

Sessional Papers

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

THURSDAY, 7 NOVEMBER, 1872.

No. 1.

NEW POSTAL CONTRACT *via* SUEZ.

The following Message, by direction of the Chairman, having been read by the Clerk, viz.,—

HERCULES ROBINSON,
Governor.

Message No. 1.

The Governor submits, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, the proposal of the Imperial Government, as conveyed in Lord Kimberley's circular despatch of the 4th September, 1872, for a New Postal Contract *via* Suez, and recommends, under the 54th section of the Constitution Act, that provision be made to enable this Colony to join with the other Australian Colonies in the projected Service.

Government House,

Sydney, 6th November, 1872.

Mr. Parkes moved, That the Committee agree to the following Resolution, viz. :—

Resolved,—That it is expedient that this Colony should co-operate with the other Colonies in inviting tenders for the conveyance of the Mails between a port in Australia and Point de Galle, in accordance with the proposal made by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury—the details of agreement to be determined in Conference of the Colonies.

Debate ensued.

Amendment proposed,—That the Resolution be amended, by the addition at the end thereof of the words "to be binding on this Colony, however, only on receiving the approval of Parliament." (*Mr. Robertson.*)

Debate continued.

Main Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 35.

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|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Mr. Parkes, | Mr. Burns, |
| Mr. Farnell, | Mr. Moses, |
| Mr. Butler, | Mr. Clarke, |
| Mr. G. A. Lloyd, | Mr. Wearne, |
| Mr. Innes, | Mr. Macleay, |
| Mr. Robertson, | Mr. Sutherland, |
| Mr. Driver, | Mr. Lec, |
| Mr. Hurley (<i>Central</i> | Mr. Teece, |
| <i>Cumberland</i>), | Mr. Creed, |
| Mr. Macintosh, | Mr. Taylor, |
| Mr. Booth, | Mr. Fitzpatrick, |
| Mr. Hoskins, | Mr. W. C. Brown, |
| Mr. Bennett, | Mr. Combes, |
| Mr. Scholcy, | Mr. Tunks, |
| Mr. Brown, | Mr. Terry, |
| Mr. Raphael, | |
| Mr. Hay, | <i>Tellers.</i> |
| Mr. Neate, | Mr. Greville, |
| Mr. Onkes, | Mr. Watson. |

Noes, 8.

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|-----------------|
| Mr. Abbott, |
| Mr. Cunneen, |
| Mr. Buchanan, |
| Mr. Stewart, |
| Mr. Forster, |
| Mr. Warden, |
| <i>Tellers.</i> |
| Mr. Garrett, |
| Mr. Lucas. |

On motion of Mr. Parkes, the Chairman left the Chair, to report the following Resolution to the House, viz. :—

Resolved,—That it is expedient that this Colony should co-operate with the other Colonies in inviting tenders for the conveyance of the Mails between a port in Australia and Point de Galle, in accordance with the proposal made by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury—the details of agreement to be determined in Conference of the Colonies—to be binding on this Colony, however, only on receiving the approval of Parliament.

Chairman left Chair to report the Resolution.

FRIDAY, 8. NOVEMBER, 1872.

No. 2.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

Clause 13. It shall be lawful for any husband to present a petition to the Court praying that his Marriage may be dissolved on the ground that his wife has since the celebration thereof been guilty of adultery and it shall be lawful for any wife to present a petition to the Court praying that her Marriage may be dissolved on the ground that since the celebration thereof her husband has been guilty of adultery And every such petition shall state as distinctly as the nature of the case permits the facts on which the claim to have such Marriage dissolved is founded. (*Read.*)

Motion made and Question put (after Debate),—That the Clause as read stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Buchanan.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 16.

Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Greville,	Mr. Moses,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Lackey,
Mr. Booth,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Stewart.
Mr. Clarke,	

Noes, 11.

Mr. Butler,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Innes,	Mr. W. C. Brown,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Combes.
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	
Mr. Fitzpatrick,	
Mr. Bennett,	
Mr. Scholey,	
Mr. Hay,	
Mr. Macintosh,	

No. 3.

(*Same Bill.*)

Clause 44. After this Act shall have come into operation no action shall be maintainable in the Colony of New South Wales for criminal conversation. (*Read.*)

Motion made and Question put (after Debate),—That the Clause as read stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Buchanan.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 12.

Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Allen,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Combes.
Mr. Innes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Greville,	Mr. Tunks.
Mr. Booth,	

Noes, 11.

Mr. Forster,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. W. C. Brown.
Mr. Lee,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Wearne,	Mr. Stewart.
Mr. Scholey,	
Mr. Hay,	

Chairman left Chair to report Bill without Amendment.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 2.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 20 NOVEMBER, 1872.

No. 1.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE ABOLITION BILL.

Clause 2. All Newspapers printed in the Colony if transmitted within seven days from the date thereof and all printed Newspapers received from abroad shall if unenclosed or enclosed in an envelope open at both ends be received conveyed and "delivered" to all parts of the Colony beyond the boundaries of the City of Sydney free of all postage whatever "Provided" however that no Newspaper shall contain any note letter memorandum or other thing or writing therein or thereon excepting only the direction on the outside thereof and in case any Newspaper or Newspapers shall be put "into" the General Post Office addressed to persons within the boundaries of the City of Sydney or into any Post Office at any time after the expiration of seven days from the date thereof the same shall be charged with postage at the rate of one penny for each Newspaper. (Read.)

And the Clause having been amended, by the insertion after the word "delivered," in line 3, of the words,—

"To all parts of the Colony beyond the boundaries of the City of Sydney,"—

Further Amendment proposed,—That after the word "Provided," in line 5, the following words be inserted, viz. :—

"That in every Newspaper there shall a certain portion thereof—one column in a paper of eight pages half a column in one of four—be set apart for Government advertisements from the Government Gazette which shall be inserted free of charge." (Captain Onslow.)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 2.

Tellers.

Mr. Forster,
Captain Onslow.

Noes, 30.

Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Innes,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Webb,
Mr. Raphael,
Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Bawden,
Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Burns,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Greville,
Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Wearne,

Mr. Terry,
Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Combes,
Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Moscs,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Warden,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Baker,

Tellers.

Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Macintosh.

The

The Clause was then further amended, by the insertion, after the word "into," in line 7, of the words,—

"The General Post Office addressed to persons within the boundaries of the City of Sydney or into."

Chairman left Chair, to report Bill with Amendments.

FRIDAY, 22 NOVEMBER, 1872.

No. 2.

COMMONS REGULATION BILL.

Clause 13. The first general election of new Trustees for every Common shall take place at a meeting of commoners in the month of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three and thereafter a general election of Trustees for every Common shall take place in the month of January at the expiration of every three years and not more than five Trustees shall be elected or shall hold office for the same Common and if any number less than five or if no Trustee be elected at any such meeting the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council shall by nomination complete the required number and the Trustees so elected or nominated shall after notification thereof in the *Government Gazette* hold office as Trustees of such Common until the next general election of Trustees and every Trustee or Trustees shall be eligible for re-election. (*Read.*)

Motion made and question proposed,—That the Clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Terry.*)

Mr. Burns moved,—That the Chairman do now leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

Debate ensued.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.	Noes, 13.
Mr. Webb,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Hurley (<i>Central Cumberland</i>),	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Innes,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Stewart,	Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Bawden.	Mr. Moscs,
	Mr. Terry,
	Mr. Bennett,
	Mr. Scholey,
	Mr. Wearne,
	<i>Tellers.</i>
	Mr. R. B. Smith,
	Mr. Baker.

It appearing by the Tellers Lists that there was not a Quorum present,—
Chairman left Chair, to report accordingly.

Committee resumed.

No. 3.

(*Same Bill.*)

Clause 16. The Trustees of any Common may subject to this Act determine and declare from time to time what persons are entitled as commoners to rights of commonage in and upon such Common and the number and description of cattle and other stock which every such commoner shall be entitled to depasture upon such Common and such declaration shall be forthwith deposited in the office of the nearest Court of Petty Sessions and a copy thereof published in the *Government Gazette* and any person feeling himself aggrieved by any such declaration shall be at liberty to appeal against the same to any two or more Justices at the nearest Court of Petty Sessions at any time within two months from the time of such publication as aforesaid and the said Justices shall have full power to hear and determine the said appeal in a summary manner and to award such costs against either party as they shall consider reasonable. (*Read.*)

Mr. Terry moved, That the Clause as read stand part of the Bill.

Mr. Burns moved, That the Chairman do now leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 17.
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Tunks,	Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. Innes,
Mr. Webb,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Stewart.	Mr. Parkes,
	Mr. Garrett,
	Mr. Macintosh,
	Mr. Moscs,
	Mr. Terry,
	Mr. Bennett,
	Mr. Hurley (<i>Central Cumberland</i>),
	Mr. Scholey,
	Mr. Arnold,
	Mr. Baker,
	Mr. R. B. Smith,
	<i>Tellers.</i>
	Mr. Wearne,
	Mr. Bawden.

And the remaining Clauses having been agreed to,—
Chairman left Chair, to report Bill without Amendment.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 3.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IS

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

FRIDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1872.

No. 1.

PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION BILL.

Clause 4. There shall be a Board of *three* Commissioners empowered to carry out the provisions of this Act of whom *two* viz. the Mayor of the City of Sydney and the Inspector General of Police for the time-being shall be Commissioners by virtue of their respective offices and the third Commissioner shall be elected in manner hereinafter directed by the Municipal Councils of the Boroughs and Municipal Districts situated within the Police District of Sydney. (*Read.*)

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

Ayes, 16.

Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Greville,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Combes,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Nowlan,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Abbott,	
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Hurley (<i>Central</i>	Mr. Stewart.
<i>Cumberland</i>),	

Noes, 3.

Mr. Sutherland,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Macintosh.

There not being a Quorum present, the Chairman left the Chair to report accordingly.

Committee resumed.

No. 2.

(*Same Clause.*)

Question again put,—That Clause 4 as read stand part of the Bill.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 20.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Moses,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Stewart,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Nowlan,	Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Abbott,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Grahame,	
Mr. Hurley (<i>Central</i>	Mr. Combes,
<i>Cumberland</i>),	Mr. Tunks.
Mr. Greville,	

Noes, 4.

Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Sutherland,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Garrett.

No. 3.

No. 3.

(Same Bill.)

Clause 5. The said Board of Commissioners constituted shall be a body corporate by the name or style of the "Metropolitan Transit Commissioners" and shall by that name have perpetual succession and a common seal and may enter into contracts and may sue and be sued plead and be impleaded answer and be answered unto defend and be defended in all Courts whatsoever and may exercise all such corporate functions and do and suffer all such acts and things as are by law incident to a body corporate. *(Read.)*

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

Ayes, 21.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Groville,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Moses,
Mr. W. C. Browne,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Nowlan,	Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Abbott,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Grahame,	
Mr. Hurley (<i>Central</i>	Mr. Combes,
<i>Cumberland</i>),	Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 3.

Mr. Sutherland,
Tellers.
Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Garrett.

No. 4.

(Same Bill.)

Clause 6. The Mayor of Sydney shall be the Chairman of the said Board of Commissioners but in his absence or other disability the elected Commissioner shall be the Chairman at meetings of the said Board And any *two* Commissioners shall form a quorum And in the event of any equality of votes the Chairman shall have a casting besides his original vote.

(Read.)

Motion made and Question proposed,—That the Clause as read stand part of the Bill. *(Mr. Tunks.)*

Debate ensued.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 18.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Baker,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Stewart,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Warden,
Mr. Hurley (<i>Central</i>	Mr. Burns,
<i>Cumberland</i>),	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Grahame,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Nowlan,	
Mr. Hill,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Tunks.
Mr. Abbott,	

Noes, 2.

Tellers.
Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Combes.

No. 5.

(Same Bill.)

Clause 7. The Commissioner elected in pursuance of the provisions of this Act shall hold office for the term of *three years* but shall be competent at the expiration of that period to be re-elected. *(Read.)*

Motion made and Question proposed,—That the Clause as read stand part of the Bill. *(Mr. Tunks.)*

Mr. Macintosh moved, That the blank in line 2 be filled in with the words "one year."

Debate ensued.

Mr. Macintosh then moved,—That the Chairman leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again this day week.

Question put (after Debate).

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.

Mr. Hurley (*Central*
Cumberland),
Tellers.
Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Wearne.

Noes, 21.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Greville,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Combes,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Warden,	Mr. Hill,
Mr. Stewart,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Bennett,	
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Nowlan,	Mr. West.
Mr. Baker,	

Blank filled in with the words "one year," and Clause agreed to.

No. 6.

(Same Bill.)

Clause 12. The *Mayor of Sydney whilst acting as a Commissioner and the Commissioner elected in pursuance of the provisions of this Act* shall be each entitled to receive out of the "Metropolitan Transit Fund" hereinafter described for each attendance at a duly convened meeting of

of the Board the sum of *two* pounds Provided that if only *one* of the said Commissioners be in attendance at such meeting whereat a quorum shall be present then such Commissioner shall receive the sum of *three* pounds from the said fund Provided further that no such Commissioner shall be remunerated for more than one meeting in any one week. (*Read.*)
 Motion made and Question proposed,—That the Clause as read stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Tunks.*)

And certain Amendments having been made, as shown above, Mr. Forster moved that the blank in line 4 be filled in with the word "one."

Debate ensued.
 Question put.
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 10.

Noes, 13.

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|---------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Mr. Wearne, | Mr. Grahame, | Mr. Parkes, | Mr. Lec, |
| Mr. Greville, | <i>Tellers.</i> | Mr. Farnell, | Mr. Abbott, |
| Mr. Warden, | | Mr. G. A. Lloyd, | Mr. Nowlan, |
| Mr. Baker, | Mr. Macintosh, | Mr. Innes, | <i>Tellers.</i> |
| Mr. Bennett, | Mr. Hurley (<i>Central</i> | Mr. Scholey, | Mr. R. B. Smith, |
| Mr. Forster, | <i>Cumberland.</i>) | Mr. Combes, | Mr. West. |
| Mr. Stewart, | | Mr. W. C. Browne, | |
| | | Mr. Tunks, | |

No. 7.

(*Same Bill.*)

SCHEDULE B.

Licenses.

Proprietors of	On and after 1st January in each Year.	On and after 1st April in each Year.	On and after 1st July in each Year.	On and after 1st October in each Year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Omnibuses .....each	"6" 0 0	4 10 0	3 0 0	1 10 0
Omnibus Cars..... "	5 0 0	3 15 0	2 10 0	1 5 0
Cars "	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Hackney Carriages..... "	3 0 0	2 5 0	1 10 0	0 15 0
Cabs..... "	2 0 0	.....	1 0 0	0 15 0
Drays Carts and Vans "	2 0 0	.....	1 0 0	.....
Drivers "		Yearly 10/-		
Conductors "		Yearly 5/-		

(*Read.*)

Motion made and Question proposed,—That the figure "6" in line 7 be omitted. (*Mr. Stewart.*)
 Debate ensued.

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

Ayes, 16.

Noes, 3.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Mr. Parkes, | Mr. Grahame, | Mr. Wearne. |
| Mr. G. A. Lloyd, | Mr. Greville, | <i>Tellers.</i> |
| Mr. Farnell, | Mr. Lec, | |
| Mr. Innes, | Mr. Combes, | Mr. Macintosh, |
| Mr. Burns, | Mr. R. B. Smith, | Mr. Stewart. |
| Mr. Abbott, | <i>Tellers.</i> | |
| Mr. Warden, | | |
| Mr. Bennett, | Mr. W. C. Browne, | |
| Mr. Scholey, | Mr. Tunks. | |

Chairman left Chair to report that there was no Quorum present in the Committee.

Committee resumed, and the Schedule having been agreed to, Chairman left Chair to report Bill with Amendments.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 4.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

FRIDAY, 6 DECEMBER, 1872.

No. 1.

STAMP DUTIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Clause 2. After this Act has passed any person who shall "evade payment of the stamp duty on money receipts"—

- (1.) ~~By giving~~ **give** any receipt not duly stamped or
- (2.) ~~By refusing~~ **refuse** to give a receipt duly stamped or
- (3.) ~~By giving~~ **give** an unstamped receipt for less than *two pounds* when he receives *two pounds* or upwards or
- (4.) ~~By giving~~ **give** two or more unstamped receipts for one payment equal to or exceeding *two pounds*

shall on conviction thereof before any two Justices pay a penalty "not" **less than one pound nor** exceeding *ten pounds* recoverable by summary process. (*Read.*)

Mr. G. A. Lloyd moved,—That the words "evade payment of the Stamp Duty on money receipts," in lines 1 and 2, be omitted.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.

- Mr. Cunneen,
- Mr. Terry,
- Mr. Hurley (*Central Cumberland*),
- Mr. Rodd,
- Mr. Fitzpatrick,
- Tellers.*
- Mr. Wearne,
- Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 23.

- Mr. Butler,
- Mr. Lucas,
- Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
- Mr. Farnell,
- Mr. Forster,
- Mr. Macintosh,
- Mr. Bennett,
- Mr. Innes,
- Mr. Burns,
- Mr. Hay,
- Mr. Parkes,
- Mr. Tunks,
- Mr. Greville,
- Mr. Scholey,
- Mr. Abbott,
- Mr. Nowlan,
- Mr. Hoskins,
- Mr. Hill,
- Mr. W. C. Brown,
- Mr. Robertson,
- Mr. Sutherland,
- Tellers.*
- Mr. J. S. Smith,
- Mr. Combes.

And the Clause having been amended by the omission of words and substitution in their stead of other words,* as shown above,—

Further Amendment proposed,—That after the word "not," in line 9, the following words be inserted, *viz.*:—"less than one pound nor" (*Mr. G. A. Lloyd.*)

Question

* Words omitted *ruled through*; words substituted in **black letter**.

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

Ayes, 17.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Hurley (<i>Central</i>
Mr. Butler,	<i>Cumberland</i>),
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Warden,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Watson,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. West,	Mr. W. C. Brown,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Rodd.
Mr. Tunks,	

Noes, 17.

Mr. Wearne,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Raphael,	Mr. Nowlan,
Mr. Combes,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Baker,
Mr. Clarke,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Booth,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. J. S. Smith,
Mr. Greville,	Mr. Stewart.
Mr. Terry,	
Mr. Hoskins,	

The numbers being equal, the Chairman gave his casting vote with the Ayes,—and so the Amendment was agreed to.

Clause then, as amended, agreed to.

The Bill having been further amended,—

Chairman left Chair to report Bill with Amendments.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 5.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

THURSDAY, 12 DECEMBER, 1872.

No. 1.

SUPPLY—SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES—SERVICES OF 1872.

(No. III.—Colonial Secretary.)

Motion made and Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £2,160 15s. 6d., to defray Supplementary charges under the head *Miscellaneous*,—being £160 15s. 6d. towards the expense of the Expedition for the recovery of missing persons wrecked in the "Maria," whilst on a voyage to New Guinea, further sum; and £2,000 as contribution towards a Joint Annexe for the Australian Colonies at the ensuing London International Exhibition at South Kensington. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Debate ensuing,—

Mr. Stewart moved as an Amendment,—That the sum of £2,000, for the Joint Annexe, be reduced by £1,999.

Debate continued, and Amendment by leave withdrawn.

Sir James Martin moved, That the item £2,000, for the Joint Annexe, be omitted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.

Sir James Martin,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Lord,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Stewart,
Mr. West,	Mr. Single,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Tece,
Mr. Warden,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Clarke,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Forster,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. J. S. Smith,
Mr. Hill,	Mr. Combes.
Mr. Terry,	

Noes, 19.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Hay,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Greville,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Creed,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Innes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Raphael,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Watson.
Mr. Fitzpatrick,	
Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. Oakes,	
Mr. Baker,	

Chairman left Chair to report progress.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 6.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

THURSDAY, 19 DECEMBER, 1872.

No. 1.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE, 1873.

Motion made and Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £4,456, to defray the Salaries and Contingencies of the Colonial Secretary's Establishment, for the year 1873. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Debate ensued.

Mr. Stewart moved,—That the proposed Estimate be reduced by the sum of £315.

Debate continued.

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

FRIDAY, 20 DECEMBER, 1872, A.M.

Mr. Baker moved,—That the Chairman do now leave the Chair, report progress, and ask for leave to sit again on 15th January next.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 16.

Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Teece,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. J. S. Smith,	
Mr. Stewart,	Mr. Baker,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Combes.
Mr. Hill,	
Mr. Macintosh,	
Mr. Raphael,	
Mr. Hoskins,	
Mr. R. B. Smith,	
Mr. Greville,	
Mr. Wearno,	
Mr. Garrett,	

Noes, 23.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Innes,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. T. Brown,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Abbott,	Mr. Creed,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. M'Laurin,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Grahame,	Captain Onslow.
Mr. Nowlan,	

No. 2.

(*Same Estimate.*)

Debate resumed and continued.

Mr. Stewart moved,—That the Chairman do now leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 14.

Mr. Robertson,	
Mr. Teece,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Combes,
Mr. Stewart,	Mr. J. S. Smith.
Mr. Forster,	
Mr. Raphael,	
Mr. Hoskins,	
Mr. Wearne,	
Mr. Greville,	
Mr. Baker,	
Mr. Macintosh,	
Mr. Lucas,	

Noes, 22.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. T. Brown,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Sutherland,	Captain Onslow,
Mr. Nowlan,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Creed,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Cunneen,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Abbott.
Mr. M'Laurin,	

No. 3.

*(Same Estimate.)*Motion made and Question proposed,—That the item £800, salary for the Under Secretary (Colonial Secretary's Establishment), be reduced by one shilling. (*Mr. Garrett.*)

And the Chairman declining to put the Question—as being irregular,—

Mr. Parkes moved,—That the Chairman leave the Chair, and ask the Speaker's ruling as to "whether after a reduction has been proposed in a certain Vote the items therein can be dealt with *seriatim*,"—and ask leave to sit again when the Point of Order shall have been decided.

Chairman left Chair accordingly.

Committee resumed,—and the Speaker's ruling having been reported in the negative,—

Debate on Mr. Stewart's Amendment, viz.,—"That the proposed Estimate be reduced by the sum of £315,"—continued.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.

Mr. Greville,
Mr. Teece,
Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Hoskins,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 24.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. M'Laurin,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. J. S. Smith,	Mr. Nowlan,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Creed,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. West,
Mr. T. Brown,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Cummings,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Combes.
Mr. Fitzpatrick,	

No. 4.

(Same Estimate.)

Mr. Wearne moved,—That the Estimate be reduced by the sum of £140.

And Debate ensuing,—

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.

Mr. J. S. Smith,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Garrett.

Noes, 26.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. M'Laurin,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Creed,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Nowlan,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Combes,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Raphael,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. T. Brown,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Stewart,	Mr. West,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. W. C. Browne.
Mr. Fitzpatrick,	

No. 5.

(Same Estimate.)

Question then put,—That the Estimate be reduced by the sum of £140.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 4.

Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Garrett,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Teece,
Mr. Cunneen.

Noes, 26.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. M'Laurin,
Mr. Creed,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Nowlan,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Combes,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. J. S. Smith,	Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Raphael,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Burns,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. T. Brown,	Mr. West,
Mr. Stewart,	Mr. W. C. Browne.
Mr. Phelps,	

Original Estimate, viz., £4,456, having been agreed to,—
Chairman left Chair to report progress.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 7.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 15 JANUARY, 1873.

No. 1.

SUPPLY—ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE, 1873.

(Permanent and Volunteer Military Force.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £9,952, to defray the Salaries and Contingencies of the Permanent and Volunteer Military Force, for the year 1873. (Mr. Parkes.)

Debate ensued.

Motion made,—That the Estimate be omitted. (Mr. Buchanan), and, after Debate, by leave withdrawn.

Motion made and Question put,—That item £400, Salary of the Brigade Major, be reduced by the sum of £308. (Mr. J. S. Smith.)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.

- Mr. Lord,
- Mr. Rodd,
- Mr. Macintosh,
- Mr. Stewart,
- Mr. Wearne,
- Mr. Buchanan,
- Mr. Tcece,
- Mr. Greville,
- Mr. Onkes,
- Mr. R. B. Smith,
- Mr. Lackey,

Tellers.

- Mr. Raphael,
- Mr. J. S. Smith.

Noes, 25.

- Mr. Parkes,
- Mr. Farnell,
- Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
- Mr. Sutherland,
- Mr. Butler,
- Mr. Innes,
- Mr. Lee,
- Mr. Phelps,
- Mr. Moses,
- Mr. Cummings,
- Captain Onslow,
- Mr. Creed,
- Mr. Booth,
- Mr. Fitzpatrick,
- Mr. Tunks,

- Mr. Scholey,
- Mr. Baker,
- Mr. Jacob,
- Mr. Thomas Brown,
- Mr. Clarke,
- Mr. Hill,
- Mr. Watson,
- Mr. Nelson,

Tellers.

- Mr. W. C. Browne,
- Mr. Taylor.

No. 2.

(Same Estimate.)

Motion made and Question put (after Debate),—That the Estimate be reduced by £8,952. (Mr. Buchanan.)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.

- Mr. Wearne,
- Mr. Buchanan,
- Mr. Forster,
- Mr. Greville,

Tellers.

- Mr. Rodd,
- Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 26.

- Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
- Mr. Parkes,
- Mr. Raphael,
- Mr. Farnell,
- Mr. Creed,
- Mr. Butler,
- Mr. Sutherland,
- Mr. Innes,
- Captain Onslow,
- Mr. Hurley (Central Cumberland),
- Mr. Hoskins,
- Mr. Cummings,
- Mr. Nelson,
- Mr. Fitzpatrick,

- Mr. Scholey,
- Mr. Terry,
- Mr. Jacob,
- Mr. W. C. Browne,
- Mr. Baker,
- Mr. Tunks,
- Mr. Phelps,
- Mr. Macleay,
- Mr. Thomas Brown,
- Mr. Robertson,

Tellers.

- Mr. Macintosh,
- Mr. Lucas.

Original Estimate (£9,952) agreed to.

No. 3.

No. 3.

(Naval Brigade.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £4,901, to defray Salaries and Contingencies under the head "Naval Brigade," for the year 1873.

(Mr. Parkes.)

Motion made and Question put (after Debate),—That the Estimate be reduced by £692, (Equipment of Torpedo Company). *(Mr. Stewart.)*

Committee divided.

Ayes, 4.

Mr. Forster,
Mr. J. S. Smith,

Tellers.

Mr. Greville,
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 22.

Mr. Parkes,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Butler,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Creed,
Captain Onslow,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Hurley (*Central
Cumberland*),

Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Thomas Brown,
Mr. Baker,
Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. S. C. Brown,

Tellers.

Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Innes,
Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Raphael.

On motion of Mr. Parkes, Chairman left the Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

THURSDAY, 16 JANUARY, 1873.

No. 4.

(Prisons.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £58,896, to defray the Salaries and Contingencies under the head "Prisons," for the year 1873. *(Mr. Parkes.)*

Debate ensued.

Motion made and Question put (after Debate),—That the Estimate be reduced by the sum of £290, being items for Chaplains, viz.:—Church of England, £120; Church of Rome, £120; and Presbyterian Church, £50. *(Mr. Buchanan.)*

Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.

Mr. Hurley (*Central
Cumberland*),

Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Raphael,
Mr. Moses,

Tellers.

Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 29.

Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. J. S. Smith,
Mr. Butler,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Captain Onslow,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Innes,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Allen,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Thomas Brown,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Clarke,

Mr. Booth,
Mr. Baker,
Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Tecece,
Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. De Salis,

Tellers.

Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. W. C. Brown.

Original Estimate (£58,896) agreed to.

No. 5.

(Lunatic Asylums.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £41,545, to defray Salaries and Contingencies under the head "Lunatic Asylums." *(Mr. Parkes.)*

Motion made and Question proposed,—That the Estimate, under the head of Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, be reduced by the sum of £100, viz.:—£50 for Chaplain, Church of England, and £50 Chaplain, Roman Catholic. *(Mr. Buchanan.)*

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.

Mr. Forster,
Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Hurley (*Central
Cumberland*),

Mr. Moses,

Tellers.

Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 30.

Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Butler,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Innes,
Captain Onslow,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Allen,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Thomas Brown,
Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Booth,

Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Tecece,
Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Nelson,
Mr. W. C. Brown,
Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. R. B. Smith,

Tellers.

Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Creed.

Original Estimate (£41,545) agreed to.

No. 6.

No. 6.

(Observatory.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £2,700, under the head "Observatory." (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the Estimate be reduced by £1,000, item for Transit of Venus. (*Mr. Stewart.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.

Mr. Hurley (*Central
Cumberland*),

Tellers.

Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 35.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Baker,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Thomas Brown,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Raphael,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Hill,
Mr. Nelson,	Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Jacob,	Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Wearne,	Mr. Creed,
Mr. Scholcy,	Mr. Lackey,
Mr. Booth,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. J. S. Smith,
Mr. Tece,	Captain Onslow.
Mr. Rodd,	
Mr. Abbott,	

Original Estimate (£2,700) agreed to.

And the Committee continuing to sit until after Midnight,—

FRIDAY, 17 JANUARY, 1873, A.M.

On motion of Mr. Parkes, the Chairman left the Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 8.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

MONDAY, 20 JANUARY, 1873.

No. 1.

SUPPLY—ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE, 1873.

(Grants in aid of Public Institutions.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £5,794, to defray Grants in aid of Public Institutions, for the year 1873. (Mr. Parkes.)

Debate ensued.

Motion made and Question put,—That the Chairman leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again. (Captain Onslow.)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Captain Onslow, | |
| Mr. Single, | <i>Tellers.</i> |
| Mr. Hill, | Mr. Hoskins, |
| Mr. Bennett, | Mr. Watson. |
| Mr. Forster, | |
| Mr. Lucas, | |
| Mr. Stewart, | |
| Mr. Baker, | |
| Mr. Fitzpatrick, | |
| Mr. Creed, | |
| Mr. Macintosh, | |

Noes, 22.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Mr. Parkes, | Mr. Cunneen, |
| Mr. G. A. Lloyd, | Mr. Scholey, |
| Mr. J. S. Smith, | Mr. Macleay, |
| Mr. Farnell, | Mr. Hurley (<i>Central</i> |
| Mr. Sutherland, | <i>Cumberland</i>), |
| Mr. Butler, | Mr. Phelps, |
| Mr. Innes, | Mr. Garrett, |
| Mr. Webb, | Mr. W. C. Browne, |
| Mr. Nelson, | <i>Tellers.</i> |
| Mr. Cummings, | Mr. De Salis, |
| Mr. Thomas Brown, | Mr. R. B. Smith. |
| Mr. Jacob, | |
| Mr. Bawden, | |

Original Question again stated.
Debate continued.

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

TUESDAY, 21 JANUARY, 1873, A.M.

Original Estimate (£5,794) agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Parkes, Chairman left Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 22 JANUARY, 1873.

No. 2.

(Charitable Allowances.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £33,661, to defray Grants in aid of Charitable Allowances, for the year 1873. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Motion made, and Question put (after Debate),—That item £200, for Temperance Alliance, be omitted. (*Mr. Tunks.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 8.

Captain Onslow,
Mr. Creed,
Mr. Tunks,
Mr. J. S. Smith,
Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Forster,

Tellers.

Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Noes, 40.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Baker,
Mr. Raphael,	Mr. Warden,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Webb,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Hay,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Stewart,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Nelson,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Hurley (<i>Central</i>	Mr. Neale,
<i>Cumberland</i>),	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Nowlan,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Abbott,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Thomas Brown,	Mr. Single,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Hill,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Lackey,
Mr. Bawden,	Mr. S. C. Brown,
Mr. Cunneen,	Tellers.
Mr. Terry,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Scholey,	Mr. R. B. Smith.
Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. Bennett,	

Original Estimate (£33,661) agreed to.

No. 3.

(Miscellaneous Services—Colonial Secretary.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £14,882, to defray charges under the head "Miscellaneous Services," for the year 1873. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Debate ensued.

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

THURSDAY, 23 JANUARY, 1873, A.M.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.

Mr. J. S. Smith,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. R. B. Smith,

Tellers.

Mr. Terry,
Mr. Lucas.

Noes, 19.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Hay,
Mr. Nelson,	Mr. Bawden,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Creed,
Mr. Nowlan,	Tellers.
Mr. Stewart,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Abbott,	Mr. De Salis.
Mr. Bennett,	
Mr. Scholey,	

No. 4.

(Same Estimate.)

Motion made,—That item £902, for costs incurred by Mr. James Rodd, in action *Hassall v. Rodd*, with interest, be omitted. (*Mr. Forster.*)

Debate ensued.

Mr. R. B. Smith moved,—That the Chairman leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.

Mr. Robertson,
Mr. J. S. Smith,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Forster,

Tellers.

Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Lucas.

Noes, 21.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Hay,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Nowlan,
Mr. Bawden,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Nelson,	Mr. Creed,
Mr. Innes,	Tellers.
Mr. Stewart,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Wearne,	Mr. Macintosh.
Mr. Scholey,	
Mr. Bennett,	

No. 5.

No. 5.

(Same Estimate.)

Mr. Forster's Motion, for the omission of the item £902, then put.

Committee divided.

Aycs, 7.

- Mr. Lucas,
- Mr. Robertson,
- Mr. Forster,
- Mr. J. S. Smith,
- Mr. R. B. Smith,
- Tellers.*
- Mr. Terry,
- Mr. Phelps.

Noes, 20.

- Mr. Parkes,
- Mr. Farnell,
- Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
- Mr. Cunneen,
- Mr. Butler,
- Mr. Bawden,
- Mr. Nelson,
- Mr. Innes,
- Mr. Stewart,
- Mr. Wearne,
- Mr. Scholey,
- Mr. Bennett,
- Mr. Hay,
- Mr. Abbott,
- Mr. Tunks,
- Mr. De Salis,
- Mr. Nowlan,
- Mr. Sutherland,
- Tellers.*
- Mr. W. C. Browne,
- Mr. Creed.

