD & CO. to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Blackwall Stores, Circular Quay,
Sydney, 14 June, 1866.

SIR,

We have the honor to inform you that we have despatched for the Queanbeyan District, including Ginninderra, *via* steamer to Nelligen, $770\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of Californian wheat.

We have, &c.,
FLOOD & CO.

No. 8.

MESSRS. FLOOD & CO. to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Blackwall Stores, Circular Quay,
Sydney, 18 June, 1866.

DEAR SIR,

We have the honor to inform you that, according to instructions, we have forwarded, consigned to Dr. Palmer, Bathurst, 124 bags, containing $517\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat, net weight, for the parish of Jedburgh and Limekilns.

We have also forwarded, consigned as above, 109 bags, containing $452\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, net weight, of wheat, for Murdering Swamp.

We have advised Dr. Palmer of these consignments, and have also requested him to communicate with the respective Committees of the above-mentioned places.

We have, &c.,
FLOOD & CO.

No. 9.

MESSRS. FLOOD & CO. to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Blackwall Stores, Circular Quay,
Sydney, 25 June, 1866.

DEAR SIR,

We have the honor to inform you that, finding the expense of conveying wheat from Bathurst to Rockley to be very high, we have written Mr. Keightly, pointing out the desirability of the recipients themselves fetching the wheat from Bathurst.

Besides 200 bushels Adelaide wheat stored at Bathurst for Mr. Keightly's disposal, we have despatched 13 bags, containing $53\frac{1}{2}$ bushels Adelaide wheat, and have requested Dr. Palmer to transfer (out of the quantity consigned to him) an additional 13 bags, containing (say) 52 bushels of wheat, to Rockley, and which will then leave at Dr. Palmer's disposal 400 bushels, being the quantity required by him for the whole of the districts of Jedburgh, Limekilns, and Murdering Swamp.

We have, &c.,
FLOOD & CO.

WESTERN

WESTERN DISTRICT.

(O'Connell Plains, George's Plains, Murdering Swamp, Rockley, Peel, Jedburgh, and Limekilns, &c.)

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No. 1.

TELEGRAM *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY *to* THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST.

28 March, 1866.

MAKE inquiries respecting condition of agricultural settlers at O'Connell Plains, whether their circumstances are so necessitous as to justify the Government in giving them seed wheat; if so, can you undertake to superintend its distribution, in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Kite, Mr. John M'Phillamy, and Mr. William Lee, or any of them, or other gentlemen.

No. 2.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office,
Bathurst, 31 March, 1866.

SIR,

In answer to your telegram of the 28th of this month, I do myself the honor to inform you that, in accordance with your instructions, I have made every inquiry respecting the condition of the agricultural settlers at O'Connell Plains.

I find that they are in very great distress, and that their circumstances are so necessitous as to fully justify the Government in giving them seed wheat.

You ask me if I can undertake to superintend the distribution of the wheat. Being a servant of the Government, I consider it my duty to do so, as you wish it. I am well aware that it will be an appointment of very great responsibility, and will require much delicacy in discriminating who are the proper objects to receive the wheat.

I regret to say that the three gentlemen you mention decline to assist in the distribution. Mr. Lee and Mr. Kite state that they are too old to undertake the duty. Mr. John M'Phillamy also declines, as he is not living in that part of the district. I will, with your permission, mention the names of some gentlemen who are living in the neighbourhood of O'Connell Plains, and who would, if appointed, act:—

Mr. James Wallard Lowe, J.P.,
Mr. David Nolan,
Mr. Henry Harris,
Mr. H. M. Fulton,
Mr. W. B. Howell.

All of them are men of the strictest integrity and respectability.

I have, &c.,

W. HALL PALMER, P.M.

No. 3.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY *to* THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 4 April, 1866.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge your letter of March 31st, expressing your willingness to undertake, in conjunction with other gentlemen, the superintendence of the distribution of seed wheat among the really indigent settlers at O'Connell Plains. I am to inform you that the Government have full confidence in your judgment and discretion in selecting gentlemen of character and the requisite local knowledge to assist you in this duty, and also in the performance of the very onerous duty thus devolved upon you. It is felt that this act of consideration on the part of the Government is a departure from strict principle, and is scarcely consistent with the action of free institutions, under which the people should be left as much as possible at liberty to do the best they can for themselves, and the governing power should interfere as little as possible with their industrial operations.

For this reason, and in order not to weaken the spirit of independence amongst those who will now obtain assistance, and also as a matter of justice to that portion of the contributors to the General Revenue who will not benefit by this expenditure, every recipient of the seed wheat distributed by you must undertake to repay the cost, by signing a promissory note in favour of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer for the amount. It will rest with you and your coadjutors to fix the date of repayment—taking care to afford sufficient time for that purpose.

Mr.

SEED WHEAT AND OATS.

Mr. Parkes desires you to communicate, by telegram, if necessary, what kind of wheat will be best for the purpose, as it is presumed that some kinds will be better adapted to the soil and climate than others; also, the probable total quantity that will be required, and whether it can be purchased in the Bathurst District or not.

It seems desirable that in all cases the greatest care should be exercised that the quantity granted to individuals should not be in excess of their actual wants, according to what would be done if they were acting with their own means.

* * * * *

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 4.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office,
Bathurst, 12 April, 1866.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to report that your official instructions, relative to the distribution of seed wheat among the really indigent settlers at O'Connell Plains, were submitted on the 10th instant to a Committee, formed of the gentlemen named in my letter of the 31st ultimo, together with the Rev. John Vaughan, who kindly promised to render every assistance in his power.

I forwarded, by telegram this morning, an extract from the proceedings at the meeting requesting the purchase of seed wheat. I have now the honor to forward a copy of the resolutions that were agreed to by the Committee.

I send them that you may be fully informed of what took place. I regret I could not be present at the meeting, as I was obliged to attend the Police Court at Bullock Flat. I will take care to be there on the 22nd instant.

I have made every inquiry, and find good wheat cannot be bought in this district without paying an exorbitant price. I am glad to see wheat is lower in Sydney, and hope you will be able to procure the Adelaide wheat, as it is the best and most certain to grow.

In forwarding the wheat I should recommend that it be sent direct to O'Connell Plains, as it will save considerable expense in carriage. The Committee are quite prepared to receive it. A good and secure store has been placed at their disposal, free of charge.

I respectfully call your attention to the third resolution—it is one I do not approve of, and should like your opinion—it makes an alteration in the instructions. If a lien on the crop is to be taken, I think it should be in addition to the promissory note. Were a lien only taken, and the crop failed, there would be no security left.

Will you please to give me an authority to incur any reasonable expenses that may be found necessary, for of course there must be some—as, for instance, I shall have to employ a trustworthy person to receive and take charge of the wheat, &c., &c. I will take care everything shall be done as economically as possible.

I fear you will be much annoyed by applications for wheat. People have been to me from all parts of the district, and some of them, I am well aware, are comparatively well off.

I have, &c.,
W. HALL PALMER, P.M.

Mr. J. W. Lowe in the Chair.

Moved by Rev. John Vaughan, seconded by Mr. Fulton,—That Government be applied to for the loan of about 3,000 bushels of wheat. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Nolan, seconded by Mr. Harris,—That Government be applied to, to send wheat from Sydney, if possible Adelaide wheat, *not kiln dried*. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Nolan, seconded by Mr. Howell,—That the Government be recommended that the recipients of seed wheat give the Colonial Treasurer a lien on the growing crops of wheat for present value. Carried.

J. W. LOWE.

O'Connell Plains.

No. 5.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 16 April, 1866.

SIR,

In transmitting to you the enclosed Petition from certain farmers residing at George's Plains, Apsley, and other places near Bathurst, for a supply of seed wheat on loan, I am directed to request that you will furnish your report thereon for the Colonial Secretary's information.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

[Enclosure]

SEED WHEAT AND OATS.

7

[Enclosure in No. 5.]

To His Excellency SIR JOHN YOUNG, Bart., Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Territory of New South Wales, &c., &c., &c.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Farmers, residents of George's Plains and Apsley, and adjacent places near the town of Bathurst,—

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :—

That your humble Petitioners severally and respectively cultivated large tracts of land for the purpose of growing wheat, corn, hay, and potatoes; but that all their labour and exertions have been frustrated by the visitation of the late severe drought.

That your Petitioners are destitute of the means of cultivating their lands, owing to the want of means to purchase seed wheat.

That your Petitioners humbly refer your Excellency to the following gentlemen, to attest the accuracy of the above statements, namely :—R. Machattie, Esq., C. McPhillamy, Esq., W. H. Palmer, Esq., J. Smith, Esq., and Mr. Jacob Barnes.

Wherefore your Excellency's most humble Petitioners pray that your Excellency may be pleased to order that your Petitioners be provided with seed wheat on loan, and on such terms as your Excellency may deem meet.

And your Excellency's most humble Petitioners, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

[Here follow 77 Signatures.]

March 31, 1866.

No. 6.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 17 April, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 12th instant, enclosing copy of Resolutions passed by the Seed Wheat Distribution Committee of O'Connell Plains, and informing the Colonial Secretary of other applications for seed, from parties whom you do not consider in a state of want.

2. In reply, I am directed to say, in reference to the 3rd resolution, that the Government must adhere to the instructions conveyed to you in my letter of the 4th instant,—that the loan, in every case, be represented by a promissory note in favour of the Colonial Treasurer, for the amount of value received.

3. With regard to all applications, I am directed again to impress upon you the desirability of sifting the statements of each applicant as fully as possible, so that no person may share in this assistance who is not absolutely in want. This is really necessary, as a matter of principle, that the Government may not be imposed upon.

4. In all cases, the name of the recipient, the breadth of land to be sown, and the quantity of seed supplied, must be reported; and the accuracy of these reports will be tested by every means of information in the possession of the Government.

5. It is expected that a portion of the wheat will be started to-morrow from Sydney, of which you will be advised by telegram.

6. You are hereby authorized to incur whatever expense may be necessary to carry out the trust with which you are charged, using every proper economy in such expenditure.

I have, &c.,

-HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 7.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 21 April, 1866.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to forward to you the enclosed petitions :—

1st. From farmers of Mount Pleasant, near Bathurst;

2nd. Of the Lagoon and Campbell's River,—

praying for seed wheat, minuted by Mr. Parkes; and to request that you will, to save time, furnish your reports by telegram, returning the petitions as early as possible.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 8.

No. 8.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office,
Bathurst, 21 April, 1866.

SIR,

31 March, 1866.
Original re-
turned.
(See enclosure
to No. 5.)

In answer to your letter of the 16th of this month, No. 76, enclosing a petition from certain farmers residing at George's Plains, Apsley, and other places near Bathurst, for a supply of seed wheat on loan, and requesting me to furnish a report thereon for the Colonial Secretary's information, I do myself the honor to report, that I have made particular inquiries as to the actual state of the petitioners; and I find, from most respectable persons, that there are not more than about six or eight persons amongst those named in the petition, who are in such necessitous circumstances as to entitle them to obtain a loan of seed wheat, under the instructions I have received.

I have, &c.,

W. HALL PALMER, P.M.

No. 9.

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST.

Sydney Station,
21 April, 1866.

ONE thousand bushels of wheat have been sent from Sydney.

No. 10.

TELEGRAM from THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Bathurst, 23 April, 1866.

FROM careful inquiry, I find the names attached to the Mount Pleasant Petition for seed wheat are all tenants of Mr. Stewart.

No. 11.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office,
Bathurst, 24 April, 1866.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st of this month, No. 80, with the petition for seed wheat from Mount Pleasant, and to inform you that I reported upon it yesterday by telegram.

(See No. 10.)

I have herewith enclosed the petition.

I have, &c.,

W. HALL PALMER, P.M.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 11.]

J. H. Stewart, Esq., to The Colonial Secretary.

The Mount,
Bathurst, 2 April, 1866.

Sir,

I have been requested by the small farmers in this parish to forward to you the enclosed petition for the loan of seed wheat by the Government, and to add the names of those gentlemen to whom the wheat might be consigned for distribution, should their request be complied with, viz., Messrs. E. Webb, Mayor of Bathurst; T. J. Hawkins, and T. M. Sloman.

I have, &c.,

J. H. STEWART.

[Enclosure

SEED WHEAT AND OATS.

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[Enclosure 2 in No. 11.]

PETITION—FARMERS, PARISH OF MOUNT PLEASANT.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

The Petition of the undersigned Farmers, in the Parish of Mount Pleasant, near Bathurst,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners have experienced a most serious and protracted drought, which has destroyed many of their cattle, and injured their growing crops to such an extent that the yield of wheat amongst them has not been more than from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre, and the maize crop will prove an almost total failure.

Should they sow for another crop the small quantity of wheat they have, they would not have any left to grind for household use; and they have observed in the public prints, with a great feeling of relief, the kind and considerate promise, by the Government, of seed wheat to those who may apply for it.

Your Petitioners, therefore, unite in requesting that this boon may be extended to them, and they will of course be glad to conform to any regulations respecting the return of the wheat next season, &c., which it may be deemed fit to impose.

In conclusion, your Petitioners would venture to remark, that should their request be acceded to, the old adage of giving twice who gives quickly will apply in a peculiar manner in this instance, as the sowing season is rapidly passing on; and it is therefore earnestly hoped the distribution of the seed may take place without any avoidable delay; and your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 65 Signatures.]

No. 12.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

DEAR SIR,

Police Office,
Bathurst, 26 April, 1866.

Mr. Cummings has just been here, and states that you requested him to call and inform me that seed wheat was to be given to any person that really required it in the Western Districts, and that it was not restricted to O'Connell Plains. He also requested me to form a Committee in Bathurst to name applications.

I declined in any way to interfere until I received instructions from you. I also stated to him that I did not think there were any persons in Bathurst that I could appoint, that were sufficiently acquainted with the position of the small farmers to say whether they were entitled to receive seed wheat or not. I told Mr. Cummings, if I received instructions from you to make inquiries as to the necessity of wheat being given, I would do so, and would endeavour to appoint gentlemen in each locality on whose judgment I could rely.

I send you these few lines that you may be prepared for Mr. Cummings' communication, as he said he should write to you. I was much pleased yesterday at the way the Committee at O'Connell Plains examined into each case; they refused a great number of applicants, and to those they thought deserving they gave only such quantity of wheat as they believed would be put into the ground. We did not grant more than about 800 bushels of wheat, so that I hope the 1,000 will be sufficient. I will send an official report after our next meeting.

I will answer your letter about the Lagoon and Campbell's River Petition, as soon as I can make a little more inquiry. So far as I have heard, there are very few of the applicants that are really necessitous.

I am, &c.,
W. HALL PALMER.

No. 13.

TELEGRAM from THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Bathurst, 26 April, 1866.

THE 1,000 bushels of wheat not yet received. Please not to send any more wheat till you hear from me.

No. 14.

TELEGRAM from THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Bathurst, 26 April, 1866.

PLEASE say cost of wheat per bushel and carriage, so as to charge recipients.

No. 15.

TELEGRAM from W. CUMMINGS, Esq., M.P., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Bathurst, 27 April, 1866.

THE Police Magistrate and self consider it necessary that two Committees should be appointed—one at George's Plains, and one at Peel—to guard against imposition. Please give directions. Answer.

No. 16.

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY to W. CUMMINGS, Esq., M.P.

Sydney, 27 April, 1866.

THE Police Magistrate has authority to appoint Committees, or make other arrangements deemed to be necessary for the proper distributing the seed wheat.

No. 17.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST.

Sydney, 27 April, 1866.

THE wheat on road was bought at 7s. 6d; the cost of carriage to Bathurst is £9 per ton (about 40 bushels), making total cost 12s. 6d.

No. 18.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office,
Bathurst, 30 April, 1866.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of the 21st of this month, respecting the application for seed wheat, from certain farmers at the "Lagoon and Campbell's River,"—

I do myself the honor to report that I entrusted the inquiry (according to your memo.) to certain gentlemen well acquainted with the parties signing the petition; and, from their account, very few of the petitioners are in such necessitous circumstances as would entitle them to a loan of seed wheat. Many of them have horses and bullocks, and a few of them have sheep.

I have, &c.,

W. H. PALMER, P.M.

[Enclosure in No. 18.]

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Sydney.

The Petition of the undersigned Farmers of the Lagoon and Campbell's River, near Bathurst, adopted at a Public Meeting held at the Lagoon, on Saturday 14th April, 1866,—

SHEWETH :—

That in consequence of the late and very protracted drought which has visited this Colony, the agricultural population and farmers of this locality have suffered severely, not only by the total loss of their wheat crops, but in many other ways.

That owing to the calamity that has occurred, your Petitioners have been left totally destitute of the means to re-sow the ground with wheat for the present year; your Petitioners, therefore, most earnestly request that they may be supplied with the loan of seed wheat to meet their present wants, and which may be the means of averting future misery to many a struggling family.

Your Petitioners most respectfully state that should their prayer be granted they shall be most happy to conform to any regulations the Government may propose respecting the return of such wheat again.

In conclusion, your Petitioners respectfully urge an immediate reply to their prayer, as the season for sowing has arrived and will soon pass away, consequently there is no time to be lost; and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Lagoon,
16th April, 1866.

Chairman.

The following gentlemen have been appointed as a Committee to see and carry out the object of the Meeting, &c., &c.

[Here follow 4 Signatures.]

The Petition from the farmers of the Lagoon and Campbell's River for seed wheat is respectfully recommended to the kind consideration of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

Bathurst, April 17th, 1866.

[Here follow 38 Signatures.]

No. 19.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 30 April, 1866.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to forward the accompanying application from certain farmers in the parish of Jedburgh and county of Roxburgh, applying for seed wheat in consequence of their necessitous circumstances; and to request—with reference

SEED WHEAT AND OATS.

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reference to correspondence which has already taken place on the subject of the supply of seed wheat, the circumstances under which, and the principles upon which, assistance can in any case be recommended—that you will favour me with a report thereupon, at your earliest possible convenience.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 20.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Bathurst, 1 May, 1866.

MR. CUMMINGS has just been, and states I am to appoint Committees wherever seed wheat is required. If I am to do so, please send me authority.

No. 21.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 2 May, 1866.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your telegram of the 1st instant, stating that you have been informed by Mr. Cummings, M.P., that you are to appoint Committees in localities where seed wheat is required, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to enclose for your information a copy of a telegraphic communication received from Mr. Cummings on the above subject, together with a copy of the reply given thereto. 27 April, 1866.
See Nos. 15 & 16.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 22.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 2 May, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to previous correspondence, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to reiterate the conditions to be observed with respect to the distribution of seed wheat to distressed settlers, viz.:—

- 1st. Seed wheat cannot be given, but only advanced on loan, the recipient signing a promissory note to defray the amount of cost.
- 2nd. It can only be supplied to persons proved to be in a condition of absolute inability to crop their lands without such assistance.
- 3rd. All applications must be sifted by inquiries made by experienced and impartial persons on the spot.
- 4th. The Government can take no step that would have the appearance of inviting applications for this assistance.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 23.

W. CUMMINGS ESQ., M.P., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Bathurst, 3 May, 1866.

Will you give instructions to Police Magistrate, to appoint two Committees, one at Peel, and one at George's Plains. A few in distress. He says no authority. Please answer.

No. 24.

TELEGRAM from THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Bathurst, 3 May, 1866.

THE wheat forwarded will, I hope, be as much as is required; if more wanted, will send a telegram.

No. 25.

No. 25.

TELEGRAM from THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Bathurst, 4 May, 1866.

THE total wheat required for O'Connell Plains, 1,076 bushels. Is the wheat mentioned in telegram of yesterday over and above the 1,000 bushels as per telegram 21st April? If so, please order 76 bushels to O'Connell. The remainder to be forwarded to Bathurst. Reply immediately.

No. 26.

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST.

Sydney, 3 May, 1866.

1,176 and 800 bushels of seed wheat forwarded. Is more, and if so, what quantity more, indispensable? Reply.

No. 27.

MESSRS. ARTHUR BUDDEN & W. J. STANGER to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Rockley, 3 May, 1866.

SIR,

In accordance with enclosed petition from a public meeting held in this place, on Saturday, 28th April last, we have the honor to request that the urgent necessity for the distribution of seed wheat in this district may be taken into your most favourable consideration; and would respectfully suggest that, unless contrary to any existing rules, the local Bench of Magistrates, consisting of H. M. Keightley, Esq., P.M., J. F. Clements, Esq., and W. A. Steel, Esq., as well as Charles M'Phillamy, Esq., and the Rev. G. M. Fox, may be constituted a Board for the proper disposal of the wheat.

Praying that the above may obtain your attention at as early a date as convenient,

We have, &c.,

ARTHUR BUDDEN,
W. J. STANGER.

[Enclosure in No. 27.]

At a public meeting held at the Rockley Inn, April 28th, 1866, at which about fifty of the inhabitants of the district were present, it was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously, as under, viz. :—

"We, the undersigned farmers, of the Rockley District, owing to the severity of the seasons, and the very unfavourable character of last harvest, find ourselves quite unable to obtain seed wheat sufficient for our requirements, and earnestly request Messrs. Arthur Budden and William J. Stanger to apply to the Government in this matter, on our behalf, that the same grace allowed to other portions of the distressed Western District may be extended to us, the undersigned."

[Here follow 44 Signatures.]

No. 28.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, ROCKLEY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 5 May, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

3 May, 1866.

4 April, 1866.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to refer to you, for immediate report, the accompanying letter from Messrs. Budden and Stanger, submitting applications from certain farmers in the Rockley District for the loan of seed wheat; and to enclose for your information and guidance in making such report, the copy of a communication addressed to the Police Magistrate at Bathurst, on the subject of a similar application from certain distressed settlers at O'Connell Plains.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 29.

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No. 29.

THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, ROCKLEY, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office,
Rockley, — May, 1866.

SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, respecting a petition from certain of the inhabitants of this district for the distribution of seed wheat. Herewith returned.
Petition—enclosure
to No. 27.

In reply, we beg to state that, on inquiry, we find that only a portion of the applicants signing this petition are in such indigent circumstances as to warrant relief.

Some difficulty arises when applicants are tenants of wealthy landlords who refuse them the assistance required.

So far as we can at present estimate, 500 bushels would be ample.

We, however, beg to state that, should you think fit to forward the quantity mentioned, we will endeavour, by obtaining the assistance and advice of those who are best able to furnish information as to the true position of the applicants, to distribute to those only in indigent circumstances.

We have, &c.,
HENRY M. KEIGHTLY, P.M.
(For the Bench.)

No. 30.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office,
Bathurst, 5 May, 1866.

SIR,

Having made due inquiries from Mr. Cummings and others, respecting the circumstances of the farmers signing the enclosed petition for seed wheat from the parish of Jedburgh, I do myself the honor to report that there are only a very few of the parties signing the petition who are in such necessitous circumstances as would entitle them to receive seed wheat.

I have, &c.,
W. HALL PALMER, P.M.

No. 31.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to W. CUMMINGS, Esq., M.P.

Sydney, 5 May, 1866.

DR. Palmer has been apprised of the terms of the telegrams to you of the 27th ultimo, which should be sufficient for his guidance.

No. 32.

to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Emu Plains, near Bathurst,
7 May, 1866.

SIR,

Being one of the petitioners for seed wheat, and there being no reply, at the request of my fellow petitioners I take the liberty of addressing your Honor to know whether it will be granted or not, as some of your petitioners have already ploughed some of their land in anticipation, and others are waiting to see if it will be granted before they commence, as they cannot afford the expense to plough and let it lie idle.

I remain, &c.,

No. 33.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office,
Bathurst, 8 May, 1866.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to report that I attended the adjourned meeting of the Committee for granting seed wheat to the necessitous farmers around O'Connell Plains. The Committee went very carefully through the case of each applicant, and granted such quantity of wheat as was considered actually necessary and would be put into the ground.

There were about 130 applicants. Wheat was granted to 89; the remainder being refused, as not coming within the instructions. The total quantity of wheat granted was 1,076 bushels.

I have made the necessary arrangements for the proper delivery of the wheat and the taking of the promissory notes. The expenses incurred here will, I hope, be defrayed by the sale of the bags.

I have, &c.,
W. HALL PALMER, P.M.

No. 34.

No. 34.

TELEGRAM *from* THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

8 June, 1866.

PLEASE let me have, as early as possible, about 400 bushels of wheat.

No. 35.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY *to* THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 10 May, 1866.

SIR,

4 April, 1866.
90, separate.

In reference to the letter noted in the margin, which has been addressed to you on the subject of seed wheat, I am now desired to forward to you, by this day's post, forms of promissory notes to be signed by the parties receiving the seed wheat in question; and to request that you will be so obliging as to cause them to be completed, and returned to this office, accompanied by a nominal list of the parties receiving, and of their places of residence. The cost of the seed wheat furnished, including the cost of carriage, is—for O'Connell Plains, 12s. 7½d. per bushel, and for Bathurst, 12s. 2d. per bushel.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 36.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST, *to* THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.Police Office, Bathurst,
14 May, 1866.

SIR,

I regret I could not obtain the information respecting the enclosed petition earlier.

I do myself the honor to report that the petitioner, from information I have received, would not be entitled to receive seed wheat according to the instructions laid down by the Government. The petitioner is said to have had about 150 bushels of wheat last year, and that bad farming is the cause of his not having had a better crop.

I have, &c.,

W. H. PALMER, P.M.

[Enclosure in No. 36.]

— *to* The Colonial Secretary.Colville, near Guyong,
22 April, 1866.

Hon. Sir,

I beg most respectfully to inform you, that in consequence of the late protracted drought, my crops have proved a total failure; and having a wife and five children to support, my scanty means are quite exhausted, and am therefore unable to obtain seed wheat for the coming season; I, therefore, beg most respectfully to request you will be merciful enough to grant me a supply of seed wheat (35 bushels), to enable me to sow my land for this year, and am quite willing to submit to any terms of payment for the same which you may think proper to direct.

I would further beg to inform you, that I have served in H.M.'s service upwards of eight years, viz., 5 years as Orderly Room Clerk in H.M.'s 12th Lancers, and three years in the Mounted Patrol of this Colony, and can produce testimonials as to honesty, sobriety, and industry.

Trusting you will be good enough to grant my request,

I have, &c.,

No. 37.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST, *to* THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.Police Office,
Bathurst, 17 May, 1866.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to inform you that I appointed a Committee for the distribution of seed wheat to the necessitous farmers in the neighbourhood of Peel, Jedburgh, Limekilns, &c., &c., &c.

The Committee met at Peel, on Tuesday, the 15th of this month, viz.:—Mr. Wm. Henry Sutton, Mr. Wm. Cummings, Mr. Jno. McKinnon, and myself.

There were forty-three applications for seed wheat. After carefully considering each, the Committee granted wheat to thirty-nine of the applicants. The amount granted was 513½ bushels. I believe there are a few more applications to come in from that portion of the district.

To-morrow, the 18th, I have arranged to meet a Committee at a place called Murdering Swamp: it's a central place for applicants from the Vale, George's Plains, Lagoon, Campbell's River, &c., &c., &c.

I will send full particulars after the meeting.

I have, &c.,

W. HALL PALMER.

No. 38.

No. 38.

PETITION—FARMERS, PARISH OF JEDBURGH.

The humble Petition of the Farmers in the Parish of Jedburgh, County of Roxburgh.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Sydney.

SIR,

We, the undersigned farmers and free selectors, would humbly beg to call your attention to the distress now existing amongst the agricultural population of this district. In consequence of the long continued drought, few were able to take any crop off their land; and if immediate assistance be not rendered to those who have suffered so severely, they will be unable to cultivate their land, not having the means of purchasing seed.

It having been declared that it is the present intention of the Government to bestow seed wheat upon the really necessitous farmers, we, the undersigned, humbly beg that the like benefit may be extended to us.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 16 Signatures.]

No. 39.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office, Bathurst,
30 May, 1866.

SIR,

With reference to my letter of the 17th of the month, I do myself the honor to report that I met the Committee, viz., Mr. John M'Phillamy and Mr. Charles William Croaker, at Murdering Swamp. There were fifty-three applicants for seed wheat.

The Committee granted wheat to thirty-two of the applicants, and refused twenty-one, they not coming within the instructions laid down by the Government. The quantity of wheat granted was about 450 bushels. There is a number of fresh applicants every day, but no wheat will be granted without a searching inquiry.

The whole of the wheat that was forwarded to Bathurst has been issued.

I have been so much engaged that I have had no time to go to O'Connell Plains to see how they are getting on with the issuing of the wheat there. No more has been granted than what I wrote to you about. I am in hopes they have wheat there to forward to me, as it is much required here, the season being so far advanced. Should there be none at O'Connell Plains to spare, I will send a telegram, to save time, as so many have their ground ploughed and are waiting for seed.

I have, &c.,

W. HALL PALMER, P.M.

No. 40.

TELEGRAM from THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Bathurst, 5 June, 1866.

300 bushels of wheat will be sufficient for Rockley.

No. 41.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST.

Sydney, 9 June, 1866.

PLEASE do not grant any further supplies of seed wheat without fresh instructions are forwarded to you.

Similar telegram to Rockley.

No. 42.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST.

Sydney, 9 June, 1866.

For the supply of what district are the 400 bushels (seed wheat) applied for required.

No. 43.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST, W.
CUMMINGS, W. H. SUTTOR, AND J. M'KINNON, ESQUIRES.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9 June, 1866.

(See No. 3.) GENTLEMEN,
Usual letter of thanks, and instructions for distribution of seed wheat at
Jedburgh and Limekilns.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

P.S.—Instructions have been given for the supply of 513½ bushels of seed wheat to meet these applications, distribution taking place only to the necessitous. Of the price per bushel intimation will be made to you. Forms of promissory note are forwarded herewith (50), and in filling up the amount of each, the price of the stamps should be added. The whole of the documents will of course be forwarded to this office at your earliest convenience.—H.H.

No. 44.

TELEGRAM from THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Bathurst, 11 June, 1866.

THE 400 bushels of wheat are required for Peel and George's Plains—it has been granted some time. I am glad to have received instructions not to grant any more.

No. 45.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE AND MESSRS.
M'PHILLAMY AND CROAKER, BATHURST.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 11 June, 1866.

(See No. 3.) GENTLEMEN,
Customary letter of thanks and instructions. Distressed farmers at Murdering
Swamp.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

P.S.—The agents in Sydney will immediately forward 450 bushels of seed wheat, of the price of which per bushel you will be immediately informed. Forms of promissory notes are forwarded herewith (50), and I need only say, the course heretofore pursued must be adopted, and grain distributed only in cases of proved necessity.—H.H.

No. 46.

THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, ROCKLEY, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office,
Rockley, 11 June, 1866.

SIR,

After a meeting convened for the purpose of taking into consideration those applicants who are most worthy to be recipients of seed wheat, I do myself the honor to inform you that this Bench is of opinion that 400 bushels will be all that is required.

Should you determine to forward this quantity, may I request you will have the goodness to forward the same at your early convenience, as the ground is now ready, in most cases, awaiting the arrival of the seed.

I have, &c.,

HENRY M. KEIGHTLY, P.M.,
(For the Bench.)

No. 47.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, ROCKLEY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 11 June, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

Customary letter of thanks, &c. Distressed settlers, Rockley District. (See No. 3.)

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

P.S.—The Agents in Sydney have been authorized to forward 300 bushels of seed wheat. It will be necessary not to deliver any wheat to any applicant whose necessitous circumstances are not quite manifest; to advance to him, on loan only, such quantity as may be indispensably necessary; to obtain a duly signed and stamped promissory note in the accompanying form (25), at the rate per bushel which will be intimated, adding the cost of the duty stamp to the price of the wheat, the Committee charging the Government with the price of the stamps. The whole of the documents, from the applications to the promissory note, being forwarded to this office.—H.H.

No. 48.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, ROCKLEY.

Sydney, 13 June, 1866.

300 bushels (more cannot be granted) will be instantly on the road for settlers at Rockley, as recommended; price, 12s. 9d. per bushel, including carriage, &c.

No. 49.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST.

Sydney, 13 June, 1866.

513½ bushels recommended by letter of 17th May, and 450 recommended by letter of 30th May, will be instantly on the road; price, 12s. 9d. per bushel. See letters of 11th instant.

No. 50.

TELEGRAM from THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Bathurst, 18 June, 1866.

PLEASE not to forward more than 400 bushels of wheat; that quantity will supply all that is required both for Peel and Murdering Swamp.

No. 51.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST.

Sydney, 19 June, 1866.

AM I to understand by your telegram of yesterday, that 400 bushels will be all that you require for Peel, Jedburgh, Limekilns, and also for the Vale, George's Plains, Lagoon, and Campbell's River; instead of the 963½ bushels asked for by you for these places in your letters of the 17th and 30th ultimo? Reply at once.

No. 52.

TELEGRAM from THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Bathurst, 19 June, 1866.

400 bushels of wheat is *all* I shall require to supply what has been granted at the places you mention. I will forward by post particulars of wheat received from Sydney and O'Connell. Immediate.

No. 53.

TELEGRAM *from* THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY *to* THE POLICE MAGISTRATE,
BATHURST.

Sydney, 21 June, 1866.

400 bushels of wheat, instead of the quantity originally asked for, is on the way to Bathurst, somewhat delayed by the weather.

No. 54.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST, *to* THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office,
Bathurst, 21 June, 1866.

SIR,

With reference to your telegram of the 13th instant, I beg to report that I have received from Sydney 505 bushels of wheat, and from the Committee at O'Connell Plains 314 bushels (the latter being in excess of what they required)—total, 819.

The whole has been delivered, with the exception of a few pounds.

The 400 bushels requested by my telegram of the 18th instant, will fully supply the amount that is now required to make up the quantity that has been granted: viz., at Peel, about 650 bushels, and at Murdering Swamp about 540 bushels—total, 1,190.

The promissory notes, with accounts and every particular, shall be forwarded as soon as possible after the wheat has been delivered.

I have, &c.,

W. HALL PALMER, P.M.

No. 55.

TELEGRAM *from* THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST, *to* THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Bathurst, 28 June, 1866.

MR. KEIGHTLY, Rockley, requests me to ask if he can have the seed wheat, now in Bathurst, forwarded by the carrier's van "Stanger's"; if so, he will make the cheapest arrangement he can. Immediate.

No. 56.

TELEGRAM *from* THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, ROCKLEY, *to* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Bathurst, 29 June, 1866.

JUST come in; waiting for reply to Dr. Palmer's telegram of yesterday, respecting sending seed wheat from Bathurst to Rockley.

No. 57.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST, *to* THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office,
Bathurst, 30 June, 1866.

SIR,

With reference to your telegram of this morning, requesting me to make the best arrangements I could with Mr. Keightly for the conveyance of seed wheat to Rockley, I do myself the honor to report that Mr. Keightly has arranged for the wheat to be delivered at Rockley at 1s. a bushel. It is, I think, reasonable, and is the lowest amount any one would take it out for. I have recommended Mr. Keightly to charge the amount upon each bushel of wheat he distributes.

I have, &c.,

W. HALL PALMER.

SEED WHEAT AND OATS.

19

No. 58.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 30 June, 1866.

SIR,

In reference to the telegram addressed to you this day, advising that you should make the best arrangement practicable with Mr. Keightly, respecting the seed wheat required for distribution in the district of Rockley, I am now further to state that the agents for the transmission of the grain required, in their letter of which a copy is annexed, represent that they had advised Mr. Keightly of the desirability of the applicants themselves fetching the wheat from Bathurst.

It is very desirable that the detailed statements of the wheat issued, and the promissory notes given, be forwarded at your early convenience; and an intimation of any seed wheat that remains undistributed made to me, in order that its most profitable disposal, and the return of the proceeds of its sale to the Revenue, may be considered and authorized.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 59.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to E. FLOOD, Esq., J.P.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9 July, 1866.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that the seed wheat intended for the Western District, but which was found not to be required, and was recalled from Penrith, may be disposed to the best advantage, and the proceeds returned to the Colonial Treasury, a statement thereof being furnished to this Office.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 60.

W. A. STEEL, JUNR., Esq., J.P., to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Rockley, 9 July, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that since Mr. Keightly's removal from here as Police Magistrate, &c., I have undertaken the duties of issuing the seed wheat lately granted by the Government to the distressed settlers at Rockley.

You will, therefore, be good enough to address all communications on the subject to me.

As soon as the whole is delivered, I will forward the necessary documents to your Office without delay.

I have, &c.,
W. A. STEEL, JUNR., J.P.

No. 61.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to BENCHES OF MAGISTRATES, &c.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 11 July, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to my letter of the 21st ultimo, urging you to forward, at your earliest convenience, a list of persons supplied with seed wheat, together with the promissory notes obtained for payment thereof,—I am now directed to request that you will be good enough to take the necessary steps to furnish the information required, and transmit the promissory notes, as well as all accounts of expenses incurred, with as little further delay as may be practicable.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

Addressed to Benches of Magistrates, Moama, Picton, Rockley; and the Police Magistrates, Queanbeyan, Tenterfield, and Bathurst.

The letter to P.M., Bathurst, has the following postscript:—This communication applies to all localities in your district where seed wheat has been distributed.

No. 62.

No. 62.

W. A. STEEL, JUNR., Esq., J.P., to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Rockley, 16 July, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 11th instant, requesting a list of persons supplied with seed wheat, and other documents referring to the same.

I have to state that, in consequence of the wheat having been delivered at Bathurst instead of Rockley direct, a considerable delay has been occasioned, and that only 125 bushels have been received at Rockley up to the present date. As soon as the remainder arrives, I will forward the promissory notes, &c., to your Office.

W. A. STEEL, JUNR.

No. 63.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office,
Bathurst, 24 July, 1866.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to forward the accounts of the distribution of seed wheat at O'Connell Plains, viz.:—A list of the recipients and their residences, &c.; an account of the quantity of wheat received and distributed; and an account of the expenses.

The promissory notes (ninety in number) were forwarded by post on the 19th of this month; you will perceive that they are made payable at twelve months after date, which the Committee thought was not too long a time.

Some of the notes, through an error, are dated the 8th of May instead of the 1st of May. At the time the first wheat was received, I was not aware that the Government intended to supply the forms for the promissory notes; I had, therefore, procured some, and thought it better to go on with them than to make any alteration, as it might lead to confusion.

I caused each recipient to provide a duty stamp, so as not to have an extra charge upon the wheat.

The price charged for the wheat is 12s. 6d. per bushel; the same charge has been made for the whole of the wheat received by the different Committees, excepting the last 400 bushels, for which 12s. 9d. has been charged.

It would have caused much dissatisfaction had different prices been made in the different districts.

The Committee paid every attention to your instructions; each recipient's case was considered separately; and every care was taken that none should receive wheat but those who were believed to be in really necessitous circumstances.

The expenses incurred are as small as possible; the clerk that was engaged had to be a trustworthy person, and a man of some education; he had to receive the wheat, to deliver it carefully to each recipient, and to fill in the promissory notes. The Committee fixed his remuneration at £10. The only other expenses were for forms of application, and for two books of promissory notes.

The building in which the wheat was deposited for distribution was lent for the purpose, free of charge.

The sale of the bags more than covered all the expenses; it enabled us to pay for the carriage of surplus wheat from O'Connell Plains to Bathurst.

I hope to be able to forward the Petitions from Peel and from Murdering Swamp in a few days, as the distribution of the wheat at those places is nearly completed.

I have, &c.,

W. HALL PALMER, P.M.

No. 64.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BATHURST, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office,
Bathurst, 6 August, 1866.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to inform you that 628 bushels of wheat were forwarded from Sydney, instead of 400 bushels as mentioned in your telegram.

I received a letter from Flood & Co., stating they had forwarded 109 bags of wheat, and requesting me to forward thirteen bags to Mr. Keightly at Rockley, and then I should have about the 400 bushels required.

I

I forwarded thirteen bags to Rockley, they contained about 54 bushels, which left me 628 bushels of the wheat. I have delivered about 200 bushels, which leaves me upwards of 400 bushels more than I require.

In consequence of heavy rains and floods in the Nepean, the teams with the wheat were delayed so long, that when it came, several of the applicants declined to take the quantity granted to them, consequently that leaves me with so large a quantity on hand.

I have a letter from Mr. Steel, at Rockley, requesting me not to have any more wheat sent, the season being so far advanced.

Will you be good enough to say what should be done with the surplus wheat—whether it should be sold by auction, or in what way disposed of. Perhaps you would send me word per telegraph, so as to get as early an answer as possible.

I have, &c.,

W. HALL PALMER, P.M.

No. 65.

W. A. STEEL, JUNR., Esq., J.P., to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Rockley, 13 August, 1866.

SIR,

Herewith I beg to transmit a list of the names of the recipients of seed wheat issued at Rockley, together with the promissory notes received for the same.

You will perceive that 254 bushels only, out of 260 bushels, have been distributed; and I have advised Dr. Palmer, P.M., of Bathurst, in consequence of the lateness of the season, not to forward the remaining 40 bushels granted by the Government, feeling certain it would not be applied for the purpose so intended.

The only expense that I am aware of that has been incurred is the sum of 1s. per bushel, as carriage from Bathurst to Rockley, for 260 bushels, £13, due to Mr. W. J. Stanger of Rockley.

I have thought it advisable to let the recipients supply their own stamps, and have given instructions to have the bags (50) to be forwarded to Bathurst for disposal.

I have, &c.,

W. A. STEEL, JUNR.

No. 66.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE,
BATHURST.

Sydney, 15 August, 1866.

SURPLUS wheat may be sold by auction, if a price at all equivalent to its cost can be obtained.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

(Tenterfield, Clarence Town, and Wollombi.)