No. 6.

(Same Estimate.)

Motion made and Question put,—That the Chairman leave the Chair. (Mr. Lucas.)

Committee divided.

Aycs, 5.

- Mr. Terry,
- Mr. R. B. Smith,
- Mr. Rodd,
- Tellers.*
- Mr. Lucas,
- Mr. Garrett.

Noes, 22.

- Mr. Parkes,
- Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
- Mr. Farnell,
- Mr. Butler,
- Mr. Innes,
- Mr. Bawden,
- Mr. Abbott,
- Mr. Cunneen,
- Mr. Tunks,
- Mr. Hay,
- Mr. Stewart,
- Mr. Nowlan,
- Mr. Wearne,
- Mr. W. C. Browne,
- Mr. Macintosh,
- Mr. Creed,
- Mr. Nelson,
- Mr. Bennett,
- Mr. Sutherland,
- Mr. Scholey,
- Tellers.*
- Mr. Phelps,
- Mr. De Salis.

Motion made,—That the Chairman leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

(Mr. Lucas.)

Debate ensued.

Chairman left Chair to report Point of Order, raised by Mr. Garrett, as to the right of the Honorable the Attorney General to vote on this Estimate.

The Committee having resumed,—and the Debate continuing on Mr. Lucas's Motion,—

The Proceedings of the Committee, during this sitting, were brought to a close, at 4 o'clock P.M., by the Honorable the Speaker taking the Chair of the House, in pursuance of the first Sessional Order.

THURSDAY, 23 JANUARY, 1873, P.M.

The Committee having resumed;—

No. 7.

(Same Estimate.)

Debate on Mr. Lucas's Motion resumed.

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

FRIDAY, 24 JANUARY, 1873, A.M.

And the Question having been put and negatived,—

Motion made and Question put,—That the Chairman leave the Chair. (Mr. Garrett.)

Committee divided.

Aycs, 4.

- Mr. Robertson,
- Mr. Garrett,
- Tellers.*
- Mr. J. S. Smith,
- Mr. Lucas.

Noes, 26.

- Mr. Parkes,
- Mr. Innes,
- Mr. Sutherland,
- Mr. Raphael,
- Mr. Farnell,
- Mr. Butler,
- Mr. Bawden,
- Mr. Scholey,
- Mr. Phelps,
- Mr. Cummings,
- Mr. Hay,
- Mr. Creed,
- Mr. Abbott,
- Mr. Nelson,
- Mr. Thomas Brown,
- Mr. Booth,
- Mr. Hurley (Central Cumberland),
- Mr. Stewart,
- Mr. Bennett,
- Mr. Macintosh,
- Mr. Baker,
- Mr. Tunks,
- Mr. Cunneen,
- Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
- Tellers.*
- Mr. W. C. Browne,
- Mr. De Salis.

No. 8.

No. 8.

(Same Estimate.)

Motion made and Question put,—That item £902 be reduced by £146 14s. (*Mr. Raphael.*)
Committee divided.

Ayes, 26.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Creed,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Thomas Brown,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Raphael,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. Webb,
Mr. Hay,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Booth,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Cummings,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hurley (<i>Central Cumberland</i>),	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Tunks.
Mr. Bawden,	

Noes, 3.

Mr. Garrett,
Tellers.
Mr. J. S. Smith,
Mr. Lucas.

No. 9.

(Same Estimate.)

Question proposed,—That £755 6s., sum as reduced, be granted. (*Chairman.*)
Committee divided.

Ayes, 26.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Thomas Brown,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. S. C. Brown,
Mr. Raphael,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Hay,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Booth,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Hurley (<i>Central Cumberland</i>),	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Bawden,	Mr. Webb.
Mr. Creed,	

Noes, 3.

Mr. Garrett,
Tellers.
Mr. J. S. Smith,
Mr. Lucas.

Reduced Estimate (£14,735 6s.) agreed to.

On Motion of Mr. Farnell, Chairman left Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

FRIDAY, 24 JANUARY, 1873, P.M.

No. 10.

COLLIERIES BILL.

Clause 1.

It shall not be "lawful" to employ any child under the age of *twelve years* in any Colliery under a penalty of *one hundred pounds* to be recovered from and levied on the owner of such Colliery in manner hereinafter mentioned. (*Read.*)

Motion made,—To insert after the word "lawful," in first line, the words "for the owner of any Colliery or his lawfully appointed agent." (*Mr. Allen.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the Chairman leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again this day week.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 9.

Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Baker,
Mr. Allen,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Creed,
Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Hay,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. W. C. Browne.

Noes, 14.

Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Oakes,
Mr. J. S. Smith,	Mr. Hill,
Mr. Macintosh,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hannell,	
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Scholey,	Mr. Rodd.
Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. Cunneen,	
Mr. Nowlan,	
Mr. Hurley (<i>Central Cumberland</i>),	

On Motion of Mr. R. B. Smith, Chairman left Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 9.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

MONDAY, 27 JANUARY, 1873.

No. 1.

SUPPLY—ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE, 1873.

(Miscellaneous Services—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £38,880, to defray charges under the head Miscellaneous Services, for the year 1873. (Mr. G. A. Lloyd.)
Motion made and Question put,—That item £200, to provide for a "Queen's Plate," be omitted.

(Mr. Wearne.)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 18.

Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Booth,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Stewart,	Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Hurley (Central	Mr. Moses,
Cumberland),	Mr. Baker,
Mr. Hoskins,	Tellers.
Mr. Bennett,	
Mr. Warden,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Allen.
Mr. Hay,	

Noes, 11.

Mr. Stephen Brown,	Tellers.
Mr. R. B. Smith,	
Mr. Single,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Hill,	Mr. Raphael.
Mr. Sutherland,	
Mr. Farnell,	
Mr. Butler,	
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	
Mr. Robertson,	

Estimate, as reduced (£38,680), agreed to.

No. 2.

(Prevention of Scab in Sheep.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £11,022, to defray Salaries and Contingencies for Establishment of "Prevention of Scab in Sheep," for the year 1873. (Mr. Farnell.)

Amendment proposed,—That the Estimate be reduced by £692 (Mr. Hill), and, subsequently, by leave withdrawn.

Motion made and Question put,—That item £500, salary of Chief Inspector, be reduced by £250. (Mr. Stewart.)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.

Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Thomas Brown,	Tellers.
Mr. Combes,	
Mr. Moses,	Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Stewart.
Mr. Booth,	
Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. Single,	
Mr. Abbott,	
Mr. Hill,	

Noes, 18.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Warden,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Raphael,	Mr. Creed,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Innes,	Tellers.
Mr. Hay,	
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Phelps.

Original Estimate (£11,022) agreed to.

No. 3.

No. 3.

(Government Domains and Hyde Park.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £3,157, to defray charges under the head "Government Domains and Hyde Park," for the year 1873.
(*Mr. Farnell.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That item £100, for cutting Steps on Path from Cowper Wharf towards Baths, be omitted. (*Mr. Stewart.*)
Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.
Mr. Baker,
Tellers.
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 25.
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Butler,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Innes,
Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Raphael,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Thomas Brown,
Mr. Single,
Mr. Combes,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Watson,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Clarke,
Tellers.
Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Booth.

Original Estimate (£3,157) agreed to.

No. 4.

(Public Works and Buildings.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £84,491, to defray charges under the head "Public Works and Buildings," for the year 1873.
(*Mr. Sutherland.*)

Motion made, and Question put, after Debate,—That item £1,500, for flooring the Hall of the University, be omitted. (*Mr. Wearne.*)
Committee divided.

Ayes, 2.
Tellers.
Mr. Baker,
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 28.
Mr. Butler,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Booth,
Mr. Thomas Brown,
Mr. Single,
Mr. Innes,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Combes,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Creed,
Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Warden,
Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Watson,
Mr. Cunneen,
Tellers.
Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Wearne.

And the Estimate having been reduced, by the withdrawal of item £3,500, for Court and Watch House, West Maitland,—
Estimate, as reduced (£80,991), agreed to.

No. 5.

(Legislative Council.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £5,945, to defray Salaries and Contingencies of Department of Legislative Council, for the year 1873.
(*Mr. Parkes.*)

Motion made,—That item £1,200, salary of President, be reduced by £200. (*Mr. Wearne.*)

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

TUESDAY, 28 JANUARY, 1873, A.M.

Chairman left Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

WEDNESDAY, 29 JANUARY, 1873.

The Committee having resumed,—

Question put,—That item £1,200 be reduced by £200.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.
Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Cunneen,
Tellers.
Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Rodd.

Noes, 17.
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Butler,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Captain Onslow,
Mr. Innes,
Mr. Burns,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Warden,
Sir James Martin,
Tellers.
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Combes.

No. 6.

(Same Item.)

Motion made and Question put,—That item £1,200 be reduced by £199. (*Mr. Stewart.*)
Committee divided.

Ayes, 14.

Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Moses,
Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Cunneen,

Tellers.

Mr. Lee,
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 30.

Mr. Parkes, Mr. Butler, Mr. G. A. Lloyd, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Innes, Mr. Burns, Mr. Hay, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Allen, Mr. Hurley (<i>Narellan</i>), Mr. Thomas Brown, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Creed, Captain Onslow, Mr. Nowlan, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Hill, Mr. Macintosh, Mr. J. S. Smith, Mr. Hannell, Mr. Lackey, Tellers. Mr. Warden, Mr. Combes.
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No. 7.

(Same Estimate.)

Original Question again stated.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.

Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Cunneen,

Tellers.

Mr. Lee,
Mr. Wearne.

Noes, 24.

Mr. Parkes, Mr. Farnell, Mr. G. A. Lloyd, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Butler, Mr. Lackey, Mr. Combes, Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Burns, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Hannell, Mr. Nowlan, Captain Onslow,	Mr. Tunks, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Allen, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Hay, Mr. Hurley (<i>Narellan</i>), Mr. Thomas Brown, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Tellers. Mr. Phelps, Mr. J. S. Smith.
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Original Estimate (£5,945) agreed to.

No. 8.

(Legislative Assembly.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £8,343, to defray Salaries and Contingencies for Department of Legislative Assembly, for the year 1873. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That item £1,200, salary of Speaker, be reduced by £100. (*Mr. Stewart.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.

Mr. Rodd,

Tellers.

Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 28.

Mr. Parkes, Mr. G. A. Lloyd, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Butler, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Wearne, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Hurley (<i>Narellan</i>), Mr. Allen, Mr. Thomas Brown, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Nowlan, Mr. J. S. Smith, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Burns, Mr. Lee, Mr. Combes, Mr. Creed, Mr. Lackey, Captain Onslow, Mr. Hay, Tellers. Mr. Hill, Mr. Macintosh.
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Original Estimate (£8,343) agreed to.

Chairman left Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again to-day.

No. 9.

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATE FOR 1873.

The Committee having resumed,—

Clerk read Governor's Message, No. 8, referred.

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £110,815 13s. 6d., to defray Charges specified on Additional Estimate for 1873. (*Mr. G. A. Lloyd.*)

Motion made, and Question put (after Debate),—That item £350, for Clothing for Company of Volunteers to be formed at Orange, be omitted. (*Mr. Garrett.*)

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.

Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Webb,
Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Garrett,

. Tellers.

Mr. Macintosh,
Captain Onslow.

Noes, 24.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Nowlan,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Lackey,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Raphael,	Mr. Creed,
Mr. Hurley (<i>Narellan</i>),	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Thomas Brown,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Cunneen,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Hay,	Mr. J. S. Smith.
Mr. Scholey,	

No. 10.

(Same Estimate.)

Original Question again stated.

Motion made and Question put,—That item £1,000, for Expenses of Commissioner to proceed to London and Washington to negotiate Mail Subsidies, be omitted. (*Mr. Macleay.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 4.

Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Garrett,
Tellers.

Mr. J. S. Smith,
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 20.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Webb,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. R. B. Smith,	Mr. Hay,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Lackey,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Creed,
Mr. Nelson,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Captain Onslow,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Macintosh.
Mr. Thomas Brown,	

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

THURSDAY, 30 JANUARY, 1873, A.M.

Mr. Farnell, by leave, withdrew item £1,000, in aid of the publication of a Work on Australian Orchids.

Estimate, as so reduced (£109,815 13s. 6d.), agreed to.

Chairman left Chair to report Resolutions and ask leave to sit again.

THURSDAY, 30 JANUARY, 1873.

No. 11.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

(III. COLONIAL SECRETARY.)

Miscellaneous Services.

192. Municipal Council Sydney in aid of the City Funds	10,000	0	0
193. Almanacs for Country Benches of Magistrates	50	0	0
194. For defraying Expenses of the Returning Officers of the several Electoral Districts	600	0	0
195. Expense of compiling and printing Electoral Lists and Electoral Rolls	1,600	0	0
196. Newspapers and Almanacs	30	0	0
197. Burial of destitute persons in cases where Inquests are not held	300	0	0
198. Maintenance of Deserted Children Paupers taken charge of for protection Expenses of transmission &c.	200	0	0
199. Fees for examining Lunatics	200	0	0
200. Rewards for apprehension of Offenders	500	0	0
201. Rent of furnished House for the Commodore commanding the Naval Squadron on this Station	500	0	0
" 202. Repayment to James Rodd of Costs incurred in Action <i>Hassall v. Rodd</i>	755	6	0"
203. Compensation to the three Children of the late Mr. W. C. Wills Clerk in the Office of the Council of Education and formerly Secretary to the Board of National Education for their late Father's loss of office	300	0	0
204. Construction and maintenance of four Boats for West Maitland and the Hunter River District during the time of Floods (in lieu of the Vote of 1871 which lapsed under the Audit Act)	150	0	0
205. For the conveyance of distressed Gold Miners from Townsville to Sydney	424	0	0

206. To repay the Imperial Government amount of Colonial Pay and Allowances advanced to Gunners Myers and M'Combe who were retained by this Government to instruct the Volunteers in the use of the Armstrong Gun (April 1868 to August 1870)	188	4	4
"207. Expenses of Commissioner to proceed to London and Washington to negotiate Mail Subsidies ...	1,000	0	0"
			<u>16,797 10 4</u>

(Read.)

Motion made and Question put,—That item "202. Repayment to James Rodd of Costs incurred in Action Hassall v. Rodd, £755 Gs. Od.," be omitted. (Mr. Forster.)
Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.
Mr. Forster,
Tellers.
Mr. Hill,
Mr. J. S. Smith.

Noes, 22.
Mr. Parkes, Mr. Oakes,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd, Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Butler, Mr. Creed,
Mr. Innes, Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Nelson, Mr. Combes,
Mr. Hannell, Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Booth, Mr. Webb,
Mr. Moses, Mr. Lackey,
Mr. Hurley (Narellan), Tellers.
Mr. Allen,
Mr. Stewart, Mr. Lee,
Mr. Tunks, Mr. Burns.

No. 12.

(Same Clause.)

Motion made and Question put,—That item "207, Expenses of Commissioner to proceed to London to negotiate Mail Subsidies, £1,000," be omitted. (Mr. Forster.)
Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Moses,
Tellers.
Mr. J. S. Smith,
Mr. De Salis.

Noes, 26.
Mr. Parkes, Mr. Hay,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd, Mr. Creed,
Mr. Farnell, Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Butler, Mr. Lee,
Mr. Burns, Mr. Webb,
Mr. Innes, Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Combes, Mr. Hill,
Mr. Webb, Mr. Raphael,
Mr. Nelson, Mr. Lackey,
Mr. Hurley (Narellan), Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Wearne, Tellers.
Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Terry, Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Tunks, Mr. Hannell.

Chairman left Chair to report Bill without Amendment.

No. 13.

CITY PROPERTIES LEASING AND IMPROVING BILL.

Clause 1. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney to grant from time to time leases of the whole or any part of the various properties in the City of "Sydney" held by the said Council and to improve the said properties as the said Council may from time to time think fit. (Read.)

The Clause having been amended, by inserting, in line 3, after "Sydney," the words "described in the Schedules hereto," and by omitting from lines 4 and 5 the words "from time to time think fit."

Motion made and Question put,—That the following words be added to the Clause:—"direct "Provided that no lease shall be granted for any term exceeding twenty-one years and that a "reasonable yearly rent be paid to the Council during the currency of the lease Provided "further that allotment two of Schedule two may be let for any period not exceeding ninety-" nine years." (Mr. Stewart.)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.
Mr. Parkes, Mr. Abbott,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd, Mr. Terry,
Mr. Butler, Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Moses,
Mr. Innes, Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Farnell, Mr. Lee,
Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Webb,
Mr. Forster, Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Stewart, Mr. Teece,
Mr. Tunks, Tellers.
Mr. Nowlan,
Mr. Bennett, Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Scholey, Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Combes,

Noes, 2.
Tellers.
Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Raphael.

And the Bill having been further amended, by the addition of Schedules 1, 2, 3, and 4,—
Chairman left Chair to report Bill with Amendments.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 10.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

FRIDAY, 7 FEBRUARY, 1873.

No. 1.

JEWISH PHILANTHROPIC AND ORPHAN SOCIETY.

(Resolution.)

Resolved,—That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that a sum of £300 may be placed on the Additional or Supplementary Estimates for the present year, as a grant to the Jewish Philanthropic and Orphan Society of New South Wales. (Read.)

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

Debate ensued.

Motion made,—That Chairman leave the Chair (Mr. Stewart), and, by leave, withdrawn.

Debate continued.

Original Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 12.

Mr. R. B. Smith,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Burns,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Bawden,	
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Raphael,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Nelson.
Mr. Hay,	
Mr. Abbott,	
Mr. Terry,	
Mr. Hoskins,	

Noes, 14.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Tecco,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Hill,
Mr. Innes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Stewart,	
Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Hurley (Central
Mr. Booth,	<i>Cumberland),</i>
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Combes.
Mr. Webb,	

Chairman left Chair.—No Report.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 11.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

TUESDAY, 11 FEBRUARY, 1873.

No. 1.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

(Legislative Council's Amendments.)

Motion made.—“That” the Committee agree to the Amendments made by the Legislative Council in this Bill. (Mr. Buchanan.)

Debate ensued.

Amendment proposed.—To omit all the words after “That,” with a view to insert in their place the following words,—“the Committee agree to the Amendments made by the Legislative Council in this Bill, except that which proposes to omit Clause 13 and insert new Clause 22.” (Mr. Forster.)

Debate continued.

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

Ayes, 16.

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|------------------|------------------|
| Mr. Farnell, | Mr. Bawden, |
| Mr. Raphael, | Mr. Booth, |
| Mr. Creed, | Mr. Buchanan, |
| Mr. Baker, | Mr. Wearne, |
| Mr. J. S. Smith, | Mr. Clarke, |
| Mr. Webb, | <i>Tellers.</i> |
| Mr. Hill, | Mr. R. B. Smith, |
| Mr. Terry, | Mr. Abbott. |
| Mr. Warden, | |

Noes, 15.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| Mr. Parkes, | Mr. Burns, |
| Mr. Nelson, | Mr. Greville, |
| Mr. Robertson, | Mr. Teece, |
| Mr. Butler, | Mr. W. C. Browne, |
| Mr. Forster, | <i>Tellers.</i> |
| Mr. Stewart, | Mr. Macintosh, |
| Mr. Innes, | Mr. Lucas. |
| Mr. Bennett, | |
| Mr. Scholey, | |

No. 2.

(Same Bill.)

Original Question then put.—That the Committee agree to the Amendments made by the Legislative Council in this Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 19.

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|--------------|------------------|
| Mr. Farnell, | Mr. Buchanan, |
| Mr. Creed, | Mr. Nelson, |
| Mr. Baker, | Mr. Greville, |
| Mr. Phelps, | Mr. Wearne, |
| Mr. Raphael, | Mr. Clarke, |
| Mr. Webb, | Mr. R. B. Smith, |
| Mr. Hill, | <i>Tellers.</i> |
| Mr. Warden, | Mr. J. S. Smith, |
| Mr. Terry, | Mr. Abbott. |
| Mr. Bawden, | |
| Mr. Booth, | |

Noes, 14.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Mr. Parkes, | Mr. W. C. Browne, |
| Mr. Innes, | <i>Tellers.</i> |
| Mr. Robertson, | Mr. Macintosh, |
| Mr. Butler, | Mr. Lucas. |
| Mr. Forster, | |
| Mr. Stewart, | |
| Mr. Bennett, | |
| Mr. Fitzpatrick, | |
| Mr. Scholey, | |
| Mr. Cummings, | |
| Mr. Teece, | |

Chairman left the Chair to report accordingly.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 14 FEBRUARY, 1873.

No. 3.

THE AGENT GENERAL OF THE COLONY.

(Resolution.)

Resolved,—That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying,—

“(1.) That there be placed on a Supplementary Estimate for the year 1872, a sum of £1,021 10s. 1d., for the Agent General of the Colony,—being difference of salary for that Officer, between £1,000 and £1,500, from 16th December, 1870, to 31st December, 1872.”

(2.) That there be placed on an Additional Estimate for 1873, a sum of £500, for the Agent General of the Colony,—being the difference of salary for that Officer, between £1,000 and £1,500, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1873. (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the Resolution, as read, be agreed to. (*Mr. Robertson.*)Amendment proposed,—That section (1) be omitted. (*Mr. Stephen Brown.*)

Debate ensued.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 21.

Sir James Martin,	Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. J. S. Smith,	Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Lord,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Raphael,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Bawden,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Hay,	Mr. Lackey,
Mr. Garrett,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hill,	
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Baker.
Mr. Warden,	

Noes, 19.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Nowlan,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Webb,
Mr. Burns,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Rodd,	
Mr. Stewart,	Mr. Stephen Brown,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. De Salis.
Mr. Wearne,	
Mr. Bennett,	
Mr. Fitzpatrick,	

No. 4.

(Same Resolution.)

Original Question then put,—That the Resolution, as read, be agreed to.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 23.

Sir James Martin,	Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Lord,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Hay,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Bawden,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Raphael,	Mr. Baker,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Lackey,
Mr. Hill,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Grahame,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. Warden,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. J. S. Smith.
Mr. Oakes,	

Noes, 15.

Mr. Parkes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Stephen Brown,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Stewart.
Mr. Butler,	
Mr. Rodd,	
Mr. Scholey,	
Mr. Hoskins,	
Mr. Wearne,	
Mr. Bennett,	
Mr. Webb,	
Mr. Forster,	
Mr. Burns,	

Chairman left the Chair to report Resolution.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 12.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

TUESDAY, 18 FEBRUARY, 1873.

No. 1.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

(Resolution.)

Resolved,—That an Address be presented to the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed upon an Additional Supplementary Estimate for the year 1873 a sum not exceeding £3,000, in aid of the Agricultural Societies of the Colony, to be distributed *pro ratâ*, conditional upon a like sum being raised by private contributions from the members of such Societies. (Read.)

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

Debate ensued.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 15.

Noes, 10.

Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Burns,
Mr. Nowlan,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Bawden,
Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Warden,
Mr. Webb,
Mr. Macleay,

Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Teece,
Tellers.
Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. De Salis.

Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Innes,
Mr. Butler,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Forster,

Tellers.
Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Stewart.

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

WEDNESDAY, 19 FEBRUARY, 1873, A.M.

Chairman left Chair to report Resolution.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 19 FEBRUARY, 1873, P.M.

No. 2.

SUPPLY—LOAN ESTIMATES FOR 1873.

Clerk read Governor's Message No. 13 referred.

(Railways.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the year 1873, to be raised by Loan, a sum not exceeding £2,001,500 for Railways. (*Mr. Sutherland.*)Motion made,—That the Estimate be reduced by the omission of item £100,000—towards the construction of a line connecting the navigation of The Clarence with New England and the Northern Border. (*Mr. Greville.*)

Debate ensued.

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

THURSDAY, 20 FEBRUARY, 1873, A.M.

Question put,—That the item, £100,000, be omitted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 27.

Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Clarke,
Mr. J. S. Smith,	Mr. Webb,
Mr. R. B. Smith,	* Mr. Bawden,*
Mr. Greville,	Mr. Creed,
Mr. Nowlan,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Hoskins,	Captain Onslow,
Mr. Jacob,	Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Single,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Terry,	Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Burns,	Tellers.
Mr. Macleay,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Booth,	Mr. Tecco.
Mr. Baker,	
Mr. Wearne,	

Noes, 20.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Grabame,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Innes,	Tellers.
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Bawden,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Abbott.
Mr. Nelson,	
Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. Thomas Brown,	
Mr. Tunks,	
Mr. Hay,	
Mr. Cunneen,	
Mr. Scholey,	
Mr. Bennett,	
Mr. W. C. Browne,	

No. 3.

(Same Estimate.)

Estimate, as reduced, proposed.

Motion made and Question put (after Debate),—That the Chairman leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow. (*Mr. Burns.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 17.

Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Garrett,
Mr. R. B. Smith,	Tellers.
Mr. Greville,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Nowlan,	Mr. J. S. Smith.
Mr. Forster,	
Mr. Single,	
Mr. Hoskins,	
Mr. Terry,	
Mr. Wearne,	
Mr. Clarke,	
Mr. Warden,	
Mr. Tecco,	
Mr. Stewart,	
Mr. Lucas,	

Noes, 25.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Macintosh,
Captain Onslow,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Bawden,	Mr. Creed,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Jacob,	Tellers.
Mr. Thomas Brown,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Fitzpatrick.
Mr. Hay,	
Mr. Abbott,	

On motion of Mr. Parkes, Chairman left Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again This Day.

THURSDAY, 20 FEBRUARY, 1873, P.M.

No. 4.

(Same Estimate.)

The Committee having resumed,—

Estimate, as reduced, again proposed.

Debate resumed.

Motion made,—That item £1,131,000 be reduced by £1,000,000 (*Mr. Stewart*) and, by leave, withdrawn.Motion made, and Question put (after Debate),—That item £1,131,000 be reduced by £781,000. (*Mr. Robertson.*)

Committee

* Same Tellers list but should be "Warden"

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.

Mr. Robertsoh,
Mr. Lord,
Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Nowlan,

Tellers.

Mr. Burns,
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 41.

Mr. Parkes,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Butler,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Innes,
Mr. Lackey,
Captain Onslow,
Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Bawden,
Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Booth,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Thomas Brown,
Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Tunks,

Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Baker,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Neale,
Mr. Macleay,
Mr. J. S. Smith,
Mr. Hurley (*Narellan*),
Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Webb,
Mr. Warden,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Taylor,
Mr. De Salis,
Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Stephen Brown,

Tellers.

Mr. Lee,
Mr. Rodd.

Estimate, as reduced (£1,901,500), agreed to.

No. 5.

(*Harbours and Rivers Navigation.*)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the year 1873, to be raised by Loan, a sum not exceeding £184,560, for Harbours and Rivers Navigation. (*Mr. Sutherland.*)

Debate ensued.

Motion made and Question put,—That item £21,560—for enlarging, deepening, and completing Kiama Harbour—be omitted. (*Mr. Booth.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.

Mr. Lee,
Mr. Booth,
Mr. Burns,
Captain Onslow,

Tellers.

Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Macintosh.

Noes, 35.

Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Butler,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Innes,
Mr. Lackey,
Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Webb,
Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Phelps,

Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Nowlan,
Mr. Neale,
Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Baker,
Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Warden,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Raphael,
Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Scholey,
Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Thomas Brown,

Tellers.

Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Garrett.

On motion of Mr. Parkes, Chairman left Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again on Monday.

No. 6.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICES.

(*Address to Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.*)

Clerk read proposed Address, as follows:—

To the Right Honorable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

We, Her Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled, are desirous of conveying to your Lordship the sense of satisfaction with which we received the proposals of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between the United Kingdom and the Australian Colonies *via* Point de Galle, after the expiration of the existing Mail Contract.

The offer of Her Majesty's Government to convey the Mails between England and Galle in both directions, until the 31st December, 1880, free of all charges to the Colonies, and to contribute a sum not exceeding one-half of the expense of a four-weekly Service between Point de Galle and Australia and New Zealand, leaving the Contract for the latter Service to be made by the Colonies in combination, is regarded by us as a wise and liberal provision for the postal necessities of this part of the Empire; and the people whom we represent are generally anxious to participate in its advantages.

The port of Sydney has from the first establishment of the Suez Mail Service been the terminus of the Line; and no injury is inflicted upon any other Colony by the voyage terminating at this port. The mail ships can perform the voyage to Sydney with greater advantages to the Mail Service, and at a lower expenditure than by stopping at Melbourne, as their supplies of coal must be obtained from New South Wales; and the shipbuilding and engineering works of Sydney are the most extensive and complete in this part of the world.

We

We deeply regret to learn that, notwithstanding these circumstances, it has been decided by a majority of the Delegates representing the several Colonies at the Conference lately held in Sydney, that the terminus of the new Service shall be at Melbourne. We cannot view this decision as one arrived at on the merits of the question before the Conference. It has not been shown that the Mails in the case of any other Colony would be more speedily or safely delivered by the proposed change, while the interests of New South Wales in the Mail Service would be seriously injured.

We approach your Lordship with the expression of our entire confidence in the wisdom and justice that guide the counsels of Her Majesty's Advisers, and an earnest hope that a decision which would practically exclude the people of New South Wales from participating in the advantages of the Suez Mail Service will not be confirmed by Her Majesty's Imperial Government.

Motion made,—That the Committee agree to the Address, as read. (*Mr. Parkes*.)

Debate ensued.

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

FRIDAY, 21 FEBRUARY, 1873, A.M.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 2.

Tellers.

Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Forster.

Nocs, 23.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. W. C. Browne,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Webb,
Captain Onslow,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Thomas Brown,	Mr. Baker,
Mr. Bawden,	Mr. Garrett.
Mr. Jacob,	
Mr. Cunneen,	

On motion of Mr. Parkes, Chairman left Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again This Day.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 13.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

MONDAY, 24 FEBRUARY, 1873.

No. 1.

COLONIAL PRODUCE DISTILLATION BILL.

Clause 4. Nothing contained in the Act thirteenth Victoria number twenty-seven shall prevent the Colonial Treasurer from granting a license to any person applying as therein enacted and producing the certificate of character thereby required to have a still or stills or distilling apparatus for the purpose of distilling and for rectifying and compounding spirits from sugar molasses treacle sugar-cane sorghum beet grain fruit or vegetables the produce of the Colony upon giving security as hereinafter provided and procuring a certificate under the hand of the Chief Inspector of Distilleries that he approves of the premises and buildings wherein it is intended to carry on the business of distillation and of the several stills vessels pipes and utensils or distilling apparatus intended to be used for that purpose and of their position as sufficient in all respects for the security of the Revenue although there be no material store on the said premises as required by the said Act and although the said stills vessels pipes and utensils or distilling apparatus be of a different description and construction from and less in number and capacity than those heretofore required by law and the course of distillation different from that prescribed by the said Act "Provided" however that the said Colonial Treasurer may refuse to issue a license for any premises in which he may deem it inexpedient by reason of their situation or position that distillation should be carried on "and" may if he think fit refuse to license any still of less capacity than "five hundred gallons" or any distilling apparatus not capable of exhausting two hundred gallons of wash in the "hour." (Read.)

Colonial Treasurer may grant licenses for distillation &c. from Colonial products.

The Clause having been amended, by inserting in line 5 the words "molasses treacle," on motion of Mr. G. A. Lloyd,—

Motion made,—To omit words from and inclusive of "Provided" in line 15 to and inclusive of "and" in line 17. (Mr. R. B. Smith.)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 19.

Mr. Butler,	Mr. Stewart,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Moses,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Baker,	Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. West,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Booth,	
Mr. Hurley (Central Cumberland),	Tellers.
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. De Salis,
	Mr. Creed.

Noes, 5.

Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Hoskins,

Tellers.

Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Jacob.

No. 2.

No. 2.

(Same Clause.)

Motion made and Question put,—That the blank in line 18 be filled with the words *two hundred and fifty gallons.* (*Mr. R. B. Smith.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 4.

Mr. Forster,
Mr. Hoskins,

Tellers.

Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Garrett.

Noes, 17.

Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Innes,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Booth,
Mr. Butler,
Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Burns,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Hurley (*Central
Cumberland*),
Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Oakes,
Tellers.
Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. West.

No. 3.

(Same Clause.)

Motion made,—That the following words be added to the Clause:—" Provided further that the disabilities relating to trade or calling contained in the twenty-fifth clause of the Act of Council thirteenth Victoria number twenty-seven shall be no bar to the granting of a license as aforesaid." (*Mr. G. A. Lloyd.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 16.

Mr. Butler,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Innes,
Mr. Creed,
Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Baker,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Forster,Mr. Booth,
Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Burns,
Mr. Sutherland,
Tellers.
Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Taylor.

Noes, 4.

Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Phelps,

Tellers.

Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. West.

No. 4.

(Same Clause.)

Question proposed,—That Clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 18.

Mr. Butler,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Innes,
Mr. West,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Creed,
Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Baker,
Mr. Oakes,Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Booth,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Taylor,
Tellers.
Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Burns.

Noes, 2.

Tellers.

Mr. Forster,
Mr. Garrett.

On motion of Mr. G. A. Lloyd, Chairman left Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again on Wednesday.

No. 5.

MINING BILL.

Transfer of
Mining Admin-
istration to De-
partment of
Mines.

Clause 7. All powers authorities and duties in relation to mining on Crown Lands for gold or for minerals other than gold heretofore exercised by or vested in the Department of the Secretary for Lands shall be on and after the "first" day of "May" one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three transferred to and all such powers authorities and duties created or imposed by this Act or any regulation thereunder shall on and after the said day be vested in and be exercised and performed by a Secretary for Mines to be appointed by the "Governor" And such Secretary for Mines shall "be" the Minister responsible to Parliament having the management and control of the Department of Mines which the said Governor is hereby empowered to establish for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the provisions of this Act and to appoint thereto an Under Secretary and such staff of officers clerks and servants and to assign to such officers clerks and servants such duties and remuneration as he may think fit. (*Read.*)

Motion made,—That Clause 7 be omitted. (*Mr. Buchanan.*)

Debate ensued.