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No. 1.

MESSRS. G. WILLSON AND CO. to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Tenterfield, 7 April, 1866.

SIR,

Having observed a Sydney telegram in one of the local newspapers to the effect that the Government propose lending seed wheat to distressed farmers, we do ourselves the honor to address you upon the subject.

Early in November last year, a very severe hailstorm passed over this town and district, utterly destroying the crops of a considerable number of our farmers. In the latter end of December, a petition was sent down to the Legislative Assembly, praying for relief, which was, after some considerable delay, presented by Mr. Cowper.

A number of our farmers are unable to provide themselves with seed for the ensuing crop, or even to support their families during the winter; and although the local storekeepers are willing to assist them all in their power, they cannot afford to do all. We therefore hail the announcement above referred to with no small degree of satisfaction.

Our object in addressing you now is to ascertain whether the Government do intend to act as stated, and if so, to request that as little delay as possible may occur before the distribution takes place, as, in order to ensure a good crop, the seed ought to be in the ground in about a month from this time. We might also be pardoned for suggesting that, as there is plenty of wheat in the district, and comparatively cheap, Mr. Buchanan, our Police Magistrate, should be commissioned to investigate the several claims that might be sent in, and empowered to purchase the necessary quantity, particularly as the time is far too short to import any.

We have, &c.,

G. WILLSON & CO.

No. 2.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, TENTERFIELD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18 April, 1866.

SIR,

7 April, 1866.
To be returned.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to forward to you the enclosed letter from G. Willson & Co., on the subject of seed wheat being furnished by the Government to the distressed farmers in your district, and to request that you will submit a report thereupon at your earliest convenience.

Mr.

SEED WHEAT AND OATS.

23

Mr. Parkes desires me to add that applications from others than *bonâ fide* wheat farmers who may be in a state of absolute indigence, cannot be entertained; and that it is considered scarcely consistent with the action of free institutions that the governing power should interfere in any way in the industrial operations of the people. The quantity of seed wheat supplied will be limited to actual wants, and the value of the wheat secured by promissory notes in favour of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 3.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to MESSRS. G. WILLSON & Co.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 24 April, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

Your letter, under date the 7th instant, on the subject mentioned below, has been duly received, and referred for the report of the Police Magistrate, Tenterfield.

2. As soon as the necessary information has been obtained, a further communication will be made to you.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

Subject:—Respecting distribution of seed wheat to distressed farmers at Tenterfield.

No. 4.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, TENTERFIELD, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office,
Tenterfield, 1 May, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, on the subject of seed wheat being furnished by the Government to distressed farmers in this district, and enclosing a communication (herewith returned) from Messrs. G. Willson & Co. on the subject.

Immediately on receipt of your letter, I issued notices, stating I would entertain applications for the aid offered by the Government, from indigent farmers, on the terms mentioned by you, and enclosed I beg to forward you two lists of applicants.

14 names.

List No. 1 contains the names of those farmers that are, as far as I can ascertain, fair objects for this assistance—they have lost their all, from a terrific hailstorm that passed over this neighbourhood some months since, and are quite unable without assistance to crop their ground again.

List No. 2 contains the names of those who are in tolerably good circumstances, and are not, in my opinion, entitled to any assistance at the hands of the Government. It is possible that, from inability to realize on their property at the present moment, they find a difficulty in procuring ready money; but they are not, I believe, in terms of your instructions, "absolutely indigent farmers."

For list No. 1, should you approve of it, about 250 bushels of wheat will be required, which cannot, as near as I can learn, be procured at a much less cost than twelve shillings (12s.) per bushel.

I would respectfully point out to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, that should the Government determine on granting this assistance, it is very desirable that it should be done with as little delay as possible, as the season for wheat-planting has now fairly commenced.

I have, &c.,

J. BUCHANAN, P.M.

No. 5.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sydney, 9 May, 1866.

BUCHANAN (Tenterfield) recommends 247 bushels for distressed farmers in his district, to be purchased on the spot at 12s. per bushel. Do you approve. Please reply. Wollombi Bench asks the same question—at from 6s. to 8s. per bushel.

No. 6.

No. 6.

TELEGRAM *from* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY *to* THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Gundagai, 10 May, 1866.

* * * Wheat at Tenterfield to be purchased on the spot, care being taken to secure sound seed. Has inquiry taken place at the Wollombi; if so, authorize the purchase.

No. 7.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY *to* THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, TENTERFIELD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 11 May, 1866.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st, received on the 9th instant, and to say that there will be no objection to the purchase of the required seed wheat in the district, care being taken to secure sound seed wheat, at the price named by you, viz., 12s. per bushel.

2. The Colonial Secretary directs me also to acknowledge your consideration, &c.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

P.S.—Purchase duty stamps, add price to amount of promissory note, and charge the Government the cost.—H.H.

No. 8.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY *to* THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, TENTERFIELD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 5 June, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to previous correspondence relative to the distribution of seed wheat to distressed settlers in your district, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to forward herewith forms of the account to be rendered by the persons who have supplied the wheat.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

A similar communication was addressed to the Benches at Wollombi and Moama respectively.

No. 9.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY *to* THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, TENTERFIELD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9 June, 1866.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 30th ultimo, applying for an advance of £150, to enable you to pay for seed wheat purchased from Messrs. Willson & Co., I am directed to inform you that your communication has been forwarded to the Colonial Treasurer, with a view to a compliance with your request.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 10.

TELEGRAM *from* THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY *to* THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, TENTERFIELD.

Sydney, 9 June, 1866.

PLEASE do not grant any further supplies of seed wheat without fresh instructions are forwarded to you.

Similar telegram to Wollombi.

No. 11.

No. 11.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, TENTERFIELD, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office, Tenterfield,
5 July, 1866.

SIR,

In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 21st ultimo, I do myself the honor to transmit herewith a list shewing the amount of seed wheat advanced on loan to the distressed farmers in the neighbourhood, as also the promissory notes taken for the payment of the same.

Sent to the
Treasury.

Do. do.

In closing this matter, I would take leave to remark that, from my recent residence here, I found some little difficulty in deciding who were really proper objects for the assistance of the Government. No pains have, however, been spared on my part to carry out the instructions of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, and I believe none but worthy recipients have been benefited.

I have, &c.,
J. BUCHANAN, P.M.

No. 12.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, TENTERFIELD, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office, Tenterfield,
23 July, 1866.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 11th instant, directing me to forward you as early as possible a list of persons supplied with seed wheat, together with the promissory notes obtained for the payment thereof, and referring to your former letter of the 21st ultimo on this subject,—I have the honor to forward herewith a receipt from the Postmaster at this place, shewing that a letter containing this information was posted here on the 7th instant.

I have, &c.,
J. BUCHANAN, P.M.

No. 129.

7 July, 1866.

Registered a letter for The Principal Under Secretary, Sydney, from C. P. S., Tenterfield.

E O'CONNELL, P.M.

No. 13.

MR. JAMES LYALL to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Clarence Town,
5 April, 1866.

SIR,

As the present Government have come to the determination of supplying seed wheat to those who stand in need of it, I beg leave most respectfully to apply to you, on behalf of myself and ———, for some. We have both large families of eight children each, and not having grown any wheat for the last three years, are in great need of seed wheat—say about ten bushels each.

I have, &c.,

I know the above-named ——— and ——— to be very poor men, and I believe deserving of whatever favour you may be pleased to grant.

JAMES LYALL.

No. 14.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to MR. JAMES LYALL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 11 April, 1866.

SIR,

With reference to your recommendation upon an application from ——— for seed wheat for ——— and himself, I am directed to inform you that from ———'s own statement it appears that the applicants are not cultivators of wheat, and therefore not of the class of persons for whom this assistance is intended, viz., wheat farmers, who from failure of crops are unable this season to crop their land.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 15.

JOSEPH ECKFORD, Esq., M.P., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

West Maitland,
28 April, 1866.

SIR,

I would feel obliged if you would inform me whether or not the Government would be likely to assist the distressed settlers in the district of Wollombi. For several years past they have fought hard to surmount their difficulties, which were brought about by droughts, floods, and rust, and with the exception of some three or four settlers, relief was never asked from the Maitland Committee: I did, some eighteen months ago, apply to Mr. Piddington, seeing there was a surplus in the hands of the Sydney Committee, but without any avail. There are at this moment several families next to starvation in that district, which is one of our best wheat-growing districts. Those who last year had any means at all, sowed some of their land, and were very successful with it; but many had not the means to get seed wheat, consequently the land lay idle. I believe two-thirds of the land in that district, at least, had nothing sown in it; indeed, when I applied to Mr. Piddington, many families were living on damaged corn meal, without as much as a cup of tea; if, therefore, anything can be done in the matter, I would feel obliged by you causing it to be done as quickly as possible, as the time for wheat-sowing is fast getting over. I enclose the names of gentlemen who could be entrusted with the fair distribution of whatever the Government might be inclined to give.

I am, &c.,
JOSEPH ECKFORD.

Mr. Thomas Crothers, Returning Officer, Wollombi.
Mr. Dennis Kenny, storekeeper, Wollombi.
Mr. John Budge, farmer, Wollombi.
Mr. John Whiteman, farmer, Wollombi.
Mr. John Lynch, storekeeper, Wollombi.
Mr. Thomas Crawford, farmer, Millfield.
Mr. George Smith, miller, Millfield.
Mr. J. Norrie, farmer, Ellalong.
Mr. Samuel Cadman, farmer, Ellalong.
Mr. Benjamin Bridge, farmer, Ellalong.

The above parties all reside in the district of Wollombi, and are all respectable men.

No. 16.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, WOLLOMBI.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 30 April, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

In transmitting to you the accompanying letter from Mr. Eckford, M.P., inquiring whether the Government will distribute seed wheat to the distressed settlers in the Wollombi District, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request the favour of your report upon the necessity that exists for this application, and also whether you will undertake the duty of distributing seed wheat if granted.

I am desired to state that the relief which is being afforded by the Government is only granted to persons who are absolutely unable to crop their land without such assistance. The seed wheat will not be given; but in every instance the recipient will be required by a legal document to repay the cost, and no application will be entertained without the indigent condition of the applicant being first ascertained by rigid investigation.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 17.

THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, WOLLOMBI, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office,
Wollombi, 3 May, 1866.

SIR,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 30th April, respecting the distribution of seed wheat to distressed settlers in this district, which shall have our immediate attention. We do not consider there will be any great demand, and would suggest that the seed required be purchased in this district, there being some splendid samples here, which can be obtained at a reasonable price, and, we consider more suitable for cultivation than foreign or imported seed; besides being on the spot, and the sowing season of this district far advanced.

We have, &c.,
H. CHESTER MASTER, P.M.
WM. J. COBCROFT, J.P.

No. 18.

SEED WHEAT AND OATS.

27

No. 18.

TELEGRAM from THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, WOLLOMBI, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Wollombi, 9 May, 1866.

CAN the seed wheat be purchased in this district, some being urgently required at once—say 200 bushels? The price would be 6s. to 8s.

No. 19.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, WOLLOMBI.

Sydney, 11 May, 1866.

ON receipt of your report on petition referred to you, purchase in the district will be authorized, and forms of promissory notes and full instructions sent to you. Send report at once.

No. 20.

THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, WOLLOMBI, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office,

Wollombi, 12 May, 1866.

SIR,

We have delayed reporting upon Mr. Eckford's application for a supply of seed wheat for the relief of distressed settlers in this district, enclosed in your letter of the 30th April last, until we could obtain information as to the necessity that exists for this request, and have now the honor to state that we have made full inquiry, and find there are several parties to whom this boon would be of great value. Some thirty applications have been made, amongst which there are many in very poor circumstances, who are only able to crop a small portion of their land, from inability to buy sufficient seed wheat.

28th April.
To be returned.

We will gladly undertake the duty of distributing the seed wheat, if granted.

We have, &c.,

H. CHESTER MASTER, P.M.,
(For the Bench.)

No. 21.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sydney, 16 May, 1866.

WOLLOMBI Bench report as to seed wheat. Many in poor circumstances able to crop only portion of land without help. Shall purchase be authorized? Please reply.

No. 22.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, WOLLOMBI.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 19 May, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, and to say that there will be no objection to your purchasing in the district such seed wheat as may be required for distribution amongst the distressed settlers of Wollombi, care being taken to secure sound seed, at as reasonable a price as may be in your power.

2. The Colonial Secretary directs me also, &c. (thanks and instructions).

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

P.S.—Forms of promissory note (40) are forwarded herewith. To the cost of the grain advanced, the price of the duty stamp has to be added, in filling up each p. n. Pay the cost of the duty stamps, if you please, and charge the Government therewith. Forms of account for the purchase of the wheat are also enclosed, to be carefully filled in and forwarded to this office—the certificates being duly signed.—H. H.—21 May, 1866.

No. 23.

TELEGRAM from THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, WOLLOMBI, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Wollombi, 21 May.

CAN we now purchase seed wheat? If not distributed at once, it will be too late for season.

No. 24.

No. 24.

JOSEPH ECKFORD, Esq., M.P., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

West Maitland,
25 May, 1866.

SIR,

I applied to you some time ago, to know whether or not the Government would assist those settlers in the District of Wollombi who really stood in need, to which application I did not get a reply; but shortly afterwards, I heard the Government had written to the Police Magistrate requesting him to ascertain the names of parties requiring such assistance; and, from what I have heard, there will be but very few recommendations made by that gentleman—not because the district, almost as a whole, is not in distress, but it is with a view, if possible, of shewing the Government that I have misrepresented matters with regard to the state of this district, because I have, in the discharge of my duties as Member for that place, been compelled to bring his conduct under the notice of the Government upon more than one occasion. I have been creditably informed that one man went for assistance, and the P.M. asked him whose horse he was riding, and the party said his own. He desired him to go and sell it, and purchase seed. Now, what would be the use of seed wheat without cattle to till the land. Another party asked for seed, and he told him he was a bad character, and to go about his business, that he should not have it. When I applied first to the Government in this matter, I recommended several respectable people who would have honestly carried out the thing, not thinking for one moment the Government would have placed so serious a charge in the hands of such an imbecile, who is not fit to dispose of a common charge of drunkenness. I trust under the circumstances the Government will look into this matter as early as possible, otherwise the season for wheat-sowing will be gone by.

I am, &c.,
JOSEPH ECKFORD.

No. 25.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, WOLLOMBI.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 26 May, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to previous correspondence, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to recommend that, in the distribution of seed wheat amongst the distressed settlers in the Wollombi District, you should associate with yourselves any of the under-mentioned gentlemen who may be willing to assist in the duty, viz. :—

Messrs. Thomas Crothers,
Dennis Kenny,
John Budge,
John Whiteman,
John Lynch,Messrs. Thomas Crawford,
George Smith,
J. Norrie,
Samuel Cadman, and
Benjamin Bridge.I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 26.

TELEGRAM from THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, WOLLOMBI, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Wollombi, 31 May, 1866.

TWENTY more promissory notes required for distributing seed wheat. Please send by first post.

No. 27.

THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, WOLLOMBI, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office, Wollombi,
1 June, 1866.

SIR,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the 26th ultimo, and have the honor to inform you that, prior to the receipt of your letter, all the parties mentioned in your communication were written to, requesting them to name persons in distress requiring seed wheat. All their recommendations received the utmost consideration. We may mention that the distribution of the seed wheat is now almost completed.

We have, &c.,
H. C. MASTER, P.M.,
(For the Bench).

No. 28.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, WOLLOMBI, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office,
Wollombi, 10 June, 1866.

SIR,

The distribution of seed wheat in this district by the Bench of Magistrates on behalf of Government, being completed, I deem it a duty I owe myself to mention that

SEED WHEAT AND OATS.

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that the task has been one requiring the greatest discrimination; and, though I by no means wish to take any credit to myself, as I was only doing my duty simply as a public officer, I cannot omit mentioning, that in consequence of a very prominent desire on the part of many to make the distribution a political affair, my post as Police Magistrate, almost entirely unassisted by the only other Justice, was not an enviable one; but having, as a member of the Bench, undertaken to carry out the instructions you did us the honor to furnish us with, I have throughout exerted my utmost endeavours to do justice to all, as well as to act up to the wishes of Government as far as it lay in my power, devoting many hours daily to the business, assisted by Mr. Brooks, the C.P.S., who has also given much of his time and attention. Some few recipients, upon minute investigation, may be found as hardly coming within the category laid down; but the Bench were to a certain extent guided by the strong recommendations of the persons named by you—though in several instances relief was refused to parties whose farms were not in the district, who stated they had from 20 to 40 acres already sown; others declining any seed whatever unless they could sow the whole of their farms, though at the time they had no ground ready. I trust you will approve of what has been done, though I am well aware some few deem themselves aggrieved according to their way of thinking.

I have, &c.,

H. C. MASTER, P.M.

No. 29.

THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, WOLLOMBI, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Court House,

Wollombi, 13 June, 1866.

SIR,

We have the honor to forward, under separate cover, the promissory notes of the recipients of seed wheat in this district, together with a return of wheat distributed, and the vouchers for the purchase of the wheat. You will perceive that Mr. ——'s promissory note is not forwarded, he being up the country, and his wife receiving the seed. She has forwarded the note for his signature; we will remit it you as soon as received by us.

Only one recipient has paid the duty stamp (——), all the others are included in their notes; we enclose a voucher for these stamps.

The notes have been made payable at the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, at nine months' date, but many of the recipients intimated to us that they would prefer paying the cash at the Court House here, at an earlier date, if arrangements could be made to receive it. We may mention that the seed was of an excellent quality, the recipients being greatly pleased with it, as well as thankful for the boon. We cannot close this business without adverting to the material assistance that we have received from Mr. Brooks, the Clerk of the Bench, who has given much time and attention in the matter.

We have, &c.,

H. C. MASTER, P.M.

W. J. COBCROFT, J.P.

No. 30.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, WOLLOMBI.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 21 June, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

In reference to the telegram addressed to you on the 9th instant, respecting seed wheat, I am now directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that no more wheat can be supplied, as the quantity already granted far exceeds what was anticipated, and the season is too far advanced.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 31.

THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, WOLLOMBI, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office,

Wollombi, 28 June, 1866.

SIR,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, No. 130, referring to the supply of seed wheat in this district; and, in reply thereto, we have the honor to inform you that, upon the receipt of your telegram of the 9th instant, no more seed wheat was granted from that date.

We have, &c.,

H. CHESTER MASTER, P.M.,

(For the Bench).

CENTRAL

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

(Menangle, Narellan, Appin, Campbelltown, Picton, and Wilton, &c.)

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No. 1.

R. L. JENKINS, Esq., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Nepean Towers,
16 April, 1866.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to inform you that I have been applied to by or on behalf of the several farmers whose names are mentioned below, to request that you will be good enough to direct that assistance may be furnished to them in giving them seed wheat and oats in the several proportions placed opposite each name. They are all residents of the parish of Wilton, East Bargo, and I can with truth say they have all failed to get any return from their farms for the last four years. I should say that these applicants are, in my opinion, as fit objects for relief as the average of disappointed agriculturists.

Should this application be complied with, I shall have pleasure in superintending the due delivery of the seed. I should be pleased, however, if the names of the intended recipients were marked on the different bags.

I have, &c.,
R. L. JENKINS.

No. 2.

ALLAN MACPHERSON, Esq., M.P., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Bernera, near Liverpool,
23 April, 1866.

SIR,

I have been informed that the Government has taken, or is about to take, steps for the distribution of seed wheat among persons standing in need of it in the Bathurst District.

2. I have also been informed that application has been made to the Government for the distribution of seed wheat in one of the electorates adjacent to Central Cumberland.

3. I have no hesitation in expressing in writing, sentiments similar to those to which I gave utterance in the House,—to the effect that at the last distribution of seed wheat and seed oats, the bounty of the country was in many cases shamefully abused, and that, as a rule, bounties or public charities of this description are most pernicious in principle, destructive of independence of feeling on the part of the recipients, and capable of being used by any Government willing to do so, as a powerful means of corrupting constituencies and degrading their representatives.

4. If, however, the Government is of a different opinion, and is determined to supply seed wheat wherever the necessities of the growers require it, I hold that this should not be done in a few isolated cases, but should be universal under similar conditions.

5. If I have been correctly informed that the Government has supplied, or intends to supply, seed wheat in a single instance during the present year, I do not ask as a favour, but demand as a right, that similar claims should be inquired into and met in the Electoral District of Central Cumberland, within which, I am satisfied, quite as strong claims could be established as in any other part of the Colony.

6. I have to request the favour of an early reply to this communication.

I have, &c.,
ALLAN MACPHERSON.

No. 3.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to ALLAN MACPHERSON, Esq., M.P.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 25 April, 1866.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 23rd.

Mr. Parkes desires to express his concurrence in the soundness of the general principles you lay down, though he is unable to see their application to the conduct of the Government under any existing circumstances of which he has knowledge. I am to convey to you his regret that a gentleman of your political standing and influence should, however unconsciously, make an application to the Government at variance with these correct principles. The Government, in giving consideration to real cases of distress among the small agricultural farmers, where the sufferers of their own motion apply for assistance, must in every instance decline to recognize the interference of persons of property, who, by a kind of agrarian agitation, seek to stimulate their poorer neighbours to make application to the Government for relief, which they would never make from the mere pressure of their necessities.

I

I am to add, that in the relief now afforded to persons who are absolutely unable to crop their land without such relief, the seed wheat will not be given, but in every instance the recipient will be required, by a legal instrument, to repay the cost; and that no application will be entertained without the indigent condition of the applicant being first ascertained by rigid investigation.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 4.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to W. FOWLER, ESQ., J.P., AND OTHERS.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 28 April, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

The Colonial Secretary directs me to acknowledge your consideration, in undertaking the onerous duty of distributing the seed wheat supplied by the Government to the distressed settlers at Campbelltown. The Government have full confidence in your judgment and discretion, and rely on you to observe the important principles that are really involved in the performance of that duty.

It is felt that rendering this assistance is a departure from the strict course of government. Under free institutions, the people should be left, as much as possible, at liberty to do the best they can for themselves, and the governing power should interfere as little as possible with their industrial operations. For this reason, and in order not to weaken the spirit of independence amongst those who will now obtain assistance, and also as a matter of justice to that portion of the contributors to the general Revenue who will not benefit by this expenditure, every recipient of the seed wheat distributed by you must undertake to repay the cost, by signing a promissory note in favour of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer for the amount. It is desirable, however, that the date for repayment should be fixed with a due regard to the probability that each person, in the ordinary course of things, will be in a position to meet his engagement.

Mr. Parkes is desirous that every application shall be thoroughly sifted, and that no person who is not in absolute want shall be allowed to share in the assistance offered. In no instance should the quantity of seed granted to an individual be in excess of what he would actually require if left to his own resources under ordinary circumstances.

In all cases, the name of the recipients in full, the breadth of land to be sown, and the quantity of seed supplied, must be reported; and the accuracy of the statements made to you will be tested by every means of information in the possession of the Government.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 5.

ALLAN MACPHERSON, ESQ., M.P., to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Bernera, near Liverpool,
30 April, 1866.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 25th instant, in reply to mine of the 23rd to the Colonial Secretary.

2. I am not surprised that Mr. Parkes should have expressed "his concurrence in the soundness of the general principles" laid down by me in my letter of the 23rd instant, as I apprehend they are such as no person professing ordinary political honesty can possibly gainsay; but I am somewhat surprised that the Colonial Secretary should have thought it proper to express his "regret" that I should ask as a right, and not as a favour, that "cases of real distress among small agricultural farmers" in the Electoral District of Central Cumberland, should "be inquired into and met" in this Electorate in the same way as in other parts of the Colony.

3. I do not question the *fact* of the Colonial Secretary's *regret*, but I am somewhat surprised that he should have deemed it advisable to give it expression.

4. I am unable to recognize the districts in which the "agrarian agitation" alluded to by the Colonial Secretary exists, unless he confounds it with the *operative agitation* which existed some years ago—a question on which I believe the Colonial Secretary's experience is considerable.

5. As I think it not improbable that the distribution of seed wheat this season may become a matter for inquiry by Parliament at its next meeting, I do not think it necessary further to prolong this correspondence, except to say that I deem it my duty to give as much publicity as possible to the Colonial Secretary's expression of the intentions

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intentions of the Government to "give consideration to real cases of distress among the small agricultural farmers, where the sufferers of their own motion apply for assistance," although the Colonial Secretary has not deemed it necessary to state to whom such applications are to be made, or by whom their propriety will be investigated.

I have, &c.,

ALLAN MACPHERSON.

P.S.—With reference to Mr. Parkes' proposition to secure, by a legal instrument, repayment for advances of seed wheat by the Government, I have to remark that I consider this not the least objectionable feature of the system.

Judging from experience, no Government can be found sufficiently hard-hearted to enforce payment from persons in the indigent circumstances it is proposed to relieve; and the result of this sham obligation will simply be, to induce very many persons to apply for a so-called *loan* which they would not condescend either to apply for or to accept as an *undisguised charity*.

No. 6.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to W. FOWLER, Esq., J.P., AND OTHERS.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 30 April, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to my letter of the 28th instant, relative to the distribution by you of seed wheat among the distressed settlers at Campbelltown, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit to you for report the accompanying communication from R. L. Jenkins, Esq., forwarding a list of farmers in the parish of Wilton who are desirous of receiving seed wheat or oats from the Government.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 7.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to S. H. TERREY, Esq., J.P., M.P.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 30 April, 1866.

SIR,

In transmitting to you the accompanying letter from certain residents in the neighbourhood of Wiseman's Ferry, applying, in consequence of their distressed condition, for the loan of seed wheat from the Government, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Government would be glad if you, in conjunction with Mr. J. Ascough and other Magistrates, would make such inquiries as may appear necessary to ascertain the real condition of these people, and report the result to this office.

I enclose a copy of a letter, as addressed to the Police Magistrate, Bathurst, on a like subject, which will serve to guide you in these inquiries.

Should it appear to you beyond doubt that any of these persons are absolutely unable to crop their lands without assistance, the Government will be prepared to assist them, on the same terms as have been afforded to the settlers at O'Connell Plains.

Considering the urgency of this matter, though it will impose considerable labour upon you, the Government believe that you will readily undertake this duty, and of distributing any seed wheat that may be authorized.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

[Enclosure in No. 7.]

PETITION—FARMERS, WISEMAN'S FERRY.

Wiseman's Ferry,
Lower Hawkesbury.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Baronet, Governor-in-Chief, &c., &c., &c.

The humble Petition of the undersigned,—

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That your Excellency's Petitioners have lost their crops, through the long-continued drought, and that it has rendered them incapable of purchasing seed wheat for the ensuing season, and they humbly petition your Excellency for 200 bushels of seed wheat, which they will return next season.

[10 Signatures.]

No. 8.

MESSRS. TERRY AND ASCOUGH, J.P's., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Windsor, 2 May, 1866.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your communication of 30th ultimo, we do ourselves the honor to inform you that we believe there are some few cases of difficulty experienced by small settlers in this district, to seed their ground with wheat; and we therefore recommend the issuing of (say) 200 bushels of seed wheat, upon the terms suggested of repayment in twelve months.

Mr. Moses, who on a former occasion performed a similar contract, is willing to supply the best seed wheat at 8s. per bushel, which we will undertake to distribute to the best of our judgment.

We forward herewith, as requested, your letter and accompanying petition.

We are, &c.,

S. H. TERRY, J.P.
JAS. ASCOUGH, J.P.

No. 9.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to W. FOWLER, Esq., J.P.

Sydney, 5 May, 1866.

CAN you, in conjunction with Mr. Hurley and others, expedite report on application for seed wheat?

No. 10.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to W. FOWLER, Esq., J.P.

Sydney, 7 May, 1866.

Do you, in conjunction with Messrs. Grant and Vardy, undertake distribution of the wheat and promissory notes for the same? Where shall seed wheat for Appin be sent by rail? Reply at once.

No. 11.

W. FOWLER, Esq., J.P., to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Eagle Vale, near Campbelltown,
Saturday night, 5 May, 1866.

SIR,

29 applicants,
Campbelltown.
19 applicants,
Appin.

I have the honor to enclose herewith the revised list from Campbelltown and Appin for seed wheat required by the distressed farmers, and a copy of circular I sent to those gentlemen named in Mr. Parkes' letter to assist me.

It was not my intention to forward the lists until Tuesday next, but in consequence of receiving a telegram from you this afternoon, I, in company with Mr. Grant, rode to Appin for the assistance of Mr. T. Byrne in revising the Appin list.

Mr. Hurley refused to act, stating that he had procured the seed wheat and would not have anything to do with the distribution of it. Mr. Bray refused, because that, on a former occasion, seed was supplied to those who were in a position to purchase, and he does not agree with the principle of granting it.

Mr. Chippendall is in the interior. Mr. Vardy, Mr. Grant, and I, revised the Campbelltown list.

It has been suggested by Mr. Hurley that a further supply of 150 or 200 bushels be applied for, to meet the demand of other applicants whose names have not yet been returned. I may add that I am aware there are a few others who are in need.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FOWLER.

[Enclosure in No. 11.]

Eagle Vale,
Campbelltown, 2 May, 1866.

SIR,

I have received a letter from the Colonial Secretary asking me to associate myself with you and other gentlemen, and inquire into the real condition of those applying for seed wheat. Mr. Parkes is desirous that every application shall be thoroughly sifted, and that no person who is not in absolute want shall be allowed to share in the assistance offered.

"The

"The accuracy of the statements made will be tested by every means of information in the possession of the Government."

In accordance with the foregoing, I hereby convene a Meeting to be held at the Court House, on Saturday next, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock, a.m. Your attendance is requested.

I am, &c.,
WILLIAM FOWLER.

Names suggested by Mr. Parkes,—

JOHN HURLEY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN BRAY, Esq., J.P.
JOHN VARDY, Esq.
THOS. CHIPPENDALL, Esq., J.P.
JOHN GRANT, Esq.

No. 12.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to R. L. JENKINS, Esq., J.P.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 5 May, 1866.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, forwarding ^{Enclosed.} a list of applicants requiring seed wheat or oats resident in the parish of Wilton, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will be good enough to associate yourself with any other gentlemen in the neighbourhood who may be willing to act, and report upon these applications as early as possible.

2. I transmit herewith, for your information and guidance in making such report, ^{4 April, 1866.} a copy of a communication addressed to the Police Magistrate at Bathurst, on the subject of a similar application from distressed settlers at O'Connell Plains.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 13.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to MESSRS. TERRY AND ASCOUGH, J.P's.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 5 May, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

Customary letter of thanks, &c., distressed settlers at Hawkesbury.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 14.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sydney, 5 May, 1866.

TERRY and Ascough recommend purchase of seed wheat at Windsor, at 8s. per bushel. Shall this be authorized, or the grain sent from Sydney?

No. 15.

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

5 May, 1866.

The seed wheat required for Windsor District to be sent from Sydney, through Flood & Co.

No. 16.

TELEGRAM from S. H. TERRY, Esq., M.P., to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

8 May, 1866.

No application for seed wheat as yet made. When made, names and promissory notes will be forwarded. Waiting Mr. Ascough's return before letter could be answered. If wheat required, due care for the protection of the Government will be taken.

No. 17.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to MESSRS. TERRY AND ASCOUGH, J.P's., WINDSOR.

Sydney, 8 May, 1866.

THE seed wheat required will be sent from Sydney. Please reply at once to postscript of letter of Saturday. State names and quantities, and that you will distribute wheat sent, obtaining promissory notes.

No. 18.

TELEGRAM from W. FOWLER, Esq., J.P., to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Campbelltown, 8 May, 1866.

MESSRS. GRANT, Vardy, and I, will undertake the distribution and obtaining promissory notes for seed wheat. Appin wheat to be sent per rail.

No. 19.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to W. FOWLER, Esq., J.P.

Sydney, 8 May, 1866.

255 bushels of seed wheat for Campbelltown, and 195 bushels for Appin, will be instantly sent to Campbelltown Station by rail, for your distribution. If more be indispensable, state names and quantities. Mr. Hurley has called, on the subject.

No. 20.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to J. VARDY, Esq.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 8 May, 1866.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to enclose a petition from certain farmers and landholders in the District of Menangle, asking the Government to supply them with seed wheat and oats, in consequence of their inability to procure the same.

2. This kind of assistance has been rendered to one or two districts believed to be suffering in an exceptional manner from distress; but in any case, the utmost care is to be taken to ascertain that the persons are really unable to supply themselves; and where the assistance is rendered, the recipients are required to sign promissory notes for the respective amounts in favour of the Colonial Treasurer.

3. The Government would be glad if, in conjunction with any two gentlemen whom you know to be thoroughly competent from their experience and character, you would undertake the duty of ascertaining whether these persons are really in absolute want, and if that be the case, the further duty of distributing the wheat amongst them. Though this duty will consume some little time, it is one of those duties of public urgency which Mr. Parkes feels assured you will not hesitate, on that account, to undertake.

4. Your report at your earliest convenience is requested.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

P.S.—You will be good enough to state the names of the gentlemen who may join you, and the quantity of wheat which may be required.

No. 21.

J. KING LETHBRIDGE, Esq., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Dunheved, Penrith, 9 May, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, respecting a petition enclosed therein, from certain persons at Greendale, asking the Government to supply them with seed wheat, in consequence of their inability to procure it, I beg to state I have communicated with Messrs. Riley, Barton, and Shadforth, all of whom I believe well qualified, from their knowledge of that portion of this district, to speak as to the necessity or propriety of assisting the said petitioners; and I cannot do better than enclose their letters (private) for your perusal, by which you will see that they, as well as myself, do not agree with the principle of continuing to supply seed wheat, neither do they see the necessity of relieving them, as most of them, if not all of the persons, are known to be in a position to pay for it themselves.

I am, &c.,

J. KING LETHBRIDGE.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure in No. 21.]

PETITION—SETTLERS, DISTRICT OF PENRITH.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly, in the Colony of New South Wales.

The humble petition of the undersigned small Settlers on the estate of Greendale, and other parts of the District of Penrith,—

SHEWETH :—

That your Petitioners having for the last three years suffered from a total failure in their endeavours to obtain crops from their farms, are reduced to great distress, not having the means to find seed for the coming season.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly request that your Honorable House will be pleased to grant them such relief, by advancing them such quantities of seed for the above-mentioned purpose as to your Honorable House shall seem expedient.

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

[Here follow 25 Signatures.]

No. 22.

W. FOWLER, Esq., J.P., to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Eagle Vale, Campbelltown,
9 May, 1866.

SIR,

Herewith I hand you supplementary list from this Electorate for seed wheat.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM FOWLER.

Narellan
Electorate—
10 applications.

Recommended by Messrs. Fowler, Grant, and Vardy.—W.F.

No. 23.

TELEGRAM from W. FOWLER, Esq., J.P., to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Campbelltown, 9 May, 1866.

BLANK promissory notes required, and cost of wheat. How is the carriage of wheat now at the station to be paid for?

No. 24.

TELEGRAM from J. HURLEY, Esq., M.P., to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Campbelltown, 10 May, 1866.

WHEAT, or portion, arrived. Town crowded with applicants. No delivery. Awaiting instructions regarding stamps, railway charges, price of wheat. Every hour a day late for sowing.

Reply by telegraph.

No. 25.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to W. FOWLER, Esq., J.P., AND OTHERS.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 10 May, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

In reference to the letter noted in the margin, which has been addressed to you on the subject of seed wheat, I am now desired to forward to you, by this day's post, forms of promissory note to be signed by the parties receiving the seed wheat in question, and to request that you will be so obliging as to cause them to be completed and returned to this office, accompanied by a nominal list of the parties receiving, and of their places of residence. The cost of the seed wheat furnished, including the cost of carriage, is 7s. per bushel.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 26.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to J. HURLEY, Esq., M.P.

Sydney, 10 May, 1866.

Promissory notes, and all information as to quantity and price, furnished to-day. Committee to purchase stamps, add price to notes, and charge Government with cost.

No. 27.

No. 27.

W. FOWLER, Esq., J.P., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Eagle Vale, near Campbelltown,
11 May, 1866.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your note, of yesterday's date, respecting the paragraph in the *Herald*, I admit there is a great deal of truth in it, *i.e.*, as regards the wheat given on loan some three years ago, and many of those whose names appear in the original list presented by our Honorable Member, for seed wheat. Great care has been taken by us in revising those lists, yet there may be some names retained that ought not to get it; but should we discover any, we will not allow them to receive it.

Forms of promissory note received.

I have written to Messrs. Flood & Co. to pay the carriage of wheat per rail, amounting to £7 19s. 8d. We purpose distributing it on Monday next, as we cannot take delivery till the carriage is paid.

Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM FOWLER.

No. 28.

TELEGRAM from J. VARDY, Esq., to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Campbelltown, 11 May, 1866.

LETTER received. Reply in post. Reach you to-morrow. Quantity wheat required for Menangle indispensable, 336 bushels.

No. 29.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to J. VARDY, Esq.

Sydney, 11 May, 1866.

No reply to letter of last evening received. State by telegram number of bushels indispensable for necessitous farmers at Narellan, that it may go to-day.

No. 30.

TELEGRAM from W. FOWLER, Esq., J.P., to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Campbelltown, 14 May, 1866.

I BELIEVE Narellan applicants are in necessitous circumstances.

No. 31.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to MESSRS. FOWLER, GRANT, AND VARDY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
15 May, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

Customary thanks, and instructions for distribution of seed wheat at Narellan.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

P.S.—The grain will be immediately forwarded to the Campbelltown Station to your address, carriage being paid. Forms (15) of promissory note are enclosed, and you will add to the amount of each the cost of the duty stamps, charging the Government with the same.—H. H.

The cost per bushel will be probably 8s.; but of this, more certain information will reach you by telegram in the morning.

No. 32.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to MESSRS. FOWLER, GRANT,
AND VARDY.

Sydney, 17 May, 1866.

WHEAT will be 7s., oats (black) 7s. 8d., including carriage and bags.

No. 33.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to W. FOWLER, Esq., J.P.

[Urgent.]

Sydney, — May, 1866.

It is understood, I presume, that the Narellan applicants are in necessitous circumstances, preventing their purchase of grain.

No. 34.

JOHN HURLEY, Esq., M.P., to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Campbelltown, 21 May, 1866.

SIR,

Understanding, after my return from Sydney yesterday, there was a quantity of wheat still lying at the Railway Shed not distributed, and that you have been written to, to ascertain what was to be done with it, I cannot conceive the reason, *as it was sent*, why it was not distributed. It is not for want of applicants, as my place is beset every day since it arrived, by persons who have been *directed, on the order of the Colonial Secretary*, to prepare their ground for sowing, assuring them they would get seed. A number of those have been refused and objected to, for reasons I don't know of. To prevent the return of this surplus, and before there is more time lost, perhaps you would be good enough to direct the quantity now remaining may be given to persons who need, and are still applying, on my recommendation, as I am and have been very tenacious in recommending any who are not in need, or would not repay the same next season.

I have, &c.,

JOHN HURLEY.

No. 35.

MESSRS. TERRY AND ASCOUGH, J.P.'s, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Windsor, 23 May, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to your communication to us of 5th instant, relative to the distribution of seed wheat, we do ourselves the honor to inform you, that up to the present time only three applications have been made to us, two of which we declined to entertain, leaving, in fact, only one we can regard as *bonâ fide*.

Under the above circumstances, and taking into account that the sowing seasons may be said to be over, we do not feel called upon to trouble the Government. We believe that the willingness of the Government to lend seed wheat is generally known in this district.

We have, &c.,

SAMUEL H. TERRY, J.P.
JAMES ASCOUGH, J.P.

No. 36.

W. FOWLER, Esq., J.P., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Campbelltown, 26 May, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose fifty-nine promissory notes for 509 bushels seed wheat, delivered to the distressed settlers in this district.

There is now on hand, in the Railway Goods' Shed, 36½ bushels, for which an offer has been made by a miller here of 6s. 6d. per bushel cash, or 7s. per bushel by promissory note at nine months.

I beg you will be pleased to inform me what is to be done with the surplus.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FOWLER.

No. 37.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to JOHN HURLEY, Esq., M.P.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 29 May, 1866.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, I am directed to inform you that Mr. Fowler has been requested, with the other gentlemen of the Committee for distributing seed wheat to the distressed settlers at Campbelltown, to confer with you; and, if any cases of such urgent necessity as have already been relieved are found still to exist, to apply the surplus grain to the satisfaction of such necessities.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 38.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to W. FOWLER, Esq., J.P.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 29 May, 1866.

SIR,

A representation having been made by Mr. Hurley, M.P., that a quantity of seed wheat is still lying undisturbed at the Campbelltown Railway Shed, and that there are still settlers in want of it, I am directed to request that you, in conjunction with the other gentlemen of the Seed Wheat Distribution Committee, will have the kindness to confer with Mr. Hurley; and if any cases of such urgent necessity as have already been relieved are found to still exist, apply the surplus grain to the satisfaction of such necessities.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

P.S.—Your letter of the 26th instant, in which the sale of this surplus seed wheat is alluded to, has been received.—H.H.

No. 39.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to W. FOWLER, Esq., J.P.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 31 May, 1866.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, stating, in reply to my communication of the 29th instant, that you do not believe there is one settler in the Campbelltown District in distress who has not obtained seed wheat from the Committee, and inquiring, with reference to your letter of the 26th of last month, as to the disposal of the wheat still on hand, I am directed to inform you that the surplus wheat is to be forwarded to Picton, for the satisfaction of claims in that district; and to request, therefore, that you will have the goodness to have it forwarded at once to the address of J. M. Antill, Esquire, for the Bench of Magistrates, Picton.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 40.