Motion made and Question put,—That the Chairman leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Wednesday. (*Mr. Buchanan.*)

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 24.	
Mr. Hurley (<i>Central Cumberland</i>),	Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Wearne,	Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Warden,	Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Buchanan,	Mr. Butler,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Webb,	Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Creed,
<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. Innes,	Mr. West,
Mr. Stewart,	Mr. Baker,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Garrett.	Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Macintosh,
	Mr. Jacob,	Mr. De Salis,
	Mr. Thomas Brown,	<i>Tellers.</i>
	Mr. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Burns,
	Mr. Scholey,	Mr. Abbott.
	Mr. Cunneen,	

Original Question stated.

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

TUESDAY, 25 FEBRUARY, 1873. A.M.

No. 6.

(*Same Bill.*)

Debate continued.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.	Noes, 25.	
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Warden,	Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Baker,
Mr. Wearne,	Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Webb,
<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. Butler,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Buchanan,	Mr. Innes,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Stewart.	Mr. West,	Mr. Nelson,
	Mr. Hurley (<i>Central Cumberland</i>),	Mr. Creed,
	Mr. Rodd,	Mr. De Salis,
	Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Hoskins,
	Mr. Jacob,	<i>Tellers.</i>
	Mr. Thomas Brown,	Mr. Abbott,
	Mr. Burns,	Mr. Macintosh.

No. 7.

(*Same Clause.*)

Original Question put,—That Clause 7 be omitted.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.	Noes, 24.	
Mr. Buchanan,	Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Warden,	Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Webb,	Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Baker,
Mr. Wearne,	Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Bennett,
<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. Butler,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Innes,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Stewart.	Mr. West,	Mr. Creed,
	Mr. Hurley (<i>Central Cumberland</i>),	Mr. De Salis,
	Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Macintosh,
	Mr. Grahame,	<i>Tellers.</i>
	Mr. Jacob,	Mr. Abbott,
	Mr. Thomas Brown,	Mr. Hoskins.
	Mr. Burns,	

And the blanks in line 3 having been filled by inserting the words "first" and "May" respectively, on motion of Mr. Innes,—

No. 8.

(*Same Clause.*)

Motion made,—That after the word "Governor," in line 6, there be inserted, "Provided that at no one time shall the number of Ministers with seats in Parliament exceed seven."
(*Mr. Garrett.*)

Debate ensued.

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

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.

Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Webb,
Mr. Wearne,

Tellers.

Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 22.

Mr. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Scholey,	Mr. Butler,
Mr. Baker,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Thomas Brown,	Mr. West,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Hurley (<i>Central</i> <i>Cumberland</i>),	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Jacob,	Mr. Creed,
Mr. Nelson,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Sutherland,	

No. 9.

(*Same Clause.*)

Motion made,—That after the word "be" in line 7, there be inserted the word "under."

(*Mr. Stewart.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.

Mr. Garrett,

Tellers.

Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Wearne.

Noes, 22.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Creed,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Nelson,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Jacob,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Hurley (<i>Central</i> <i>Cumberland</i>),	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. West,
Mr. Baker,	Mr. De Salis.
Mr. Thomas Brown,	

Clause then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Innes, Chairman left the Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again
This Day.

THURSDAY, 27 FEBRUARY, 1873.

No. 10.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILL (No. 2).

The Preamble and Clause 1 having been postponed,—

Clause 2. So much of the first section of the Constitution Act as relates to the manner therein after prescribed of constituting and composing the Legislative Council and also the second section and so much of the third section thereof as is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act in regard to the tenure of office by Members of the Legislative Council to be elected hereunder the seventh section so far as the same relates to the appointment of a President of the said Council and the eighth section of the said first-mentioned Act are hereby repealed. (*Read.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 31.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Greville,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Moses,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Stewart,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Hurley (<i>Narellan</i>),	Mr. Lce,
Mr. Hay,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Abbott,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Webb,	Mr. Stephen Brown,
Mr. Hurley (<i>Central</i> <i>Cumberland</i>),	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Jacob,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Scholey,	Mr. Creed.

Noes, 13.

Mr. Lord,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. J. S. Smith,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Single,
Mr. Lackey,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Lucas.

Clause 3 proposed.

Debate ensued.

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

FRIDAY, 28 FEBRUARY, 1873. A.M.

On motion of Mr. Parkes, Chairman left the Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again on Monday.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 14.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

MONDAY, 3 MARCH, 1873.

No. 1.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILL. (No. 2.)

(Further considered.)

Clause 3. All existing Members of the Legislative Council summoned thereto in pursuance of the powers in that behalf contained in the second section of the Constitution Act shall until and unless disqualified under the provisions of the said Act continue to hold their seats in the said Council as Members thereof under and subject to the provisions of this Act. Existing Members of Legislative Council to continue to hold their seats.

(Read.)

Amendment proposed,—To add to end of Clause, the words “and until after the passing thereof.” (Mr. Forster.)

Debate ensued, and proposed Amendment by leave withdrawn.

Question put,—That Clause 3 as read stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 28.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Baker,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Moses,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Hurley (Central Cumberland),	Mr. Grabame,
Mr. West,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Combes,
Mr. Nelson,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Hay,
Mr. Hurley (Navellan),	Tellers.
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Rodd.
Mr. Greville,	

Noes, 13.

Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Lord,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Raphael,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Tecce,
Captain Onslow,
Tellers.
Mr. Lucas,
Mr. J. S. Smith.

And Clause 4 having been agreed to, and Clause 5 postponed,—

No. 2.

(Same Bill.)

Clause 6. Every male subject of Her Majesty of the full age of *twenty-one* years being natural born or who being a naturalized subject shall reside and have resided in the Colony for not less than *five* “years” before or after naturalization shall if qualified “as hereinafter prescribed” and not disqualified or incapacitated for some cause hereinafter specified be entitled to vote at any election for Members of the Legislative Council to be holden in and for every Electoral Province if his name is registered on the Council Roll of such Province as hereinafter

Qualification of Electors.

after provided and shall have as many votes at such election as there are Members to be returned for such Province "Provided" that such persons and no others but those who are qualified to vote at an election of a Member for the Legislative Assembly shall be qualified to vote for Members of the Legislative "Council" that every such person shall possess some one of the following qualifications viz.:

Property franchise.

(1.) He shall be at the time of making the said roll and for six months previously have been seized at law or in equity of lands or tenements of freehold or any other tenure whatsoever situate within the said Province for his own life or for the life of another or for any lives whatsoever or for any larger estate.

Occupation franchise.

(2.) Or shall be at the said time and for six months previously as aforesaid shall have been entitled either as lessee or assignee to any such lands or tenements situate as aforesaid for the unexpired residue of any term originally created therein and whether determinable on a life or lives or not.

Lodger franchise.

(3.) He shall be at the said time and for six months previously as aforesaid have been a joint or several occupier as owner or tenant of any house or part thereof situate within the said Province and occupied as a separate dwelling and (if within any borough or municipal district) separately rated.

Pastoral tenant's franchise.

(4.) He shall as a lodger be at the said time and for six months previously as aforesaid have been in occupation of lodgings in any dwelling house as aforesaid situate within the said Province.

Professional franchise.

(5.) He shall hold at the said time and for six months previously as aforesaid have held jointly or in severalty a lease or licence from the Crown in respect of Crown lands situate within the said Province at an annual rental to the Crown exclusive of assessment of not less than twenty pounds.

(6.) He shall be at the said time and for the like period previously have been a Graduate of any University in the British Dominions a Barrister or Solicitor of the Supreme Court a legally qualified Medical Practitioner an officiating Minister of Religion or an Officer or retired Officer of Her Majesty's Land or Sea Forces not being on actual service at the time of the election and resident for a like period of six months within the said Province. (Read.)

And the Clause having been amended, by inserting after "years" in line 3 the words "before or," on motion of Mr. Nelson,—

Further Amendment proposed,—to omit the words "as hereinafter prescribed" in lines 3 and 4, and insert in their place the words "to vote at the election of a Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly." (Mr. Garrett.)

Debate ensued.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 16.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Baker,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Combes,
Mr. Farnell,	Tellers.
Mr. Abbott,	
Captain Onslow,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Noes, 15.

Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Warden,
Mr. Raphael,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Greville,	Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Stewart,	Tellers.
Mr. Terry,	
Mr. Hurley (Central Cumberland),	Mr. J. S. Smith,
	Mr. R. B. Smith,

Question proposed,—That Clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

Debate ensued.

On motion of Mr. Parkes, Chairman left the Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again on Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, 5 MARCH, 1873.

The Committee having resumed,—

No. 3.

(Same Clause.)

Question proposed,—That Clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

Further Amendment proposed,—to insert after "Provided," in line 8 of Clause, the words "that such persons and no others but those who are qualified to vote at an election of a Member for the Legislative Assembly shall be qualified to vote for Members of the Legislative Council."

(Mr. Garrett.)

Debate ensued.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 17.

Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Moses,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Weurne,
Mr. Hill,	Mr. Luckey,
Mr. Hoskins,	Captain Onslow,
Mr. Forster,	Tellers.
Mr. Single,	
Mr. Teece,	Mr. Stephen Brown,
Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Garrett.
Mr. Stewart,	

Noes, 15.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Butler,	Tellers.
Mr. Sutherland,	
Mr. Abbott,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Rodd.
Mr. Cunneen,	
Mr. Fitzpatrick,	
Mr. Tunks,	

And the Clause having been further amended, on motion of Mr. Garrett, by omitting the remainder of the Clause after the word "Council,"—

Clause 6, as amended, agreed to.

No. 4.

No. 4.

*(Same Bill.)**Clauses 7 and 8 having been postponed,—*

Clause 9. Every person being on the Council Roll of any Electoral Province "and of the full age of *thirty-five* years" shall be qualified to be elected a Member of the Legislative Council Qualification of elective Members.
 Provided that if any Member of the Legislative Assembly shall with his consent as herein-after provided be elected a Member of the Legislative Council his seat in the Assembly shall become vacant on the notification of such election in the *Gazette*. (*Read.*)

Amendment proposed,—To omit from lines 1 and 2 the words "and of the full age of *thirty-five* years." (*Mr. Garrett.*)

Question put (after Debate),—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Clause.
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 23.
 Mr. Parkes,
 Mr. Farnell,
 Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
 Mr. Butler,
 Mr. Sutherland,
 Mr. Innes,
 Mr. Stephen Brown,
 Mr. Baker,
 Mr. Hay,
 Mr. Rodd,
 Mr. Abbott,
 Mr. Stewart,
 Mr. Cummings,
 Mr. Scholey,
 Mr. Teece,
 Mr. Hurley (*Narellan*),
 Mr. Grahame,
 Mr. Greville,
 Mr. Cunneen,
 Mr. Taylor,
 Mr. Creed,
 Tellers.
 Mr. Wearne,
 Mr. Tunks.

Noes, 20.
 Mr. Robertson,
 Mr. Hoskins,
 Mr. Garrett,
 Mr. Burns,
 Mr. Raphael,
 Mr. Phelps,
 Mr. Bennett,
 Mr. Terry,
 Mr. Single,
 Mr. Clarke,
 Mr. Watson,
 Mr. Forster,
 Mr. Macleay,
 Mr. Oakes,
 Mr. Macintosh,
 Mr. Hill,
 Captain Onslow,
 Mr. Lackey,
 Tellers.
 Mr. Warden,
 Mr. Lucas.

No. 5.

(Same Clause.)

Question put (after Debate),—That Clause 9 as read stand part of the Bill.
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 24.
 Mr. Parkes,
 Mr. Farnell,
 Mr. Butler,
 Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
 Mr. Sutherland,
 Mr. Innes,
 Mr. Stewart,
 Mr. Grahame,
 Mr. Thomas Brown,
 Mr. Abbott,
 Mr. Hay,
 Mr. Scholey,
 Mr. Booth,
 Mr. Hurley (*Narellan*),
 Mr. Tunks,
 Mr. Cunneen,
 Mr. Greville,
 Mr. Teece,
 Mr. Rodd,
 Mr. Wearne,
 Mr. Stephen Brown,
 Mr. Baker,
 Tellers.
 Mr. Taylor,
 Mr. Creed.

Noes, 22.
 Mr. Robertson,
 Mr. Lord,
 Mr. Lucas,
 Mr. Garrett,
 Mr. Forster,
 Mr. J. S. Smith,
 Mr. Phelps,
 Mr. Macintosh,
 Mr. Hurley (*Central Cumberland*),
 Mr. Single,
 Mr. Oakes,
 Mr. Terry,
 Mr. Bennett,
 Captain Onslow,
 Mr. Macleay,
 Mr. Burns,
 Mr. Hill,
 Mr. Warden,
 Mr. Clarke,
 Mr. Lackey,
 Tellers.
 Mr. Hoskins,
 Mr. Watson.

And the blanks in Clause 10 having been filled with "first" and "July" respectively, on motion of Mr. Parkes,—and Debate, on the Clause, ensuing,—

On motion of Mr. Parkes, Chairman left the Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again to-morrow.

THURSDAY, 6 MARCH, 1873.

The Committee having resumed,—

No. 6.

(Same Bill.)

Clause 10. On or before the *first* day of *July* in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three the Governor shall appoint in and for each Electoral Province so many Registrars and Deputy Registrars as he shall think fit to be paid by such remuneration as Parliament may provide in that behalf.—(*Further considered.*) Appointment of Registrars, &c.

Question proposed,—That Clause 10, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Debate ensued.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 23.
 Mr. Parkes,
 Mr. Butler,
 Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
 Mr. Farnell,
 Mr. Sutherland,
 Mr. Innes,
 Mr. Rodd,
 Mr. Greville,
 Captain Onslow,
 Mr. Fitzpatrick,
 Mr. Cummings,
 Mr. Scholey,
 Mr. Campbell,
 Mr. Thomas Brown,
 Mr. Baker,
 Mr. Tunks,
 Mr. Stewart,
 Mr. Grahame,
 Mr. Cunneen,
 Mr. Hurley (*Narellan*),
 Mr. Creed,
 Tellers.
 Mr. Lee,
 Mr. Abbott.

Noes, 19.
 Mr. Robertson,
 Mr. Lord,
 Mr. Lucas,
 Mr. Phelps,
 Mr. Bennett,
 Mr. Terry,
 Mr. Burns,
 Mr. Watson,
 Mr. Clarke,
 Mr. Hoskins,
 Mr. Macleay,
 Mr. Garrett,
 Mr. Single,
 Mr. Macintosh,
 Mr. Warden,
 Mr. Lackey,
 Mr. Arnold,
 Tellers.
 Mr. R. B. Smith,
 Mr. J. S. Smith.

And Clauses 11, 12, 13, and 15 having been considered and agreed to,—and Clause 14 having been postponed,—and the three blanks in Clause 16 having been filled with "February," "seventy-four," and "sixth," respectively,—

On motion of Mr. Parkes, the Chairman left the Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again to-morrow.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 15.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

MONDAY, 10 MARCH, 1873.

No. 1.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES BILL.

Clause 6. The Governor with the advice of the Executive Council shall appoint a person ^{Registrar to be appointed.} ~~some~~ **public officer** being a properly qualified person to be the Registrar of Friendly Societies for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act. (*Read.*)

And the Clause having been amended, in lines 1 and 2, on motion of Mr. Parkes, by omitting the words "a person," and substituting "some public officer."—

Further Amendment proposed,—To add to the Clause the following words:—"Provided that the expenses of the employment of such Registrar or of any building room or office he may require shall not be defrayed from the Consolidated Revenue or from any public fund."
(*Mr. Forster.*)

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

The Committee divided.

Ayes, 12.

Mr. Lord,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Lee.
Mr. Warden,	
Mr. Stewart,	
Mr. Forster,	
Sir James Martin,	
Mr. Clarke,	
Mr. Garrett,	
Mr. Creed,	

Noes, 18.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Onkes,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Greville,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Hill,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Wearne,	Mr. Stephen Brown,
Mr. Booth,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hurley (<i>Narellan</i>),	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Fitzpatrick.
Mr. Scholey,	

Clause 6, as amended, then agreed to.

No. 2.

(Same Bill.)

Clause 8. In any Society in which a sum of money may be insured payable on the death of a child for the funeral expenses of such child it shall not be lawful to pay any sum so insured unless the person who shall apply for such payment shall produce a certificate signed by a legally qualified medical "practitioner" stating the probable cause of death of such child and if any trustee or officer of such Society upon an insurance of a sum payable on the death of any child shall knowingly pay a sum which shall raise the whole amount receivable from one or more than one Society for the funeral expenses of a child under the age of five years to a sum exceeding three pounds or of a child between the ages of five and ten years to a sum exceeding four pounds or shall pay any sum without indorsing the amount thereof at the back or at the foot of the medical certificate aforesaid or if any parent or other person who

who shall apply for such payment to more than one Society shall produce to the trustees or officers of one Society any other or different certificate than that which he shall have produced to the trustees or officers of any other Society such trustee officer parent or other person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding *ten pounds* for every such act upon conviction before two Justices of the Peace in a summary way Provided always that if the said child shall have been attended immediately before its death by any such practitioner he shall deliver to the parents or friends of the deceased child upon their application a certificate stating the probable cause of death of such child and shall not be entitled to receive any fee for the same and if such child shall not have been attended by any such practitioner the legally qualified medical practitioner furnishing such certificate shall receive a fee of *ten shillings and sixpence* exclusive of travelling expenses Provided also that in places distant more than *ten miles* from the residence of a legally qualified medical practitioner such certificate may be given and signed by the Coroner of the district or a Justice of the Peace Provided always that the payment of any moneys under this section may be withheld or suspended if in the opinion of the persons furnishing the certificate of the death of the child in respect of whose death the application is made has been caused directly or indirectly by wilful neglect or any improper conduct. (*Read.*)

Amendment proposed,—To insert in line 4 of the Clause, after the word “practitioner,” the words “who shall have been in attendance on such child within one week prior to the death of or by the Coroner holding an inquest on such child” (*Mr. Creed.*)

Debate ensued.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.

Mr. Bennett.

Tellers.

Mr. Greville,
Mr. Creed.

Noes, 21.

Mr. Parkes,

Mr. Farnell,

Mr. Butler,

Mr. Innes,

Captain Onslow,

Mr. Booth,

Mr. Warden,

Mr. Wearne,

Mr. Oakes,

Mr. Grahame,

Mr. Robertson,

Mr. Stewart,

Mr. Scholey,

Mr. Cunneen,

Mr. Taylor,

Mr. Sutherland,

Mr. Macintosh,

Mr. Fitzpatrick,

Mr. Stephen Brown,

Tellers.

Mr. Rodd,

Mr. Burns.

And the blanks in the Clause having been filled, as printed, on motion of Mr. Parkes,—
Clause agreed to.

No. 3.

(*Same Bill.*)

Limit of benefit
or assurance.

Clause 39. If any person shall become a member of any more than one Society whereby certain benefits shall accrue on account of the same kind of assurance from more than one Society it shall not be lawful for him or for any person entitled through or under him or by reason of his membership or for any number of such persons in the aggregate to receive more than *two hundred pounds* or in the case of annuities or superannuation *one hundred pounds* a “year” from such Societies collectively and in any case where a person shall so as aforesaid be a member of more than one Society and he or any other person or persons shall be entitled to any benefit in gross or by way of annuity from any such Society he or as the circumstances may require every such other person shall before he receive any such benefit from any of such Societies make and sign a declaration that the total value of all benefits accruing or which shall have accrued in respect of any one kind of assurance does not exceed the value of *two hundred pounds* or in the case of annuities or superannuation *one hundred pounds* per annum and it shall be lawful for any Society to require any member or any other person who shall be entitled to such benefit before he shall receive the same to make and sign a declaration to the same effect or that such member was not when the benefit accrued a member of any other Association and if any person shall knowingly make any false or fraudulent declaration in any such case he shall be guilty of misdemeanor. (*Read.*)

Amendment proposed,—To insert in line 6, after “year,” the words “nor a sum in sickness exceeding thirty shillings per week.” (*Mr. Wearne.*)

Question put (after Debate),—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 4.

Mr. Booth,

Mr. Stewart,

Tellers.

Mr. Webb,

Mr. Wearne.

Noes, 23.

Mr. Parkes,

Mr. Farnell,

Mr. Butler,

Mr. Sutherland,

Mr. Innes,

Mr. Combes,

Mr. J. S. Smith,

Mr. Forster,

Mr. Garrett,

Mr. Neale,

Mr. Grahame,

Mr. Cunneen,

Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Mr. Tunks,

Mr. Lee,

Mr. Warden.

Mr. Clarke,

Mr. Macintosh,

Mr. Rodd,

Mr. Taylor,

Mr. Stephen Brown,

Tellers.

Mr. Oakes,

Mr. Lucas.

No. 4.

No. 4.

(Same Clause.)

Question put,—That Clause 39, as read, stand part of the Bill.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 21.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Grabane,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Webb,	Mr. Stephen Brown,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Cunneen,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Stewart,	
Mr. Neale,	Mr. Combes,
Mr. Booth,	Mr. Wearne.
Mr. Moses,	

Noes, 7.

Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Garrett,
Mr. J. S. Smith,
Mr. Forster,
Captain Onslow,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Warden,
Mr. Clarke.

And Clauses 40 to 49, inclusive, having been considered and agreed to,—

On motion of Mr. Parkes, the Chairman left the Chair, to report progress and ask leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

WEDNESDAY, 12 MARCH, 1873.

No. 5.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILL. (No. 2.)

(Further considered.)

Clause 16. The Registrar of every Electoral Province shall during the week ending on the last day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and in the corresponding week of each succeeding year make out alphabetical lists according to the form in the Sixth Schedule hereto of all persons qualified to vote at Elections in such Province and whose names shall appear on the butts of certificates in such Registrar's possession And such list shall "be" "compiled" and "arranged" and the Council Roll for such Province shall be compiled therefrom as nearly as may be in like manner as Electoral "Lists" and Rolls respectively under the Electoral Act of 1858 and all the provisions of that Act which relate to the revision of such lists to Revision Courts and to the Rolls to be constructed from such lists shall so far as the same are applicable and are not inconsistent with this Act be applied to Council Lists and Rolls under this Act. *(Further considered.)*

Question stated,—That Clause 16, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Amendment proposed,—To insert in line 6, after "be," the word "collected." *(Mr. Garrett.)*

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

Ayes, 14.

Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Garrett.
Mr. Tecco,	Mr. Bonnett,
Mr. Webb,	Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Moses,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Terry,	
Mr. Macleay,	Mr. Phelps.
Mr. Single,	Mr. Burns.

Noes, 16.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Hay,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Booth,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Raphael,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Innes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Stewart,	
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Combes,	Mr. Taylor.

No. 6.

(Same Clause.)

Question again stated,—That Clause 16, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Amendment proposed,—To insert in line 6, after "compiled," the word "collected." *(Mr. Garrett.)*

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

Ayes, 19.

Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Webb,
Mr. Lord,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Lackey,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Warden,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Buchanan,	
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Single,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. J. S. Smith.
Mr. Oakes,	
Mr. Moses,	
Mr. Garrett,	
Mr. Macleay,	
Mr. Terry,	

Noes, 23.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Nowlan,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Hay,	Mr. Campbell,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Greville,
Mr. Hurley (<i>Narellan</i>),	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Stewart,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Neale,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Grahame,	
Mr. Scholey,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Creed.
Mr. Baker,	

And the Clause having been amended, by inserting, in line 6, after "arranged," the words "and the Council Roll for such Province shall be compiled therefrom,"—and by inserting, in line 8, after "Lists," the words "and Rolls respectively,"—

No. 7.

No. 7.

(Same Clause.)

Question put,—That Clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 24.		Noes, 20.	
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Abbott,	Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Hill,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Hay,	Mr. Lord,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Baker,	Mr. J. S. Smith,	Mr. Warden,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Graham,	Captain Onslow,	Mr. Single,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Stewart,	Mr. Webb,	Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Greville,	Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Phelps,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Buchanan,	Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Nowlan,	Mr. Tuks,	Mr. Burns,	Mr. Lucas.
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Taylor,	Mr. Bennett,	
Mr. Neale,	<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. Terry,	
Mr. Hurley (<i>Navellan</i>),		Mr. Oakes,	
Mr. Scholey,	Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Moses,	
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Creed,	Mr. Teece,	

And Clauses 17, 19, 20, 21, and 22 having been considered and agreed to, Clause 18 postponed, and Clause 23 partly considered.

On motion of Mr. Parkes, the Chairman left the Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again to-morrow.

THURSDAY, 13 MARCH, 1873.

The Committee having resumed,—

No. 8.

Constitution Act sections 18 & 19 and Electoral Act of 1858 sections 34 to 42 to 45 47 to 49 51 to 56 inclusive adopted so far as applicable.

Clause 23. The eighteenth and nineteenth sections of the Constitution Act and the several enactments of the Electoral Act of 1858 which relate to the appointment and duties of Presiding Officers—to the course of proceeding “respecting” the ballot and otherwise before and at and after Elections—to the answering of questions and making the declaration of Electors and the consequences of making false answers or declarations—to the transmission of ballot papers after the Election—to the not questioning or avoiding of Elections for defects—to the remedy for informalities—to bribery and its consequences—to any misconduct of Returning and other Officers—to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications and Petitions against Returns—and all other the enactments of the said Act—so far as any enactments as aforesaid are or can be made applicable to the purposes of this Act and so far as the same are not repealed or varied hereby—shall apply to and be deemed to be hereby again enacted for the purposes of this Act and be acted upon accordingly. Provided that the said sections and other enactments so far as they apply to the Legislative Assembly or to the Speaker or Clerk thereof or to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications shall for the purposes of this Act apply respectively to the Legislative Council the Presidents thereof to the Clerk of the Parliaments and to the Judicial Committee of Elections and so far as they apply to the Electoral Districts and Electoral Rolls shall for the purposes of this Act apply respectively to Electoral Provinces and the Council Rolls thereof. Provided also that every ballot paper under this Act shall be in the form of the Fourth Schedule hereto and that the declaration of Scrutineers under this Act shall be in the form of the Fifth Schedule hereto. ~~Provided also during the polling no Candidate shall be present in any polling booth or polling place or in any compartment or ballot room thereof~~ Provided further that if any person being able to read and write shall state to the Presiding Officer at any election, that he is not so able and shall thereupon express his wish to have the names of certain candidates struck out from his ballot paper such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. And provided lastly that whenever in accordance with the forty-third section of the said Electoral Act it shall be the duty of the Presiding Officer himself to strike out from the ballot paper of any Elector unable to read or blind the names of such Candidates as such Elector shall express his wish to have struck out such Presiding Officer shall do so openly in the presence of all persons then lawfully present in the booth or polling-place. (*Further considered.*)

Question put,—That after the word “respecting,” in line 3, there be inserted the words “the nomination of Candidates.” (*Mr. Garrett.*)
Committee divided.

Ayes, 14.		Noes, 15.	
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Teece,	Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Hurley (<i>Central Cumberland</i>),
Mr. Neale,	Mr. Webb,	Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Combes,
Mr. Cunneen,	<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. Butler,	Mr. Tuks,
Mr. Bennett,		Mr. Burns,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Captain Onslow,	Mr. Hannell,	Mr. Hurley (<i>Navellan</i>),	
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Hay,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Macleay,		Mr. Graham,	Mr. De Salis.
Mr. Scholey,		Mr. Stewart,	

No. 9.

(Same Clause.)

Further Amendment proposed,—To omit from lines 8 and 9 the words “to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications and Petitions against Returns.” (*Mr. Burns.*)
Debate ensued.

Question

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

Ayes, 27.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Hoskies,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Hurley (<i>Narellan</i>),
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Stewart,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Webb,	Mr. Creed,
Mr. Buchanan,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Hurley (<i>Central Cumberland</i>),	Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Neale,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Scholey,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Teece,	Mr. Hannell.

Noes, 8.

Mr. Forster,
Captain Onslow,
Mr. Nowlan,
Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Lackey,
Mr. Watson,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Burns.

And the Clause having been amended, on motion of Mr. Webb, by omitting the words ruled through, in lines 21 and 22,—

Clause 23, as amended, agreed to.

And Clause 24 having been omitted, on motion of Mr. Garrett,—

No. 10.

(Same Bill.)

Clause 25. The Returning Officer shall before transmitting such instrument for publication as aforesaid **the nomination of candidates** require every candidate so nominated or some responsible person on his behalf to enter into a bond in the sum of *one hundred pounds* conditioned that such candidate or person will forfeit to Her Majesty the said sum unless there shall be polled for him on the day of election a number of votes not being less than *one-third* of the number polled for that candidate at the same election who shall be elected by the lowest number of votes. And every such bond may be put in suit on breach of the condition thereof in the name of Her Majesty's Attorney General by action of debt in the Supreme Court. (*Read.*)

Bond to be given by candidate.

Motion made,—That the Clause be omitted. (*Mr. Garrett.*)

Debate ensued.

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

FRIDAY, 14 MARCH, 1873, A.M.

Question put,—That Clause 25 be omitted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 9.

Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Webb,
Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Hoskies,
Mr. Garrett,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. J. S. Smith.

Noes, 17.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Nowlan,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hurley (<i>Narellan</i>),	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Hannell.
Mr. Scholey,	
Mr. Hurley (<i>Central Cumberland</i>),	

And the Clause having been partly considered, and, on motion of Mr. Parkes, amended in lines 1 and 2, by omitting "transmitting such instrument for publication as aforesaid" and substituting "the nomination of candidates,"—

On motion of Mr. Parkes, the Chairman left the Chair, to report progress and ask leave to sit again on Monday.

FRIDAY, 14 MARCH, 1873.

No. 11.

LODER'S ESTATE BILL.

(Legislative Council's Amendments.)

Motion made,—That the "Committee" agree to the Amendments made by the Legislative Council in this Bill. (*Mr. Lackey.*)

Debate ensued.

Mr. Stewart moved,—That the Chairman leave the Chair.

Question put (after Debate).

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 8.

Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Bennett,

Tellers.

Mr. Raphael,
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 20.

Sir James Martin,
Mr. Lord,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. J. S. Smith,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Innes,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Combes,
Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Oakes,

Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Nowlan,
Mr. Warden,
Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Parkes,

Tellers.

Mr. Lackey,
Mr. Lucas.

No. 12.

(Same Bill.)

Original Question stated.

Amendment proposed,—To omit all the words after "Committee" to the end of the Question, with a view to substitute the words "disagree to the Amendments in Clause 2, page 2."

(Mr. Stewart.)

Debate ensued.

Mr. Stewart moved,—That the Chairman do now leave the Chair.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.

Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Raphael,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Grahame,

Tellers.

Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 23.

Sir James Martin,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Lord,
Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Lackey,
Mr. Watson,
Mr. Innes,
Mr. Combes,
Mr. Hurley (Central
Cumberland),
M. Nowlan,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Phelps,

Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Warden,
Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Single,
Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Parkes,

Tellers.

Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. J. S. Smith.

No. 13.

(Same Bill.)

Main Question stated.

Mr. Stewart moved,—That the Chairman leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again this day month.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.

Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Raphael,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Bennett,

Tellers.

Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 18.

Sir James Martin,
Mr. Lord,
Mr. J. S. Smith,
Mr. Lackey,
Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Combes,

Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Warden,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Nowlan,
Mr. Garrett,

Tellers.

Mr. Single,
Mr. Abbott.

No. 14.

(Same Bill.)

Main Question again stated.

Mr. Stewart moved,—That the Chairman leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again this day fortnight.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.

Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Raphael,
Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Tunks,

Tellers.

Mr. Baker,
Mr. Bennett.

Noes, 17.

Sir James Martin,
Mr. J. S. Smith,
Mr. Lord,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Combes,
Mr. Warden,
Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Hill,

Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Nowlan,
Mr. Lackey,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Phelps,

Tellers.

Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Lucas.

Main Question again stated.

And

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

SATURDAY, 15 MARCH, 1873, A.M.

Chairman left the Chair (*three times in succession*) to report that there was not a Quorum present in the Committee.

And the Committee having on each occasion resumed,—

No. 15.

(*Same Bill.*)

Main Question again stated.

Mr. Stewart moved,—That the Chairman leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Tuesday.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.

Mr. Butler,

Tellers.

Mr. Sutherland,

Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 17.

Sir James Martin,

Mr. Lucas,

Mr. J. S. Smith,

Mr. R. B. Smith,

Mr. Lord,

Mr. Combes,

Mr. Garrett,

Mr. Parkes,

Mr. Fitzpatrick,

Mr. Phelps,

Mr. Abbott,

Mr. Hill,

Mr. Macintosh,

Mr. Arnold,

Mr. Robertson,

Tellers.

Mr. Lackey,

Mr. Nowlan.

No. 16.

(*Same Bill.*)

Main Question again stated.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 17.

Mr. Lackey,

Mr. Robertson,

Mr. Lord,

Mr. Nowlan,

Sir James Martin.

Mr. Phelps,

Mr. Combes,

Mr. Hill,

Mr. Abbott,

Mr. Garrett.

Mr. Parkes,

Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Mr. Lucas,

Mr. R. B. Smith,

Mr. Arnold,

Tellers.

Mr. Macintosh,

Mr. J. S. Smith.

Noes, 3.

Mr. Butler,

Tellers.

Mr. Sutherland,

Mr. Bennett.

No. 17.

(*Same Bill.*)

Original Question then put,—That the Committee agree to the Amendments made by the Legislative Council in this Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 17.

Mr. J. S. Smith,

Mr. Robertson,

Mr. Lord,

Mr. Nowlan,

Sir James Martin,

Mr. Lackey,

Mr. Combes,

Mr. Hill,

Mr. Garrett,

Mr. Abbott,

Mr. Parkes,

Mr. Fitzpatrick,

Mr. Lucas,

Mr. R. B. Smith,

Mr. Arnold,

Tellers.

Mr. Macintosh,

Mr. Phelps.

Noes, 2.

Tellers.

Mr. Butler,

Mr. Sutherland.

And the Division Lists showing that there was not a Quorum present,—

Chairman left the Chair to report accordingly.

And the Committee having resumed,—

Chairman, left the Chair (*twice in succession*) to report the absence of a Quorum in the Committee.

And the Committee having resumed,—

Chairman again left the Chair to report that there was not a Quorum present in the Committee.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 16.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

MONDAY, 17 MARCH, 1873.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILL (No. 2.)

(Further considered.)

Clauses 25 to 28 having been considered and agreed to,—

Clause 29. "Whensoever" Parliament shall be dissolved by the Governor in pursuance of the powers conferred on him in that behalf such dissolution shall operate to vacate *twelve seats* in the Legislative Council. And the seats so to be vacated shall be determined in the following manner *i.e.* the President of the said Council shall not later than *three days* from the date of the Proclamation declaring Parliament to be dissolved cause the "Judicial Committee of Elections" hereinbefore mentioned to be convened by summons signed by the said President stating the time and place of the meeting of the said Committee and addressed to each Member thereof. And on the occasion and for the purpose of such meeting but not otherwise the said Committee shall be styled the "Judicial Committee of Elections in its Directory Jurisdiction" and the said President shall act as the Chairman thereof. And at such meeting the said Committee shall proceed to determine by lot which Member "for each Electoral Province" shall vacate his seat in the said Council and shall for that purpose commence and continue the drawings in the alphabetical order of the Provinces determining by a several drawing each seat to be so vacated. "Provided always that if in the course of any such drawing the lot shall fall on the said President" to vacate his seat a second third or further drawing shall be made until the seat to be vacated shall be otherwise allotted. And immediately upon the completion of the said drawings the President shall declare the *twelve seats* so to be vacated as aforesaid and shall within *twenty-four* hours of such declaration cause the results of such drawings as so declared by him to be published in the *Government Gazette*. And the President shall within *seven* days from the date of the said Proclamation of Dissolution issue new writs for an election in each of the said Provinces in respect of which a seat has been so declared vacant. **Provided that if any Elective Member of such Council shall accept any office of profit under the Crown he shall vacate his seat but may by Proclamation by the Governor be qualified to be re-elected.** (*Read.*)

Amendment proposed,—To insert after "Whensoever" in line 1, the words "the Governor may think it desirable he may dissolve the Legislative Council." (*Mr. Garrett.*)

Question put (after Debate),—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 2.

Tellers.

Mr. Forster,
Captain Onslow.

Noes, 25.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Baker,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Nowlan,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Wcarne,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Moses,
Mr. Hay,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Grahame,	
Mr. Neale,	Tellers.
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Thomas Brown,	Mr. W. C. Browne.
Mr. Stewart,	

No. 2.

No. 2.

(Same Clause.)

Further Amendment proposed,—To omit, from line 12, the words “for each Electoral Province”

(Mr. Forster.)

Debate ensued.

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

TUESDAY, 18 MARCH, 1873, A.M.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.

Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Nowlan,*Tellers.*Mr. R. B. Smith,
Captain Onslow.

Noes, 25.

Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Innes,
Mr. Butler,
Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Hurley (*Central
Cumberland*),
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Thomas Brown,
Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Burns,
Mr. Baker,
Mr. Moses,
Mr. Neale,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Grahame,
Tellers.
Mr. Rodd,
Mr. De Salis.

No. 3.

(Same Clause.)

Question put—on Mr. Forster's proposed Amendment,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Clause.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 27.

Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Innes,
Mr. Sutherland,
Captain Onslow,
Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Neale,
Mr. Nowlan,
Mr. Hurley (*Central
Cumberland*),
Mr. Burns,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Baker,
Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Thomas Brown,
Mr. Moses,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Butler,
Tellers.
Mr. Rodd,
Mr. De Salis.

Noes, 4.

Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Forster,
Tellers.
Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Garrett.

No. 4.

*(Same Clause.)*Further Amendment proposed,—To omit, from lines 14 and 15, the words “Provided always that if in the course of any such drawing the lot shall fall on the said President.” *(Mr. Forster.)*

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 27.

Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Butler,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Innes,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Neale,
Mr. Baker,
Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Hurley (*Central
Cumberland*),
Mr. Nowlan,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Thomas Brown,
Mr. Burns,
Mr. Moses,
Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Tellers.
Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. De Salis.

Noes, 5.

Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. R. B. Smith,
Tellers.
Captain Onslow,
Mr. Garrett.*And the blank in line 18 having been filled with “twenty-four,” on motion of Mr. Parkes,—*

No. 5.

No. 5.

(Same Clause.)

Further Amendment proposed,—To add to the Clause "Provided that if any Elective Member of such Council shall accept any office of profit under the Crown he shall vacate his seat but may by Proclamation by the Governor be qualified to be re-elected." (*Mr. Garrett.*)

Question put (after Debate),—That the words proposed to be added be so added.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Thomas Brown,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Hay,
Mr. Robertson,	Captain Onslow,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Nowlan,	Mr. Moses,
Mr. Macintosh,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Stewart,	
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Tunks,	Mr. W. C. Browne.
Mr. Cummings,	

Noes, 3.

Mr. Forster,
Tellers.
Mr. Baker,
Mr. Neale.

No. 6.

(Same Clause.)

Question put,—That Clause 29, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 21.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Thomas Brown,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Hay,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Cummings,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Stewart,	
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Neale,	Mr. Moses.
Mr. Baker,	

Noes, 8.

Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Nowlan,
Mr. Macintosh,
Captain Onslow,
Tellers.
Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Clause 29, as amended, then agreed to.

And Clause 30 having been considered and agreed to,—

No. 7.

(Same Bill.)

Clause 31. The Judicial Committee of Elections shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand in the manner and be invested with the powers and be subject to the provisions *mutatis mutandis* contained in the sixty-sixth and eight following sections of the Electoral Act of 1858 and not being inconsistent with this Act. **And such Committee shall consist exclusively of Elective Members.** (*Read.*)

And the Clause having been amended, by adding thereto "and such Committee shall consist exclusively of Elective Members,"—on motion of Mr. Parkes,—

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Thomas Brown,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Baker,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Macintosh,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Rodd,	
Mr. Stewart,	Mr. De Salis.
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Moses.
Mr. Neale,	

Noes, 3.

Mr. Forster,
Tellers.
Mr. Nowlan,
Captain Onslow.

Clause 31, as amended, then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Parkes, the Chairman left the Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 19 MARCH, 1873.

The Committee having resumed,—

No. 8.

(Same Bill.)

Clauses 32, 33, and 34 having been considered and agreed to,—

Clause 35. During the period which shall elapse between any periodical retirement of Members of the Legislative Council as hereinbefore mentioned and the return of the writs certifying the election of Members to the seats vacated in consequence of any such retirement "neither the Legislative Assembly nor" the Legislative Council shall meet for the despatch of business. (*Read.*)

Amendment proposed,—To omit, from line 4, the words "neither the Legislative Assembly nor" (*Mr. Garrett.*)

Question put (after Debate),—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Clause. Committee divided.

Ayes, 24.

Noes, 16.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Stewart,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Greville,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Moses,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Scholey,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Macintosh,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Rodd,	

Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Lackey,
Mr. Garrett,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Captain Onslow,	Mr. Hill.
Mr. Phelps,	
Mr. Baker,	
Mr. Burns,	
Mr. Terry,	
Mr. Clarke,	
Mr. Warden,	
Mr. Watson,	
Mr. Neale,	
Mr. Nowlan,	

No. 9.

(Same Clause.)

Question put,—That the Clause as read stand part of the Bill. Committee divided.

Ayes, 23.

Noes, 9.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Webb,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Greville,
Mr. W. C. Browne,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Baker,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Stewart,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. De Salis.
Mr. Hoskins,	
Mr. Scholey,	

Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Neale,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Nowlan,
Captain Onslow.

Clause 35 then agreed to.

And the Committee having considered, and agreed to, Clauses 36 to 42,—postponed the Schedules,—and considered, and agreed to, the postponed Clauses 1, 5, 7, 8, 14, and 18,—

On motion of Mr. Parkes, the Chairman left the Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again To-morrow.

THURSDAY, 20 MARCH, 1873.

No. 10.

SUPPLY—LOAN ESTIMATES FOR 1873.—(*Further considered.*)

(Roads and Bridges.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the year 1873, to be raised by Loan, a sum not exceeding £58,000, for Roads and Bridges. (*Mr. Sutherland.*)

Motion made and Question put (after Debate),—That item £50,000,—for Bridges over Parramatta River, at Five Dock, and at Iron Cove Creek (the money to be expended on condition of the Field of Mars Common, about 6,235 acres, being resumed by the Government, under Act of Parliament),—be omitted. (*Mr. Stewart.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.

Noes, 19.

Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Stewart,
Mr. W. C. Browne,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hurley (<i>Central</i>
<i>Cumberland</i>),
Mr. De Salis.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Webb,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Butler,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Warden.
Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. Hay,	

Original Estimate (£58,000) agreed to.

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

FRIDAY, 21 MARCH, 1873, A.M.

On motion of Mr. Parkes, the Chairman left the Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again on Monday next.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 17.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

MONDAY, 24 MARCH, 1873.

No. 1.

HUNTER RIVER, WOLLONGONG, AND KIAMA TONNAGE DUTIES ABOLITION BILL.

(Resolution.)

Resolved, That it is desirable to bring in a Bill to abolish the collection of Tonnage Duties in respect of the River Hunter, and Ports of Newcastle and Morpeth, and of the Harbours of Wollongong and Kiama. (*Read.*)

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

Debate ensued.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 24.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Clarke,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Hay,
Mr. Baker,	Mr. Thomas Brown,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Cummings,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Dangar,	
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Hurley (<i>Central Cumberland</i>),	Mr. Creed.

Noes, 7.

Mr. Lord,
Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Lee,

Tellers.

Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Stewart.

On motion of Mr. G. A. Lloyd, the Chairman left the Chair to report the Resolution.

FRIDAY, 28 MARCH, 1873.

No. 2.

LODEB'S ESTATE BILL.

(Legislative Council's Amendments—Further considered.)

Question *again* put,—That the Committee agree to the Amendments made by the Legislative Council in this Bill.

Committee *again* divided.

Ayes, 13.

Mr. Parkes,	Sir James Martin,
Mr. Lord,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Robertson,	
Mr. Watson,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Clarke,	Mr. Fitzpatrick.
Mr. Hill,	
Mr. Forster,	
Mr. Abbott,	
Mr. Nowlan,	
Mr. Lackey,	

Noes, 18.

Mr. Burns,	Mr. Dangar,
Mr. Stewart,	Mr. Tanks,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Hay,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Baker,
Mr. Cummings,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Booth,	
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Raphael.

No. 3.

No. 3.

(Same Bill.)

Mr. Burns moved, That the Chairman leave the Chair.

Debate ensued.

Amendment proposed,—To add the words “and report that the Committee have not agreed to the Amendments made by the Legislative Council in this Bill.” (*Mr. Nowlan.*)

Debate continued.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 18.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Lord,	Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Nowlan,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Lackey,
Mr. Hill,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Watson,	Mr. Creed,
Mr. Abbott,	Mr. Combes.
Mr. Campbell,	
Mr. Forster,	
Mr. Moses,	

Noes, 19.

Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Dangar,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Booth,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Cummings,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Grahame,	
Mr. Scholey,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Hay,	Mr. Raphael.
Mr. Baker,	

No. 4.

(Same Bill.)

Main Question stated,—That the Chairman leave the Chair.

Amendment proposed,—To add the words “report progress and ask leave to sit again on Tuesday.” (*Mr. Lackey.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 18.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Creed,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Lackey,
Mr. Lord,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Watson,
Mr. Hill,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Nowlan,	Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Fitzpatrick.
Mr. Moses,	
Mr. Combes,	
Mr. Phelps,	

Noes, 19.

Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Baker,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Dangar,
Mr. Raphael,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Moses,
Mr. Cummings,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Grahame,	
Mr. Booth,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Scholey,	Mr. Stewart.
Mr. Hay,	

Main Question then put and agreed to.
Chairman left the Chair—No Report.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 18.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

MONDAY, 31 MARCH, 1873.

No. 1.

SUPPLY—LOAN ESTIMATES FOR 1873—(Further considered.)
(Immigration—Postponed Estimate.)

Original Question again stated,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the year 1873, to be raised by Loan, a sum not exceeding £50,000, for Immigration. (Mr. G. A. Lloyd.)

Motion made and question put (after Debate),—That the Estimate be omitted. (Mr. Macleay.)
Committee divided.

Ayes, 8.

Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Combes,
Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Stewart,

Tellers.

Mr. Baker,
Mr. Hannell.

Noes, 23.

Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Innes,
Mr. Butler,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Raphael,
Mr. Burns,
Mr. Creed,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Tuaks,
Mr. Nelson,Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Campbell,
Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Dangar,

Tellers.

Mr. Nowlan,
Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Original Estimate (£50,000) then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. G. A. Lloyd, the Chairman left the Chair, to report progress and ask leave to sit again, and to report certain Resolutions.

WEDNESDAY, 2 APRIL, 1873.

No. 2.

SUPERANNUATION ACT REPEAL BILL.

Clauses 1, 2, and 3 having been considered and agreed to,—

Clause 4. "All" amounts in respect of pensions in arrear accrued due and payable up to the commencement of this Act to the grantees of such pensions under the provisions of the said repealed Act shall be paid in full to such grantees according to the scale prescribed by the ~~third section of the said repealed Act~~ seventh section of this Act. **Provided that the pensions accrued due and payable to those persons mentioned or referred to in the sixth section of this Act shall be paid in full.** (Read.)

Amendment proposed,—To insert before "All," at the beginning of the Clause, the words "In respect to payments of pensions under the sixth section of this Act." (Mr. Baker.)

Question

Question put (after Debate),—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 11.

Mr. Booth,
Mr. Hurley, (*Central
Cumberland*),
Mr. Moses,
Mr. Webb,
Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Greville,
Mr. Burns,
Mr. Baker,
Tellers.
Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 33.

Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Butler,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Innes,
Mr. Combes,
Mr. Allen,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Dangar,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Hill,
Captain Onslow,
Mr. Taylor,
Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Lackey,
Mr. Nowlan,
Tellers.
Mr. Stephen Brown,
Mr. Creed.

And the Clause having been amended, on motion of Mr. Parkes, by omitting the words "in full," line 3, and also by omitting the words "third section of the said repealed Act," and substituting "seventh section of this Act" line 4,—

No. 3.

(Same Clause.)

Further Amendment proposed,—To add to the Clause,—“Provided that the pensions accrued due and payable to those persons mentioned or referred to in the sixth section of this Act shall be paid in full.” (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Question put (after Debate),—That the words proposed to be added be so added.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 24.

Mr. Parkes,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Butler,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Innes,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Webb,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Dangar,
Mr. Creed,
Mr. Lee,
Captain Onslow,
Mr. Stephen Brown,
Mr. Combes,
Tellers.
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Nelson.

Noes, 6.

Mr. Greville,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Hurley, (*Central
Cumberland*),
Tellers.
Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Stewart.

No. 4.

(Same Clause.)

Question put,—That Clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 23.

Mr. Parkes,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Butler,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Innes,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Dangar,
Mr. Creed,
Mr. Lee,
Captain Onslow,
Mr. Stephen Brown,
Tellers.
Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Combes.

Noes, 6.

Mr. Baker,
Mr. Hurley (*Central
Cumberland*),
Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Garrett,
Tellers.
Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Stewart.

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

No. 5.

(Same Bill.)

Clause 5. All sums of money in the nature of gratuities to which any person shall be entitled under the provisions of the seventh or tenth sections of the said repealed Act and the payment whereof shall have been duly authorized before the passing of this Act shall be paid "in full" to such persons according to the respective scales prescribed by the said sections Provided always that no person shall after the passing of this Act be entitled to any gratuity under either of the said sections unless the payment thereof to him shall have been duly authorized before the passing of the said Act as herein provided. (*Read.*)

Amendment proposed,—To omit the words "in full," line 4. (*Mr. Forster.*)

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

Committee

Gratuities
already author-
ized to be paid
in full.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 15.

Mr. Parkes,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Butler,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Innes,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Combes,
Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Cummings,
Captain Onslow,
Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Sutherland,
Tellers.
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Creed.

Noes, 10.

Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Jacobs,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Baker,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Burns,
Tellers.
Mr. Webb,
Mr. Stewart.

On motion of Mr. Parkes, the Chairman left the Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again to-morrow.

THURSDAY, 3 APRIL, 1873.

No. 6.

RAILWAY LOAN BILL.

The Preamble having been postponed,—

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

RAILWAYS:—

For Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony	£60,000	0	0
Trial Surveys	10,000	0	0
Towards the construction of a line from Goulburn to Wagga Wagga 174 miles at £6,500 a mile	1,131,000	0	0
For the construction of the line Kelso to Bathurst	60,000	0	0
For the construction of a line from Bathurst to Orange 46½ miles at £6,000 a mile	279,000	0	0
For the construction of a line from Murrurundi to Tamworth 60¼ miles at £6,000 per mile	361,500	0	0
		£1,901,500	0 0,—

(Read.)

Amendment proposed,—To fill the blank in line 3 with the word "five." (Mr. Lucas.)

Debate ensued.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.

Mr. Robertson,
Sir James Martin,
Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Webb,
Tellers.
Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Lucas.

Noes, 32.

Mr. Parkes,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Innes,
Mr. Butler,
Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Booth,
Mr. Baker,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Allen,
Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Combes,
Mr. Neale,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Cummings,
Captain Onslow,
Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Moses,
Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Raphael,
Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Thomas Brown,
Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Burns,
Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Lee,
Tellers.
Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Creed.

No. 7.

(Same Clause.)

Further Amendment proposed,—To reduce Item "£1,131,000," line 12, by £781,000. (Mr. Robertson.)

Debate ensued.

Question put—for the reduction of the Item,—

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.

Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Burns,
Mr. Scholey,

Tellers.

Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 31.

Mr. Parkes,	Captain Onslow,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Booth,	Mr. Thomas Brown,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Creed,
Mr. Neale,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Baker,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Hay,	Mr. Baker,
Mr. Phelps,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Abbott,	Mr. Raphael.
Mr. Tunks,	
Mr. Cunneen,	

Clause then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. G. A. Lloyd, the Chairman left the Chair to report the Bill without Amendment.

No. 8.

SUPERANNUATION ACT REPEAL BILL.

(Further considered.)

Clause 5 again proposed.

And the Clause having been amended, on motion of Mr. Parkes, by omitting "before the passing of the said Act," line 7, and substituting the words "as herein provided,"—

Question put (after Debate).—That Clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 24.

Mr. Parkes,	Captain Onslow,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Hay,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Combes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Dangar,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Scholey,	Mr. Creed.
Mr. Cunneen,	

Noes, 5.

Mr. Burns,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Webb,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Baker,
Mr. Stewart.

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

And Clause 6 having been considered and agreed to,—

No. 9. (Same Bill.)

Clause 7: All persons to whom pensions shall have been granted under the provisions of the said repealed Act before the passing of this Act and not within the meaning of the last preceding section shall after the passing of this Act be paid according to the following scale viz.—

To any person who shall have served *fifteen* years and upwards and under *sixteen* years an annual pension of *fifteen-sixtieths* of the annual salary of his office.

Sixteen years and under *seventeen* years an annual pension of *sixteen-sixtieths* of such salary.

And in like manner a further addition to the annual pension of *one-sixtieth* in respect of each additional year of such service until the completion of a period of service of *forty* years when a pension of *forty-sixtieths* may be granted And no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond *forty* years. (*Read.*)

Mr. Stewart moved,—That the Chairman leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Monday.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.

Mr. Forster,

Tellers.

Mr. Baker,
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 24.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Hay,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Raphael,	Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Creed,
Mr. Abbott,	Mr. Combes,
Mr. Jacob,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Dangar,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Scholey,	Mr. Nelson.
Mr. Cummings,	

Reduced rate of pensions for other pensioners.

And

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

FRIDAY, 4 APRIL, 1873, A.M.

No. 10.

(Same Clause.)

Question put,—That Clause 7, as read, stand part of the Bill.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 24.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Macleay,
Captain Onslow,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Combes,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Hay,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Creed,
Mr. Jacob,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Cummings,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Macintosh.
Mr. Garrett,	

Noes, 2.

Tellers.
Mr. Baker,
Mr. Stewart.

Clause agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Parkes, the Chairman left the Chair, to report progress and ask leave to sit again on Monday.

FRIDAY, 4 APRIL, 1873, P.M.

No. 11.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867 AMENDMENT BILL:—

The Committee having postponed the Preamble—negatived Clause 1—and agreed to Clauses 2, 3, and 4, on motion of Mr. Tunks,—

Now Clause 1. That in case of an equality of votes at any election of Mayor after the first of such elections "the" candidate for that office who was returned to the Council as Alderman (without ^{Equality of votes.} opposition or if all the candidates shall have been elected after contest then the Alderman who was returned) by the largest number of votes shall be the Mayor But in the event of there being no record of such votes or the number of the same for any two or more Aldermen being equal or if all the candidates have been returned without opposition then the election of such Mayor from such candidates shall be determined by lot under the direction of the Council Clerk Provided also that in case of an equality of votes at any election of Mayor in which a candidate for that office elected by the ratepayers is opposed by an Alderman who was appointed by the "Governor" the Alderman elected by the ratepayers shall be the Mayor. (*Read.*)

Amendment proposed,—To omit all words from "the," line 2, to the end of the Clause, and substitute the words "candidates for that office who shall offer themselves as candidates for election to the said office to the whole body of ratepayers of the Municipality who shall vote at such election in like manner as at an election of an Alderman and the candidate who shall obtain the largest number of votes shall be the duly elected Mayor for that year." (*Mr. Garrett.*)

Question put (after Debate), That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Clause.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 15.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Combes,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Sutherland,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hay,	Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Nelson,	Mr. Tunks.
Mr. Stewart,	
Mr. Bennett,	

Noes, 7.

Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Cummings,
Captain Onslow,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Oakes,
Tellers.
Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. R. B. Smith.

Clause then agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Tunks, the Chairman left the Chair to report the Bill with Amendments.

No. 12.

SYDNEY SEWERAGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL:—

Clause 1. All rates due and payable to the Municipal Council of Sydney under and in pursuance of the "Sydney Sewerage Act of 1853" shall be made for the same period and may be distrained for by warrant under the hand of the Mayor in like manner as is prescribed by law with respect to other rates due to the said Municipal Council Provided that nothing in this Clause shall apply to any rates payable in respect of the year one thousand eight hundred and "seventy-two" or any previous year Provided also that the owner or occupant of any house building or premises shall not be required to pay the said Sewerage Rates unless such house building or premises be connected with the Sewerage. (*Read.*)

Amendment

Amendment proposed,—To omit "seventy-two," line 6, and substitute "seventy-three." (*Mr. Forster.*)

Debate ensued.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 12.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Combes,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Farnell,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hay,	
Mr. Scholey,	Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Nelson,	Mr. Macintosh.

Noes, 11.

Mr. Forster,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Hill,
Mr. Jacob,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Stewart.
Mr. Oakes,	

No. 13.

(*Same Clause.*)

Question proposed,—That Clause 1 as read stand part of the Bill.

Further Amendment proposed,—To add the following Proviso:—"Provided also that the owner or occupant of any house building or premises shall not be required to pay the said Sewerage Rates unless such house building or premises be connected with the Sewerage." (*Mr. Hoskins.*)

Debate ensued.

Mr. Raphael moved,—That the Chairman leave the Chair.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 8.

Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Hoskins,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Raphael.

Noes, 17.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Combes,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Allen,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Abbott,	
Mr. Hay,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Stewart.
Mr. Jacob,	

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

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clauses 2 and 3 agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Innes, the Chairman left the Chair to report the Bill with Amendments.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 19.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

MONDAY, 7 APRIL, 1873.

No. 1.

SUPERANNUATION ACT REPEAL BILL:—

(Further considered.)

Clause 8. All officers in the Public Service who at the time of the passing of this Act are entitled to retire from active service under the provisions of the said repealed Act may so retire upon pensions to be computed according to the scale set forth in the last preceding section but in such computation no period of service of any such officer subsequent to the date of the passing of this Act shall be taken into account but such officer's service shall be deemed for such purpose to have terminated on the aforesaid date. And no pension within the meaning of this or the last preceding section, shall exceed the respective rates in the scale last aforesaid. *(Read.)*

Pensions to
persons entitled
to retire at
passing of Act.

Question put (after Debate), That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 18.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Dangar,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Hay,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Clarke,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Abbott,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. John Robertson,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Oakes,	

Noes, 5.

Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Burns,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Stephen Brown,
Mr. Greville.

Clause then agreed to.

No. 2.

(Same Bill.)

Clause 9. All sums of money deducted under the provisions of the first section of the said repealed Act from the pay or salary of any officer in the Public Service at the time of the passing of this Act shall together with interest thereon at the rate of *five pounds* per centum per annum up to the said time be refunded to such person for the whole period during which such person has been a contributor to the Superannuation Fund created by the said Act upon his lodging an application in the form or to the effect of the Schedule hereto addressed to the Under Secretary or other official head of the Department or Service to which such person so applying belongs accompanied by a certificate of the Auditor General endorsed upon such application specifying the amount to which such person is entitled under this Act. Provided always that no such deductions shall be refunded to any person to whom any pension gratuity or payment shall have been or be granted or made under **this or any Imperial** or the said repealed Act and that no pension gratuity or payment under this Act shall be granted or made to any person to whom any such deductions shall have been or shall be refunded as aforesaid. *(Read.)*

Refund of
deductions.

And

And the clause having been amended, on motion of Mr. Parkes, by inserting after "under," line 11 the words "this or any Imperial or",—

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

Ayes, 23.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. Hay,
Mr. Thomas Robertson,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Oakes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Combes,	Mr. Stephen Brown.
Mr. Nelson,	
Mr. Dangar,	

Noes, 8.

Mr. John Robertson,
Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Burns,
Mr. Baker,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Greville.

Clause then agreed to.

No. 3.

(Same Bill.)

Loan authorized
to be repaid in
ten years.

Clause 10. It shall be lawful for the Governor with the advice aforesaid to raise by the sale of Treasury Bills or Debentures secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding *four pounds per centum* per annum the respective amounts required for the purpose of paying the arrears of pensions and gratuities and for the refunding of deductions authorized by this Act. Provided that not less than *one-tenth* part of the amounts so to be raised by debentures or Treasury Bills shall be paid off out of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund on or before the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and on or before the corresponding day of each succeeding year the like proportion of *one-tenth* of the said amounts shall be paid off in like manner until the whole of the said loan be extinguished. And all sums borrowed under this Act shall be paid to the Colonial Treasurer and be by him placed to a separate credit to be called the "Superannuation Repeal Fund" and no part of the money so borrowed shall on any pretence be paid used or applied directly or indirectly either temporarily or otherwise to or for any purpose other than the purposes mentioned in this section. (*Read.*)

Question put (after Debate),—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 15.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Combes,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Innes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Jacob,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Hay,	
Mr. Cunneen,	

Noes, 8.

Mr. John Robertson,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Stewart,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Baker,	Mr. Garrett.
Mr. Forster,	
Mr. Macleay,	
Mr. Hoskins,	

Clause then agreed to.

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

TUESDAY, 8 APRIL, 1873, A.M.

Clauses 11, 12, 13, and 14, agreed to.

Schedule and Preamble then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Parkes, the Chairman left the Chair to report the Bill with amendments.

WEDNESDAY, 9 APRIL, 1873.

No. 4.

FUNDED STOCK BILL.

The Preamble having been postponed,—

Loan of
£500,780.

Clause 1. It shall be lawful for the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council to borrow on the security of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales in such amounts as may be required from time to time a sum not exceeding Five hundred and nine thousand seven hundred and eighty pounds bearing interest at the rate of *four pounds per centum* per annum payable quarterly for the several purposes hereinafter more particularly expressed that is to say:—

HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION:—

Removing obstructions and improving the navigation of the Rivers Murray Murrumbidgee and Darling further sum	£20,000	0	0
Improving the navigation of the Edward River further sum	1,000	0	0
Extension of wharf accommodation Newcastle...	4,000	0	0
Enlarging deepening and completing Kiama Harbour	21,560	0	0

Darling

Darling Harbour Wharf further sum ...	£15,000	0	0	
Improving the entrance of Moruya River ...	9,000	0	0	
Construction of small Dredge and Punts ...	5,000	0	0	
Increased Wharf Accommodation at Sydney ...	89,000	0	0	
				164,560 0 0
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS:—				
Completion of New General Post Office— further sum ...	10,000	0	0	
Erection of Custom House Newcastle—further sum ...	3,000	0	0	
Towards providing new Public Offices—further sum ...	20,000	0	0	
Water Supply for Abattoirs Glebe Island ...	4,000	0	0	
Lighthouse on Seal Rocks ...	10,000	0	0	
				47,000 0 0
ROADS AND BRIDGES:—				
Approaches and addition to height of Hay Bridge—further sum ...	4,000	0	0	
Bridges over Parramatta River at Five Dock and at Iron Cove Creek (the money to be expended on condition of the Field of Mars Common—about 6,235 acres—being re- sumed by the Government under Act of Parliament) ...	50,000	0	0	
Bridge over the Barwon ...	4,000	0	0	
				58,000 0 0
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS:—				
Casino to Richmond River Heads <i>via</i> Lismore	3,000	0	0	
Second Wire Tenterfield to Queensland Bound- ary 46 miles ...	860	0	0	
To construct a line—Bendemeer through Bun- darra to connect the several Tin Mines ...	4,800	0	0	
To complete through communication from Mait- land to Port Macquarie <i>via</i> the Manning River ...	3,000	0	0	
To carry a line from Carcoar <i>via</i> Cowra to Young ...	3,500	0	0	
Additional Wire Sydney to Bathurst ...	2,610	0	0	
Additional Wire Wolumla to Bega to place a Morse Instrument in circuit ...	200	0	0	
To place Balmain North Shore Newtown Pad- dington Redfern William-street Darling- hurst and Glebe in Telegraph communica- tion with Head Office ...	1,100	0	0	
Wahgunyah to Corowa ...	100	0	0	
Removal of line from Great Northern Road to Railway Line between Singleton and Mur- rumundi including new Insulators and for two Wires ...	850	0	0	
94 miles of extra Wire on the Southern and Western Railways for connecting inter- mediate Stations ...	1,700	0	0	
Jervis Bay to Ulladulla ...	1,000	0	0	
3,000 iron poles for Railways &c. ...	9,000	0	0	
Second Wire to Newcastle further sum ...	500	0	0	
Additional Wires on Southern Western and Northern Lines ...	23,000	0	0	
				55,220 0 0
“IMMIGRATION ...				50,000 0 0”
FORTIFICATIONS:—				
For completion of Works of Defence now being carried on under existing contracts—further sum ...				35,000 0 0
REPAYMENT OF LOANS:—				
To meet the following Public Works Deben- tures maturing in 1873 <i>viz.</i> :—				
Second instalment of the Loan of £300,000 under 29 Vic. No. 5 falling due 31st December 1873 ...				100,000 0 0
				£509,780 0 0

(Read.)

Amendment

Amendment proposed,—To omit the word and figures,—“Immigration... £50,000,”—line 58.
(*Mr. Garrett.*)

Debate ensued.

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

Ayes, 18.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Hay,
Mr. Sutherland,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Raphael,	Mr. Fitzpatrick.
Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. Thomas Robertson,	
Mr. Scholey,	

Noes, 8.

Mr. Forster,
Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Hurley, (<i>Central</i>
<i>Cumberland.</i>)
Mr. Baker,
Mr. Hoskins,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Garrett.

Clause, as read, then agreed to.

No. 5.

(*Same Bill.*)

Mr. G. A. Lloyd proposed new clause to follow clause 9 of the Bill as printed, viz. :—

“The Governor with the advice of the Executive Council may make arrangements with any
“Bank or Banks here or in London for the deposit at interest of the whole or part of
“the sums borrowed under this Act until required for the purposes of the Act.” (*Read.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 18.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Combes,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Macintosh,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Raphael,	Mr. Baker,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Jacob.
Mr. Abbott,	

Noes, 2.

<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Garrett.

On motion of Mr. G. A. Lloyd, the Chairman left the Chair to report the Bill with Amendments.

Power to deposit
sums borrowed
at interest until
required.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 20.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IS

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 16 APRIL, 1873.

No. 1.

BORDER DUTIES BILL.

The Preamble having been postponed,—

Clause 1. It shall be lawful for the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council for the time being to make an Agreement or Convention under the hands and seals of any two of the Members of the said Council with the Government of Victoria for discontinuing the actual collection of Customs Duties and charges of every kind upon the importation of all dutiable goods from either of such Colonies into the other across or by way of the river Murray and for establishing in lieu of such collection and during the continuance of such Agreement or Convention a system by means of which the Government of New South Wales and Victoria respectively shall receive without the actual collection thereof the Duties of Customs to which each Government may be entitled upon the importation of such goods from either of such Colonies into the other across or by way of the river Murray or boundary between New South Wales and Victoria Provided that such Agreement or Convention shall be in the form and to the effect of the Memorandum of Agreement set forth in the Schedule hereto. (*Read.*)

Government of New South Wales authorized to make Agreement with Government of Victoria for discontinuance of collection of Customs Duties on river Murray.

Question put (after Debate),—That the Clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 20.