W. FOWLER, Esq., J.P., to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Eagles Vale, near Campbelltown,
30 May, 1866.

SIR,

In reply to your favour received per last post, I beg to state that the persons whose names appear on the lists revised by the Committee appointed were supplied with seed wheat, with the exception of two or three who did not come for the relief asked.

Mr. Grant and I were at the "Goods' Shed" four days delivering; Mr. Vardy being engaged a portion of that time in distributing seed at Menangle.

I do not believe there is *one settler in distress* in the district who has not obtained the seed wheat from the Committee. I can name several who are worth *hundreds*, and some even *thousands of pounds*, whose names appeared on the original lists submitted to the Government by Mr. Hurley; surely they are not to obtain *relief because there is a surplus*.

Bearing this fact in mind, and also that Mr. Hurley has hitherto refused to act in the distribution of the seed wheat, I must decline having anything further to do with him in the matter.

In conclusion, I would beg the favour of a reply to my letter of the 26th instant.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FOWLER.

No. 41.

PETITION—FARMERS AND OTHERS, MENANGLE.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

The Memorial of the undersigned Farmers and Landholders in the District of Menangle,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That your Memorialists, who are for the most part farmers and landholders, are now suffering from the continued failures of crops and the effects of previous drought during the last five years.

That your Memorialists respectfully beg that you will supply us with seed wheat and oats, or either, to enable us to cultivate our lands.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 21 Signatures.]

No. 42.

MESSRS. VARDY, TABOR, & PAYTEN, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Menangle, 9 May, 1866.

SIR,

At a meeting of the farmers held here this day, who are in need of seed wheat, we, the undersigned, were requested to certify to their wants. We, therefore, beg to recommend the following persons for the loan sought for, and pledge ourselves to see it equitably distributed and promissory notes taken for the quantity received.

We have, &c.,

JOHN VARDY.
GEORGE TABOR.
MARTIN PAYTEN.

We add, the greatest precaution and security has been observed in reference to those recommended, and beg that, if the boon is granted, the wheat may be sent at the very earliest convenience to Menangle Station, as there is not one hour to be lost—season being far advanced.

No. 43.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to W. FOWLER, Esq., J.P.

Sydney, 9 May, 1866.

FORMS of promissory note will be forwarded to-day. Account for carriage for rail to be sent to Messrs. Flood & Co., Circular Quay.

No. 44.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to MESSRS. VARDY, TABOR, AND PAYTEN.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 10 May, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, returning the petition of landholders at Menangle for seed wheat and oats, and to point out that you have omitted to state that the persons of whose names you have furnished a list, are in such a necessitous condition as to render a supply necessary, and to request that this may be done by return of post. Herewith—to be returned.

I am to add that it was not intended that the signatures of the applicants should be erased from the petition referred to you, and a list of names not in autograph substituted.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 45.

MESSRS. VARDY, TABOR, AND PAYTEN to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Menangle, 11 May, 1866.

SIR,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant; and in reply, beg to assure you we have not put one name on the list forwarded that we did not deem a case of absolute necessity; we revised a first list and struck off several names.

The copy of applicants' names who are in actual distress, forwarded by us yesterday, was substituted for the petition, because we thought it necessary to add a few more names, particularly as the petition was very much soiled and inked.

Stamps and promissory notes are requested. *We will do the remainder.* Begging the earliest possible despatch,—

We have, &c.,

JOHN VARDY,
(For George Tabor and Martin Payten.)

No. 46.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to MESSRS. VARDY, TABOR, AND PAYTEN.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 14 May, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to my letter of the 10th instant, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will be good enough to return to this office the list therein forwarded to you of persons in distressed circumstances requiring seed wheat, as also the original list likewise detained by you.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 47.

MESSRS. VARDY, TABOR, AND PAYTEN to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Menangle, 15 May, 1866.

SIR,

Menangle. 55
applicants.

I beg to enclose, as requested in your letter received this morning, both lists, not thinking, from the one received being *numbered in red ink*, but it was sent for our guidance in the distribution of the wheat. After revising the old list, and adding some names who were in actual need, we did not think it was necessary to return it, being only the signatures of a few begging the seed wheat might be granted.

We are besieged by those applicants whose names have been forwarded, begging to know, as the season is far advanced, when they may obtain the boon prayed for—all whom have, from the favourable report of wheat being granted, prepared their ground.

We may further add, any *wheat sown after this month* is considered *only a risk*, therefore pray there will be no time lost in forwarding, to prevent parties who will partake of this boon from saying, when called upon to repay, that it was received too late.

I have, &c.,

JOHN VARDY,
(For Messrs. Tabor and Payten.)

No. 48.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to MESSRS. VARDY, TABOR, AND PAYTEN.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 17 May, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

(Customary letter of thanks—distribution of seed wheat at Menangle.)

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

P.S.—The wheat will be forwarded this evening per rail to your address, at Menangle, the carriage being paid. The cost, including carriage and bags, will be 7s. per bushel. You will purchase and add the price of duty stamps to the promissory notes, forms of which are enclosed (40), and send in account for the same.—H.H.

No. 49.

MR. JOHN VARDY to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Menangle, 10 June, 1866.

SIR,

I am in receipt of your telegram of yesterday, having reference to seed wheat for Menangle. In reply, I have to say the seed wheat received for Menangle has been distributed some time since, and the remaining portion *not* distributed at *Campbelltown* Station has been forwarded, in accordance with your instructions, to Picton.

I have, &c.,

JOHN VARDY.

No. 50.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to MESSRS. VARDY AND OTHERS.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 21 June, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

In reference to the telegram addressed to you on the 9th instant respecting seed wheat, I am now directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that no more wheat can be supplied, as the quantity already granted far exceeds what was anticipated, and the season is too far advanced.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

Similar communication addressed to W. Fowler, Esq., J.P., Campbelltown.

No. 51.

J. MORRICE, Esq., M.P., to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Bromley, 19 April, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward to you a letter which I received from Mr. John M. Antill, of Picton, regarding seed wheat, which I hope you will see the necessity of granting, or otherwise I am quite sure that a great deal of land will remain unsown; for the last two or three seasons have been so severe, and their losses have been great, which makes the small farmers very poor; and taking in consideration the enormous sums of money going out of the Colony every year for breadstuff, that it will be a benefit to the country at large, although I acknowledge it is a bad precedent to establish, yet in certain cases it is desirable, and I believe this is one, and I hope you will give it your early consideration; and the plan as suggested in Mr. Antill's letter for distributing is a good one.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MORRICE.

No. 52.

THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, PICTON, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office,
Picton, 3 May, 1866.

SIR,

We have the honor to state that we have been solicited by a number of small farmers in this district to represent to the Government their inability to crop the greater portion of the land through want of seed.

We are aware that many persons engaged in farming have lost the whole of their seed and labour the last three or four years, by flood, rust, and drought, and that they cannot avail themselves of the present very genial season to put in the usual breadth of land without assistance.

Knowing the circumstances of the greater part of the farmers, we have no hesitation in recommending that a limited quantity of seed should be advanced by the Government.

We think such a loan would avert much distress.

About 400 bushels of wheat and 600 of oats would be sufficient to supplement what would be obtainable through their own efforts.

As the season is far advanced, we would beg leave to press this matter on the immediate attention of the Government.

We have, &c.,

J. M. ANTILL, J.P.
JOHN WILD, J.P.

No. 53.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, PICTON.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 4 May, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, in which you state that you have been solicited by a number of small farmers in the district of Picton to represent to the Government their inability to crop the greater portion of their land through want of seed.

Mr. Parkes desires me to say that the Government would be glad if you, in conjunction with any other gentlemen in your neighbourhood, would immediately make such inquiries as may appear to you necessary to ascertain the exact condition of the persons alluded to, whose names, the areas of whose cultivated land, and the quantity of seed required by each, being reported to me as early as possible.

I enclose a copy of a letter addressed to the Police Magistrate at Bathurst, on the same subject, which will serve to guide you in these inquiries.

Should it appear to you beyond doubt that any of these persons are absolutely unable to crop their lands without assistance, the Government will be prepared to assist them on the terms stated.

Considering the urgency of the matter, though it will impose considerable labour upon you, the Government believe that you will readily undertake the duty.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 54.

R. H. ROBERTS, Esq., M.P., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Roberton Park,
7 May, 1866.

SIR,

Having been informed by the Picton Bench of Magistrates that they have, at the request of the poor and needy settlers in and around Picton, made an application to the Government for the distribution of 400 bushels of wheat and 600 of oats, I can bear testimony to the indigence of a large number of settlers in the Picton District; and I sincerely hope that the application may have the consideration of the Government, and may be successful.

I am, &c.,
RICHARD H. ROBERTS.

No. 55.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, PICTON.

Sydney, 11 May, 1866.

AWAITING reply to letter of the 4th instant. Please hasten it, that grain may be sent, if indispensable.

No. 56.

THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, PICTON, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office,
Picton, 11 May, 1866.

SIR,

Five applicants. In attention to your letter of the 4th instant, and telegram just received, we have the honor to enclose a list of small farmers who have applied to-day for assistance in seed.

On the receipt of your letter, we caused notices to be posted, and took steps to obtain the assistance of gentlemen in various parts of the district, in inquiring into the circumstances of applicants; and our decisions will be based upon their certificates, and such other reliable information as we can obtain.

The time necessarily spent in making these arrangements has prevented the matter being generally known to the farmers, and is the cause of so few persons presenting themselves as yet. We expect to be able to send a list next week, and the week following.

In the meantime, we would request that the quantities of seed applied for in the enclosed return may be forwarded to the railway station at Picton, and that the railway officials may be instructed to issue at the station, to our order, the quantities allotted to the several applicants.

Wo

We propose to give till the 1st April next for payment; and it will be necessary that we should be informed of the price (including bags) to be charged for each kind of grain, and that we should be furnished with about fifty printed forms of promissory note.

The farmers seem to give the preference to *grey* oats; and it is desirable that the wheat, of whatever kind it may be, should be free from *rye-grass*, or *any* foreign grain.

We have, &c.,

J. M. ANTILL, J.P.

No. 57.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, PICTON.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 15 May, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

(Usual letter of thanks, and instructions.)

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

P.S.—The grain will be forwarded to Picton per rail instantly, the price of carriage being paid. Duty stamps for the enclosed promissory notes (10) should be purchased by you, added to the amount of the several notes, and charged for your own reimbursement to the Government.

No. 58.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, PICTON.

Sydney, 17 May, 1866.

WHEAT and oats (black, no grey obtainable) will be despatched to-day. Price of wheat, including carriage and bags, 7s.; of oats, 7s. 8d., per bushel.

No. 59.

J. M. ANTILL, ESQ., J.P., to UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Picton, 19 May, 1866.

DEAR SIR,

If you have not done so already, will you please have instructions sent at once to the station-master here, directing him to give the seed wheat and oats to the parties procuring orders from us. This will save the expense of having a person to issue it, who would have to be paid by the day, and who would, perhaps, not give out one order in the day. It will be no trouble to the railway people—we will send the orders, and the parties who get the grain will sign as having received it.

Will you also be good enough to be particular in giving instructions (see end of our letter) to the person supplying the seed, to put only and exactly 3 bushels in each bag. We will apply for it in quantities of 3 bushels, as 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, &c., for each person, and the railway people will then only have to give so many bags, without having to break into any. We omitted to do this with our first list, but have attended to it in the one we now forward.

Yours, &c.,

J. M. ANTILL.

No. 60.

THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, PICTON, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office, Picton,
19 May, 1866.

SIR,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, No. 95, on the subject of the issue of seed wheat and oats to persons in this district. We feel fully sensible of the responsibility which we have undertaken, and have adopted measures for preventing the liberality of the Government from being abused. For this purpose, we have requested a number of respectable persons upon whom we can depend, residing in different parts of the district, to inquire into the circumstances of those parties in their respective neighbourhoods who may apply for seed; and we have posted up notices stating that no application will, in any case, be taken into consideration by us without the production, in the first instance, of a certificate from one of the persons alluded to, that the party applying is a fit subject for receiving, and in the manner alluded to; and that from his local knowledge of the applicant's farm and circumstances, he is, in the opinion of the party signing the certificate, unable to afford to purchase seed for himself. Upon the production of this certificate, we again inquire into the position, means, and character of the applicant, and refuse his application unless we are perfectly satisfied that he would not be able to crop his land without assistance. In some cases we intend not to issue the seed till we get another certificate that the ground is ploughed, and ready for sowing.

19 applicants.
180 bushels
wheat,
75 bushels oats.

2. We have to request that you will be good enough to forward us twenty more forms of promissory notes.

3. We transmit herewith a second list, and would thank you to have the grain sent as soon as possible, as the season is now getting late for sowing, and a fine rain which has fallen for the last two days will enable the farmers to plough their ground.

4. We wish you would forward 81 bushels of the wheat, and 15 bushels of the oats now applied for, to us, to the care of the *Postmaster at Douglass Park*, who has consented to take charge of it, as the applicants for that quantity reside in that neighbourhood.

5. We will attend to your instructions as to getting the promissory notes signed and stamped, and will transmit them to you after the distribution is over.

6. Another list, which we expect will be the last, will be forwarded to you on Saturday next, the 26th instant. The grain should be sent in bags of 3 bushels each, so that there may be no necessity for breaking into them or measuring the contents. It will be applied for in quantities of 3 bushels.

We have, &c.,
J. M. ANTILL, J.P.

No. 61.

THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, PICTON, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office, Picton,
26 May, 1866.

SIR,

6 applicants.

We beg to transmit herewith a third list of those persons whose applications for the loan of seed wheat and oats have been approved of by us.

2. We intended to receive no more applications after to-day, but we may get in a few more next week, a list of which we will send on Saturday next, the 2nd June.

3. As the season for sowing is far advanced, and a great deal of ground is ready, we will thank you to be good enough to have the grain forwarded as early as possible next week, marked "Relief" over "P" over "3," and in bags containing 3 bushels each. That applied for by our letter of the 19th instant had not reached here this morning, and the applicants are very anxious to get it, as the ground is ready and in very good order for receiving it.

4. We will thank you to send us, by return of post, fifty more forms of promissory notes, including the twenty we applied for on the 19th instant, and which have not yet come to hand.

We have, &c.,
J. M. ANTILL, J.P.

No. 62.

J. M. ANTILL, Esq., J.P., to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Jarvisfield, 26 May, 1866.

DEAR SIR,

I am in receipt of yours of the 22nd instant. The black oats must do; it answers very well for hay.

With this you will get a third list. Will you please endeavour to have the seed sent up as early in the week as possible, as the ground is in many cases quite ready, and is nice and moist from the late rains, and there is no knowing when we may be favoured with any more wet. The grain applied for on the 19th had not come up to-day, and the people are very anxious to get it. Will you please urge the contractor to let us have it at once, and also that applied for to-day.

Will you also send us by return of post fifty more forms of promissory notes, including the twenty we asked for last week, but which we have not yet received. We wish to make the parties sign the promissory notes when they get the seed, and we got only ten at first.

I remain, &c.,
J. M. ANTILL.

No. 63.

TELEGRAM from J. M. ANTILL, Esq., J.P., to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Picton, 28 May, 1866.

BE sure to send forms of promissory notes by to-night's mail. People waiting for their grain, which cannot be given till the forms are received.

No. 64.

TELEGRAM from J. M. ANTILL, Esq., J.P., to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Picton, 29 May, 1866.

GRAIN applied for on the 19th instant not yet arrived. People all waiting. Please send it by to-morrow morning's train. Reply quickly by telegram.

No. 65.

SEED WHEAT AND OATS.

47

No. 65.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, PICTON.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 31 May, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to your letters of the 19th and 26th instant, I am directed to acknowledge your consideration, &c.

I am directed further to state that it was not the intention of the Government to afford assistance except to the wheat farmers. The oats applied for cannot be supplied, but a small supply of wheat (36 bushels) will be immediately forwarded by railway from Campbelltown, in 3-bushel bags, at 7s. 3d. per bushel; and 560 bushels of Adelaide wheat, in 4-bushel bags, at 7s. 7d. per bushel, will be sent from Penrith by rail, for distribution to applicants whose necessities have been made clear.

In conclusion, I am to say that wheat is to be sent instead of oats, to those who have applied for the latter, in order that the ground which they are represented to have prepared may not remain waste.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

P.S.—Forty promissory notes are sent under separate cover. If you require more, ask per telegram. The instructions addressed to you on the former occasion will apply in this, as to the purchase and use of the stamps required by law.

No. 66.

J. M. ANTILL, Esq., J.P., to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Jarvisfield, 2 June, 1866.

DEAR SIR,

Will you please let me know by telegram, as early as possible on Monday morning, the price (including bags and carriage) of the 596 bushels wheat mentioned in your note of the 31st. You say it will be at least 7s. 7d. Flood & Co. only say the bags containing the Adelaide wheat are valued at 1s. each, but do not tell us anything more.

We have given notice to a good many of the applicants to be at the station here on Monday at 10; will you please, therefore, send us the particulars now asked for before 11 o'clock on that day.

I remain, &c.,

J. M. ANTILL.

No. 67.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to J. M. ANTILL, Esq., J.P.

Sydney, 4 June, 1866.

7s. 10d. per bushel, including carriage and bags.

No. 68.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, PICTON.

Sydney, 9 June, 1866.

PLEASE do not grant any further supplies of seed wheat without fresh instructions are forwarded to you.

Similar telegram to W. Fowler, Esq., Campbelltown; Messrs. Vardy and others, Menangle.

No. 69.

THE CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS, PICTON, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office, Picton,
20 July, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that, by direction of the Bench of Magistrates at Picton, I have this day forwarded to you, in a separate packet, registered, the promissory notes taken from the persons in the Picton District to whom seed wheat and oats have been advanced by the Government, together with two vouchers of account of expenses incurred in connection with the issue thereof.

A statement has been prepared, shewing, in detail, the several items covered by each promissory note, which will be forwarded in a day or two.

I have, &c.,

J. B. MARTIN, C.P.S.

No. 70.

No. 70.

THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, PICTON, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office,
Picton, 24 July, 1866.

SIR,

Two sheets list
herewith.

In compliance with the requests contained in your letters of the 21st ultimo and 11th instant, we have caused the promissory notes and vouchers of expenses to be forwarded to you, and now beg to enclose a list, giving every information connected with the issue of the seed wheat and oats.

You will observe a difference in the prices charged, and in the cost of delivery.

The difference between 7s. and 7s. 10d. per bushel for wheat, is due to the varying prices of the several consignments; and the further 2d., where 8s. is charged, is owing to those portions having to be reconveyed by rail to Douglass Park station from Picton station, for issue to the East Bargo farmers.

The difference in the cost of delivery arises in this way:—The probable cost of employing a person to superintend the issue was estimated, and spread over the whole lots; but the delay of some of the farmers prolonged the issue, and we then charged a higher rate to those who were late.

We have about 100 bushels of wheat left, for which we are trying to obtain tenders, and we shall inform you of the result very shortly.

We have, &c.,

(For the Bench),

J. M. ANTILL, J.P.

No. 71.

THE CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS, PICTON, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office,
Picton, 25 July, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to a memo. accompanying the promissory notes of recipients of aid in seed, sent with my letter of the 20th instant, I have now the honor to enclose the pro. note of ———

I have, &c.,

J. B. MARTIN, C.P.S.

No. 72.

THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, PICTON, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office, Picton,
27 July, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to the last paragraph of our letter of the 24th instant, on the subject of seed wheat, wherein we stated that there remained a surplus of about 100 bushels, for which we were trying to obtain tenders, we now do ourselves the honor to state that the highest offer is 6s. 2d. per bushel at Picton, which we would recommend to be accepted.

We would feel obliged by your giving a reply as soon as possible.

We have, &c.,

J. M. ANTILL, J.P.,

(For the Bench.)

No. 73.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, PICTON.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 31 July, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your letter of the 27th instant, respecting the sale of the surplus seed wheat in your hands, viz., about 100 bushels, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary approves of your accepting the tender of 6s. 2d. per bushel, *if net cash*, and forwarding the proceeds to Messrs. Flood & Co., Sydney.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

(Queanbeyan, Bungendore, Ginninderra, and Moama, &c.)

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No. 1.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to DAVID BERRY, Esq.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9 April, 1866.

SIR,

Application having been made by Mr. Henry Russell, of Wolang Creek, for seed wheat, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request the favour of any information in your power as to the character and circumstances of the applicant, who states that he was for several years in your employment as miller, and Postmaster at Shoalhaven.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 2.

DAVID BERRY, Esq., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Coolangatta, 14 April, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, and beg to inform you that ——— was for several years in my employment as a miller, and was also Postmaster of Shoalhaven part of the time, when he bought a piece of land at Wolang Creek, thinking to better himself, but he has not been very successful, and he lately applied here for employment, and I have engaged him again as a miller. His wife and family are still residing on his land.

I have, &c.,
DAVID BERRY.