<p>Mr. Parkes, Mr. G. A. Lloyd, Mr. Butler, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Burns, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Baker, Mr. Thomas Robertson, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Cummings.</p>	<p>Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Hurley (<i>Central Cumberland</i>), Mr. Scholey, Mr. Cunneen, Mr. Wearne, Mr. W. C. Browne, <i>Tellers.</i> Mr. Hay, Mr. Greville.</p>
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Noes, 9.

<p>Mr. John Robertson, Mr. Forster, Mr. Webb, Mr. Combes, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Raphael, Mr. Clarke, <i>Tellers.</i> Mr. Single, Mr. Lucas.</p>	
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Clause agreed to.

No. 2.

(*Same Bill.*)

Clause 2. Subject to the conditions and stipulations of any such Agreement or Convention so to be made with the Government of Victoria it shall be lawful for the Governor with the like advice and under the hands and seals of any two of the Members of the Executive Council as aforesaid to make an Agreement or Convention with the Government of South Australia for discontinuing the actual collection of Customs Duties and charges of every kind upon the importation of all dutiable goods from either of the Colonies of New South Wales or South Australia into the other across or by way of the river Murray or boundary between New South Wales and South Australia and for establishing in lieu thereof and during the continuance

And a like Agreement with Government of South Australia.

continuance of such Agreement or Convention a like system and subject to the like terms and conditions *mutatis mutandis* as between the said Colonies as in the next preceding section are provided as between New South Wales and Victoria Provided that the yearly sum in such Agreement or Convention stipulated to be paid by South Australia to New South Wales during such continuance as aforesaid shall not be less than thirteen thousand and five hundred pounds And such sum shall be payable by equal quarterly payments. (Read).

Question put (after Debate);—That the Clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. Committee divided.

Ayes, 20.		Noes, 6.
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Hurley (<i>Central</i>	Mr. Clarke,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	<i>Cumberland</i>),	Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Scholey,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Allen,	Mr. Raphael,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Phelps,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Thomas Robertson,	Mr. Burns,	Mr. Webb,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Greville,	Mr. Combes.
Mr. Cummings,	<i>Tellers.</i>	
Mr. Baker,		
Mr. Macleay,	Mr. Wearne,	
Mr. Hay,	Mr. W. C. Browne.	
Mr. Cummeen,		

Clause agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Parkes, the Chairman left the Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again To-morrow.

THURSDAY, 17 APRIL, 1873.

The Committee having resumed,—

No. 3.

(Same Bill.)

Suspension of 8
Vic. No. 16 9
Vic. No. 15 84
Vic. No. 21 and
other Acts
during continu-
ance of any
Agreement.

Clause 3. During the continuance of any such Agreement or Convention as aforesaid the Acts eighth Victoria number sixteen ninth Victoria number fifteen thirty-fourth Victoria number twenty-one and all other laws whatsoever which impose Custom Duties or other charges or authorize regulations to be made in respect to the same on the trade and commerce across or by way of the boundary between New South Wales and Victoria and between New South Wales and South Australia, or of either of such boundaries shall be suspended and have no force or operation in regard to the said trade and commerce. (Read.)

Question put,—That the Clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.		Noes, 7.
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Nelson,	Mr. Combes,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Thomas Robertson,	Mr. Hill,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Scholey,	Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Nowlan,	Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Wearne,	Mr. Hurley (<i>Central</i>	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. W. C. Browne,	<i>Cumberland</i>),	Mr. Single,
Mr. Cummeen,	Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Webb.
Mr. Cummings,	<i>Tellers.</i>	
Mr. Macleay,		
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Lee,	
Mr. Abbott,	Mr. Taylor.	
Mr. Hay,		

Clause agreed to.

And the Committee having negatived Clause 4, agreed to Clause 5, and negatived the Schedule,—

No. 4.

(Same Bill.)

Variation of
terms of Agree-
ment in Schedule
authorized.

Mr. Parkes proposed new Clause, to stand Clause 4, viz. :—

Nothing in this Act or the Schedule thereto contained shall prevent the Governor with the advice aforesaid from authorizing such a departure from the conditions and stipulations contained in the said Schedule as may be found necessary in completing an Agreement to carry out the purposes of this Act between New South Wales and Victoria or between New South Wales and South Australia as the case may be Provided "that" the duration of any such Agreement shall not be longer than *three years* and the yearly sum to be paid by Victoria to New South Wales shall not be less than "*fifty-four thousand five hundred pounds*" and the yearly sum to be paid by South Australia to New South Wales shall not be less than *thirteen thousand five hundred pounds* Provided further that no charge or impost of any kind shall be levied on live stock travelling across or by way of the river Murray from New South Wales after a date to be fixed in such Agreement. (Read.)

Amendment proposed,—To insert after "that," line 5, the words "the provisions discontinuing the actual collection of Customs Duties and charges of every kind upon the importation of all dutiable goods from either of such Colonies into the other across or by way of the river Murray shall not be in any way overridden and that." (Mr. John Robertson.)

Debate ensued.

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

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.

Mr. John Robertson,
Mr. Combes,
Mr. Stewart,

Tellers.

Mr. Webb,
Mr. Clarke.

Noes, 24.

Mr. Parkes,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Farnell,

Mr. Butler,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Thomas Robertson,
Mr. Burns,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Terry,

Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. W. C. Browne,

Tellers.

Mr. Hurley (*Central
Cumberland*),
Mr. Hay.

No. 5.

(*Same Clause.*)

Further Amendment proposed,—To fill the blank, line 7, with “sixty-one thousand five hundred pounds.” (*Mr. Combes.*)

Debate ensued.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 4.

Mr. Combes,
Mr. Macintosh,

Tellers.

Mr. Webb,
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 21.

Mr. Parkes,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Butler,

Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Thomas Robertson,

Mr. Hurley (*Central
Cumberland*),

Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Macleay,

Tellers.

Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Bennett.

No. 6.

(*Same Clause.*)

Question put,—That the new Clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.

Mr. Parkes,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Butler,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Hurley (*Central
Cumberland*),
Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,

Mr. Thomas Robertson,
Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Bennett,

Tellers.

Mr. Burns,
Mr. Nelson.

Noes, 4.

Mr. Webb,
Mr. Stewart,

Tellers.

Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Combes.

Clause agreed to.

And the new Schedule and the Preamble having been agreed to,—

On motion of Mr. Parkes, the Chairman left the Chair to report the Bill with Amendments.



1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 21.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

MONDAY, 21 APRIL, 1873.

No. 1.

STEAM POSTAL SERVICE *via* SAN FRANCISCO.Clerk read Governor's Message No. 30, *referred*.

Mr. Parkes proposed the following Resolution:—

Resolved,—

- (1.) That the Government be authorized to make arrangements for the establishment of an efficient line of Steam Mail Packets between the port of Sydney and the port of San Francisco, in connection with the mail services between the last-named port and Great Britain, such service to be four-weekly, and the Contract not to exceed six years.
- (2.) That such service shall secure the delivery of mails between this port and a port in Great Britain, in both directions, in forty-five days, and shall not entail upon this Colony a subsidy exceeding £30,000 per annum.
- (3.) That the Colony of New Zealand be invited to join in the establishment of this service.
- (4.) That the foregoing Resolutions be transmitted by Address to His Excellency the Governor.

And the Resolution having been amended, on motion of Mr. Parkes, by adding to paragraph (1) the words printed in black letter,—

Question put (after Debate),—That the Resolution, as amended, be agreed to.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 27.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Thomas Robertson,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. John Robertson,	Mr. Hurley (<i>Central</i>
Mr. Phelps,	<i>Cumberland</i>),
Mr. Watson,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Dangar,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Moses,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Cunneen,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Booth,	
Mr. Hay,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Raphael,	Mr. Nelson.

Noes, 2.

Tellers.
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Stewart.

On motion of Mr. Parkes, the Chairman left the Chair to report the Resolution.

No. 2.

No. 2.

VOLUNTEER LAND GRANTS ABOLITION BILL.

The Committee having postponed the Preamble, and agreed to Clause 1,—

Clause 2. Notwithstanding the said repeal every Volunteer who at or before the commencement of this Act shall have completed a period of continuous service ~~be serving~~ as an efficient Volunteer in terms of the Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867 ~~of not less than three years~~ and to whom no grant of land shall have been issued under the provisions of the said last-mentioned Act shall be entitled upon the completion by him of the full period of five years continuous service as aforesaid to a grant of fifty acres of such land as may be open to conditional sale under the thirteenth section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of "1861" but no alienation transfer assignment exchange mortgage or other disposal of any land so to be granted or of any interest therein shall pass any property or interest therein until after the expiration of *ten years* from the date of the grant thereof to such Volunteer as aforesaid. (*Read.*)

*And the Clause having been amended, as shown in ruled through type and black letter, on motion of Mr. Parkes,—*Further Amendment proposed,—To omit all the words from "1861," line 8, to the end of the Clause. (*Mr. Lee.*)

Question put (after Debate),—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Clause. Committee divided.

Ayes, 19.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Stewart,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Hurley (<i>Central</i>
Mr. Butler,	<i>Cumberland</i>),
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Thomas Robertson,	Mr. John Robertson,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Bennett,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Thomas Brown,	
Mr. Allen,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. Nelson.

Noes, 6.

Mr. Teece,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Lee,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Burns,
Mr. Wearne.

No. 3.

(Same Clause.)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 17.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Hurley (<i>Central</i>
Mr. Butler,	<i>Cumberland</i>),
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. John Robertson,	Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Macintosh,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Thomas Brown,	
Mr. Stewart,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Lucas.

Noes, 3.

Mr. Dangar,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Wearne.

*Clause, as amended, agreed to.**And Clause 3 and the Preamble having been agreed to,—*

On motion of Mr. Parkes, the Chairman left the Chair to report the Bill with Amendments.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES,

No. 1.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1872.				
Nov. 5 ...	Certain Miners and others of Inverell	Two hundred and nine	Mr. Abbott	{ Praying for the establishment of a Local Land Office at that place
, 6 ...	Certain Miners in the District of Braidwood	Six	Mr. Robertson	{ Complaining of a decision given by the Honorable Minister for Lands in reference to a Mineral Selection at Togo, and praying for inquiry.
, 8 ...	The Trustees of certain Church Land in the Parish of Petersham	Four	Mr. Allen	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to enable Christopher Rolleston, Thomas Chaplin Breillat, Stephen Campbell Brown, and William Crane, or other the Trustees of certain Land and Premises in the Parish of Petersham, near Newtown, to sell the same, and to provide for the application of the proceeds thereof.
, 8 ...	Joshua Dowc, of Tamworth, Doctor of Medicine, and Andrew Loder, of Colly Creek, grazier	Two	Mr. Lackey	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Executors of the Will of James Mein Loder, deceased, to sell a certain Sheep Station or Run, called "North Quirindi," or "Currindi Creek," being part of the Estate of the said James Mein Loder, and to invest the money to arise from such sale for the benefit of the parties interested in the said Station under the said Will.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 8 November, 1872.

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 2.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT
OF
PETITIONS RECEIVED
BY THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED:	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1872. Nov. 13...	John Dargin, of Bathurst	One	Mr. Webb.....	{ Alleging that in making the approaches to the new Bridge across the river Macquarie, a portion of land was severed from other lands belonging to him, by which the whole of his property has been damaged; that he has received no compensation for such severances; and praying for inquiry into the matter.
" 14...	Priscilla Cohen, of Sydney, and Lewis Solomon, of Albury	Two	Mr. Burns.....	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of the will of Mr. Michael Cohen, deceased, to sell certain land in Clarence-street, Sydney, and to make provision for the investment of the proceeds of the sale thereof.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 14 November, 1872.

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 3.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1872. Nov. 19...	Thomas Ware Smart, Esquire, of Sydney, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New South Wales Shale and Oil Company (Limited)....	One	Mr. Robertson.....	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate "The New South Wales Shale and Oil Company (Limited)."
" 19...	George Harris, Chairman of a Public Meeting held in the Bourke District.....	One	Mr. Lord	{ Praying that the Electoral Law may be amended so that the Electoral District of The Bogan may be divided into two or more Electorates.
" 20...	George Bell, of Picton	One	Captain Onslow	{ Representing that he entered into a Contract with the Government for the construction and metalling of a portion of the Southern Road, and that he has been injured in consequence of the system of measurement adopted by the Road Superintendent; and praying for inquiry with a view to redress.
" 20...	Municipal Council of the Borough of Randwick.....	Two	Mr. Hill	{ Praying the House not to pass the Cemeteries Regulation Bill.
" 20...	Certain Inhabitants of the District of St. Leonards }	Forty-four.....	Mr. Robertson	{ Praying the House not to pass the Walker and Carlow Streets Enclosure Bill.
" 21...	Certain persons inhabiting or connected with the country lying between the Murray and Murrumbidgee.....	Two hundred and ninety-seven.....	Mr. Hay	{ Representing that great benefits would arise from the construction of a Railway from Moana to Deniliquin; and praying the House to take the subject into consideration.
" 21...	Do.	Four hundred and thirty-three	Mr. Hay	{ Similar prayer.
" 21...	Do.	Three hundred and seventeen	Mr. Hay	{ Similar prayer.
" 21...	Do.	Eighty-seven.....	Mr. Hay	{ Similar prayer.
" 22...	Isaac and Charles Moss	Two	Mr. Robertson	{ Alleging that the murderers of the late Mr. Walker were detected and apprehended in consequence of information given by them to the Police, and praying inquiry into the allegations of their Petition.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 22 November, 1872.STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 4.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1872. Nov. 27...	Trustees of the various Cemeterics at the Necropolis, Haslem's Creek	Seventeen	Mr. Hoskins.....	{ Praying the House not to pass the Cemeterics Regulation Bill.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 29 November, 1872.

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 5.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1872. Dec. 3...	Sarah Underwood, formerly } Sarah Loder	One	Mr. Driver	{ Praying the House not to pass the Loder's Estate Bill, and that she may be heard by Counsel in opposition to the Bill.
" 6...	Mayor, Aldermen, and } Citizens of the City of } Sydney	Two	Mr. Macintosh.....	{ Praying the House not to pass the Public Vehicles Regulation Bill.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 6 December, 1872.

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 6.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1872. Dec. 10...	Members of the Local Board of the Church of England Denominational School at Denham Court.....	Four	Mr. Lackey	{ Respecting the withdrawal, by the Council of Education, of the certificate from the School, and praying that steps may be taken for the restoration of the certificate.
„ 12...	Certain residents of Petersham and neighbourhood. }	Fifty-six	Mr. Stephen Brown	{ Respecting the refusal, by the Council of Education, to grant a certificate to the Church of England School at Petersham; and praying for inquiry into the case, with a view to relief.
„ 12...	The Promoters of the Church of England School, Petersham	Three.....	Mr. Stephen Brown	Similar prayer.
„ 12...	Richard Underwood	One	Mr. Butler	{ Praying the House to pass the Underwood's Estate Bill.
„ 12...	Thomas Underwood	One	Mr. Butler	Similar prayer.
„ 12...	James Joseph Underwood, Catherine Underwood, and John and Jane Lisson..... }	Four	Mr. Butler	Similar prayer.
„ 12...	Sydney Edward Underwood, Warner Wright Spalding, Clara Elizabeth Spalding, and Angelina Fenn Underwood	Four	Mr. Butler	Similar prayer.
„ 12...	Josepha Mary Probert Underwood	One	Mr. Butler	Similar prayer.
„ 13...	Certain Members of the New South Wales Brokers' Association	Twenty-eight	Mr. Burns.....	{ Stating that they object to some of the provisions of the Share-brokers' Licensing Bill, and solicit an opportunity of giving evidence before this House, or a Select Committee, in support of such objections; and praying the House to take the premises into consideration, and adopt such course as may seem expedient.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 13 December, 1872.

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 7.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1872. Dec. 17...	Certain Citizens of Sydney } and other Colonists..... }	Nine hundred and } sixty-nine	Mr. Lackey	{ Relative to the disbanding of the Infantry Force; and praying the House to take the premises into consideration.
„ 17...	Certain Subscribers to the } Prince Alfred Hospital } Fund	Seven	Mr. Fitzpatrick ...	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Prince Alfred Hospital.
„ 17...	Mr. George King.....	One	Mr. Fitzpatrick ...	{ Praying that Underwood's Estate Bill may be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and amendment, and that he and other interested parties may be at liberty to attend in person, or by Counsel or Solicitor, before such Committee, in the interests of the persons affected by the Bill.
„ 17...	Certain Tradesmen and others..	Nine	Mr. R. B. Smith ...	{ Alleging that they were employed on the Works connected with the construction of Rankin's Bridge, and that they have been unable to obtain their wages; and praying for inquiry into their case, with a view to relief.
„ 18...	Certain Landholders and } others residing in the Dis- } trict of Field of Mars and } neighbourhood	Seventy-one	Mr. Lackey	{ Stating that they have observed that the Government contemplate resuming this Common, for the purpose of selling it, with a view to applying the proceeds in the erection of a Bridge over the Parramatta River; and praying that the House will not assent to any measure depriving them of their right to the Common.
„ 18...	Michael Chapman, Esq., } Mayor of Sydney, as Chair- } man of a Public Meeting } of the Citizens of Sydney...	One	Mr. Parkes	{ Praying that steps may be taken to check the evils arising from the present system of licensing Public-houses and the places of amusement connected with them

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1872.				
Dec. 20...	Certain Inhabitants of Sydney	Two thousand five hundred and seventy-five.....	Mr. Parkes	{ Praying the House to pass the Permissive Liquor Bill.
" 20...	Benjamin Chapman, President of the Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Conference	One	Mr. Hurley (<i>Central Cumberland</i>)	Similar prayer.
" 20...	Certain Inhabitants of the Police District of the Richmond and Tweed Rivers...	Seven hundred and forty	Mr. Abbott	{ Praying the House to take the necessary steps for the erection of this Police District, which forms a part of the Electorate of the Clarence, into a separate and independent Electorate.
" 20...	Frederick Smith	One	Mr. Burns	{ Praying that Underwood's Estate Bill may be referred to a Select Committee, with a view to its amendment, and that Petitioner's father may be at liberty to appear in person, or by Counsel, or Solicitor, before such Committee, and adduce such evidence as he may desire with respect to the interests to be affected by the Bill.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 20 December, 1872.

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 8.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHERE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1873. Jan. 15...	Holders of Miners Rights and Business Licenses, resident on Gulgong Gold Fields.....	Three thousand four hundred and eighty }	Mr. Buchanan	{ Stating various objections to the Mining Bill, and praying the House to amend it so as to meet their objections.
" 15...	Holders of Miners Rights and Business Licenses, resident on Tambaroora	One hundred and fifty }	Mr. Buchanan	Similar prayer.
" 15...	Do do	Ninety-one	Mr. Buchanan	Similar prayer.
" 15...	Holders of Miners Rights and Business Licenses resident on The Billybong ...	Three hundred and thirty-two	Mr. Buchanan	Similar prayer.
" 15...	Holders of Miners Rights and Business Licenses, resident on Stony Creek, Ironbarks, Burrendong and Mookerawa	Two hundred and forty-one	Mr. Buchanan	Similar prayer.
" 15...	Miners of Cunningham Creek and Cumbamurra Gold Field and its vicinity	Ninety	Mr. Baker	Similar prayer.
" 16...	Certain Inhabitants of the Bark Huts and surrounding Districts	One hundred and fifty-five	Mr. Lackey	{ Complaining of the condition of that portion of the Main Southern Road from Upper Bankstown on the Liverpool Road to Landsdowne Bridge, and from thence to the Town of Liverpool, and praying the House to take the matter into consideration.
" 16...	Business-men, Miners, and Residents of Inverell	One hundred and nineteen	Mr. Abbott	{ Alleging that they suffer much loss and inconvenience from the want of means of crossing the M'Intyre River, during rainy weather, and stating that the erection of a Bridge across the River would be a great boon to the whole District; and praying the House to take the premises into favourable consideration.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 17 January, 1873.

[3d.]

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 9.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1873.				
Jan. 20...	Certain Residents of Ryde and Hunter's Hill	One hundred and five	Mr. Tunks	{ Alleging that they suffer great inconvenience and loss in consequence of the uncertainty of reaching the Sydney Markets at specified times, and stating that they are desirous that the Field of Mars Common should be resumed by the Government, provided that Bridges be erected across the Parramatta River and Iron Cove, and praying the House to sanction the expenditure of the amount placed on the Estimates for the erection of a Bridge across the Parramatta River.
" 21...	Certain Residents of the Clarence River	{ One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight	Mr. Bawden	{ Expressing their satisfaction that the Ministry have a second time proposed, for the consideration of the Assembly, the expediency of constructing a Railway from the Port of the Clarence to New England, and praying the House to take the matter into favourable consideration.
" 22...	Workmen and Mechanics employed on board the Steam Dredge "Fitz Roy"	Eight	Mr. R. B. Smith ...	{ On the subject of their wages, and praying for inquiry into the matter.
" 24...	William James Steere, late Boatman in the Customs Department, Broken Bay...	One	Mr. Lucas	{ Relative to his dismissal from the Public Service, and praying for an investigation into his case.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 24 January, 1873.

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 10.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1873. Jan. 30...	Officers and Delegates of the Coal Miners' Mutual Protective Association	Fourteen	Mr. Hannell	{ Praying that the Collieries Bill may be passed.
" 30...	Inhabitants of Wagga Wagga {	One hundred and fifteen	Mr. Stewart	{ Praying that the Permissive Liquor Bill may be passed.
" 30...	Inhabitants of Richmond River	One hundred and sixty-one	Mr. Burns	Similar prayer.
" 30...	Daughters of Temperance, and others, Richmond	One hundred and fourteen	Mr. Driver	Similar prayer.
" 30...	Inhabitants of Electoral District of Narellan	One hundred and sixty-two	Mr. Cunneen	Similar prayer.
" 30...	Inhabitants of Town of Orange and surrounding District	Two hundred and eighty-eight	Mr. Nelson	Similar prayer.
" 30...	Inhabitants of Ballina	One hundred and fifty-one	Mr. Scholey	Similar prayer.
" 30...	Electors and other Inhabitants of Albury	One hundred and six	Mr. Lec	Similar prayer.
" 30...	Members of the Independent Order of Rechabites, residents of Albury	Two	Mr. Oakes	Similar prayer.
" 30...	Inhabitants of Ballina	One hundred and thirty	Mr. De Salis	Similar prayer.
" 30...	Inhabitants of Araluen	Two hundred and eighty-two	Mr. Rodd	Similar prayer.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1873. Jan. 30 ...	Certain Inhabitants of the Parishes of Willoughby and Gordon, at the North Shore.....	Two hundred and thirty-five	Mr. Tunks	{ Praying that a Bill may be brought in to resume the control and management of the Main Road from Sydney through the Municipalities at North Shore.
„ 31 ...	Certain Miners, Storekeepers, and other Residents of the Peel River and adjacent Gold Fields	One hundred and eleven	Mr. Bennett.....	{ Praying that the Mining Bill may be amended in certain respects.
„ 31...	Edward Grimes Underwood, of Wallabadah.....	One	Mr. Butler	{ Praying that the Underwood's Estate Bill may be passed.
„ 31...	William Nowland, of Calatoota, near Muswellbrook, and Pauline de Lissart Wilkinson Nowland, his wife, and Emily Elizabeth Mary Underwood, spinster	Three.....	Mr. Butler	Similar prayer.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 31 January, 1873.

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 11.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1873. Feb. 4...	Mayors of the Municipalities of Balmain, The Glebe, Five Dock, and Leichhardt, and by certain persons residing in those Municipalities	Two hundred and three	Mr. Lucas.....	{ Stating objections to the expenditure of any further sums of money on the Abattoir at Glebe Island; and praying that a new Abattoir may be erected somewhere near the present line of Railway.
" 4...	Richard Machattie, Mayor of the Borough Council of Bathurst	One	Mr. Combes	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the erection and maintenance of Cattle Sale-yards on a portion of the Bathurst Common, by the Borough Council of Bathurst.
" 4...	Archibald Thompson, Esquire, of Sydney	One	Mr. Robertson	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to enable certain persons carrying on business at Bowenfels and Sydney, under the name and style of "The Bowenfels Coal-mining and Copper Smelting Company," to construct a Railway or Tramway from land in Lithgow Valley belonging to them, to, and to connect the same with, the Great Western Railway.
" 5...	Certain Commoners of the Field of Mars Common ...	Four hundred and eighty	Mr. Lackey	{ Praying the House to pass the necessary measures for the resumption of the Field of Mars Common, and the erection of a Bridge across the Parramatta River.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 7 February, 1873.

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 12.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1873.				
Feb. 11...	John Roche Ardill, Licensed Surveyor	One	Mr. Lord	{ Alloging that in the year 1867 he made certain surveys in the Lachlan District on certain conditions, and that those conditions have not been complied with; and praying the House to take the premises into consideration with a view to relief.
„ 11...	Certain Inhabitants of the District of Tenterfield.....	Three hundred and eleven	Mr. Bawden, on behalf of Mr. Abbott.....	{ Expressing their gratification that the Government have made a proposal to construct a Railway between Grafton and the Tableland of New England; and praying that the proposal may be carried into effect.
„ 11...	John Quinn, late Boatman in the Customs Department, Broken Bay	One	Mr. Raphael.....	{ Alloging that he had been unjustly dismissed from his situation; and praying for inquiry into his case.
„ 11...	Isaac Shephard, of Ryde, landowner.....	One	Mr. Oakes.....	{ Stating that he has heard that it is proposed by the Government to resume the Field of Mars Common and sell it, and that he is entitled to the use of the Common, and has a pecuniary claim on it; and praying the House not to pass any measure that will deprive him of his rights, or prevent him from receiving money ordered by the Supreme Court to be paid to him.
„ 13...	Certain Residents of the District of the Field of Mars	One hundred and sixteen	Mr. Oakes.....	{ Praying the House will not permit the Common to be sold.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1873. Feb. 14...	Andrew Brown, Esquire, of } Coerwull, Lithgow.....}	One	Mr. Stephen Brown	{Alleging that his interests are materially affected by this Bill, and praying that he may be heard before the House by himself, his Counsel, or Solicitor, and may be permitted to adduce evidence in support of his case.
„ 14...	William John Dangar, of } Neotsfeld, Singleton	One	Mr. Bawden.....	{Praying the House to take into favourable consideration the proposal now before the House to aid all Agricultural Societies in New South Wales.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 14 February, 1873.

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 13.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1873. Feb. 18...	Members of the Pastoral and Agricultural Association of Yass	Ninety-eight	Mr. Fitzpatrick ...	{ Praying the House to assist Agricultural Societies in such manner as may seem meet.
„ 21...	The Reverend John Dunmore Lang, Doctor of Divinity... }	One	Mr. Burns.....	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Reverend Dr. Lang, as sole surviving Trustee of the Scots Church, to dispose of a portion of the original allotment of the Church, for certain ecclesiastical purposes therewith connected.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 21 February, 1873.

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 14.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1873. Feb. 25...	Certain persons engaged in the business of selling horses and other stock.....	One hundred and nine	Mr. Hill	{ Praying that certain Amendments may be made in the Cattle Sale Yards Act Amendment Bill.
„ 25...	Mr. George Kiss	One	Mr. Wearne	Similar prayer.
„ 25...	John Campbell, of Bona Vista, Waverley	One	Mr. Burns.....	{ Praying that Mr. Edward Knox may not be appointed a Life Member of the Board of Directors of the Prince Alfred Hospital.
„ 28...	John Robards, of Molong ...	One	Mr. J. S. Smith ...	{ Alleging that in the year 1865 he selected two portions of land near Molong, which selections have since been cancelled in consequence of defective survey; and praying inquiry into the matter.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 28 February, 1873.STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 15.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1873. Mar. 3...	Certain Landowners and others residing in the Mudgee District	Nine	Mr. Innes	{ Praying the House to assist Agricultural Societies in such manner as may seem meet.
„ 2...	George O'Malley Clarke, of Young, President of the Burrangong Pastoral and Agricultural Association...	One	Mr. Innes	Similar prayer.
„ 4...	Holders of Miners Rights and Business Licenses on the Gulgong Gold Fields... }	Seven hundred and forty-nine	Mr. Robertson	{ Alleging that, in the month of November, 1872, they took up claims upon Crown Lands situated on the Cudgegong River, and were prevented from working these claims by reason of the land being claimed by a party as being part of an auriferous tract applied for to be leased by them; and praying for inquiry into the case.
„ 5...	Francis Robert Lewis Rossi, Captain of the Goulburn Rifles	One	Captain Onslow	{ In reference to certain evidence taken before the Select Committee now sitting on the "Goulburn Volunteer Corps"; and praying to be heard before the said Committee, in person or by counsel, and to cross-examine the witnesses giving the said evidence.
„ 6...	Certain persons engaged in the business of selling Horses and other Stock ... }	Thirty-five	Mr. Oakes	{ Praying that the Cattle Sale Yards Act Amendment Bill may not be passed.
„ 7...	Certain Inhabitants of the District of St. Leonards ... }	One hundred and sixty-six	Mr. Tunks	{ Praying that the Walker and Carlow Streets Enclosure Bill may be passed.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 7 March, 1873.

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 16.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1873.				
Mar. 10...	Certain Persons acting on behalf of the Promoters	Eight	Mr. Hay	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate a Company under the name of the "Deniliquin and Moama Railway Company," for the purpose of making, constructing, and maintaining a Railway between Deniliquin and Moama, and for other purposes.
" 14...	H. C. Burnell, Chairman of a Public Meeting of the Ratepayers of the City of Sydney	One	Mr. Wearne	{ Praying the House not to pass the Sydney Sewerage Act Amendment Bill.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 14 March, 1873.

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES:

No. 17.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1873. Mar. 17...	John Raven, late a constable in the Detective Police Force	One	Mr. Driver	{ Alleging that he is entitled to a certain sum of money as "night allowance," for services rendered in the years 1864-65, and that on applying to the Inspector General of Police for the said allowance he was informed that it was disallowed; and praying for inquiry into the matter.
" 20...	Certain Iron Ship-builders, Engineers, and others	Twenty-three	Mr. Booth.....	{ Relative to the duty on Iron; and praying the House to take the subject into consideration.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 21 March, 1873.

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 18.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF
PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1873. Mar. 24...	Certain Inhabitants of the North Shore.....}	Three hundred.....	Mr. Stewart.....	{ Praying the House not to pass the Walker and Carlow Streets Enclo- sure Bill.
„ 25...	Mayor and Aldermen of the Liverpool Municipality ...}	Eight.....	Mr. Lackey.....	{ Praying the House to consider the advisability of amending the Municipalities Act of 1867 gen- erally.
„ 27...	William Henry Mackenzie, junior, Esquire.....}	One.....	Mr. Burns.....	{ Representing that he is informed that his name has been substituted in the Underwood's Estate Bill for that of John Piper Mackenzie Esquire, and praying that his name may be omitted and the name of John Piper Mackenzie re-inserted.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 28 March, 1873.

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 19.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1873. April 1...	Certain Electors of the Electoral District of The Gwydir and Residents therein.....	Seven hundred and thirty-nine	Mr. Dangar	{ Praying that this Electorate may be divided, and a Member assigned to each portion.
" 4...	Certain Residents of Kiama and surrounding Districts. }	One hundred and four	Mr. Stewart	{ Praying the House to vote the sum proposed for aiding Agricultural Societies.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 4 April, 1873.

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 20.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1873. April 7...	Henry Rotton, Bathurst, Farmer and Grazier	One	Mr. Buchanan	{ Praying that the Bathurst Cattle Sale Yards Bill may be amended in certain respects, or rejected.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 10 April, 1873.

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 21.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHERE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1873. April 22...	Certain Greengrocers, Dealers, and Citizens of the City of Sydney	Three hundred and fifty-one	Mr. Raphael.....	{ Praying the House not to pass the Markets Amendment Bill.
„ 22...	William Petherbridge, Frank Gardner, and James Dow- ney, of Newcastle	Three.....	Mr. Stephen Brown	{ Praying the House to inquire into the circumstances connected with the destruction, by fire, of a Bonded Store at Newcastle.
„ 24...	Francis Robert Lewis Rossi, Captain of the Goulburn Corps, Volunteer Rifles ...	One	Mr. Forster	{ Praying the House not to take any action on the Report from the Select Committee on the "Goul- burn Volunteer Corps," until he has had an opportunity afforded him of rebutting any charges which may have been made against him.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 25 April, 1873.

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PETITIONS.

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Weekly Abstracts of PETITIONS received by the Legislative Assembly, during the Session of 1872-3.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
1873.	Agricultural Societies.				
Feb. 14 ...	William John Dangar, of Neotsfield, Singleton ...	One	Mr. Bawden	Praying the House to take into favourable consideration the proposal now before the House to aid all Agricultural Societies in New South Wales.	Printed.
" 18 ...	Members of the Pastoral and Agricultural Association of Yass	Ninety-eight	Mr. Fitzpatrick ...			Similar prayer .....	Printed.
Mar. 3 ...	Certain Landowners and others residing in the Mudgee District	Nine	Mr. Innes	Similar prayer	Printed.
" 3 ...	George O'Malley Clarke, of Young, President of the Burrangong Pastoral and Agricultural Association	One	Mr. Innes	Similar prayer	Printed.
April 4 ...	Certain Residents of Kiama and surrounding Districts	One hundred and four ...	Mr. Stewart	Similar prayer	Printed.
1872.	Field of Mars Common.				
Dec. 18...	Certain Landholders and others residing in the District of Field of Mars and neighbourhood	Seventy-one	Mr. Lackey	Stating that they have observed that the Government contemplate resuming this Common, for the purpose of selling it, with a view to applying the proceeds in the erection of a Bridge over the Parramatta River; and praying that the House will not assent to any measure depriving them of their right to the Common.	Printed.
1873.					
Jan. 20...	Certain Residents of Ryde and Hunter's Hill	One hundred and five ...	Mr. Tunks	Alleging that they suffer great inconvenience and loss in consequence of the uncertainty of reaching the Sydney Markets at specified times, and stating that they are desirous that the Field of Mars Common should be resumed by the Government, provided that Bridges be erected across the Parramatta River and Iron Cove; and praying the House to sanction the expenditure of the amount placed on the Estimates for the erection of a Bridge across the Parramatta River	Printed.
Feb. 5...	Certain Commoners of the Field of Mars Common. ...	Four hundred and eighty	Mr. Lackey	Praying the House to pass the necessary measures for the resumption of the Field of Mars Common, and the erection of a Bridge across the Parramatta River.....	Printed.
" 11 ...	Isaac Shepherd, of Ryde, Landowner	One	Mr. Oakes.....	Stating that he has heard that it is proposed by the Government to resume the Field of Mars Common and sell it, and that he is entitled to the use of the Common, and has a pecuniary claim on it; and praying the House not to pass any measure that will deprive him of his rights, or prevent him from receiving money ordered by the Supreme Court to be paid to him	Printed.

WILBN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED:	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
1873	Field of Mars Common—continued.				
Feb. 13 ...	Certain Residents of the District of the Field of Mars	} One hundred and sixteen	Mr. Oakes	{ Praying the House will not permit the Common to be sold	} Printed.
1872.	Grievances.				
Nov. 6 ...	Certain Miners in the District of Braidwood	} Six	Mr. John Robertson	{ Complaining of a decision given by the Honorable Minister for Lands in reference to a Mineral Selection at Togo; and praying for inquiry	} Printed.
„ 13 ...	John Dargin, of Bathurst	One	Mr. Webb	{ Alleging that in making the approaches to the new Bridge across the river Macquarie, a portion of land was severed from other lands belonging to him, by which the whole of his property has been damaged; that he has received no compensation for such severances; and praying for inquiry into the matter	} Printed.
„ 20 ...	George Bell, of Picton ...	One	Captain Onslow ...	{ Representing that he entered into a Contract with the Government for the construction and metalling of a portion of the Southern Road, and that he has been injured in consequence of the system of measurement adopted by the Road Superintendent; and praying for inquiry, with a view to redress	} Printed.
Dec. 17 ...	Certain Tradesmen and others	} Nine	Mr. R. B. Smith ...	{ Alleging that they were employed on the Works connected with the construction of Rankin's Bridge, and that they have been unable to obtain their wages; and praying for inquiry into their case, with a view to relief	} Printed.
1873.	1873.				
Jan. 22 ...	Workmen and Mechanics employed on board the Steam-dredge "Fitz Roy"	} Eight	Mr. R. B. Smith ...	{ On the subject of their wages; and praying for inquiry into the matter	} Printed.
„ 24 ...	William James Steere, late Boatman in the Customs Department, Broken Bay	} One	Mr. Lucas	{ Relative to his dismissal from the Public Service; and praying for an investigation into his case	} Printed.
Feb. 11 ...	John Roche Ardill, Licensed Surveyor	} One	Mr. Lord	{ Alleging that in the year 1867 he made certain surveys in the Lachlan District on certain conditions, and that those conditions have not been complied with; and praying the House to take the premises into consideration with a view to relief	} Printed.
„ 11 ...	John Quinn, late Boatman in the Customs Department, Broken Bay	} One	Mr. Raphael	{ Alleging that he had been unjustly dismissed from his situation; and praying for inquiry into his case	} Printed.
„ 28 ...	John Robards, of Molong	One	Mr. J. S. Smith ...	{ Alleging that in the year 1865 he selected two portions of land near Molong, which selections have since been cancelled in consequence of defective survey; and praying inquiry into the matter	} Printed.
Mar. 4 ...	Holder of Miners Rights and Business Licenses on the Gulgong Gold Fields	} Seven hundred and forty-nine	Mr. John Robertson	{ Alleging that, in the month of November, 1872, they took up claims upon Crown Lands situated on the Cudgegong River, and were prevented from working these claims by reason of the land being claimed by a party as being part of an auriferous tract applied for to be leased by them; and praying for inquiry into the case	} Printed.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
1873.	Grievances—continued.				
Mar. 17	John Raven, late a constable in the Detective Police Force	One	Mr. Driver	{Alleging that he is entitled to a certain sum of money as "night allowance," for services rendered in the years 1864-65, and that on applying to the Inspector General of Police for the said allowance he was informed that it was disallowed; and praying for inquiry into the matter	Printed.
	Mining Bill.				
Jan. 15	Holders of Miners Rights and Business Licenses, resident on Gulgong Gold Fields	{Three thousand four hundred and eighty..}	Mr. Buchanan	{Stating various objections to the Mining Bill, and praying the House to amend it so as to meet their objections	Printed.
" 15	Holders of Miners Rights and Business Licenses, resident on Tambaroora.	{One hundred and fifty ...}	Mr. Buchanan	Similar prayer	Printed.
" 15	Do do	Ninety-one	Mr. Buchanan	Similar prayer	Printed.
" 15	Holders of Miners Rights and Business Licenses, resident on the Billybong	{Three hundred and thirty-two}	Mr. Buchanan	Similar prayer	Printed.
" 15	Holders of Miners Rights and Business Licenses, resident on Stony Creek, Ironbarks, Burrendong, and Mookerawa	{Two hundred and forty-one}	Mr. Buchanan	Similar prayer	Printed.
" 15	Miners of Cunningham Creek and Cumbamurra Gold Field and its vicinity	{Ninety}	Mr. Baker	Similar prayer	Printed.
" 31	Certain Miners, Storekeepers, and other Residents of the Peel River and adjacent Gold Fields	{One hundred and eleven..}	Mr. Bennett	Similar prayer	Printed.
1872.	Miscellaneous.				
Nov. 5	Certain Miners and others of Inverell	{Two hundred and nine ...}	Mr. Abbott	{Praying for the establishment of a Local Land Office at that place	Printed.
" 19	George Harris, Chairman of a Public Meeting held in the Bourke District.	{One}	Mr. Lord	{Praying that the Electoral Law may be amended so that the Electoral District of The Bogan may be divided into two or more Electorates}	Printed.
" 20	Municipal Council of the Borough of Randwick	{Two}	Mr. Hill	{Praying the House not to pass the Cemeteries Regulation Bill.	Printed.
" 20	Certain Inhabitants of the District of St. Leonards	{Forty-four}	Mr. John Robertson	{Praying the House not to pass the Walker and Carlow Streets Enclosure Bill.	Printed.
" 21	Certain persons inhabiting or connected with the country lying between the Murray and Murrumbidgee.	{Two hundred & ninety-seven}	Mr. Hay	{Representing that great benefits would arise from the construction of a Railway from Moama to Deniliquin; and praying the House to take the subject into consideration	Printed.
" 21	Do.	{Four hundred and thirty-three}	Mr. Hay	Similar prayer	{ Not printed.
" 21	Do.	{Three hundred and seventeen}	Mr. Hay	Similar prayer	{ Not printed.
" 21	Do.	Eighty-seven	Mr. Hay	Similar prayer	{ Not printed.
" 22	Isaac and Charles Moss	Two	Mr. John Robertson	{Alleging that the murderers of the late Mr. Walker were detected and apprehended in consequence of information given by them to the Police, and praying inquiry into the allegations of their Petition	Printed.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
1872. Miscellaneous—continued.					
Nov. 27 ...	Trustees of the various Cemeteries at the Necropolis, Haslem's Creek ...	Seventeen	Mr. Hoskins	{ Praying the House not to pass the Cemeteries Regulation Bill..... }	{ Printed.
Dec. 6 ...	Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Sydney	Two	Mr. Macintosh.....	{ Praying the House not to pass the Public Vehicles Regulation Bill..... }	{ Printed.
„ 10 ...	Members of the Local Board of the Church of England Denominational School at Denham Court	Four	Mr. Lackey	{ Respecting the withdrawal, by the Council of Education, of the certificate from the School, and praying that steps may be taken for the restoration of the certificate	{ Printed.
„ 12 ...	Certain residents of Petersham and neighbourhood	Fifty-six	Mr. Stephen Brown	{ Respecting the refusal, by the Council of Education, to grant a certificate to the Church of England School at Petersham; and praying for inquiry into the case, with a view to relief... }	{ Printed.
„ 12 ...	The Promoters of the Church of England School, Petersham	Three	Mr. Stephen Brown	Similar prayer	Printed.
„ 13 ...	Certain Members of the New South Wales Brokers Association ...	Twenty-eight	Mr. Burns	{ Stating that they object to some of the provisions of the Sharebrokers Licensing Bill, and solicit an opportunity of giving evidence before this House, or a Select Committee, in support of such objections; and praying the House to take the premises into consideration, and adopt such course as may seem expedient	{ Not printed.
„ 17 ...	Certain Citizens of Sydney and other Colonists	Nine hundred and sixty-nine	Mr. Lackey	{ Relative to the disbanding of the Infantry Force; and praying the House to take the premises into consideration. }	{ Printed.
„ 20 ...	Certain Inhabitants of the Police District of the Richmond and Tweed Rivers	Seven hundred and forty	Mr. Abbott	{ Praying the House to take the necessary steps for the erection of this Police District, which forms a part of the Electorate of The Clarence, into a separate and independent Electorate. }	{ Printed.
1873.					
Jan. 16 ...	Certain Inhabitants of the Bark Huts and surrounding Districts.....	One hundred and fifty-five	Mr. Lackey	{ Complaining of the condition of that portion of the Main Southern Road from Upper Bankstown on the Liverpool Road to Lansdowne Bridge, and from thence to the Town of Liverpool, and praying the House to take the matter into consideration. }	{ Printed.
„ 16 ...	Business-men, Miners, and Residents of Inverell ...	{ One hundred and nineteen	Mr. Abbott	{ Alleging that they suffer much loss and inconvenience from the want of means of crossing the M'Intyre River, during rainy weather, and stating that the erection of a Bridge across the River would be a great boon to the whole District; and praying the House to take the premises into favourable consideration. }	{ Printed.
„ 21 ...	Certain Residents of the Clarence River.....	{ One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight	Mr. Bawden.....	{ Expressing their satisfaction that the Ministry have a second time proposed, for the consideration of the Assembly, the expediency of constructing a Railway from the Port of The Clarence to New England, and praying the House to take the matter into favourable consideration. }	{ Printed.
„ 30 ...	Officers and Delegates of the Coal Miners Mutual Protective Association....	Fourteen.....	Mr. Hannell.....	{ Praying that the Collieries Bill may be passed. }	{ Printed.
„ 30 ...	Certain Inhabitants of the Parishes of Wiltoughby and Gordon, at the North Shore	Two hundred and thirty-five	Mr. Tunks.....	{ Praying that a Bill may be brought in to resume the control and management of the Main Road from Sydney through the Municipalities at North Shore	{ Printed.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND VIOLENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
1873. Miscellaneous—continued.					
Feb. 4...	Mayors of the Municipalities of Balmain, The Glebe, Five Dock, and Leichhardt, and by certain persons residing in those Municipalities ...	Two hundred and three...	Mr. Lucas.....	{ Stating objections to the expenditure of any further sums of money on the Abattoir at Glebe Island; and praying that a new Abattoir may be erected somewhere near the present line of Railway	Printed.
" 11...	Certain Inhabitants of the District of Tenterfield.....	Three hundred and eleven	Mr. Bawden, on behalf of Mr. Abbott	{ Expressing their gratification that the Government have made a proposal to construct a Railway between Grafton and the Tableland of New England; and praying that the proposal may be carried in effect	Printed.
" 25...	Certain persons engaged in the business of selling horses and other stock.....	One hundred and nine....	Mr. Hill	{ Praying that certain Amendments may be made in the Cattle Sale Yards Act Amendment Bill	Printed.
" 25	Mr. George Kiss	One	Mr. Wearne	Similar prayer	Printed.
Mar. 5...	Francis Robert Lewis Rossi, Captain of the Goulburn Rifles.....	One	Captain Onslow	{ In reference to certain evidence taken before the Select Committee now sitting on the "Goulburn Volunteer Corps"; and praying to be heard before the said Committee, in person or by counsel, and to cross-examine the witnesses giving the said evidence.	Not printed.
" 6...	Certain persons engaged in the business of selling horses and other stock.....	Thirty-five	Mr. Oakes.....	{ Praying that the Cattle Sale Yards Act Amendment Bill may not be passed	Printed
" 7...	Certain Inhabitants of the District of St. Leonards.....	One hundred and sixty-six	Mr. Tunks	{ Praying that the Walker and Carlow Streets Enclosure Bill may be passed	Printed.
" 14...	H. C. Burnell, Chairman of a Public Meeting of the Ratepayers of the City of Sydney	One	Mr. Wearne	{ Praying the House not to pass the Sydney Sewerage Act Amendment Bill	Printed.
" 20...	Certain Iron Ship-builders, Engineers, and others ...	Twenty-three	Mr. Booth.....	{ Relative to the duty on Iron; and praying the House to take the subject into consideration.....	Printed.
" 24...	Certain Inhabitants of the North Shore	Three hundred	Mr. Stewart	{ Praying the House not to pass the Walker and Carlow Streets Enclosure Bill	Printed.
" 25...	Mayor and Aldermen of the Liverpool Municipality	Eight	Mr. Lackey	{ Praying the House to consider the advisability of amending the Municipalities Act of 1867 generally.....	Printed.
April 1...	Certain Electors of the Electoral District of The Gwydir, and Residents therein	Seven hundred and thirty-nine	Mr. Dangar	{ Praying that this Electorate may be divided, and a Member assigned to each portion	Printed.
" 22...	Certain Grocers, Dealers, and Citizens of the City of Sydney	Three hundred and fifty-one	Mr. Raphael.....	{ Praying the House not to pass the Markets Amendment Bill	Printed.
" 22...	William Petherbridge, Frank Gardner, and James Downey, of Newcastle ...	Three	Mr. Stephen Brown	{ Praying the House to inquire into the circumstances connected with the destruction, by fire, of a Bonded Store at Newcastle	Printed.
" 24...	Francis Robert Lewis Rossi, Captain of the Goulburn Corps, Volunteer Rifles...	One	Mr. Forster	{ Praying the House not to take any action on the Report from the Select Committee on the "Goulburn Volunteer Corps," until he has had an opportunity afforded him of rebutting any charges which may have been made against him	Printed.
1872. Permissive Liquor Bill.					
Dec. 18 ...	Michael Chapman, Esq., Mayor of Sydney, as Chairman of a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Sydney	One	Mr. Parkes	{ Praying that steps may be taken to check the evils arising from the present system of licensing Public-houses and the places of amusement connected with them	Printed.
" 20 ...	Certain Inhabitants of Sydney	Two thousand five hundred and seventy-five	Mr. Parkes	{ Praying the House to pass the Permissive Liquor Bill	Printed.
" 20 ...	Benjamin Chapman, President of the Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Conference	One	Mr. Hurley (Central Cumberland).....	Similar prayer	Printed.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
1873. Permissive Liquor Bill—continued.					
Jan. 30	Inhabitants of Wagga Wagga	One hundred and fifteen.	Mr. Stewart	{ Praying that the Permissive Liquor Bill may be passed	Printed.
" 30	Inhabitants of Richmond River	One hundred and sixty-one	Mr. Burns	Similar prayer	Printed.
" 30	Daughters of Temperance, and others, Richmond	One hundred and fourteen	Mr. Driver	Similar prayer	Printed.
" 30	Inhabitants of Electoral District of Narellan	One hundred and sixty-two	Mr. Cunneen	Similar prayer	Printed.
" 30	Inhabitants of Town of Orange and surrounding District	Two hundred and eighty-eight	Mr. Nelson	Similar prayer	Printed.
" 30	Inhabitants of Ballina	One hundred and fifty-one	Mr. Scholey	Similar prayer	{ Not printed.
" 30	Electors and other Inhabitants of Albury	One hundred and six	Mr. Lee	Similar prayer	Printed.
" 30	Members of the Independent Order of Rechabites, residents of Albury	Two	Mr. Oakes	Similar prayer	Printed.
" 30	Inhabitants of Ballina	One hundred and thirty.	Mr. De Salis	Similar prayer	Printed.
" 30	Inhabitants of Araluen	{ Two hundred and eighty-two	Mr. Rodd	Similar prayer	Printed.
1872. Private Bills.					
Nov. 8	The Trustees of certain Church Land in the Parish of Petersham	Four	Mr. Allen	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to enable Christopher Rolleston, Thomas Chaplin Breillat, Stephen Campbell Brown, and William Crane, or other the Trustees of certain Land and Premises in the Parish of Petersham, near Newtown, to sell the same, and to provide for the application of the proceeds thereof.	Not printed.
" 8	Joshua Dowc, of Tamworth, Doctor of Medicine, and Andrew Loder, of Colly Creek, grazier	Two	Mr. Lackey	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Executors of the Will of James Mein Loder, deceased, to sell a certain Sheep Station or Run, called "North Quirindi," or "Curindi Creek," being part of the Estate of the said James Mein Loder, and to invest the money to arise from such sale for the benefit of the parties interested in the said Station under the said Will.	Not printed.
" 14	Priscilla Cohen, of Sydney, and Lewis Solomon, of Albury	Two	Mr. Burns	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of the Will of Mr. Michael Cohen, deceased, to sell certain land in Clarence-street, Sydney, and to make provision for the investment of the proceeds of the sale thereof.	Not printed.
" 19	Thomas Ware Smart, Esquire, of Sydney, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New South Wales Shale and Oil Company (Limited)	One	Mr. John Robertson	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate "The New South Wales Shale and Oil Company (Limited)."	Not printed.
Dec. 3	Sarah Underwood, formerly Sarah Loder	One	Mr. Driver	{ Praying the House not to pass the Loder's Estate Bill, and that she may be heard by Counsel in opposition to the Bill.	Not printed.
" 12	Richard Underwood	One	Mr. Butler	{ Praying the House to pass the Underwood's Estate Bill	Not printed.
" 12	Thomas Underwood	One	Mr. Butler	Similar prayer	{ Not printed.
" 12	James Joseph Underwood, Catherine Underwood, and John and Jane Lisson	Four	Mr. Butler	Similar prayer	{ Not printed.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
1872. Private Bills—continued.					
Dec. 12 ...	Sydney Edward Underwood, Warner Wright Spalding, Clara Elizabeth Spalding, and Angelina Fenn Underwood ...	Four	Mr. Butler	{ Praying the House to pass the Underwood's Estate Bill	{ Not printed.
„ 12 ...	Joseph Mary Probert Underwood	One	Mr. Butler	Similar prayer	{ Not printed.
„ 17 ...	Certain Subscribers to the Prince Alfred Hospital Fund	Seven	Mr. Fitzpatrick ...	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Prince Alfred Hospital	{ Not printed.
„ 17 ...	Mr. George King	One	Mr. Fitzpatrick ...	{ Praying that Underwood's Estate Bill may be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and amendment, and that he and other interested parties may be at liberty to attend in person, or by Counsel or Solicitor, before such Committee, in the interests of the persons affected by the Bill	{ Not printed.
„ 20 ...	Frederick Smith	One	Mr. Burns	{ Praying that Underwood's Estate Bill may be referred to a Select Committee, with a view to its amendment, and that Petitioner's father may be at liberty to appear in person, or by Counsel or Solicitor, before such Committee, and adduce such evidence as he may desire with respect to the interests to be affected by the Bill	{ Not printed.
1873.					
Jan. 31 ...	Edward Grimes Underwood, of Wallabadah	One	Mr. Butler	{ Praying that the Underwood's Estate Bill may be passed	{ Printed.
„ 31 ...	William Nowlan, of Calatoota, near Muswellbrook, and Pauline de Lissart Wilkinson Nowland, his wife, and Emily Elizabeth Mary Underwood, spinster	Three	Mr. Butler	Similar prayer	{ Printed.
Feb. 4 ...	Richard Machattie, Mayor of the Borough Council of Bathurst	One	Mr. Combes	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the erection and maintenance of Cattle Sale Yards on a portion of the Bathurst Common, by the Borough Council of Bathurst	{ Not printed.
„ 4 ...	Archibald Thompson, Esquire, of Sydney	One	Mr. John Robertson	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to enable certain persons carrying on business at Bowenfels and Sydney, under the name and style of "The Bowenfels Coal-mining and Copper Smelting Company," to construct a Railway or Tramway from land in Lithgow Valley belonging to them, to, and to connect the same with, the Great Western Railway	{ Not printed.
„ 14 ...	Andrew Brown, Esquire, of Coerwull, Lithgow ...	One	Mr. Stephen Brown	{ Alleging that his interests are materially affected by this Bill, and praying that he may be heard before the House by himself, his Counsel or Solicitor, and may be permitted to adduce evidence in support of his case	{ Printed.
„ 21 ...	The Reverend John Dunmore Lang, Doctor of Divinity	One	Mr. Burns	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Reverend Dr. Lang, as sole surviving Trustee of the Scots Church, to dispose of a portion of the original allotment of the Church, for certain ecclesiastical purposes therewith connected.	{ Not printed.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
1873.	Private Bills—continued.				
Feb. 25 ...	John Campbell, of Bona Vista, Waverley.....	} One	Mr. Burns.....	{ Praying that Mr. Edward Knox may not be appointed a Life Member of the Board of Directors of the Prince Alfred Hospital	} Not printed.
Mar. 10 ...	Certain Persons acting on behalf of the Promoters	} Eight	Mr. Hay	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate a Company under the name of the "Deniliquin and Moama Railway Company," for the purpose of making, constructing, and maintaining a Railway between Deniliquin and Moama, and for other purposes	} Not printed.
„ 27 ...	William Henry Mackenzie, junior, Esquire	} One	Mr. Burns.....	{ Representing that he is informed that his name has been substituted in the Underwood's Estate Bill for that of John Piper M'Kenzie Esquire, and praying that his name may be omitted and the name of John Piper Mackenzie re-inserted.....	} Not printed.
April 7 ...	Henry Rotton, Bathurst, Farmer and Grazier	} One	Mr. Buchanan	{ Praying that the Bathurst Cattle Sale Yards Bill may be amended in certain respects, or rejected	} Printed.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 25th April, 1873.

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ALPHABETICAL REGISTERS

OF

ADDRESSES AND ORDERS FOR PAPERS,

AND OF

ADDRESSES

(NOT BEING FOR PAPERS).

SESSION 1872-3.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ALPHABETICAL REGISTER OF ADDRESSES AND ORDERS FOR PAPERS, DURING THE SESSION OF 1872-3.

No.	WHEN PASSED.		ON WHOSE MOTION.	PAPERS APPLIED FOR.		RETURN TO ADDRESS OR ORDER.	REGISTER NUMBER.	IF TO BE PRINTED.	
	VOTES.			By Address.	By Order.			Date of Order.	When delivered for Printing.
	No.	Date.							
22	52	1873. 25 February	Mr. Jacob	Appropriation of Fine imposed on James Doherty.		1873. 24 March	73/225	1873. 24 March	1873. 25 March.
24	80	4 April	Mr. Burns		Cessnock Road	17 April	73/300	17 April	18 April.
18	63	12 March 1872.	Captain Onslow		Channels near Sow and Pigs Shoal	24 April	73/331	24 April	28 April.
6	24	17 December	Mr. Stephen Brown	Church of England School at Petersham		4 February	73/82	4 February	5 February.
4	12	26 November	Mr. Lord	Circuit Courts, Dubbo and Mudgee		21 January	73/36	21 January	22 January.
6	20	10 December	Mr. Greville		Civil Service Examinations.	14 Feb. (in part) 3 Mar. (Further in part) 1872.	73/121 73/170	14 February 3 March	14 February. 3 March.
2	12	26 November. 1873.	Mr. Macleay		Conditional Purchases made by Messrs. H. and B. Adams.	29 November	73/664	29 November	30 November.
20	67	18 March	Mr. Warden		Crookhaven River				
13	47	18 February	Mr. Macleay		Customs Seizure at Albury and Wagga Wagga				
27	88	18 April	Mr. Burns		Destruction of Bonded Store at Newcastle				
13	40	4 February	Mr. Rodd	Disputed Mining Case, Dawson v. Maloney		17 March	73/204	17 March	18 March.
29	90	22 April	Mr. Stewart	Female Teachers employed in Roman Catholic Schools.		1873.		1873.	1873.
8	30	17 January	Mr. Burns		Fire-proof Safes	17 January	73/31	17 January	18 January.
19	63	12 March 1872.	Mr. J. Robertson		Gulgong Gold Field—Claim of Browne and party	23 April	73/319	23 April	24 April.
7	24	17 December. 1873.	Mr. Laehey		Half-time School at Lower Hawkesbury	10 April	73/289	10 April	15 April.
9	32	21 January	Mr. Lucas		Homebush and Burwood Railway Stations				
11	48	11 February	Mr. W. C. Browne		Leaseholders of Crown Lands, Patrick's Plains	1872.		1872.	1872.
2	5	12 November	Mr. Stewart	London and Paris Exhibitions		4 December 1873.	72/672	4 December	5 December. 1873.
1	10	21 November	Mr. Lee		Morpeth Branch Railway	30 January	73/61	30 January	31 January.

ALPHABETICAL REGISTER OF ADDRESSES, &c.—continued.

No.	WHEN PASSED.		ON WHOSE MOTION.	PAPERS APPLIED FOR.		RETURN TO ADDRESS OR ORDER.	REGISTER NUMBER.	IF TO BE PRINTED.	
	No.	Date.		By Address.	By Order.			Date of Order.	When delivered for Printing.
16	57	1873. 4 March	Mr. J. Robertson	Mr. Pass, Railway Station-master	1873. 2 April	73/257	1873. 2 April	1873. 3 April	
14	40	4 February	Mr. Warden	Mr. Temple S. Nathan	19 February	73/133	19 February	20 February	
4	12	26 November	Mr. Combes	Newcastle Kerosene Shale Company	1872. 23 November, (Par- liamentary)	72/665 72/715	1872. 29 November	1872. 30 November	
5	20	10 December	Captain Onslow	Orphan, Reformatory, and Industrial Schools	14 February	73/120	14 February	15 February	
23	78	2 April	Mr. Taylor	Parramatta Park	24 February	73/148	24 February	25 February	
18	48	19 February	Mr. Buchanan	Perjury cases tried at Courts in Western Dis- tricts.	24 February	73/148	24 February	25 February	
14	52	25 February	Mr. Buchanan	Post Office, Molong	17 January	73/30	17 January	18 January	
7	27	20 December	Mr. Nowlan	Regina v. Malony	30 January	73/64	30 January	30 January	
9	32	21 January	Mr. Hoskins	Roman Catholic Denominational School, Adelong.	30 January	73/64	30 January	30 January	
21	72	25 March	Captain Onslow	Roman Catholic School at Grenfell	24 April	73/339	24 April	28 April	
10	32	21 January	Captain Onslow	School Fees	28 April	73/358	28 April	29 April	
17	60	7 March	Mr. Driver	Senior-Constable Tant.	2 April	73/254	2 April	3 April	
22	72	25 March	Mr. Fitzpatrick	Standing Orders Committee	25 March	73/231	25 March	26 March	
10	39	31 January	Mr. Stewart	St. Andrew's College	4 February	73/81	4 February	5 February	
5	13	27 November	Mr. Terry	The case of E. G. Clerk	15 April	73/295	15 April	16 April	
25	57	4 March	Mr. Baker	The case of ex-Constable Bulla	17 March	73/207	17 March	18 March	
25	82	8 April	Mr. Buchanan	The case of Henley	24 April	73/335	24 April	28 April	
26	82	8 April	Mr. Tunks	The case of W. J. Seere and John Quinn	21 February	73/143	21 February	24 February	
11	40	4 February	Mr. Buchanan	The Prisoners Spencer and Magee	25 March	73/229	25 March	26 March	
28	52	25 February	Mr. Driver	The Queen v. Cadey	10 April	73/290	10 April	15 April	
26	75	28 March	Mr. Burns	The Rev. Charles Currey	20 March	73/219	20 March	21 March	
15	54	27 February	Mr. Wearne	Volunteer Artillery Force—Gunner William- son.	30 January	73/62	30 January	31 January	
28	85	15 April	Mr. Macintosh	Volunteer Land Orders	12 March	73/192	12 March	13 March	
28	91	23 April	Mr. Wearne	Windsor Railway Station	30 January	73/62	30 January	31 January	
3	12	26 November	Mr. Driver	Wollongong Gaol	12 March	73/192	12 March	13 March	
12	43	11 February	Mr. Forster						

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 25 April, 1873.

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

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

WHEN PASSED.		ON WHOSE MOTION.	PAPERS APPLIED FOR.		RETURN TO ADDRESS OR ORDER.	REGISTER NUMBER.	IF TO BE PRINTED.	
No.	Date.		By Address.	By Order.			Date of Order.	When delivered for Printing.
24	1872. 4 July	Mr. Forster	Cases heard before Raymond Terrace Bench of Magistrates	Bridges over Loddon River and at King's Falls	1872. 7 November	72/586	1872. 7 November	1872. 8 November
26	8 July	Mr. Jacob	Coroners Inquests		19 November, Further Return	72/631	19 November	20 November
40	26 July	Mr. Forster	Dismissal and Re-appointment of certain Railway Employes.		1873. 17 January	73/29	1873. 17 January	1873. 18 January
37	23 July	Captain Onslow			1872. 7 November	72/590	1872. 7 November	1872. 8 November
37	23 July	Mr. Buchanan		Disputed Land near Orange	19 December	72/714	19 December	20 December
38	24 July	Mr. Buchanan		District of Trunkay	1873. 24 April	73/341	1873. 24 April	1873. 28 April
25	5 July	Mr. Wearne		Government Contracts	1872. 7 November	72/587	1872. 7 November	1872. 8 November
32	16 July	Mr. Terry		Land selected by James Marshall, on Gyrah River	1873. 15 January	73/18	1873. 15 January	1873. 16 January
18	25 June	Mr. Bennett		Land sold in the Parish of Tamworth	1872. 26 November	72/655	Not ordered to be printed.	
68	1861. 10 May, a.m.	Mr. Hart	Letters of Registration of Inventions		1873. 21 April	73/309	1873. 21 April	1872. 22 April
60	9 August	Mr. J. Robertson		Mineral Selection at Togo	1872. 27 November	72/658	1872. 27 November	1872. 28 November
37	23 July	Mr. Hoskins	Mr. Deegan, late Station-master at Bowral Railway Station.		1870. 7 November	72/589	1870. 7 November	1870. 8 November
49	8 November	Mr. Morrice		Payments made to Members of Parliament for services rendered to the Government.	7 November	72/581	7 November	8 November
37	23 July	Mr. Raphael		Quarters, &c., for Public Officers	{ 7 November (In part)	72/588	7 November	8 November
47	6 August	Mr. Forster		Quartz Claim on Turon River	12 November	72/610	12 November	13 November
182	12 June	Mr. Hart		Road from Iron Cove Road to Abattoir Road	7 November	72/591	Not ordered to be printed.	
23	21 December	Mr. Tunks		Sewerage and Water Supply	1873. 24 April	73/340	1873. 24 April	1873. 28 April
18	25 June	Mr. Tunks		The Volunteers and the Military Force	{ 5 November (In part)	72/566	1872. 5 November	1872. 6 November
11	12 June	Mr. Wearne		Volunteer Artillery—Captain Bamford's case	1873. 14 February	73/122	1873. 14 February	1873. 15 February
154	14 June	Mr. S. Brown	Volunteer Artillery		{ 12 March (Supplementary)	73/193	12 March	13 March

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 25 April, 1873.

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

ALPHABETICAL REGISTER OF ADDRESSES (NOT BEING FOR PAPERS) TO THE GOVERNOR, DURING THE SESSION OF 1872-3.

SUBJECT OF ADDRESS.	VOTES.			WHEN PASSED OR AGREED TO.			WHEN AND HOW PRESENTED.			WHEN AND HOW ANSWERED.			REMARKS.
	No.	Date.	By whom.	No.	Date.	By whom.	No.	Date.	By whom.	VOTES.			
										Entered.	By whom, and how.		
Agricultural Societies.....	49	1873. 20 Feb.	9	Mr. Bawden.....	49	1873. 20 Feb.	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adopted on a Resolution agreed to in Committee of the Whole.
Amendment of the Electoral Law	57	4 March. 4 Feb.	7	Mr. Forster	57	4 Mar.	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charitable Institutions	40	4 Feb.	14	Captain Onslow.	40	4 Feb.	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adopted on a Resolution agreed to in Committee of the Whole. Do.
Claim of Mr. Stephen Scholey	92	24 April	22	Mr. Cunneen	92	24 April	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Customs Seizure of Goods at Mulwala	75	28 March. 18 Feb.	14	Mr. Hay	75	28 Mar.	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adopted on a Resolution agreed to in Committee of the Whole. Do.
Eucalyptus Globulus	47	18 Feb.	6	Mr. Phelps	47	18 Feb.	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goulburn Volunteer Corps	92	24 April	23	Mr. Teece	92	24 April	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adopted on a Resolution agreed to in Committee of the Whole. Do.
Ocean Mail Services,— Address to the Queen protesting against decision of Intercolonial Conference.....	50	21 Feb.	7	Mr. Parkes	50	21 Feb.	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Governor's Opening Speech	1	1872. 5 Nov.	9	Mr. Hay	1	1872. 5 Nov.	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Committee appointed to prepare Reply.
Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphan Schools	52	1873. 25 Feb.	7	Mr. Forster	52	25 Feb.	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway Extension to Wagga Wagga	27	1872. 20 Dec.	12	Mr. Macleay.....	27	20 Dec.	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adopted on a Resolution agreed to in Committee of the Whole.
Roman Catholic School, Grenfell	8	19 Nov.	9	Mr. Watson	8	19 Nov.	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steam Postal Service <i>via</i> San Francisco	91	1873. 23 April	10	Mr. Parkes	91	23 April	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adopted on a Resolution agreed to in Committee of the Whole. Do.
Telegraphic Communication.....	92	24 April	18	Mr. J. Robertson.	92	24 April	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Agent-General of the Colony	47	18 Feb.	12	Mr. J. Robertson.	47	18 Feb.	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Loan Estimates—laid on the Table, 20 November, 1872,—returned.
Withdrawal of Loan Estimates for 1873	44	12 Feb.	3	Mr. G. A. Lloyd.	44	12 Feb.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 25 April, 1873.