No. 3.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to ———

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 17 April, 1866.

SIR,

Having referred to Mr. David Berry, of Shoalhaven, your application of the 6th instant for seed wheat, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that, under the report which has been received from the above gentleman, it appears that you are under engagement in regular service with Mr. Berry; and therefore, you do not belong to the class of absolutely indigent settlers for whom this assistance is intended.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 4.

ALEXANDER BERRY, Esq., to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Lyons'-buildings,
George-street, Sydney,
24 April, 1866.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of the 9th instant, respecting Mr. ———, on reference to Shoalhaven, I am informed that what he says of himself is substantially true, but he is not in the same state of destitution at present as when he wrote his letter, as Mr. David Berry has again hired him as a miller.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. BERRY.

No. 5.

H. M. OXLEY, Esq., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Wingecarribbee, Bowrall,
3 April, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have had a long conversation with Mr. Roberts, M.P., about the necessity of distributing seed wheat to certain settlers in this district, who describe themselves as being in a state of severe distress. Twelve settlers have thus described themselves, and not less than ten of these are known to us as men of very considerable property in both land and stock, and not one is in a state of distress.

Mr.

SEED WHEAT AND OATS.

51

Mr. Roberts and I have not heard that any of the free selectors have expressed a desire for assistance from the Government; and we are decidedly of opinion that these men deserve consideration far more than your petitioners.

I am sure you will be glad to learn that, as far as we are aware, no severe distress exists amongst the small settlers in this district. That many have sustained losses we are aware, but when they compare their lot with that of their less fortunate fellow colonists, they will be disposed rather to be thankful for the great blessings they enjoy, than seek eleemosynary assistance from the Government.

Yours, &c.,
H. M. OXLEY.

No. 6.

JOHN MORRICE, Esq., M.P., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Browley, 24 April, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to present to you a petition signed by twelve settlers or farmers, who waited upon me in a deputation, and requested that I would lay before you the document on the other sheet.

I have, &c.,
JOHN MORRICE.

[Enclosure in No. 6.]

Inhabitants, Mittagong, to The Colonial Secretary.

Mittagong, 24 April, 1866.

Sir,

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the districts of Mittagong, Berrima, and Sutton Forest, have the honor most respectfully to request that the Honorable the Colonial Secretary will please to lay before the Government the necessity of supplying the farmers in these districts with seed wheat and oats, our crops having failed for the last three years in consequence of rust and drought; and unless the farmers are supplied by the assistance from the Government, their land will remain without being sown.

We have, &c.,
(Here follow 12 Signatures.)

No. 7.

L. F. DE SALIS, Esq., M.P., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Cuppercumbulery, Lanyon,
23 April, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR,

The district which I represent is to a large extent agricultural, depending on the Braidwood market; I believe it has suffered from the drought through natural causes, *more severely than any other district*, the crops of last year having almost entirely failed. The workers and milkers being dead, besides the general depression of business, nor have my agricultural constituents the opportunities which other more favoured localities had, of seeking employment either in the more favoured metropolis or any adjoining pastoral country.

So much for what is past. We have last week had most providential and genial rains, removing our anxiety against similar distress next summer. If they can only manage to put in the crops this winter, and towards this *your considerate promise of seed wheat on application seems a sine qua non*: and accordingly I have been spoken to on the subject, and especially since these last promising rains.

The parties who are best acquainted with the requirements of the poor people, have calculated that some 2,000 bushels would be required for this district.

I need not urge upon *you* the stimulus towards *honest* and prudent industry, which is being called forth in this emergency by your promise; and that it may not be damped, pray let me know, as soon as convenient, under what condition, and under the advice I guarantee, of what Committee, Government will be prepared to distribute the seed wheat, only the sooner the better.

I am, &c.,
LEOPOLD F. DE SALIS.

No. 8.

No. 8.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, QUEANBEYAN, to THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Police Office, Queanbeyan,
26 April, 1866.

SIR,

At the request of many small farmers residing at Bungendore and thereabouts in this district, I beg to transmit a communication signed by thirty-five persons of that class, representing that by reason of failure of their crops in last season they are left comparatively destitute.

These persons apply for assistance from the Government, in the shape of a supply of seed wheat wherewith to crop their land at this season.

I am aware that the Member for this Electoral District is just now in communication with the Honorable the Colonial Secretary on same subject, having regard to the condition and necessities of the whole district.

I may, for the information of the Government, be permitted to add my testimony to the deep distress that prevails among a large portion of the residents in these parts, consequent upon the late drought; and I do myself the honor to recommend that, as it appears the Government have held out hope of assistance in the shape it is now asked for, the present applicants, with the other many farmers of the district who find themselves reduced to similar necessitous positions, may have extended to them the benefit of the measures which may be determined on and carried out for affording relief in such cases.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. E. NEWCOMBE, P.M.

[Enclosure in No. 8.]

Farmers, Bungendore, to The Police Magistrate, Queanbeyan.

Sir,

We, the undersigned farmers residing at Bungendore and its neighbourhood, having, through the complete failure of our wheat and other grain crops, been left comparatively destitute, beg to represent to you the unfortunate position in which we find ourselves placed; and that the Government have agreed to furnish with seed wheat any applicants properly requiring such assistance, would beg of you to represent our case to the proper authorities, so that we may obtain this urgently needed assistance.

We have, &c.,

(Here follow 35 Signatures.)

No. 9.

FARMERS, QUEANBEYAN, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Queanbeyan, 2 May, 1866.

SIR,

We beg to lay before you the facts, that owing to the great loss sustained by us during the last two seasons, arising from floods and drought, our means have been seriously circumscribed—indeed reduced to that extent that we are not able to procure seed to crop our ground this year. Understanding, however, that the Government are disposed to assist persons in our position, by a loan of seed wheat, we beg most respectfully to submit our application to your favourable consideration.

We have, &c.,

[Here follow 21 Signatures.]

No. 10.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, QUEANBEYAN.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 11 May, 1866.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request you to undertake the duty of forming a Committee for the District of Queanbeyan, to investigate the cases of distress put forth by applicants to the Government for seed wheat. The following names have been mentioned to the Government as those of gentlemen who may be willing, at a season like the present, to give their services, in assisting you to arrive at a correct knowledge in performing the onerous duty with which you are charged:—

N. S. Powell, Esq., J.P.

Joseph Stiles, Esq., J.P.

Andrew Cunningham, Esq., J.P.

J. J. Wright, Esq., J.P.

William Davis, Esq., J.P.

Thomas Rutledge, Esq., J.P.

You are not, however, restricted from changing the composition of this Committee, should any of the gentlemen named decline to act, or should other gentlemen appear to you, from their local information and active habits, better qualified to assist you.

All

All applications from your district, which may come before the Government, will be transmitted to you, and it will be your duty to institute such inquiries as shall satisfy you of the inability of each applicant to crop his land unless the seed is supplied at the public expense, and you will especially endeavour to protect the Government from imposition. A copy of a circular letter that has been addressed to other districts, is enclosed, for your further guidance.

The seed wheat that may be required will be forwarded from Sydney; and so soon as you have ascertained the quantity sanctioned by the Committee, you will communicate with this office by telegram, that no time may be lost in supplying it. Apart from the question of price, Mr. Parkes considers that it would not be right nor prudent to purchase the wheat in the district, as such a course might tempt persons to sell to the Government what they would otherwise sow at their own expense, and thus by an unnatural operation reduce the breadth of land put under crop.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 11.

— to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Ginninderra, 17 May, 1866.

SIR,

Hearing that the Government are willing to supply some seed wheat to those parties whose crops failed, and are thereby prevented from cropping their lands this season, I beg to apply for 25 bushels of wheat to sow 16 acres of land, which I cannot otherwise sow. I have 20 acres of land, 4 acres of which is self-sown.

I have, &c.,

No. 12.

— to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Ginninderra, 18 May, 1866.

SIR,

Hearing that the Government are willing to supply some seed wheat to those parties whose crops failed last year, and are thereby prevented from cropping their lands this year, I beg to apply for 20 bushels of wheat to sow 16 acres of land, which I cannot otherwise sow, and from which I received no crop last year.

I have, &c.,

No. 13.

TELEGRAM from THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, QUEANBEYAN, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Queanbeyan, 19 May, 1866.

REFERRING to third paragraph of your letter, No. 94, of 11th instant, the Committee request information as to whether they are at liberty to entertain applications made direct to them by parties on the spot for seed wheat; or, if they are to accept for consideration such cases only as may in first instance come before the Government at Sydney, and thence—that is, from your department—be transmitted to the Committee.

No. 14.

— to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Ginninderra, 20 May, 1866.

SIR,

Hearing that the Government are willing to supply some seed wheat to those parties whose crops failed, and are thereby prevented from cropping their lands this season, I beg to apply for 12 bushels of wheat to sow 9 acres of land which I cannot otherwise sow.

I have, &c.,

No. 15.

FARMERS, QUEANBEYAN, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Doughboy Creek, Queanbeyan,
23 May, 1866.

SIR,

We, the undersigned, having had no crops last year, and the hail-storm beating our crops out the year before, we beg that we may be supplied with seed wheat for this year on the same conditions as others. We are not able to get it in any other way.

We have, &c.,

(Here follow 2 Signatures.)

No. 16.

No. 16.

TELEGRAM from THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, QUEANBEYAN, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Queanbeyan, 23 May, 1866.

The Seed Wheat Committee for district of Queanbeyan having considered the thirty-six applications referred to them, and which accompanied your letter No. 94, of 11th instant, at present sanction the issue of 500 bushels of seed wheat. A statement will be submitted.

No. 17.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, QUEANBEYAN.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 26 May, 1866.

SIR,

See No. 8,
Western District.

(Customary letter of thanks, and instructions relative to distribution of seed wheat among distressed settlers at Bungendore.)

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

P.S.—The wheat will be forwarded by steamer to Nelligen, and Mr. Wright will take delivery. Forms of pro. note (40) are forwarded herewith. You will be informed of the price of the grain per bushel. The cost of the duty stamps should in each case be added to the debt for the wheat. The expense of the stamps to be charged by you to the Government.—H.H.

No. 18.

— to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Ginninderra, Queanbeyan,
26 May, 1866.

SIR,

I beg most respectfully to solicit your assistance to enable me to obtain seed wheat, owing to the total failure of my crop, and having a family of seven to support. I cannot by any possible means obtain seed. By the loan of 26 bushels of wheat, would enable me to provide for my family, and save me from drifting into insolvency.

I beg to remain, &c.,

No. 19.

FARMERS, QUEANBEYAN, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Queanbeyan, 28 May, 1866.

SIR,

We, the undersigned small farmers of Yarralumla, in the District of Queanbeyan, being in great distress and unable to crop our farms, humbly pray that you will grant us assistance in the shape of seed wheat.

(Here follow 10 Signatures.)

No. 20.

— to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Spring Bank, near Queanbeyan,
28 May, 1866.

SIR,

I, the undersigned, do humbly beg to apply to you for sufficient seed wheat to crop ten acres of ground of my farm. The late bad seasons we have had, and particularly the drought of last year, is the cause of my having to make this application to you for assistance, to enable me to crop my land.

Trusting you will refer me to the Queanbeyan Committee, which I shall be able to give every satisfaction that I am in great need of assistance,—

I beg to be, &c.,

No. 21.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, QUEANBEYAN.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 29 May, 1866.

SIR,

I am directed to refer to you for report the accompanying application from certain persons, who, judging from the postmark on the envelope of their communication, are residents in your district, for the loan from the Government of seed wheat to crop their land, and at the same time, to inquire whether the season for sowing is not over, as has been represented in other districts.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure in No. 21.]

Sir,

We beg to lay before you the facts, that owing to the great loss sustained by us during the two last seasons, arising from floods and drought, our means have been seriously circumscribed, indeed, reduced to that extent that we are not able to procure seed to crop our ground this year. Understanding, however, that the Government are disposed to assist persons in our position by a loan of wheat, we beg respectfully to submit our application to your favourable consideration.

To the Honorable
The Colonial Secretary.

We have, &c.,
(Here follow 13 Signatures.)

No. 22.

FARMERS, QUEANBEYAN, to THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

HONORABLE SIR,

We, the undersigned residents of the district of Queanbeyan, humbly hope that you will take into consideration our distress and wants by the loss of our crops and cattle, by which we have been visited through the late drought; and humbly pray that you will grant us the required seed wheat for our respective portions of land herein described.

And will, as in duty bound, for ever pray.

[Here follow 30 Signatures.]

No. 23.

FARMERS, QUEANBEYAN, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

We, the undersigned farmers of the Queanbeyan District, being reduced by a succession of adverse seasons, and having therefore no means of cropping our lands for the coming season, beg respectfully and humbly to solicit from Her Majesty's Government the aid of a loan of sufficient seed wheat for our respective requirements, the value and cost of which we are prepared to hold ourselves liable for by any security which may be required.

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

[Here follow 3 Signatures.]

No. 24.

FARMERS, &c., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

We beg to lay before you the fact that, owing to the great loss sustained by us during the last two seasons, arising from floods and drought, our means have been seriously circumscribed; indeed, reduced to that extent that we are not able to procure seed to crop our ground this year. Understanding, however, that the Government are disposed to assist persons in our position by a loan of seed wheat, we beg most respectfully to submit our application to your favourable consideration.

We have, &c.,
(Here follow 11 Signatures.)

No. 25.

FARMERS, &c., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

We beg to lay before you the facts that, owing to the great loss sustained last season, arising from floods and drought, our means have been seriously limited; indeed, reduced to that extent that we are not able to procure seed to crop our ground this year. Understanding, however, that the Government are disposed to assist persons in our position by a loan of seed wheat, we beg most respectfully to submit our applications to your favourable consideration.

We have, &c.,
(Here follow 15 Signatures.)

No. 26.

FARMERS, GUNDAROO, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Gundaroo, 29 May, 1866.

HONORABLE SIR,

We, the undersigned residents of Gundaroo, who are distressed in consequence of the late bad seasons, and unable to crop the land we occupy, most respectfully beg the assistance the Government proposes to those in our reduced circumstances, and will gladly give the security proposed for the loan of seed wheat.

We have, &c.,

(Here follow 11 Signatures.)

No. 27.

TELEGRAM from THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, QUEANBEYAN, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Queanbeyan, 29 May, 1866.

THE Seed Wheat Committee for District of Queanbeyan having considered the thirty-three applications referred to them, and which were received under blank cover from your office, of dates 23rd and 25th instant, sanctioned the issue of 446 bushels of seed wheat, in addition to quantity advised of by telegram hence of 22nd instant. As then required, a statement will be submitted. The quantity now applied for had better be sent direct to Bungendore, to be distributed at that spot.

No. 28.

—— to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Lanyon, 30 May, 1866.

SIR,

Understanding that the Government are advancing seed wheat to those unable to purchase it, I beg to apply for as much as will sow five acres. I have sown five acres, and am unable, in consequence of loss by the drought, to sow any more, unless assisted.

I am, &c.,

No. 29.

—— to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Ginninderra, 30 May, 1866.

SIR,

Hearing that the Government are willing to supply seed wheat to those parties whose crops failed, and are thereby prevented from cropping their lands this season, I beg to apply for 10 bushels of wheat to sow 6 acres of land, which I cannot otherwise sow, and from which I received no crop last year.

I beg to remain, &c.,

No. 30.

—— to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Canberry, Queanbeyan,
30 May, 1866.

SIR,

Having suffered severely by the failure of the crops during the last two seasons, and understanding that the Government are advancing seed wheat to those who are unable to procure it, I beg leave to apply for as much as will sow 20 acres of ground.

I am, &c.,

No. 31.

No. 31.

to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Ginninderra, 31 May, 1866.

SIR,

Hearing that the Government are willing to supply seed wheat to those parties whose crops failed, and are thereby prevented from cropping their land this season, I beg to apply for 15 bushels to sow 10 acres of land which I cannot otherwise sow.

I remain, &c.,

No. 32.

to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Ginninderra, 31 May, 1866.

SIR,

Hearing that the Government are willing to supply seed wheat, to those parties whose crops failed, and are thereby prevented from cropping their lands this season, I beg to apply for 12 bushels of wheat to sow 8 acres of land which I cannot otherwise sow. I have 20 acres of cultivation ground, 12 of which are self-sown.

I am, &c.,

No. 33.

FARMERS, GUNDAROO, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Gundaroo, 31 May, 1866.

HON. SIR,

We, the undersigned resident farmers of Gundaroo, who are distressed in consequence of the late drought, most respectfully beg the assistance the Government proposes to those in reduced circumstances, caused by the late seasons, and will give the security required.

We are, &c.,

(Here follow 6 Signatures.)

No. 34.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, QUEANBEYAN, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office,
Queanbeyan, 31 May, 1866.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 102, dated 29th instant, referring for report applications of certain persons in this district for loan of seed wheat to crop their land.

Adverting to the inquiry contained in latter part of your letter, as to whether the season for sowing wheat in this district is not over, I have the honor to state that the sowing is for the most part done in June, and that May and July are neither too early nor too late for such work. I am aware that if the farmer in these parts were delayed by circumstances of season, or otherwise, in cropping his land until August, or even so late as September, he would undertake sowing with every confidence of successful result.

The application above mentioned, together with other application (66-2603) received this day, will be laid before the Seed Wheat Committee, at their weekly meeting on Monday next, 4th proximo.

I have, &c.,

CHS. E. NEWCOMBE, P.M.

No. 35.

FREE SELECTORS to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Gundaroo, 1 June, 1866.

SIR,

Your petitioners are free selectors, and have large families, and last year our crops entirely failed, and the most of our cattle and bullocks died, and we have no wheat for seed this year; but hearing that the Government is willing to supply seed wheat, we beg most humbly to apply for seed, and promise to happily comply with the conditions stated by the Government.

In the hopes of obtaining seed, we are busy ploughing, and will be able to have the quantity opposite our names ready for the seed in about fourteen days, hoping the Government will accede to our request, and we will ever pray.

[Here follow 2 Signatures.]

No. 36.

*to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.*Gundaroo, Queanbeyan,
1 June, 1866.

SIR,

Having suffered severely by the drought, causing the loss of my crops, particularly last year, and being unable to procure seed wheat on that account to sow the whole of the land, and understanding the Government have promised to advance seed wheat under those circumstances, I beg to apply for as much as will sow 20 acres. I have been able to sow part of the land, but the 20 acres I am desirous of procuring seed for is still unsown.

I am, &c.,

No. 37.

TELEGRAM *from THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, QUEANBEYAN, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.*

Queanbeyan, 5 June, 1866.

THE Seed Wheat Committee at Queanbeyan, at a meeting held on yesterday, upon consideration of fifteen applications referred to them in last week, and of other deferred applications, sanctioned the issue of 324 bushels of seed wheat, in addition to quantities before advised of as required.

No. 38.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY *to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, QUEANBEYAN, AND OTHERS.*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 7 June, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

- I am directed to refer to you for report, the accompanying applications from
14. settlers in your district for seed wheat from the Government, and to inform you that the Colonial Secretary has formed the impression that many of the applicants do not come within the conditions under which the loan of seed wheat is granted.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

P.S.—I am further desired by the Colonial Secretary to say, that the seed wheat can only be advanced after the fullest investigation has proved the applicants to be in a condition of inability to crop their land without aid; and that not only can no step be taken by the Government to invite or encourage such applications, but it is considered now so late in the season that all applications should have already been supplied.—H.H.

No. 39.

TELEGRAM *from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, MOAMA.*

Sydney, 9 June, 1866.

PLEASE do not grant any further supplies of seed wheat without fresh instructions are forwarded to you.

No. 40.

*to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.*Limestone Creek, near
Yass, 9 June, 1866.

SIR,

Having heard that it is the intention of the Government to supply farmers with seed wheat, who have suffered by the failure of their crops, consequent upon the late severe drought, I beg to make application for 30 bushels of seed wheat for the sowing of 20 acres of land. I am the possessor of 148 acres of land, together with a team of horses, and also a team of bullocks. I am willing to enter into the necessary conditions, should my application be favourably received; but if not, the land will have to be idle, as there is no procuring seed in the neighbourhood.

I have, &c.,

No. 41.

No. 41.

— to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Yass, 14 June, 1866.

SIR, I have the honor to apply for seed wheat for 20 acres free selection. The grounds of my petition are,—that last harvest, that from the 20 acres sown I reaped nothing; that I have a large family—six children, besides my wife—entirely dependent on my exertions on the farm for a livelihood; during the past year I have lost twenty bullocks (two teams), from the disease. Begging your favourable consideration,

I have, &c.,

No. 42.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE QUEANBEYAN.

Sydney, 9 June, 1866.

PLEASE not to grant further supplies of seed wheat until further instructions are forwarded. Return letter and applications posted yesterday to this office.

No. 43.

— to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Ginninderra, 9 June, 1866.