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES APPOINTED DURING THE SESSION OF 1872-3.

No. of COMMITTEE.	DESIGNATION OF COMMITTEE.	WHEN AND HOW APPOINTED.	MEMBERS.	CHAIRMAN.	NO. OF MEETINGS.		No. of WITNESSES EXAMINED.	WHEN REPORTED.
					Called.	Held.		
1	The Governor's Opening Speech	5 November, 1872. Votes No. 1, Entry 9 (On motion of Mr. Hay)	{ Mr. Hay, Mr. Burns, Mr. Lee, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Watson.	Mr. Hay	1	1	None.	5 November, 1872.
2	Elections and Qualifications	5 November, 1872. Votes No. 1, Entry 7 (By Speaker's Warrant, taking effect 12th November, 1872.)	{ George Wigram Allen, Esquire, Stephen Campbell Brown, Esquire, Richard Driver, Esquire, Richard Hill, Esquire, John Lackey, Esquire, James Henry Neale, Esquire, John Stewart, Esquire.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Library*	6 November, 1872. Votes No. 2, Entry 18. (On motion of Mr. Parkes.)	{ The Speaker, Mr. Robertson, Mr. S. Brown, Mr. Fiddington, Captain Onslow,	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
4	Standing Orders†	6 November, 1872. Votes No. 2, Entry 19. (On motion of Mr. Parkes.)	{ Mr. Lackey, Mr. Allen, Sir James Martin, Mr. Stewart, Captain Onslow.	The Speaker	7	3	.....	28 March, 1873. (The Legislative Assembly Chamber.)
5	Refreshment Room*	6 November, 1872. Votes No. 2, Entry 20. (On motion of Mr. Parkes.)	{ Mr. Parkes, Mr. Macleay, Mr. S. Brown, Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. G. A. Lloyd	1	1	None.	.....
6	The Civil Service.....	12 November, 1872. Votes No. 5, Entry 2. (On motion of Captain Onslow.)	{ Captain Onslow, Mr. Driver, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Forster,	Captain Onslow.	18	17	11	5 March, 1873.

* These Committees act also in conjunction with similar Committees appointed by the Legislative Council. † Confers on subjects of mutual concernment with a similar Committee appointed by the Legislative Council.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES, &c.—continued.

No. of COMMITTEE.	DESIGNATION OF COMMITTEE.	WHEN AND HOW APPOINTED.	MEMBERS.	CHAIRMAN.	NO. OF MEETINGS.		NO. OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.	WHEN REPORTED.
					Called.	Held.		
7	Wharf Accommodation, Sydney Harbour.	13 November, 1872. Votes No. 6, Entry 11 ... (On motion of Mr. Parkes.)	{ Mr. Parkes, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Allen, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Lackey, Mr. Allen, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Hill, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. G. A. Lloyd, Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Wearne, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Watson.	Mr. Parkes	21	13	16	24 April, 1873.
8	Loder's Estate Bill	14 November, 1872. Votes No. 7, Entry 5 ... (On motion of Mr. Lackey.)	{ Mr. Lackey, Mr. Allen, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Hill, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Farnell, Mr. W. C. Browne, Mr. Moses, Mr. J. S. Smith, Mr. Single.	Mr. Lackey	3	3	None	12 December, 1872.
9	Petersham Church Grant Bill	14 November, 1872. Votes No. 7, Entry 7 ... (On motion of Mr. Burns, on behalf of Mr. Allen.)	{ Mr. Allen, Mr. Lackey, Mr. Hill, Mr. Creed, Mr. Driver, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Neale.	Mr. Allen	1	1	5	15 January, 1873.
10	Patents	19 November, 1872. Votes No. 8, Entry 12 ... (On motion of Mr. Burns.)	{ Mr. Burns, Mr. Innes, Mr. Allen, Mr. W. C. Browne, Mr. Teece, Mr. Lee, Mr. Cunneen, Mr. Combes, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Wearne.	Mr. Burns	9	7	9	14 March, 1873.
11	Cohen's Estate Bill	22 November, 1872. Votes No. 11, Entry 6 ... (On motion of Mr. Burns.)	{ Mr. Burns, Mr. Abbott, Mr. De Salis, Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Raphael, Mr. R. B. Smith.	Mr. Burns	1	1	4	27 November, 1872.
12	Permissive Liquor Bill	22 November, 1872. Votes No. 11, Entry 9 ... (On motion of Mr. Driver.)	{ Mr. Driver, Mr. Wearne, Mr. Combes, Mr. Hurley (C.), Mr. Teece, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Neale, Mr. Parkes.	Mr. Wearne	13	9	8	12 February, 1873.
13	New South Wales Shale and Oil Company's Bill.	26 November, 1872. Votes No. 12, Entry 9 ... (On motion of Mr. Robertson.)	{ Mr. Robertson, Mr. Lord, Mr. J. S. Smith, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Baker, Mr. Moses, Mr. Raphael, Mr. Combes, Mr. Burns, Mr. Garrett.	Mr. Robertson	1	1	1	4 December, 1872.
14	Petition of John Dargin	26 November, 1872. Votes No. 12, Entry 11 ... (On motion of Mr. Webb.)	{ Mr. Webb, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Driver, Mr. Combes, Mr. Moses, Mr. Cunneen, Mr. West, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Abbott.	Mr. Webb	8	6	6	31 January, 1873.
15	Walker and Carlow Streets Enclosure Bill.	13 December, 1872. Votes No. 23, Entry 7 ... (On motion of Mr. Stewart.)	{ Mr. Stewart, Mr. Burns, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Forster, Mr. Hill, Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Neale, Mr. Tunks.	Mr. Tunks	10	6	12	20 March, 1873, A.M.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES, &c.—continued.

No. of COMMITTEE.	DESIGNATION OF COMMITTEE.	WHEN AND HOW APPOINTED.	MEMBERS.	CHAIRMAN.	No. of MEETINGS.		No. of WITNESSES EXAMINED.	WHEN REPORTED.
					Called.	Held.		
16	Administration of the Lead Law	17 December, 1872. Votes No. 24, Entry 10 (On motion of Mr. Cunneen.)	<p>{ Mr. Cunneen, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Macleay,</p> <p>{ Mr. Robertson, Mr. Burns, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Wearne,</p> <p>{ Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Lackey, Mr. Stewart,</p> <p>{ Mr. Garrett, Capt. Onslow, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Sutherland,</p> <p>{ Mr. Cunneen, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Wearne, Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Forster,</p> <p>{ Mr. Burns, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Allen, Mr. W. C. Browne, Mr. Driver,</p> <p>{ Mr. Teece, Mr. Lord, Mr. Forster, Mr. Baker, Mr. Single,</p> <p>{ Mr. Robertson, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Hill, Mr. Lackey,</p>	Mr. Cunneen	15	9	7	24 April, 1873. (Further Progress Report.)
17	Telegraphic Communication	17 December, 1872. Votes No. 24, Entry 11 (By Ballot.)	<p>{ Mr. Robertson, Mr. Burns, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Wearne,</p>	Mr. Robertson	24	21	17	24 April, 1873.
18	Prince Alfred Hospital Bill	19 December, 1872. Votes No. 26, Entry 5 (By Ballot.)	<p>{ Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Lackey, Mr. Stewart,</p>	Mr. Fitzpatrick	2	1	1	31 January, 1873.
19	Petition of George Bell	20 December, 1872. Votes No. 27, Entry 8 (On motion of Mr. Garrett.)	<p>{ Mr. Garrett, Capt. Onslow, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Sutherland,</p>	Mr. Garrett	5	2	3	
20	Claim of Mr. Stephen Scholey	4 February, 1873. Votes No. 40, Entry 19 (On motion of Mr. Cunneen.)	<p>{ Mr. Cunneen, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Wearne, Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Forster,</p>	Mr. Cunneen	16	15	11	21 April, 1873.
21	Underwood's Estate Bill	4 February, 1873. Votes No. 40, Entry 20 (On motion of Mr. Burns.)	<p>{ Mr. Burns, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Allen, Mr. W. C. Browne, Mr. Driver,</p>	Mr. Burns	6	5	6	25 March, 1873.
22	Goulburn Volunteer Corps	7 February, 1873. Votes No. 42, Entry 3 (On motion of Mr. Teece.)	<p>{ Mr. Teece, Mr. Lord, Mr. Forster, Mr. Baker, Mr. Single,</p>	Mr. Teece	23	14	14	22 April, 1873.
23	Bowenfels Coal Mining and Copper Smelting Company's Railway Bill	7 February, 1873. Votes No. 42, Entry 5 (On motion of Mr. Robertson.)	<p>{ Mr. Robertson, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Hill, Mr. Lackey,</p>	Mr. Robertson	1	1	1	11 February, 1873.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES, &c.—continued.

No. of COMMITTEE.	DESIGNATION OF COMMITTEE.	WHEN AND HOW APPOINTED.	MEMBERS.	CHAIRMAN.	No. of MEETINGS.		No. of WITNESSES EXAMINED.	WHEN REPORTED.
					Called.	Held.		
24	Bathurst Cattle Sale Yards Bill.....	7 February, 1873. Votes No. 42, Entry 15 (On motion of Mr. Driver, on behalf of Mr. Combes.)	{ Mr. Combes, Mr. Driver, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Hay, Mr. Wearne, Mr. Parkes, Mr. James, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Hay, Mr. G. A. Lloyd, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Creed, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Burns, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Grahame, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Neale, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Hay, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Burns, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Driver, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Burns,	Mr. Combes	3	2	2	14 March, 1873.
25	Fire Brigades Bill	14 February, 1873. Votes No. 46, Entry 14 (On motion of Mr. Wearne.)	{ Mr. Wearne, Mr. Parkes, Mr. James, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Webb, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Burns, Mr. Teetec.	Mr. Parkes	5	4	2	
26	Customs Seizure of Goods at Murrumbidgee.	14 February, 1873. Votes No. 46, Entry 15 (On motion of Mr. Hay.)	{ Mr. Hay, Mr. G. A. Lloyd, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Creed, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Burns, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Grahame, Mr. Raphael, Mr. Nelson, Mr. De Salis.	Mr. Hay	7	6	5	23 April, 1873.
27	Sale of Land Scots Church Legalizing Bill.	27 February, 1873. Votes No. 54, Entry 5 (On motion of Mr. Burns.)	{ Mr. Burns, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Grahame, Mr. Raphael, Mr. Nelson, Mr. De Salis.	Mr. Burns	1	1	4	5 March, 1873.
28	Petition of James Traddell	4 March, 1873. Votes No. 57, Entry 11 (On motion of Mr. Garrett.)	{ Mr. Garrett, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Neale, Mr. Stewart, Mr. J. S. Smith, Mr. Combes, Mr. Lackey, Mr. Warden, Mr. Booth.	Mr. Garrett	5	4	5	17 March, 1873.
29	Demerit and Moama Railway Bill	12 March, 1873. Votes No. 63, Entry 4 (On motion of Mr. Hay.)	{ Mr. Hay, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Burns, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Cunneen.	Mr. Hay	4	3	2	28 March, 1873.
30	Case of Senior Constable Taut	14 March, 1873. Votes No. 65, Entry 6 (On motion of Mr. Driver.)	{ Mr. Driver, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Burns,	.....	2	.....	.....
31	Transfer of Publicans' and other License Fees to Municipalities.	25 March, 1873. Votes No. 72, Entry 14 (By Ballot.)	{ Mr. Tunks, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Burns, Mr. Cunneen, Mr. Baker, Mr. De Salis, Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Fitzpatrick.	.....	.....	.....	.....

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BUSINESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
DURING THE SESSION OF 1872-3.

1. New Writs issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Select Committees :—										
On Public Matters	...	...	...	17						
On Private Bills	...	...	...	10						
				—						27
3. Standing Committees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
4. Public Bills :—										
Originated in the Assembly—										
Received the Royal Assent	...	...	...	25						
Dropped or otherwise disposed of	...	...	...	41						
Reserved	...	...	...	1						
				—	67					
Brought from the Council—										
Received the Royal Assent	...	...	...	1						
Dropped or otherwise disposed of	...	...	...	2						
Reserved	...	...	...	1						
				—	4					71
5. Private Bills :—										
Originated in the Assembly—										
Received the Royal Assent	...	...	...	6						
Dropped or otherwise disposed of	...	...	...	3						
				—	9					
Brought from the Council—										
Received the Royal Assent	...	...	...	4						
				—	4					13
6. Petitions received :—										
Printed	...	...	...	76						
Not Printed	...	...	...	25						
				—						101
7. Divisions :—										
In the House	...	...	...	98						
In Committee of the Whole	...	...	...	135						
				—						233
8. Sittings :—										
Days of Meeting	...	...	...	...						93
Hours of Sitting	...	...	...	...						670h. 5m.
Hours of sitting after Midnight	...	...	...	...						49h. 46m.
Daily average...	...	...	...	...						7h. 12m.
Adjourned for want of a Quorum—										
Before commencement of Business	...	...	...	0						
After commencement of Business	...	...	...	11						
				—						11
9. Votes and Proceedings	...	...	...	...						93
Entries in Votes and Proceedings—										
Of Business done	...	...	...	1,145						
Of Notices of Motion	...	...	...	1,011						
Of Orders of the Day	...	...	...	2,816						
Of Questions	...	...	...	647						
Of Contingent Notices	...	...	...	22						
				—						5,641
Daily Average...	...	...	...	...						60
10. Contingent Notices	...	...	...	...						8
Entries in Contingent Notice Paper	...	...	...	...						28
11. Orders for Papers	...	...	...	...						28
12. Addresses for Papers	...	...	...	...						18
13. Other Addresses...	...	...	...	...						15
14. Papers laid upon the Table :—										
By Message	...	...	...	12						
By Command	...	...	...	140						
By Speaker	...	...	...	7						
By Clerk	...	...	...	1						
In return to Orders	...	...	...	35						
In return to Addresses	...	...	...	22						
Reports from Select Committees	...	...	...	23						
				—						240
Ordered to be printed	...	...	...	230						
Not ordered to be printed	...	...	...	10						
				—						240

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 25 April, 1873.

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PAYMENTS TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR
SERVICES TO GOVERNMENT.

(RETURN SHOWING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 November, 1872.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 8 November, 1870, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return showing the several amounts received by Members of Parliament, other than Ministers of the Crown, for services rendered to the Government since the 1st January, 1867, specifying the names of such Members and the services so rendered.”

(Mr. Garrett, on behalf of Mr. Morrice.)

PAYMENTS TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR SERVICES TO GOVERNMENT.

RETURN showing the several amounts received by Members of Parliament, other than Ministers of the Crown, for services rendered to the Government, during the years 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870, so far as can be ascertained from Accounts in this Office.

Name.	Service.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
	1867.	
W. C. Windeyer	Holding briefs in the case Regina v. Keenan, and Regina v. James Smith <i>alias</i> Merkin, October, 1867	11 0 0
	1868.	
W. C. Windeyer	Fees on brief, Lumsdaine <i>ats.</i> Miller and others, paid in April, 1868	5 5 0
James Hannell	Arbitrator in the settlement of land claims... ..	115 10 0
	1869.	
Sir James Martin... ..	Fees in defence of the Queen at suit of Oriental Bank, November and December, 1868, paid January, 1869	119 4 0
	Fees in the case of the Queen at suit of Oriental Bank, November and December, 1868, paid in January, 1869	5 10 0
	Do. do. in March, 1869	16 10 0
	Do. do. in June, 1869... ..	16 10 0
	Do. do. in June, 1869... ..	22 0 0
R. M. Isaacs	Fees in the case of the Queen at suit of Oriental Bank, November and December, 1868, paid in January, 1869	81 17 6
	Do. do. in March and June, 1869... ..	24 12 0
	Do. do. in June, 1869	11 0 0
	Do. do. in June and September, 1869	8 15 6
W. C. Windoyer	Conducting prosecution against Daggett & Pritchard, June, 1869... ..	39 6 0
	Conducting prosecution against Ward and Scott, February, 1869	14 5 6
James Hoskins	Fees and expenses in case of Cummings v. the Queen, paid 6 October, 1869	150 0 0
	1870.	
Edwd. Butler	Prosecuting for the Crown—Regina v. Nelson and others, August, 1870	33 0 0
James Hannell	Arbitrator in the settlement of land claims	10 10 0
Alexr. Dodds	Arbitrator in the settlement of land claims	15 15 0
W. C. Windeyer	Fees <i>in re</i> "Daphne"—Attending Vice-Admiralty Court in August, 1869, paid February, 1870	22 0 0
E. Deas Thomson... ..	Proceeding to Victoria as Commissioner on the part of the Government of New South Wales, in respect of the Pental Island dispute	54 12 0
	TOTAL	£ 777 2 6

The Treasury, New South Wales,
5 November, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE.

(RETURN IN REFERENCE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 March, 1873.

RETURN to an *Order*, made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 25 March, 1873, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “ (1.) The number of times that the Standing Orders Committee has
 “ been summoned during this Session of Parliament.
- “ (2.) The number of times that the said Committee has met during
 “ the same period, and the names of the Members attending at each
 “ such meeting.
- “ The number of times that the Committee has lapsed for want of a
 “ Quorum, and the names of the Members present on such occasions.”

(*Mr. Fitzpatrick.*)

1872-3.

STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE.

Number of times that the Committee has been summoned during this Session.	Number of times that the Committee has met during the same period, and the names of the Members attending at each such meeting.	Number of times that the Committee has lapsed for want of a Quorum, and the names of the Members present on such occasions.
Six. (6.)	<p style="text-align: center;">Two. (2.)</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin: auto;"/> <p>(1.) 20 December, 1872. The Speaker, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Stewart, Captain Onslow.</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin: auto;"/> <p>(2.) 17 January, 1873. The Speaker, Captain Onslow, Mr. Stewart.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Four. (4.)</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin: auto;"/> <p>(1.) 23 January, 1873. None.*</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin: auto;"/> <p>(2.) 7 February, 1873. The Speaker, Mr. Stewart.</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin: auto;"/> <p>(3.) 14 February, 1873. The Speaker, Mr. Stewart.</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin: auto;"/> <p>(4.) 21 February, 1873. The Speaker, Mr. Stewart.</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin: auto;"/> <p>* House sitting at the time appointed for meeting.</p>

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

REPORT

FROM THE

STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE

ON THE

PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

28 *March*, 1873.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER

1873.

1872-3.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 24. TUESDAY, 17 DECEMBER, 1872.

9. THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER:—Mr. Fitzpatrick moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That this Chamber is not well suited to purposes of debate, by reason, firstly, of its bad properties in an acoustic point of view; and, secondly, by reason of the great distance at which the Members are necessarily placed from each other according to the present arrangement of the seats.
 - (2.) That the currents of air which pervade the Chamber are a source of great discomfort to Honorable Members.
 - (3.) That it be referred to the Standing Orders Committee to inquire and report what remedies (if any) can be applied in the premises.
- Debate ensued.
Question put and passed.
-

VOTES, No. 75. FRIDAY, 28 MARCH, 1873.

4. THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER:—Sir James Martin, on behalf of the Chairman, brought up the following Report from the Standing Orders Committee:—

The Standing Orders Committee having had under consideration the subject referred to them on the 17th December, 1872, viz.:—

- “(1.) That this Chamber is not well suited to purposes of debate, by reason, firstly, of its bad properties in an acoustic point of view; and, secondly, by reason of the great distance at which the Members are necessarily placed from each other according to the present arrangement of the Seats.
- “(2.) That the currents of air which pervade the Chamber are a source of great discomfort to Honorable Members.
- “(3.) That it be referred to the Standing Orders Committee to inquire and report what remedies (if any) can be applied in the premises.”—

and having taken Evidence thereon, have adopted the following Resolutions:—

- (1.) That the Committee are unable to see any advantage in altering the disposition of the Seats.
- (2.) That they cannot suggest any plan for preventing the ingress of currents of air from the East end of the Chamber, without making costly and extensive alterations, which they cannot recommend. They think the inconvenience at present arising from these draughts may be much diminished by the appointment of additional Door-keepers.
- (3.) That they think the staff of Servants ought to be increased.

And now beg to lay the same before your Honorable House.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 28th March, 1873.*

W. M. ARNOLD,
Chairman.

Ordered, on motion of Sir James Martin, to be printed.

1872-3.

 PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

 REPORT.

THE STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE having had under consideration the subject referred to them on the 17th December, 1872, viz. :—

- “ (1.) That this Chamber is not well suited to purposes of debate, by reason,
 “ firstly, of its bad properties in an acoustic point of view ; and, secondly,
 “ by reason of the great distance at which the Members are necessarily
 “ placed from each other according to the present arrangement of the
 “ Seats.
- “ (2.) That the currents of air which pervade the Chamber are a source of great
 “ discomfort to Honorable Members.
- “ (3.) That it be referred to the Standing Orders Committee to inquire and
 “ report what remedies (if any) can be applied in the premises”—

and having taken Evidence thereon, have adopted the following Resolutions :—

- (1.) That the Committee are unable to see any advantage in altering the disposition of the Seats.
- (2.) That they cannot suggest any plan for preventing the ingress of currents of air from the East end of the Chamber, without making costly and extensive alterations, which they cannot recommend. They think the inconvenience at present arising from these draughts may be much diminished by the appointment of additional Door-keepers.
- (3.) That they think the staff of Servants ought to be increased.

And now beg to lay the same before your Honorable House.

W. M. ARNOLD,
 Chairman.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
 Sydney, 28th March, 1873.*

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THE

STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY, 17 JANUARY, 1873.

Present:—

THE HONORABLE THE SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR.

CAPTAIN ONSLOW, | MR. STEWART.

Michael Fitzpatrick, Esq., M.P., examined:—

1. *Mr. Speaker.*] As this reference to the Standing Orders Committee has been made at your suggestion, in order to consider certain matters of complaint, will you have the kindness to state to the Committee what are the particular matters you complain of, and in what way you propose to remedy them—if you have any idea of a mode of remedy? The matters of complaint may be briefly stated, but the remedy to be applied I am afraid goes beyond my power. The complaint was in two divisions: First of all, the unsuitableness of the Chamber for a deliberative body as regards its acoustic properties which may, by possibility, be curable; and secondly, the bad arrangement, as I think, of the seats in the present Chamber. So far as I can judge, the most convenient form of Chamber for a deliberative body is the semi-circular. Ours is a long parallelogram, and I think by arrangement it might be made to approach more nearly to the semi-circular form. We have, I believe, more space than we actually need. The seats being arranged laterally, many of the Members—the majority of them—are removed from what we may call the seat of warfare—that is to say, in the debates which are conducted in the Chamber the fire of eloquence converges from two points: from the leader of the Government and the leader of the Opposition, but Honorable Members who, from modesty, or any other inconvenient qualification, sit low down in the Chamber, cannot hear the debates.

2. *Mr. Stewart.*] Not so well as from the other part of the Chamber? It amounts almost to an absolute impossibility to hear in the lower part of the Chamber the debates that are going on; and the attitude the sitters are compelled to assume, always obliquely on their seats, trying by some artificial means to improve the chance of hearing, becomes very painful. If the larger proportion of sittings were close up to the table—if the first cross-bench commenced about the gangway, or where the doorway is at present,—then the sitters would be much closer together, and the chance of hearing would, of course, be greatly enhanced, and the attitude of sitting be one of comparative comfort. The Members would sit looking towards the Speaker instead of askew on the seats. I believe, judging generally by my eye, that the same accommodation could be given in the Chamber by three cross-benches that is now afforded by the two benches below the gangway, and the height of the third bench, if three benches were necessary, would only be about on a level with the Speaker's Gallery. Of course when I speak of cross-benches, I advocate such benches with a view to convenience only, and not with any reference to political divisions.

3. Do you see any objection to your proposal on the ground that it might give rise to confusion from Members speaking to each other from the benches during debate? I see none. It was stated that great disorder arose about the table when there were cross-benches, but I have a strong belief, in some respects based upon my experience, when attending upon the House formerly as an attaché of the Government, that it was not caused by the cross-benches, but by Members sitting in chairs placed along the table and holding conversations across the table. Then as to the second division: the Chamber is very bad as to its acoustic properties. I do not know how that is to be, or whether it can be, mended, and I propose nothing on that subject. But the discomfort of the room with reference to ventilation is something which exceeds the power of language to express. Anyone who sits, as I have done, on the back seat of the Opposition benches, or still worse, on the back seat of the Government benches, is exposed to

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terrible draughts. I myself had an attack of neuralgia, traceable to that cause, which lasted nearly three weeks, such as I would not again undergo for any consideration. When the doors are opened suddenly there comes a rush of cold air upon you which in summer even is inconvenient, and in winter is painful. That, I believe, it is possible to remedy, and as I mentioned in the debate, I have spoken to the Colonial Architect, who, if summoned to attend the Committee, would offer suggestions for the remedy. He says, what is patent to everybody, that the Chamber does not admit of ready remedial measures because it is entirely enclosed on one side, therefore the only direction in which he could attempt to remedy it would be in the roof. He believed, as he told me in the conversation I had with him, that if the roof were raised it would be possible to effect an improvement, and that the cost of that process might be £1,000. At present the ventilation is very bad. I am not the only one who complains, and I hope the Committee will not suppose that this is a mere personal grievance; in fact, I may state that I was prompted by other Members to make the motion which I moved.

4. *Mr. Speaker.*] Have you any plan or sketch showing the arrangement of the Chamber which you think most suitable? I have no plan—I have only in my own mind conceived that if seats were placed across the room, the first being on a level with the gangway, three seats across would offer about the same amount of accommodation as the two on each side.

5. Then you would propose to do away with the two benches on each side below the gangway, and to substitute three benches across the Chamber, each rising above the other? As they do now. Judging by the eye, the third would not be an inconvenient height. That would leave a good deal of space in the lower part of the Chamber, practically unoccupied, which might be bestowed in enlarging the Speaker's Gallery.

6. *Mr. Stewart.*] The change might be tried without incurring any expense or inconvenience? The seats are not fixtures, and therefore the removal of them for the purpose of experiment would not be attended with expense. My own idea is that it would bring us closer together.

7. *Mr. Speaker.*] Then I understand you that the first row of cross-benches should be as near to the centre gangway as possible? Yes, as near to the table as it could well come.

8. Leaving a space between the hindermost of the cross-benches and the Speaker's Gallery? Yes.

9. That is to say, having the space now unoccupied between the two side-benches behind the cross-benches? Yes, and I think that might be well used for enlarging the Speaker's Gallery. Indeed the other gallery might also be enlarged, as there is now very insufficient accommodation for the public.

10. Decreasing, in fact, the size of the Chamber? Well it is hardly that; it is only aggregating the Members more.

11. But if you occupy a portion of the Chamber in adding to the gallery you will to that extent decrease the size of the Chamber? Yes.

12. That is to say, your proposal is in effect to diminish the space allotted to Members, and to increase the space devoted to the public? It would have that effect no doubt, but my object is to alter the relative position to each other by bringing Members closer together.

13. *Captain Onslow.*] You could do that without bringing the gallery forward? Yes.

14. *Mr. Speaker.*] Are you aware that the plan proposed has been already tried? I am not; I know there were cross-benches, but never in the position I have advocated. I think they were very much lower than the present gangway.

15. Exactly below the gangway? My memory fails me on that point.

16. I understand that your proposal is not to have the cross-benches immediately under the Speaker's Gallery? Certainly not; that would not meet my view, which is to bring the speakers together.

17. The principal inconvenience arose from these cross-benches being immediately under the strangers Gallery, and the consequence was that visitors and Members frequently talked together? I do not mean that at all; my object is to bring the speakers as close together as possible.

18. Where then would you have the chair of the Sergeant-at-Arms? That never struck me as a question of any difficulty—near the passage through the centre. With regard to the small room on your right, which was constructed for the convenience of Members, I think it has become rather a nuisance. The door opens out into a yard, and the draughts are coming through it continually. It is little used, except by about one Member, who is always endeavouring to listen to the debates, and to write at the same time, which I think is an impossibility. My only other objection, which I did not mention in the debate, is the want of convenience for writing while in the Chamber. It would be extremely easy to give the Members some little ledge, on which they could write a small note or notice. At present, the table being so small, there is no convenience for writing.

19. It is not intended that there should be—indeed it is expressly constructed to prevent writing. The intention is, that the Member shall bring his notice written, and if he wants to alter a word or two he can do so standing at the table. I am inclined to think there should be neither pens nor ink on the table for Members? I am not seeking to disturb the present arrangement. I am referring to the benches, and I think it would be feasible to have a little ledge, partly on the inside and partly on the back of the seats, upon which memorandum could be written, instead of, as at present, on the knee.

20. *Captain Onslow.*] You might have them made so that they could be let down? Yes.

21. *Mr. Speaker.*] I do not know whether you remember that, even as the seats are at present arranged, there is some difficulty, from the scantiness of room, in Members getting into and out of their places. If there were a ledge, as you propose, or any other arrangement by which the space were diminished, that difficulty would be increased? I do not think it would make it worse. The back of the front seat is on the bevel, and nearly on a level with the heads of Members sitting in the front seat. The difficulty of passing to and fro would not, I think, be enhanced if my proposal were adopted.

22. *Captain Onslow.*] Would not this ledge come in the way of the heads of Members on the lower seat? No. I think the heads of the sitters below are beneath the top of the back of the seat. I think it could be done if the Colonial Architect's attention were called to it.

23. The only way would be to have a flap that could be let down? Yes; but if some flaps were left up the inconvenience would be still the same.

24. Do you feel that the lower part of the Chamber is very cold in winter? It is cold.

25. Do you think it advisable to have the fire-place, that was there formerly, re-opened? My own feeling is that it would be desirable to have no fire-place at all, but that is only personal to me. I would guard against draughts.

26. *Mr. Speaker.*] Would not the inconvenience and difficulty of hearing you complain of be better remedied by having some fixed place from which Members should speak —? A rostrum? 27.

STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE.

27. Not exactly a rostrum, but certain places in the Chamber from which Members should speak;—would not that more effectually accomplish what you desire than the rearrangement you propose? It might, but I think it would introduce other inconveniences. I think the endeavour to get to the rostrum would occasion great disorder.

28. There would be no difficulty; a Member would rise, and, being named, would proceed to the place of speaking. I do not mean exactly a rostrum, but a place of speaking. There are places which it is quite obvious are best to be heard from—midway in the Chamber? But even there a speaker must have his back to a large number if facing the Chair.

29. I suppose you are aware generally that those Members who speak with a view to being reported address themselves in such a way as to be audible to the reporters? Yes, and they face the Chair and the reporters. If the seats were arranged as I suggest, every speaker would be facing the reporters, and facing both the Chair and every other Member.

30. If the seats were in a semicircular form and a Member were speaking in the upper part of the Chamber he would have the people at his back, the same as now? I cannot see that; he would then have his back to nobody, excepting the persons sitting immediately behind him.

31. Are you not aware that many speakers fail to make themselves heard by those who are in even the most favourable positions for hearing them? Perhaps it may be from some inherent defects in their speaking.

32. While others make themselves heard even to those who are in the most unfavourable positions? Quite so.

33. It is in view of that state of things I was suggesting to you whether having some fixed place for speaking would not be more likely to obviate the inconvenience of which you complain than the rearrangement of the seats? I have not in my experience any case where rostra are used, but as far as my conception goes I do not like the idea of a rostrum.

34. I do not suggest a rostrum; I say some fixed position, or rather some two or three places in the Chamber from which any person addressing the House should speak? I have not thought much on the subject—it has not occurred to me.

35. Can you inform the Committee who are the Members who have made complaints, and who wish to make suggestions in regard to any change? I think nearly every Member who sits below the gangway.

36. Will you mention one or two who have been the most prominent in complaining? Mr. Oakes, I think Mr. Wearne, Mr. Hurley (Central Cumberland); in fact, most of the gentlemen who sit below the gangway, but the debates will furnish the information better than my memory.

37. Do you think that any rearrangement of the Chamber whatever would enable you to hear all those who speak in the House? It might not, but I think it would enable us to hear better than at present.

Michael
Fitzpatrick,
Esq., M.P.

17 Jan., 1873.

1872.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIJI ISLANDS.

(FURTHER DESPATCHES, &c., RELATIVE TO RECOGNITION OF GOVERNMENT OF.)

Presented to Parliament, by Command.

THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Government House,
Sydney, 19 April, 1872.

MY LORD,

In connection with the subject of Lord Belmore's despatches to your Lordship, of the 9th August and 20th February last, the former of which was answered by your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd November,—I have the honor to forward copies of sundry papers which have been delivered personally to me by Mr. Woods, the Fijian Premier; the main purport of each being to complain of Mr. Consul March, in respect of various matters alleged against him affecting the Government existing there.

2. Two of these papers are letters addressed to myself, as Administrator of the Government, dated respectively the 26th March and 3rd April; and the others are the credentials or instructions furnished to Mr. Woods, by his Cabinet, on his leaving the Fijian territory.