SIR, Hearing that the Government are willing to supply those parties with seed wheat whose crops failed last year and are thereby unable to crop their lands this season, I beg to apply for 18 bushels of wheat to sow 12 acres, and which I cannot otherwise sow. I had 15 acres of wheat in last year, and from which I received no crop.

I am, &c.,

No. 44.

— to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Ginninderra, 9 June, 1866.

SIR, Hearing that the Government are willing to supply those parties with seed wheat whose crops failed last year, and are thereby unable to crop their lands this season, I beg to apply for 18 bushels of wheat to sow 12 acres, and which I cannot otherwise sow. I had 15 acres in last year, and from which I received no crop.

I am, &c.,

No. 45.

— to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Newington, Gundaroo,
9 June, 1866.

Would it please your Honor to allow me as much seed wheat as will sow 8 acres of ground? I have no other means of getting it, and I will pay for it at the time appointed.

No. 46.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, QUEANBEYAN, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Queanbeyan, 11 June, 1866.

SIR, Adverting to postscript to your letter of 26th ultimo, No. 98, on the subject of supply of seed wheat to distressed settlers at Bungendore, I beg to suggest that, in order to expedite and facilitate the carrying out that business, I be apprised by telegram of the price of the grain per bushel, and of all expenses attending its conveyance to its destination, as I have ascertained, on my visit to Bungendore on the 8th instant, it will probably be ready for delivery to recipients in the latter part of this week.

I have the honor further to request information as to the *place* at which the promissory notes shall be made payable.

I apprehend reply by post to this communication could not reach me in time to avail of such course to advantage.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. E. NEWCOMBE, P.M.

P.S.—The letter and applications mentioned in Honorable Colonial Secretary's telegram of 9th instant have not yet come to hand.—C.E.N., P.M.

No. 47.

No. 47.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, QUEANBEYAN,
AND OTHERS.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 11 June, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

See No. 3,
Western District.

Customary letter of thanks, and instructions for distribution of seed wheat
at Queanbeyan and Ginninderry.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

P.S.—The agents in Sydney have been authorized to forward 446 bushels, and 324 bushels for Queanbeyan and Ginninderry, in addition to what has been already forwarded for Bungendore. The course which has already been adopted should be again pursued throughout. Of the price per bushel of the grain to be now furnished you will be informed per telegram. A supply of promissory notes is herewith transmitted (25), and you will be so good as to see them properly completed, and the required stamps attached before forwarding them.—H. H.

No. 48.

—— to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Queanbeyan, 11 June, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that I have made application to the local Bench respecting my petition to you (dated last Monday week) for seed wheat, but have been told that it has not been forwarded to them. Fearing the petition may have miscarried, I beg leave to lay before you the urgency of my case. I have had to sell off my working bullocks to procure flour for my support; and although I have 15 acres of cleared ground, and have broken in breeding mares for the plough, I shall be compelled to leave the ground idle, unless I receive assistance by the loan of seed wheat from the Government.

Trusting you will have the goodness to entertain my petition, and thus save me from ruin in the ensuing season,—

I have, &c.,

No. 49.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE,
QUEANBEYAN.

Sydney, 13 June, 1866.

THE cost of wheat per bushel will be 11s. 5d., inclusive of all expenses, with the exception of duty stamps.

The promissory notes to be made payable to the Colonial Treasurer at Sydney.

No. 50.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to ——

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18 June, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, applying for seed wheat from the Government, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that, as the amount of seed wheat already granted far exceeds what was anticipated, and as the season for sowing is too far advanced, no more wheat can be supplied.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

Communications to the like effect were also addressed to several other applicants in the Queanbeyan and Yass Districts.

No. 51.

TELEGRAM from THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, QUEANBEYAN, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Queanbeyan, 18 June, 1866.

DOES 11s. 5d. per bushel of seed wheat include cost of bags, which Messrs. Flood & Co. advise me is 1s. 4d. each; or are the recipients to be charged for the bags in addition to 11s. 5d. per bushel? Please reply as early as may be.

No. 52.

No. 52.

FARMERS, QUEANBEYAN, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Queanbeyan, 18 June, 1866.

SIR,

We, the undersigned residents of the district of Queanbeyan, beg most respectfully to bring under your notice our present distressed state, with the hope that some *temporary* relief may be at once afforded us to sow our land, ere the season becomes too late to put in a crop. We have, during the last two or three seasons, suffered so much losses, through reverse of fortune and want of rain, that we are now reduced to comparative poverty. We, therefore, earnestly pray you will afford us the means of putting in a crop this year, by supplying the required quantity of seed wheat, which, with the blessing of Divine Providence, we shall pay twofold, if necessary, at a future time.

There are many already relieved who did not need it so much as us, but who, of course, required aid.

In conclusion, we would urge that in the event of us not obtaining the assistance asked for, the result to our families must prove most alarming. We have made application for seed wheat on a former occasion, and waited on the "Relief Committee" on three different occasions, but up to the present have received no reply to our letters, or seed wheat either.

Your compliance in granting to us the means of tilling our land will cause us, as in duty bound, to ever pray.

We have, &c.,
[Here follow 10 Signatures.]

No. 53.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, QUEANBEYAN.

Sydney, 19 June, 1866.

The cost is 11s. 5d. per bushel, inclusive of all expenses, with the exception of duty stamps.

This was specified in my telegram to you of the 13th instant.

No. 54.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to BENCHES OF MAGISTRATES AND POLICE MAGISTRATES.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 21 June, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

In reference to the telegram addressed to you on the 9th instant, respecting seed wheat, I am now directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that no more wheat can be supplied, as the quantity already granted far exceeds what was anticipated, and the season is too far advanced.

I am to request that you will have the kindness to forward to this office, at your earliest convenience, a list of the persons supplied, together with the promissory notes taken for the payment of the wheat advanced.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

[Addressed to Benches Picton, Moama, and Rockley, and the Police Magistrates, Tenterfield and Queanbeyan.]

No. 55.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, QUEANBEYAN, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office,
Queanbeyan, 16 July, 1866.

SIR,

Adverting to your letter of 11th instant, No. 140, calling for information, &c., respecting the issue of seed wheat, I have the honor to report that at this date, of the quantity sanctioned for distribution, upwards of 400 bushels have failed to come to hand. This delay has arisen, I understand, in the shipment not having been made at the time as was advised, causing six teams which had been sent to Nelligen, to meet the arrival of wheat, to leave that place without lading.

Steps have been taken in the matter, which I hope may ensure the delivery at Queanbeyan, in the course of about ten days, of the quantity still due, when I will take care no delay shall be made in furnishing all accounts and papers relating to the business.

I have, &c.,
CH. E. NEWCOMBE, P.M.

No. 56.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, QUEANBEYAN, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office,
Queanbeyan, 2 August, 1866.

SIR,

Upon receipt of your letter of 11 May last, No. 94, by direction of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, requesting me to undertake the duty of forming a Committee for this district, to investigate the cases of distress put forth by applicants to the Government for seed wheat, at same time nominating six gentlemen who it had been mentioned to the Government might be willing to assist me in the duty I was charged with,—I have to state that I took immediate steps to communicate with those gentlemen on the subject, who severally, excepting Mr. N. S. Powell, J.P., and Mr. A. Cunningham, J.P., who just about that time were called away to visit distant parts of the Colony, intimated their readiness to act. Mr. Powell attended the first meeting of the Committee, on 21st May.

The composition of the Committee was necessarily changed, therefore, to the extent required by the absence of Messrs. Powell and Cunningham, in whose room I took leave, as empowered by second paragraph of your letter above mentioned, to call to my assistance Mr. A. Gibbes, of Yarralumla, and Mr. W. J. Packer, of Gundaroo.

The Committee met weekly (on Monday) for five weeks, having before them all correspondence, instructions, &c., in the business, with the applications from time to time referred to them by the Government.

The applications were supported by the parties personally making them, who underwent examination as to their present circumstances and as to their ability to crop their land or otherwise; a strict inquiry in each case was also prosecuted.

Return.

The quantities of seed wheat sanctioned by the Committee to be issued were communicated to you by telegram, as directed in your letter of 11 May.

I now do myself the honor to submit a return shewing the names of recipients, breadth of land to be sown, and quantity of seed supplied—the particulars specially called for in your letter.

I may observe that the great delay which has attended the conveyance of the wheat from Nelligen (the last dray-load having been received on 31st July) was, I am informed and believe, occasioned by heavy rain prevailing about the time, and the consequent difficulty in travelling. I understand, too, that more than one dray, after waiting at Nelligen for upwards of a week, had to come away without loading; the seed wheat (from whatever cause) not having reached Nelligen, I am told, so early as it was looked for according to advice.

Messrs. Flood & Co., of Sydney, have been informed of the quantity of seed wheat received, in compliance with request of that firm conveyed in their communication of 14 June.

40 pro. no.

The recipients have severally given their promissory notes (now transmitted) as security for payment of the cost of the wheat delivered to them, in terms of your telegram of 20th June, the time allowed for such payments appearing to the Committee to necessarily embrace the gathering in next harvest, upon which the recipients seem hopefully and almost entirely to depend, as an only resource for means to meet the retiring of their pro. notes.

I may add, that I have observed an invariable tone of thankfulness for the timely assistance afforded them in their present distressed state to pervade the recipients, not the less felt and evinced that the weather and moderate season with rains encourage them to count on more prosperous times, in regard to their particular pursuit of agriculture.

The several papers accompanying your letters of 11 and 29 May, with others received under blank cover from your office, are returned herewith.

I have, &c.,

CH. E. NEWCOMBE, P.M.

No. 57.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to COMMITTEES, MOAMA, PICTON, AND QUEANBEYAN.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 1 August, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter noted in the margin, forwarding promissory notes in favour of the Honorable the Treasurer for seed wheat supplied, on loan, to necessitous farmers in your district; and to convey to you his best thanks for the trouble which you have taken in carrying out the intentions of the Government.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 58.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, MOAMA.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 30 April, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

In transmitting to you the accompanying applications from the persons named in the margin for seed wheat from the Government, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will inquire into the condition of the applicants, and undertake the distribution to them of seed wheat, if absolutely necessary, if granted.

I enclose a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Fowler, J.P., and other gentlemen of Campbelltown, on the same subject, containing instructions to be observed in distributing seed wheat to distressed settlers in that locality; and I am desired to request that you will follow those instructions, in the event of seed wheat being granted to any of the persons whose applications are now sent to you. If any wheat is supplied, it must be purchased by you on the spot. Your immediate report is requested.

28 April, 1866.
See No. 4,
Central District.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 59.

THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, MOAMA, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Court House,
Moama, 10 May, 1866.

SIR,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 30th April, respecting the distribution of seed wheat to the distressed settlers in this district.

At a meeting of Magistrates convened by notice for this day to consider applications, twenty-four fresh applications in addition to those enclosed in your letter were considered.

We are of opinion, after inquiry into the circumstances of the applicants, that all the applications should be granted.

We would suggest that authority be granted us to purchase, on behalf of the Government, such seed corn as may be required, either wheat, oats, or barley, instead of wheat alone. The quantity at present required does not exceed 600 bushels.

We would suggest that no seed be distributed on loan, until we are satisfied, by the report of the police, that the land of the applicants is ready for sowing, and that a promissory note for the value, payable to the order of the Colonial Treasurer at eight months, be taken on delivery of the seed.

We would further suggest that, as the seed corn must be procured from Victoria, the Customs' Officers here be instructed to admit the quantity required duty free.

We have, &c.,

C. G. STRUTT, J.P.
R. J. GLASS, J.P.
JAMES SHACKELL, J.P.

No. 60.

TELEGRAM from THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, MOAMA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

10 May, 1866.

MEETING of Magistrates at Moama this day. Twenty-four applications considered. 600 bushels of seed corn required.

Authority requested to be sent by telegram for Bench of Magistrates to purchase wheat, oats, or barley, on behalf of Government.

No. 61.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sydney, 11 May, 1866.

MOAMA Bench asks authority to purchase wheat, oats, or barley, on behalf of Government. Seven applications referred from this office unreported on. Bench states twenty-four applications to have been considered, but does not state price of grain.

No. 62.

THE CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS, MOAMA, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Court House,
Moama, 23 May, 1866.

SIR,

By the directions of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a letter of instructions, addressed to me by that gentleman, relating to the purchase of seed wheat, and to the proper distribution of it amongst the distressed settlers in this neighbourhood.

I have, &c.,
GEO. MAUNSELL, C.P.S.

[Enclosure in No. 62.]

The Colonial Secretary to The Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moama.

Moama, 23 May, 1866.

Sir,

Referring to the applications from certain agricultural settlers in the neighbourhood of Moama, and the report of the Bench of Magistrates on these various applications, you will be good enough, without further delay, to carry out the following instructions.

You will purchase, on account of the Government, 600 bushels of sound seed wheat, taking care that such wheat is not kiln dried, and that it is purchased at best hand. This wheat you will distribute amongst such of the applicants as you consider, after careful inquiry, to be in a state of positive distress, and actually unable by their own means to crop their land.

You will explain to each applicant that the amount of the cost of the wheat is advanced to him for eight months; and you will take his promissory note at that date, in favour of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, for the amount of his debt to the Government.

It will be necessary, also, for you to use every diligence and care to ensure the proper use of the seed by the recipients, and you will report the result to the Government.

The police are to assist you in your inquiries.

I have, &c.,
HY. PARKES.

No. 63.

TELEGRAM from THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sydney, 23 May, 1866.

BENCH at Moama apply for 600 bushels of oats, corn, wheat, or barley. Will be probably applied to, and decide. Please advise me.

No. 64.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS, MOAMA.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 1 June, 1866.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo, I am directed to forward to you, under separate cover, forty forms of promissory note for the repayment of the value of seed wheat supplied to distressed settlers at Moama, and to request that you will purchase the necessary duty stamps, add the price to the amount of the promissory note, and charge the cost to the Government.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 65.

THE CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS, MOAMA, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Court House, Moama,
8 June, 1866.

SIR,

In accordance with the instructions contained in the third paragraph of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary's letter of the 23rd ultimo, a copy of which I forwarded to you on that day, I do myself the honor to report that I purchased from Mr. H. G. Butcher, of Echuca, 230 bushels of the best seed wheat, at the rate of 10s. per bushel, and have distributed 220 bushels of it amongst fourteen distressed settlers in this neighbourhood, having first received their respective promissory notes at eight months, for the repayment of the value of the quantity supplied.

Previous

SEED WHEAT AND OATS.

65

Previous to buying this wheat, I ascertained that some of the applicants for seed oats dreaded the substitution of wheat, for the following reasons :—

- 1st. They considered that the season for wheat planting had advanced too far.
- 2nd. They were of opinion that the sandy nature of their soils was not adapted for its growth.

For these reasons, I contracted only for the supply above mentioned.

You will perceive that a balance of 10 bushels remains on hand at the present date. As I believe this quantity will not be required, I purpose disposing of it to the contractor for the same price that I purchased it, and to either deduct the value from his account or remit it to the Treasury.

I have, &c.,

GEO. MAUNSELL, C.P.S.

No. 66.

TELEGRAM from THE CROWN LANDS AGENT, MOAMA, to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

4 May, 1866.

REFERENCE to loan of seed wheat to conditional purchasers who have suffered by drought—what means are they to adopt to procure it? The season here is much earlier than in Sydney.

No. 67.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS, MOAMA.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 23 June, 1866.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary approves of your having purchased 230 bushels of seed wheat from Mr. H. G. Butcher, at the rate of 10s. per bushel, of which you have distributed 220 bushels amongst distressed settlers in the neighbourhood of Moama; and of your disposing of the balance remaining on hand (10 bushels) to Mr. Butcher, at the same rate, viz., 10s. per bushel.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 68.

THE CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS, MOAMA, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Court House,
Moama, 23 July, 1866.

SIR,

In the absence of a Magistrate, and bearing in mind the purport of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary's letter to me of 23rd May, I do myself the honor to enclose fourteen promissory notes for the sum of £110 sterling, which I obtained from the recipients of 220 bushels of seed wheat.

I hope in a few days to dispose of the 10 bushels that I have on hand, and to transmit the proceeds to the Treasury.

In explanation of the seeming delay in forwarding the enclosed, I beg to state that the printed forms did not reach me before I had accepted promissory notes on the forms Nos. 3, 11, and 14 herewith; hence, with the view of carrying your wishes into effect, as well as for the purpose of satisfying myself that the quantities of wheat distributed had been planted, I had to visit each farm and obtain fresh signatures on the printed forms. This necessitated a journey of 120 miles, which I made during the intervals permitted by official duties.

Should the three promissory notes referred to be deemed insufficient, I can have them transferred to the printed form; but the drawers were absent on both the occasions that I visited their selections.

I have pleasure in reporting that, after a careful examination, I found that each recipient had sown the quantity of wheat distributed to him, and that they actually required the advance.

They all express their gratitude to the Government for its assistance, and appear desirous of liquidating their debts to it.

On two occasions I was compelled to hire a horse—on all others I used my own.

I have, &c.,

GEO. MAUNSELL, C.P.S.

No. 69.

THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, MOAMA, to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Hall of Commerce,
Echuca, 14 June, 1866.

SIR,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 9th instant, directing us not to grant any further supplies of seed wheat.

Mr. Maunsell has distributed 220 bushels amongst the most needy of the applicants, and is under the impression that no more will be required, as the season for planting wheat is passed.

We have, &c.,
JAMES SHACKELL, J.P.,
(For the Bench of Magistrates at Moama.)

RETURN shewing the Quantity of Seed Wheat and Oats supplied by the Government, specifying the Districts, the Quantity supplied, and the Prices charged.

DISTRICTS.								Bshls. of Wheat.	Price per Bushel.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.									
Tenterfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	234	11s. 6d. to 11s. 7½d.
Wollombi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	7s. 1d.
WESTERN DISTRICT.									
O'Connell Plains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,080	12s. 6d.
Peel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	637½	12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d.
Murdering Swamp and other places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	370½	12s. 6d.
Rockley and Campbell's River	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	275½	13s. 8d.
CENTRAL CUMBERLAND.									
Campbelltown, Appin, and Narellan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	508	7s. 1d.
Menangle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	334	7s. 1d.
Picton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	562	7s. to 7s. 10d.
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	(Oats) ..	83	7s. 8d.
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.									
Queanbeyan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,284½	11s. 9d.
Moama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	10s.
TOTAL								5,975	

FORM of Promissory Note.

Place
Date

£ : :

months after date, I promise to pay to the Honorable
Geoffrey Eagar, Colonial Treasurer, or order, the sum of pounds
shillings and pence sterling, being the value of bushels of seed
wheat, and duly received.

Payable at

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CITY OF NEWCASTLE GAS AND COKE COMPANY'S
INCORPORATION BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
29 November, 1866.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1866.

[Price, 6d.]

526—

1866.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 69. THURSDAY, 22 NOVEMBER, 1866.

6. City of Newcastle Gas and Coke Company's Incorporation Bill (*"Formal"* Motion) :—Mr. Hannell moved, pursuant to Notice,—
(1.) That the City of Newcastle Gas and Coke Company's Incorporation Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
(2.) That such Committee consist of the following Members, viz. :—Messrs. Byrnes, Wisdom, Tunks, Tighe, Sutherland, Farnell, Campbell, Neale, Burns, and the Mover.
Question put and passed.

VOTES, No. 74. THURSDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1866.

3. City of Newcastle Gas and Coke Company's Incorporation Bill :—Mr. Hannell, as Chairman, brought up the report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 22nd November, 1866.

* * * * *

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1866.

CITY OF NEWCASTLE GAS AND COKE COMPANY'S
INCORPORATION BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on the 22nd November, the "*City of Newcastle Gas and Coke Company's Incorporation Bill*," beg leave to report to your Honourable House,—

That they have examined the Secretary to the Company* * E. A. White, Esq. (whose evidence is appended hereto); and that, the Preamble having been proved by this gentleman to the satisfaction of your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several clauses of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment; and made a formal amendment in the Title, conformably with the name and style of the Company.

And your Committee now beg to lay before your Honourable House the Bill, with the Title as formally amended by them.

JAMES HANNELL,
Chairman.

No. 1 Committee Room,
Sydney, 29 November, 1866.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 28 NOVEMBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Hannell, | Mr. Tighe,
 Mr. Farnell.

Mr. Hannell called to the Chair.

Printed copies of Bill *referred*,—together with original Petition for leave to introduce the same,—before the Committee.

Parties called in.

Present for the Promoters:—

George Wallace, Esq., *Solicitor for Bill.*

E. A. White, Esq., *Secretary to the Company.*

Ernest Augustus White, Esq., examined.

Ernest Augustus White, Esq., examined.
Deed of Settlement referred to in the Preamble *produced*, and two copies of the same *handed in*.

Room cleared.

Preamble read.

Bill,—*agreed to.*

Parties called in and informed.

Clauses 1 to 22 severally read and agreed to without amendment.

Title read and formally amended. (Vide Schedule of Amendment.)

Motion made (*Mr. Farnell*), and *Question*.—That the Chairman report the Bill, with the Title as *formally* amended, to the House,—*agreed to*.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENT.

Page 1, Title, at the end thereof *add* " Limited."

WITNESS.

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1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CITY OF NEWCASTLE GAS AND COKE COMPANY'S
INCORPORATION BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 28 NOVEMBER, 1866.

Present:—

MR. FARNELL, | MR. HANNELL,
MR. TIGHE.

JAMES HANNELL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

G. Wallace, Esq., appeared as Solicitor on behalf of the Promoters of the Bill.

Ernest Augustus White, Esq., examined:—

1. *Mr. Wallace.*] What is your office? Secretary to the City of Newcastle Gas and Coke Company. E. A. White,
Esq.
2. Has a Joint Stock Company, called "The City of Newcastle Gas and Coke Company Limited," been lately established at Newcastle, in the Colony of New South Wales? It has. 28 Nov., 1866.
3. Has it been established under and subject to the rules, regulations, restrictions, and provisions contained in a Deed of Settlement, bearing date the 18th day of June, 1866, purporting to be the Deed of Settlement of the said Company? It has.
4. Do you produce that Deed? I do. (*The witness produced the same.*)
5. Do you hand in copies of that Deed of Settlement? I do. (*The witness handed in the same.*)
6. By the said Deed of Settlement, have the several parties thereto respectively and mutually covenanted and agreed that they, whilst holding shares in the said Company, should be and continue, until dissolved under the provisions in that behalf therein contained, a Joint Stock Company or Partnership, under the name and style of "The City of Newcastle Gas and Coke Company Limited" for the purpose of creating and establishing and exercising a business for the purpose of producing inflammable air or gas from coal, oil, tar, pitch, or other material, and for lighting and supplying with gas all public and private places, roads, streets, and buildings within the town of Newcastle and suburbs, and also for manufacturing, selling, and disposing of all and every product, refuse, and residuum to be obtained from the material used by the said Company in such business; and, for the said purposes, to purchase or lease lands, offices, and buildings, and make, erect, sink, lay, place, and fix such retorts, gasometers, meters, receivers, cisterns, engines, machines, cuts, drains, sewers, watercourses, pipes, reservoirs, and buildings, of such construction and in such manner as shall be deemed necessary and proper for the purpose of carrying the objects of the said Company into execution? That provision is made.
7. Is that the object of the Company? That is the special object of the Company.
8. "And whereas by the said Deed of Settlement it was further agreed that the capital of the said Company should consist of ten thousand pounds to be contributed in five thousand shares of two pounds each and of such further sum or sums to be raised by the creation of allotment and sale of new shares of the like amount as therein provided." Is that another provision of the Deed of Settlement? That is provided.

9.

E. A. White, 9. Esq. "And whereas by the said Deed of Settlement provision has been made for the payment of dividends and bonuses and for the disposal and application of the profits and also for the "due management of the affairs of the said Company." Is that provided for? That is provided for by the Deed of Settlement.

23 Nov., 1866.

10. Is the said Company desirous of being incorporated, and is it expedient that it should be incorporated accordingly? I think so. It is desirable for the interests of the city and inhabitants.

11. And for the shareholders? And for the shareholders.

12. How much of the capital has been subscribed? £7,300.

13. How much of that has been paid up? The present paid-up capital is about £1,700. Some of the shareholders have not fully paid up the second call—the call due on the 31st of October.

14. *Chairman.*] The shareholders are all persons resident in Newcastle or interested in the city? Yes. There are some few shareholders resident in Sydney, and also in Maitland and Paterson.

15. You do not apprehend any difficulty in getting the capital paid up? No; I think all our shareholders are men of stability, and take an interest in the prosperity of the Company, and would all be responsible for the amount of their shares. So far, up to the present time, the calls have been satisfactorily met.

16. What is the limit of the liability? The liability of each shareholder of £2 is limited in the Deed to 40s.—to an amount equal to the amount of his share.

17. *Mr. Tighe.*] Do you mean by that, that supposing a shareholder has paid up 40s., he is liable for 40s. more? Yes; under the 61st clause he is limited to an amount equal to the amount of his shares.

18. *Chairman.*] Under the Act, the Company would have the power of suing a defaulting member? Yes.

19. The Company have already purchased extensive plant? They have not actually purchased, but are in treaty for it. They have already purchased the land for the site of the intended works.

20. *Mr. Farnell.*] Have the shareholders signed the Deed of Settlement? Not all, but a great number of them—the bulk of the shareholders—82 have signed.

21. How many shares do those 82 represent? 3,240 shares are represented. All the large shareholders have signed the Deed of Settlement, and only some unimportant shareholders, who do not happen to be resident in Newcastle, have not signed.

22. *Mr. Tighe.*] Where are the works situated, or to be situated? Close to the Maitland road, at the junction of Smith and Ravenshaw Streets.

23. Does that site afford sufficient facilities for getting away the refuse? Yes, it is admirably situated for that purpose. There is a constant stream of water, by which we propose taking the refuse right into the channel. This stream goes through the site of the Company's works.

24. That stream, so far as it goes into the river, is, I suppose, public property? So I understand.

25. It is always running? It is.

26. That will convey the refuse into the sea, and prevent its being a nuisance to the neighbours? Yes; besides, the site is not a thickly populated one; it is on the south side of the A. A. Company's line of railway. At present there are no houses in that direction—the nearest house is on the other side of the embankment, situated on the north.

27. Have you the plans and specifications of the works in your office? I have.

28. Can you tell the Committee to what height it is intended to carry the chimney? 80 feet.

29. That height, I suppose, is considered amply sufficient to carry off all noxious gases? Amply sufficient.

30. *Chairman.*] There are very few residents in that locality? Very few.

31. And it is not likely there will be for some years? No.

32. *Mr. Tighe.*] There have been no objections on the score of its being likely to be a nuisance? Not that I am aware.

33. So far as you can form an opinion, the inhabitants are highly favourable to it? Yes; the shareholders are resident in Newcastle and its vicinity.

34. *Mr. Farnell.*] Is it not the fact that gas works are not injurious to public health? There is a difference of opinion upon that subject—some holding that they are injurious, and others that they are beneficial.

35. *Mr. Tighe.*] If not injurious to health, they might be injurious to comfort? It is not probable that they would affect either the public health or the public comfort for some years to come, if at all.

36. *Chairman.*] Your Bill provides that, if the works should become a nuisance, the Company should be liable? Yes, liable to an action.

37. *Mr. Farnell.*] You would be liable under the Common Law? Yes; but we have a special provision in the Bill to that effect.

38. *Mr. Tighe.*] As far as you have ascertained, do you think it is the intention of the inhabitants of Newcastle, in the general sense, to use the gas, or will it be used only for public streets and public buildings? The matter has been fully canvassed by the local papers, and a correspondence has taken place on the subject with people resident in the district; and I apprehend it will be generally adopted.

39. You have every reason to expect that the people generally will use it? Yes; the matter has been already under the consideration of the Municipal Council.

40. *Chairman.*] The Municipal Council have promised to afford every facility to the Company? Yes.

41. You expect them to become purchasers? Yes. I believe the matter has been referred to a Select Committee of the Council, and they recommend that forty lamps shall be erected. A deputation have also waited upon the Minister for Works, and were favourably received. They recommended that the Government property and wharfs should be lighted when the Company was in operation. E. A. White,
Esq.
28 Nov., 1866
42. *Mr. Tighe.*] What is the nature of the soil where it is proposed to erect the works? Sandy.
43. That is favourable to the absorption of any unpleasant matter that may accidentally be spilled? I should think so.
44. Can you tell us the population of Newcastle? About 5,000—I think rather under.
45. *Mr. Farnell.*] Newcastle is a sea-port town? Yes, and a city.
46. *Mr. Tighe.*] What is the population of West Maitland, where gas works are established? About the same, I think.
47. Are the gas works in West Maitland found to be a great convenience? Yes, I understand they are; but they are in the hands of a private individual, and not of a public company; and I believe many persons have refrained from using the gas, because they disapproved of what they considered to be a monopoly.
48. Newcastle is a place that increases pretty regularly every year? So I have always been given to understand.
49. Do you know in how many years it doubles its population? I am not aware; I have only recently been in the district.
50. *Chairman.*] These 5,000 people are resident immediately in the city? I believe within the city boundaries.
51. That does not include the whole of Newcastle? Not the whole of Newcastle—it is the city proper.

1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

SYDNEY COMMON IMPROVEMENT BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
13 *December*, 1866.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1866.

[*Price*, 9d.]

568—

1866.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 78. THURSDAY, 6 DECEMBER, 1866.

8. Sydney Common Improvement Bill (" *Formal*" *Motion*) :—Mr. Driver moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Bill to enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Sydney to borrow money for the improvement of the Sydney Common, be referred for consideration and report to a Select Committee, and that such Committee have power to send for persons and papers.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of the following Members, viz. :—Mr. Parkes, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Cowper, Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. Pemell, Mr. Windeyer, Dr. Lang, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES, No. 83. THURSDAY, 13 DECEMBER, 1866.

3. Sydney Common Improvement Bill:—Mr. Driver, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 6th December, 1866,—together with Appendix.
- * * * * *

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1866.

SYDNEY COMMON IMPROVEMENT BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on the 6th instant, "*the Bill to enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Sydney to borrow money for the improvement of the Sydney Common,*"—"with power to send for persons and papers,"—beg to report to your Honourable House,—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the margin,* *P. F. Adams, Esq.
E. Bell, Esq.
C. Moore, Esq.
(whose evidence is appended hereto); and, that, the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved by the evidence of these gentlemen, your Committee proceeded to consider the several Clauses and Schedule of the Bill, in which it was deemed unnecessary to make any Amendment.

And your Committee now beg to lay before your Honourable House the Bill, without Amendment.

RD. DRIVER, JUNR.,
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 13th December, 1866.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

MONDAY, 10 DECEMBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Dr. Lang, | Mr. Driver,
Mr. R. Stewart.

Mr. Driver called to the Chair.

Printed copies of Bill referred, together with original Petition for leave to introduce the same,—before the Committee.

Charles Moore, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Edward Bell, Esq., *City Engineer*, called in and examined.

Plan shewing portion of Common proposed to be improved, &c., produced, and Copy handed in. (*Vide Appendix.*)

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at *Eleven o'clock.*]

TUESDAY, 11 DECEMBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

None.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 12 DECEMBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

None.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 13 DECEMBER, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Driver in the Chair.

Dr. Lang, | Mr. Phelps.

Committee met, pursuant to summons.

Philip Francis Adams, Esq., *De uty Surveyor General*, called in and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble read.

Motion made (*Chairman*), and Question,—That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,—put and agreed to.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, and , severally read and agreed to.

Schedule read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill without Amendment to the House.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

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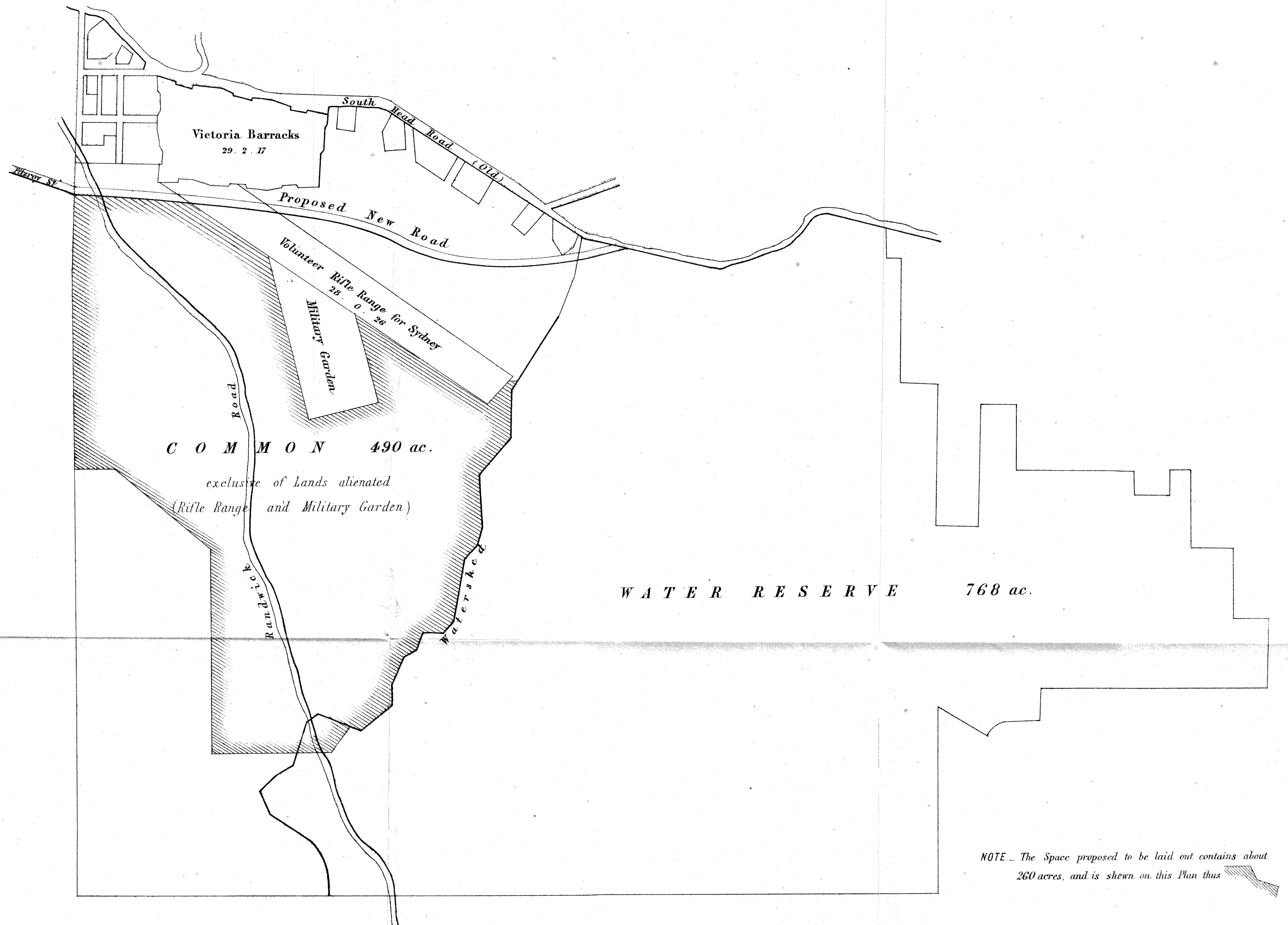
APPENDIX.

(*To Evidence given by Edward Bell, Esq., City Engineer, 10 December, 1866.*)

Plan shewing portions of Common intended to be sold, and improved, respectively.

SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ON
SYDNEY COMMON IMPROVEMENT BILL

APPENDIX to Evidence given by Edward Bell Esq^r 10th December 1866



Edward Bell, Esq., called in and examined:—

E. Bell, Esq.
10 Dec., 1866.

49. *Chairman.*] You are the City Engineer? I am.
50. Do you know the land known as Sydney Common? I do.
51. Has that land been dedicated to the Municipal Council of Sydney? I believe it has.
52. Do you know the extent of that land? The extent of the part called Sydney Common was 1,000 acres originally, but latterly it has been divided by the present Government into part common and part water reserve.
53. What quantity of land is there in that part at present known as Sydney Common? 490 acres.
54. Is it to that part only that the Bill now before the Committee applies? The Bill to raise money for the improvement of that land—yes.
55. To the 490 acres? Part of the 490 acres. Part of it is very hilly, and it is better to leave that as it is, but the part it is proposed to level is 264 acres.

The witness handed in a plan shewing the portion intended to be levelled and the portion intended to be sold; shewing also the Military Garden and Rifle Range, with the proposed road from the end of Fitzroy-street to the Upper South Head Road, at the southern side of the Barracks. (*Vide Appendix.*)

56. How long have you known this land? Ten years.
57. Is it still in its natural state? Very nearly so.
58. Nothing has been done to improve it? Nothing that I am aware of.
59. Is it of any service to the citizens at present? I think not. In its present state there is no part of it fit for games or recreation at all.
60. For recreation of any description? For recreation of any description, except to walk upon.
61. Even to walk upon it is a matter of difficulty in some places? Yes, it is preferable to go along the road.
62. Are you aware of the objects of this Bill? I understand it is for the purpose of enabling the Corporation to sell a certain part of the Sydney Common, as a means of raising money to defray the expense of levelling this.
63. I believe you prepared this schedule (*referring to the schedule to the Bill*)? Yes, I did.
64. That is the schedule of the land proposed to be sold? Yes.
65. The road as shewn on this plan is that mentioned in the schedule as the "proposed road"? Yes.
66. The land you propose to sell is a small block on the northern side of the Randwick Road? Yes, on the south side of the Paddington Road, and on the north side of the proposed new road shewn on the plan.
67. *Mr. Stewart.*] The new road is proposed to pass at the rear of the barracks? Yes; between the barracks and the shooting-ground, and across the north-western extremity of the latter.
68. *Chairman.*] A portion of it is bounded by a road? There is no formed road there that I am aware of. Dowling-street is on one side—on the western side; that is the only street that approaches the land. We propose to sell a few blocks on the western end of the Barracks.
69. Would the construction of the road shewn on the plan benefit the general public? Undoubtedly.
70. Is there a sufficient quantity of land upon the northern side of the road to render it available for any purpose of recreation? No.
71. That is why it is proposed to be sold? Yes.
72. Do you know what means the Corporation have of improving the land? They have a large quantity of street-sweepings and manure that they could deposit on the land.
73. Provided they obtain a sufficient sum of money for the employment of labour? Yes.
74. Then the whole of the sum it is proposed to borrow would be expended in labour? Yes, the greater portion of it; in fact, the whole of it would be expended in labour—there is no material required.
75. And that could be done under the superintendence of your establishment as at present constituted? Yes.
76. Do you know of your own knowledge whether any objection exists to this measure, on the part of the officials of the Government? No, I am not aware of any objection; I think the reverse is the case; I think the Ministers who have looked into the matter are favourable to it, and the officers of the Government also.
77. *Dr. Lang.*] Would the formation of this proposed street be a benefit to the public, do you think? Yes.
78. In the event of its being formed, this portion—the portion of the common it is proposed to alienate—would be of little use to the citizens, and could not be made use of? No; without a road, it is so cut off from the rest of the common, by the Rifle Range and the Military Garden, that little communication with it can be had; besides, it is precipitous, and anything but fit for a recreation ground.

THURSDAY, 13 DECEMBER, 1866.

Present:—

Dr. LANG,

| Mr. PHELPS.

RICHARD DRIVER, JUNR., ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Philip Francis Adams, Esq., Deputy Surveyor General, called in and examined:—

- P. F. Adams, Esq.
13 Dec., 1866.
79. *Chairman.*] Do you know the land known as Sydney Common? Yes.
80. Do you know the portion proposed to be sold? Yes.
81. Do you know whether the Government are agreeable to the sale of this land? I am perfectly certain there is no objection to the sale of the western part, which is the only part that has been referred to me.
82. Are you aware of the general objects of the Bill now before this Committee? Yes.
83. Can you state whether the Government are favourable to the objects of this Bill? So far as I am aware, but I am not sure whether they know that it is proposed to take in any of the land east of the Victoria Barracks; if that is not included I see no objection.
84. What is the value of the land at present—is it fit for any purpose whatever? The land on the west side of the Barracks is nearly all covered with sand, and its value is very little indeed.
85. Without being improved as suggested by the Municipal Council, is it of any real value to the citizens? I should say not the least—a nuisance rather than of any value.
86. *Dr. Lang.*] Are you aware that it is proposed to run a road through a portion of that common? I am.
87. And that the portion of the common which it is proposed to sell is all on one side of that road? Yes.
88. Do you think it would injure the proprietorship of the land to any considerable degree, to dispose of that portion which is separated from the rest by the proposed road or street? None whatever to that south-west of the Barracks.
89. Is the portion of the common which you say is now covered with sand the source from which any portion of the quantities of sand that are thrown upon the city in southerly winds is derived? I think so—a great part comes from thence.
90. Do you think that the improvement of that portion, by covering it with such manure as the Corporation have it in their power to apply to the purpose, from the street-sweepings and other sources, would be likely to prevent the flow of sand from that portion of the ground? You allude, I suppose, to the part which it is intended to sell?
91. No, to the reserve? No, I do not think the sand comes from the part that it is intended to reserve; I think the sand comes from the land to the south of the Barracks, and perhaps the south-west.
92. But there is a considerable portion of sand that is blown over the city, derived from the portion of the common that it is intended to retain? Not much, I think; more of it comes from the land to the westward, and it collects on the top of the hill, and has been collecting for many years.
93. Do you think it would be a general benefit to the community, to have that land improved as it is proposed to do so? Decidedly it would.
94. And you see no objection to the sale of the small portion of it on one side of the proposed road, to supply funds for the improvement of the rest? None whatever; for anything west of the Barracks it would be a great public advantage.