3. I transmit with these papers a copy of the reply sent by me this day to Mr. Woods, whom I have addressed, as your Lordship will perceive, with the addition of his official designation. Taking advantage of the departure of H.M.S. "Cossack" for Fiji, which sailed yesterday, I wrote to Mr. March a letter on the state of things to which Mr. Woods had called my attention, trusting that by so doing I might be able to avert the very serious evils that are there at present evidently impending. I enclose a copy of that letter; and I trust that your Lordship will not, under the circumstances, hold me to have interfered unnecessarily, or to have acted without due consideration in the course pursued by me.

4. I have in that letter entered fully into every point that appeared to me to be of importance, bearing on the questions at issue between the contending parties in Fiji, and I do not, therefore, intrude on your Lordship with any additional observations affecting them. But I have to report to your Lordship that, subsequently to its delivery by me to Captain Douglass (within, in fact, a couple of hours afterwards, but not before), I received from the Premier of this Government, Sir James Martin, a letter dated the 17th instant, of which I forward a copy herewith, and on which I think it necessary to make a few remarks.

5. I had read your Lordship's two despatches to Lord Belmore, bearing severally the date of 3rd November last; but it seemed to me, as it does still, that the subjects dealt with by those despatches were essentially distinct, and independent of each other. The one numbered 88, answering the first paragraph of Lord Belmore's despatch of the 9th August, discusses exclusively the question of annexation,—whether the sovereignty of the Fijian Islands, supposing the King and Chiefs to desire it, should be assumed by the United Kingdom, or in effect by New South Wales alone—as a portion of the United Kingdom. That is the question, to which alone (as I collected from the correspondence) Sir James Martin and his Cabinet had addressed themselves, and it appeared to me to have been disposed of by that despatch. The despatch marked "Circular" respects a very different, though kindred question. Noticing the fact, about which there could not be, and I believe never has been a dispute, that a Government had been recently constituted in Fiji, your Lordship instructs Lord Belmore that it ought to be dealt with as a *de facto* Government; although formal recognition was withheld, until fuller information should have been obtained as to its character and prospects.

6. A question of that kind, namely, whether the actually existing Government of a Foreign State should or not be acknowledged or treated as such, appears to me to be no matter for the Ministry of any Colony. It is nothing to the purpose, obviously, that the State is a diminutive one, or that it is in our own immediate neighbourhood, or inhabited principally (as to the white population), and traded with by Australian colonists. The Government of the Fijis, under King Cakobau or Thakombau and his European Council (whether more or less stable), is beyond controversy the Government of a Foreign territory; and the question how far it shall be recognized or dealt with as a Government, if at all, is a question of Imperial, and not merely Colonial concern.

7. It is impossible to conceive that your Lordship intended the action of this Government, or that of Victoria, to be exceptional; or that the British Consul at Levuka, acting under the authority of Her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, could have conflicting instructions, or a different duty to perform under them. When, therefore, I read your Lordship's circular despatch of the 3rd November, I could not doubt the meaning to be, that Her Majesty's subjects everywhere ought to deal, and consequently to carry on any correspondence with the existing—the undoubtedly *de facto*—Government of the Fiji Islands, as that of the only noticeable, although possibly it may not be the finally established Government.

8. Without knowing Sir James Martin's views, I have in my letter to Mr. March encountered some of them; although perhaps I may entertain the same opinion as his own, as to the expediency of an extension of the British dominion (now hopeless) to these settlements. But any Government is better than none at all; and it seems to me not to be wise, or for the benefit of well-conducted persons, to raise obstacles or needlessly suggest doubts, the effect of which must be, if persevered in, to render all settled Government there impossible. The 9 Geo. IV, c. 96, sec. 4, does no doubt confer on our Supreme Court jurisdiction over offences committed on any island in this ocean, not subject to any European State; but whether that enactment would, after (at all events) the trial of any person in a lawfully constituted Fijian Court, be held still to give jurisdiction over that person or over any other involved in the case, is a question which may yet have to be argued. The enactment itself may probably be thought to require amendment.

9. I would not unduly press inconsistency of conduct on the part of those who dispute the authority of the existing Government into an argument; but it must strike any one as a strange thing, that these gentlemen were and are quite prepared to recognize as valid the surrender to Great Britain by Thakombau and his Chiefs of the sovereignty of the Fijian territory, and yet they deny the capacity or the power of the same King and Chiefs, on the refusal of that sovereignty, to establish a Government of their own.

10. The white population of the Fijis is, I believe, not above 2,300; but of these the far greater number are grown and experienced men. About 300 perhaps (not more) are Americans. The native population exceeds 150,000, of whom above 100,000 are Christians, about 30,000 of the latter being in full communion with their Church.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED STEPHEN.

P.S.—I enclose a copy of the *Fiji Gazette* of 13 March, containing Thakombau's recent speech alluded to in my letter to Mr. March.—A.S.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

The Minister for Lands and Works, Fiji, to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government,
New South Wales.

Fijian Consulate, Sydney,
26 March, 1872.

Sir,

It has occurred to me, since the interview with which your Excellency honored me on the 21st instant, that it may be better to repeat, in writing, the application which I then made, and to which I am desirous of obtaining your Excellency's favourable attention.

I therefore respectfully urge—

1st. That there is a *Government* in Fiji, exercising authority as such over the whole of the Fijian Archipelago.

2nd. That such Government has been established not only by the authority of the native Sovereign and Chiefs, representing the whole Fijian people, but with the full concurrence and co-operation of the several bodies of white settlers, who, by their representatives, have assisted, first in the framing of a constitution, and subsequently (and by the action of a duly elected Legislature) in the making of laws.

3rd. That in the organization of such Government, and the framing of such laws, British models have, as far as possible, been followed.

4th. That such Government has clearly, according to International Law, as a *National Government de facto*, jurisdiction over all persons and things (not specially exempted by the said law) within the National Domain, subject of course to responsibility as such Government, and in the manner and to the extent prescribed by such law, for any abuse of its power.

5th. That although, as already stated, the general body of white settlers have fully concurred in the establishment of the said Government, and are most anxious for the success of its efforts for the maintenance of law and order, there are a few—chiefly British subjects—who are opposed to all kinds of restraint; persons who, for reasons of their own, are prepared to resist by every means in their power the firm establishment of any kind of national authority by which crime and disorder, by whomsoever committed or indulged in, may be effectually checked or punished, and payment of debts enforced.

6th. That these people, although forming a very small minority of the white population of the Archipelago as to numbers, and of still less importance, in fact scarcely of any importance at all, as to their stake in the Country, are nevertheless, from being congregated at Levuka, the capital of the Kingdom, in a position to do much mischief.

7th. That Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Levuka ought, under such circumstances, and pending the receipt of instructions from the Imperial Government, to have warned British subjects against the perils and crime of rioting and of resisting the authority of the said Government *de facto*.

8th. That so far from having done this, the said Consul has, in every possible way, encouraged such resistance. (1.) Denying that any Government *de facto* of or for Fiji existed or could exist unless and until it had been *formally recognized* by Great Britain. (2.) Directing the masters of British vessels not to pay harbour dues. (3.) Directing the half-castes (about 400 in number) to refuse payment of taxes. (4.) Threatening the King's Ministers and officers of all grades that he would send them "for trial" to Sydney "by a man-of-war," and insulting them in every possible way, and on every possible occasion. (5.) Not only refusing to warn British subjects domiciled at Fiji against criminal violence (and possible bloodshed as the result of such violence) when requested so to do, but directly encouraging organized

resistance

resistance of authority, accompanied by such threats of outrage, and such demonstrations of an intent to carry these threats into execution, as have compelled the Ministers and officers of the Government to hold themselves in constant armed preparation for the defence of their lives, and the protection of the persons, property, and interests under their guardianship. (6.) Placing himself, or allowing himself to be placed at the head of a Rifle Corps, which has not only been formed without and in defiance of the authority of the Government, but which has, as is well understood, for its real object an armed resistance, and if possible subversion of Governmental authority. (7.) Warning by official notification, and on the assumed authority of the (British) Foreign Enlistment Act, all British subjects against assisting the Fijian Government (as special constables or otherwise), in the preservation of law and order; a service which might be lawfully rendered in any Country by foreigners domiciled therein, and which has often been rendered by foreigners resident in Great Britain. (8.) Protesting against the right of any Court, Magistrate, or Officer to exercise any jurisdiction for the punishment of crime, the preservation of order, or the enforcement of pecuniary claims over any person, being a British subject domiciled at Fiji, who does not voluntarily submit himself to such jurisdiction. (9.) Declaring that in thus acting he is guided "by the advice of the Honorable Sir James Martin, the Attorney General of New South Wales, with whom he is in constant correspondence." (10.) And generally obstructing, on every opportunity that offers, the action of the Government and its officers, and the enforcement of the laws.

Napoleon III was
a special con-
stable in London;

9th. That this course of proceeding by Her Majesty's Representative at Fiji is diametrically opposed to the policy and desire of Her Majesty's (Imperial) Government, which as I understood from your Excellency, and had been previously (and authoritatively) informed, is that the Fijian Government should be so far recognized as a Government *de facto*, as to have no impediment cast in the way of its free governmental action, or in the carrying out in their integrity of its laws, so that its efficiency might be fully and fairly tested ere its claim to a more formal recognition by Great Britain (recognition as an adult member of the great family of Nations) is decided upon.

10th. That the action, general example, and antagonistic influence of this officer, has not only obstructed in many ways the beneficial action of the Government in the Fijian Kingdom itself, but has deeply injured the credit and crippled the resources of such Kingdom, by creating doubts as to the possibility of maintaining a civilized and progressive *National* Government therein; the natural (although erroneous) assumption being that a commissioned Representative of Her Majesty would not venture to act thus, unless he did so under some positive and special authority and instruction to set himself resolutely in opposition to any governmental authority in and over Fiji, not created by a dependent upon Her Majesty's Government, or that of some Colonial Dependency of the British Crown acting in Her Majesty's name.

11th. That if the efforts before mentioned of Her Majesty's Consul, and of those British subjects who act under his leadership and influence, were to succeed, and the existing Government and laws were to be subverted, the result must be a relapse into anarchy, or at best, into an absolute rule by or under the authority of the Fijian Sovereign and Chiefs; a result which ought, according to the dictates of sound policy, in the interests of religion and civilization, and in view of the increased and increasing exigencies of commerce, to be by every possible means guarded against.

12th. That in view of the facts and for the reasons I have stated, the said Consul ought to be cautioned, and I respectfully ask that he may be cautioned by your Excellency, either officially or otherwise as to your Excellency may seem advisable, against persistence in this line of conduct; and informed as to the real intention and wishes of the Imperial Government of Great Britain, as intimated to your Excellency, or your predecessor, in reference to the Government *de facto* of Fiji; also, that British subjects domiciled at Fiji may in like manner be warned that, by armed resistance of the authority of such Government, or by any kind of outrage, or attempted outrage, against persons or property, they will not only expose themselves to the peril of an enforcement by the strong hand of the laws of the Country of their domicile against such offences, but will be guilty of a crime against British Law.

With assurances of the highest respect,—

I have, &c.,

G. A. WOODS,

Minister for Lands and Works, and

Leading Member of the Cabinet.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Minister for Lands and Works, Fiji, to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government,
New South Wales.

Fijian Consulate,
Sydney, 3 April, 1872.

Sir,

Intelligence which has reached me from Levuka, since the date of my former letter (25th ultimo) to your Excellency, has rendered it necessary that I should again address you in reference to the conduct of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, resident, and of certain British subjects domiciled at Fiji.

In my former letter, I mentioned the organization of a Rifle (or Volunteer) Corps, the real object of which was to resist the authority of the Government. I have now the honor to call your Excellency's attention to the enclosed notification issued (and published in the Levuka papers) in the name and on the behalf of that body.

The "H. J. Beatson," whose name is attached to this notification was a Lieutenant of Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, on half-pay. The notification itself, as I am informed and believe, went to the printers in the handwriting and by the hands of a Mr. Wincombe, the Clerk of H.B.M. Consul. It has been said, but I do not know whether the statement is correct, that the "Manifesto" is really the production of the Consul himself. The name of the Honorable Sir James Martin has been freely (and I feel sure untruly) used as that of a "high official and legal authority" (communicating through the Consul) warranting the proceedings of the said "Volunteer Corps." I am not aware of any other such authority having been thus named.

I will not trouble your Excellency by entering upon any discussion as to the oft-repeated fallacy that the Government of Fiji is one of "a few British subjects" who have "constituted themselves a Government, &c.," of that Kingdom. For the purposes of my present letter this question might, even if it had not been already pretty fully treated upon elsewhere, have been left an open one; that is to say, without *any* argument by myself in support of such Government.

The members of the said "Corps" are all, I believe, British subjects, resident at Levuka, and almost exclusively, as I am informed and believe, of the class I have described in my former letter. American citizens domiciled at Fiji have been officially warned of their obligation to obey the Fijian Government; and as to the resident Germans, the Commander of H.I.G.M. Corvette "Nymphe" would, I am informed and believe, have been prepared to remove from the Archipelago any of his countrymen (if any such there had been) whose presence might have been dangerous to the authorities.

A planter named Richard W. Smith having shot a Fijian Chief, and standing charged with the wilful murder of such Chief, came to Levuka; a warrant for his arrest was issued by the Warden of the Central Province,—Mr. Brougham, a gentleman duly authorized in that behalf by a Commission from the King of Fiji. The said "Volunteer Corps" (the members of which, by the way, have also adopted the significant designation of "Ku Klux") were, I am informed and believe, assembled by the said Clerk to the British Consul (Mr. Winchcombe), to the number of about thirty, with fire-arms and fixed bayonets, and came to the "Criterion" Hotel, where Smith was stopping. After making a demonstration there, and posting three armed sentries to prevent the arrest of Smith, they dispersed. Repeated attempts, it is stated to me, were made by two members of the Government to see Mr. March (the Consul), in order to direct his attention formally to what was going on, and to demand his interference. Two of such attempts were made, in company with Captain Von Blanc, of H.I.G.M. Corvette "Nymphe," then in port, but Mr. March refused even to *see* the said Ministers for *this* purpose. A third member of the Government proposed and was prepared to make the arrest in the face of this armed opposition, and even, if necessary, by using force against force; but his two colleagues took a different view, preferring to submit for the moment to the "mob rule" thus brought about by or under the influence and countenance of the Consul, rather than precipitate a collision. Such third member of the Government thereupon resigned his ministerial office. Subsequently the accused was surrendered to the Governmental authorities. The proceedings I have briefly (and from information which I believe to be true) described, so far as the Consul and the "Volunteer Corps" were concerned, were, however, I submit, grossly illegal:—

1st. Because the organizing and arming of a body of domiciled British subjects for the avowed purpose of resisting the Government *de facto* of the Country of their domicile, and the participation of Her Majesty's Consul in, or his countenance of, such organization and arming, were not only crimes against Fijian law and International law, but against the laws of Great Britain.

2nd. Because, even assuming that there were any well-founded reasons for doubting the authority of the King's Ministers, the authority of the King himself, and of *any* person duly commissioned or empowered by His Majesty in that behalf, to arrest and detain any person charged with the wilful murder of any of such King's native-born subjects, is undeniable.

3rd. Because, even if such a doubt could be carried still further, and the title of His said Majesty as Sovereign of all Fiji admitted of dispute, his authority as Sovereign of the Island in which Levuka is situated would be sufficient for the arrest there of any person charged with murder, or with any other high crime or misdemeanor.

4th. Because the fact of a person thus charged being a British subject gives him no right to freedom from arrest, on sufficient complaint, for a high crime or misdemeanor, by authority of the ruler *de facto* of the Country in which such person may then happen to be.

5th. Because the warrant for arrest having been issued, according to British usage in like cases, by a person who, at any rate, constantly acted and was generally recognized as a Magistrate,—and such warrant having also, in accordance with British usage, been placed in the hands of a Peace Officer or Officers, for execution, with not the slightest ground, or pretence of a ground, for apprehending any needless violence or unfair dealing towards the accused,—it was the duty of such accused and his friends to submit, and of the Consul, at the very least, to counsel such submission; reserving any questions as to jurisdiction, &c., to be afterwards dealt with.

6. Because even if any such British subject were, upon the strength of his claim to immunity, justified in setting all local authority at defiance, and resisting such an arrest of himself, or of a near relation, by force of arms, even to bloodshed, other British subjects would have no right to resist, by force of arms, even to bloodshed, the arrest of a fellow-subject charged, in precisely the same manner as he might, in any Country under British rule have been, with murder; there being, as already pointed out, not the slightest ground, or pretence of a ground, for apprehending *any* unfair treatment of such accused person; and there being also the most ample opportunity for the raising, subsequently, of *any* question as to jurisdiction.

Your Excellency's predecessor, the Earl of Belmore, issued a proclamation warning British subjects against taking military service under King Cakabau. Her Majesty's Consul at Levuka has published a notice warning British subjects domiciled at Fiji against even rendering assistance to the Government of His Fijian Majesty, under the protection of which they live, for the preservation of law and order. I again, and for the additional reasons stated in this letter, respectfully submit to your Excellency that such subjects, the Consul himself included, ought to be in like manner warned as to the gross illegality of their recent proceedings; also, that these matters ought to be inquired into, with a view, if necessary, to the removal from the Islands of any British subjects domiciled there who manifest an intention to act again in the same lawless manner.

With renewed assurances of the highest respect and consideration,—

I have, &c.,

G. A. WOODS,
Minister for Lands and Works, and
Leading Member of King's Cabinet.

Manifesto

Manifesto by the British and other White Residents of Fiji, whose names are hercunto subscribed.

Declaration of Freedom.

WE, white residents of Fiji, solemnly declare that we do not and will not recognize or countenance, in any degree whatever, the right of a few British subjects forming the so-called Government of Fiji, at Levuka, to coerce their countrymen or any white man into obedience to their assumed authority, for the reasons following:—

- 1st.—Because we now have it upon high official and legal authorities, that British subjects can have no right whatever to constitute themselves a Government, nor to unite with a Native Ruler in the Pacific Ocean to form a Government, without the leave or license of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain.
- 2nd.—Because it would be a violation of the laws of our respective nations, if we assisted, directly or indirectly, in giving effect to any such assumption of power.

We, the undersigned, therefore, pledge ourselves to protect each other against any attempt of the so-called Government to collect taxes, or to restrain any one of us from the free exercise of our rights, pending the decision of the British Government in reference to the so-called Government of Fiji.

British and other white residents who may not join in this Manifesto, are earnestly enjoined to abstain from interfering with the rights or with the freedom of other British subjects, or those of any white resident.

Finally, we invite all British subjects, and the white residents generally, to unite in this movement for our mutual protection.

Copies of the above are lying for signature at the principal stores and hotels at Levuka and throughout the group.

H. J. BEATSON,
Chairman.

Offices of the British Subjects' Mutual Protection Society and Volunteer Corps,
Levuka, Ovalau, Fiji, 1 March, 1872.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

MEMO.—I beg most respectfully to forward the enclosed copy of my Instructions from the Executive Council of the Kingdom of Fiji, for the use of His Excellency Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., Administrator of the Government of New South Wales.

Fijian Consulate,
13/4/72.

G. A. WOODS.

Extract from the Minutes of the Executive Council of the Kingdom of Fiji.

Minute 72-17.

Dated 3rd February, 1872.

Present:—The Members of the Government.

His Majesty the King having furnished the Honorable the Minister for Lands and Works with an autograph letter to Her Britannic Majesty's Representative at Sydney, it was resolved that that Minister do proceed to Sydney per the "Quickstep" this day.

2. That the Minister for Lands and Works do confer and advise with His Majesty's Consul at Sydney, in all matters affecting the interests of this Kingdom, particularly the sale of Debentures, the sale of Crown Lands, the purchase of a small steamer, and the establishment of a Bank in connection with the Treasury here.

That such Minister is authorized to make such terms as may be advisable for the purchase of the steamer "Pharos" from the Government of the Colony of Victoria, and for her despatch without delay to Levuka, if purchased as proposed.

That the Minister for Lands and Works be empowered to pledge the King's Warrant with any Banking Company, for a loan, overdraft, or allowance on account of the Public Service, for an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), with interest thereon not to exceed the rate of ten per centum per annum.

That immediately on arrival at Sydney, the Minister for Lands and Works do wait upon His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, Commodore Stirling, and the authorities, and represent to them the urgent necessity for inquiry into Mr. March's conduct, with a view to his removal.

That Mr. Woods be instructed to represent that a continuance of Mr. March's residence here must necessarily be productive of much confusion and resistance to the laws, the King's authority, and will involve a riot among the lower class of Foreign residents, mostly of British extraction, who seek, by a residence in Fiji, merely a severance from the restraints of well-organized communities, uncontrolled license, and an immunity from contribution of any kind towards the support of the State, or the maintenance of law and order.

That the Minister for Lands and Works be directed to explain that the majority of the traders and planters residing within this Kingdom are men of education and ability, peaceable, and strongly inclined to the consolidation of the King's Government and the due administration of the laws as passed by the Parliament.

That Mr. Woods will bring under the consideration of Her Britannic Majesty's Representative at Sydney the fact that the British Consul here has positively directed the half-caste population of the group not to pay any taxes to the Government of the King: and further, that such Minister will specially request Commodore Stirling to visit Fiji at his earliest convenience, or direct that until his removal be decided upon, Mr. Consul March be requested to reside at Tonga.

The

The Council desire that the circumstances attending the deplorable outrages committed in connection with the labour traffic should be clearly represented by the Minister for Lands and Works when dealing with that question. Full prominence should be accorded to the fact that, so far as Fiji is concerned, the control of all matters in connection with the introduction and hiring of foreign labour has been assumed by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, the larger production of such labour having been brought in British vessels licensed by the Consul. That the labour on arrival has been passed by that Consul in a most irregular manner, without proper interpretation or explanation to the labourers themselves.

That fees out of all proportion to the value of the assistance or protection afforded by the Consul's actions have been exacted by him.

That although the Parliament has passed a special Act to deal with and regulate the evils existing, as well as to exercise a proper supervision within the Kingdom, the present Consul (Mr. March) thrusts every possible objection in the way of the Government putting the provisions of that Act into force; actually directing masters of British vessels not to acknowledge the Government or its officials.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy Extract of the Minutes of the Executive Council Meeting, dated 5th February, 1872.

HY. FREEMAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Levuka, 5th February, 1872.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

The Administrator of the Government, New South Wales, to G. A. Woods, Esquire, Premier of Fiji.
Government House,
Sydney, 19 April, 1872.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your letters of the dates which are noted in the margin, containing sundry representations affecting Her Majesty's Consul at Levuka, Mr. March; and I have now formally to repeat what has been by me (as it had previously been by Lord Belmore) explained to you in a personal interview,—that no Colonial Governor has authority of any kind over a Consul, and that the appropriate jurisdiction is in the Queen's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. I transmit your representations, nevertheless, by the present outgoing mail to Lord Kimberley, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, for his Lordship's information. I shall also send copies to Mr. March without delay, in order that he may be the better prepared to meet, if he shall think fit, the representations made by you or the existing Fijian Government.

2. Mr. March has, I may presume, thought it his duty to point out to Her Majesty's subjects in the territory,—of whom you disclaim being one, relying on your position there as a Member of the Government,—what, in his judgment, was the law in regard to taking service under a Foreign Potentate. And, as to the recognition of or dealing with that Government, Mr. March was probably not cognizant of Lord Kimberley's despatch, which conveys (to this Government at least) his views on that subject.

3. I earnestly hope, for the sake of the peace and welfare of the Fijian Islands, more especially of the many British residents there, that the unfortunate misunderstandings which appear to have arisen between the existing Government and Mr. March may ere this have been removed; and that, by a temperate and conciliating but firm course on the part of King Cakabau and his advisers, and by, on the other hand, a disposition on the part of those hostile to the existing rule to unite as far as shall be practicable for the preservation of the peace, and the upholding of order and the law, the difficulties in the way of a stable and efficient and just Government may speedily be overcome.

I am, &c.,
ALFRED STEPHEN.

C.R.

FJI GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

Wednesday, March 13, 1872.

(Extract.)

Government Offices,
Levuka, 12 March, 1872.

THE following translation of the speech of His Majesty the King, delivered to the white residents of Levuka, at Totoga Square, on Saturday, 9th instant, is now published for general information, viz. :—

“ WHITE RESIDENTS AND VISITORS OF LEVUKA,—

“ We are met together this morning at my request. The desire to meet you was purely my own, and did not emanate from my advisers. I have something to say to you, and I wish to say it myself. Fijian Chiefs are now united, and have one common aim,—that is, the good of the Country. It was easy for us by our old customs to get rid of an objectionable person. We understand revenge; and do not require any one to teach us that. If one man murdered another, the club settled the matter quickly. It was life for life. But you white people said such things were evil and savage. You wanted civilization and you brought us laws. After such laws had been agreed to by you, they were approved of by all the Fijian Chiefs, and then put into force to apply alike to both races. But now I hear of divisions among you. Why such dissension? You know what is right and just. Have you not been accustomed to such laws in your own land? Are they not from the British Colony of Victoria? If such laws were good for that Colony, are they not also good for this? If such laws are good for the whites, are they not also good for the

March 26th.
April 3rd.

the native Fijians? Perhaps you think the laws are to protect one race only. Should a native kill a white man you demand redress; but should a native be killed by a white man you think the white man should not be brought to justice. If the laws only protect white men what are we to do? Are we to be killed like pigs? If you will not have law, do you not see that you drive us to revenge? You see that piece of ground. It was uneven; but by filling in the low places we are making it level and smooth. I thought the introduction of Government removed inequalities and brought us under equal laws. If the law punishes a native when he does wrong to you and does not punish a white man when he does wrong to us, it is all one-sided, and *your*-sided. You get all the benefit—we get none. The day before yesterday a white man was to be arrested on warrant for shooting a native Chief. You British people got together armed to resist the officers of justice in the execution of their duty. You said the man should not be given up to justice to be tried on the charge brought against him; you would resist even to bloodshed. I thought the law was a protection for all, and that all would support it; but you resist it, and why? Three natives have lately been killed by British subjects, one at Vunitogoloa, one at Savu Savu, and one at Taviani. Are you white men going to arm for the protection of all three of these murderers? You refuse to give up one who has shot a Fijian, but if a Fijian shot a white man they would clamour for his death. The Governors are in their provinces, and it is easy for me to write and tell them to settle these affairs in their own districts, and not send them to Levuka to be tried here. If you resist here, and take up arms, do you wish us to settle them in our own way? That is easy, but what would be the result? It would be a war of races. We are many; you are few. The laws are for your protection; but they are to protect us also. They must be administered fairly to both races. If a Fijian does wrong he shall be brought to justice, and so must the white man also. Is not this right? I appeal to you—should not the laws apply to both races equally? I appeal to the Missionary—Is not this just? If we have equal law, and all join to carry it out, there will be no difficulty. I have told you my mind. Think over what I have said. I desire your good, and I desire the good of my people. I wish to see peace and prosperity throughout Fiji. Thus my address to you concludes.”

Translated by J. NETTLETON,
Wesleyan Missionary.

THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Government House,
Sydney, 8 May, 1872.

MY LORD,

Among the papers on the affairs of Fiji which I sent to your Lordship in my despatch of the 19th April last, was a letter from Sir James Martin, bearing date the 17th of that month. I now have the honor to transmit to your Lordship a copy of my reply to that letter.*

2. On the day of the date of that reply (the 22nd April), it appears that Sir James Martin wrote a letter, remonstrating with me on my recognition of Mr. G. A. Woods as the accredited Minister of Fiji; which last-mentioned letter, however, I did not receive until the 25th. I have the honor to enclose herein a copy of that letter,* and of a minute* which I sent to the Cabinet in reply.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED STEPHEN.

* Already laid before Parliament.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO GOVERNOR SIR H. G. R. ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.

(No. 56.)

Downing-street,
9 August, 1872.

SIR,

I have received Sir Alfred Stephen's despatches, No. 24, of the 19th April, and No. 33, of the 8th May, inclosing copies of communications which had passed between himself, Sir James Martin, and Mr. Woods, with reference to the status of the Government now claiming to be established in the Fiji Islands.

The views of Sir A. Stephen, as expressed in these despatches and papers, are in accordance with those of Her Majesty's Government, and I approve of the course taken by him.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

1872.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIJI ISLANDS.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING BRITISH SUBJECTS AND HALF-CASTES IN.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR H. G. R. ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.

(Circular.)

Downing-street,

14 August, 1872.

SIR,

Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration a question which has arisen with reference to the Government established *de facto* in the Fiji Islands, namely, whether beyond the limits of the New State, British subjects, so long as the New State is not duly recognized, can be accepted as citizens of it, and exempted from British jurisdiction in respect of acts done by them, or engagements entered into with them.

A reference has been made to the Law Officers of the Crown, who have advised Her Majesty's Government that British subjects beyond the limits of the New State, not yet duly recognized, should not be accepted as citizens of the New State, nor be held exempted from British jurisdiction for acts done by them on British territory, or on board ships which ought to be navigated under the British Flag. And further, that they should not be held exempted from British jurisdiction for engagements entered into with them in cases where the validity or construction of such engagements would properly and in ordinary course be triable before a British tribunal. They are further of opinion that Her Majesty's Government may interfere with the acts and engagements of British subjects within Fiji, and may declare certain acts and engagements to be legal or illegal in the case of British subjects within Fiji.

The Law Officers have also reported, with reference to inquiries made through Mr. Consul March by certain half-castes residing at Fiji, as to the protection which could be granted to them on account of their British origin in connection with the establishment of a *de facto* Government, that the half-castes in question appear to be illegitimate children of Fiji women, and to have been born in Fiji territory, and that, consequently, their nationality is not British, and that they are not entitled to British protection.

These opinions are communicated to you for your information and guidance.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

1872.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FRENCH PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS AT NEW CALEDONIA.

(FURTHER DESPACHES.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF
NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Circular.)

Downing-street,
11 May, 1872.

SIR,

With reference to my circular despatches of 29th February and 14th March, I have to inform you that a Bill, of which I enclose a copy, has been passed by the French National Assembly, and promulgated by the President of the Republic, for the establishment of Convict Stations in New Caledonia. 23 March, 1872.

Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris has been assured that every care would be taken by the French Government to prevent the escape of any of the convicts after their arrival at the stations assigned to them.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

[Enclosure.]

L'Assemblée nationale a adopté,

Le Président de la République française promulgue la loi dont la teneur suit :

Art. 1. Les paragraphes 2 et 3 de l'article 1 et les articles 4 et 5 de la loi du 8 juin 1850 sont abrogés.

Art. 2. La presqu'île Ducos, dans la Nouvelle-Calédonie, est déclarée lieu de déportation dans une enceinte fortifiée.

Art. 3. L'île des Pins et, en cas d'insuffisance, l'île Maré, dépendances de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, sont déclarées lieux de déportation simple pour l'exécution de l'article 17 du code pénal.

Art. 4. Les condamnés à la déportation dans une enceinte fortifiée jouiront dans la presqu'île Ducos de toute la liberté compatible avec la nécessité d'assurer la garde de leur personne et le maintien de l'ordre. Ils seront soumis à un régime de police et de surveillance déterminé par un règlement d'administration publique qui sera rendu dans un délai de deux mois à partir de la promulgation de la présente loi. Ce règlement fixera les conditions sous lesquelles les déportés seront autorisés à circuler dans tout ou partie de la presqu'île, suivant leur nombre ; à s'y occuper à des travaux de culture ou d'industrie, et à y former des établissements provisoires par groupe ou par famille.

Art. 5. Les condamnés à la déportation simple jouiront, dans l'île des Pins et dans l'île Maré, d'une liberté qui n'aura pour limite que les précautions indispensables pour empêcher les évasions et assurer la sécurité et le bon ordre.

Art. 6. Un projet de loi réglant le régime des condamnés, la compétence disciplinaire à laquelle ils seront soumis, les mesures destinées à prévenir le désordre et les évasions, les concessions de terre soit dans les îles, soit dans la grande terre, les conditions auxquelles elles pourront être faites et révoquées, enfin le droit pour les familles des déportés de se rendre dans les lieux de déportation et les conditions auxquelles elles pourront obtenir leur transport aux frais de l'Etat, sera présenté par le Gouvernement dans les deux mois qui suivront la promulgation de la présente loi.

Délibéré en séance publique, à Versailles, le 23 mars 1872.

Le président,
Signé : JULES GREVY.

Les secrétaires,
Signé : ALBERT DESJARDINS, marquis COSTA DE BEAUREGARD, baron DE BARANTE,
FRANCISQUE RIVE.

Le Président de la République,
A. THIERS.Le garde des sceaux, ministre de la justice,
J. DÜFAURE.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF
NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Circular.)

Downing-street,
1 July, 1872.

SIR,

With reference to my circular despatches of 14th March and 29th May, I transmit to you, for your information, an extract from the "*Journal Officiel*," which has been received, through the Foreign Office, from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, announcing a further embarkation of French convicts on board "*la Guerrière*"; and also an extract from "*La Patrie*," announcing the departure of the transport "*la Virginie*" with Communist convicts, bound for New Caledonia."

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

[Enclosures.]

Le deuxième convoi de déportés au nombre de 680 a quitté la rade de Brest le 13 juin à une heure de l'après-midi, sur la frégate "*la Guerrière*."

La veille du départ, le Préfet Maritime de Brest a fait connaître au Ministre de la Marine que la Commission de visite avait trouvé le bâtiment dans de très-bonnes conditions pour entreprendre cette navigation lointaine, et qu'il n'a été présenté aucune réclamation dont on ait eu à tenir compte.

Extract from "*La Patrie*."

On nous écrit de Toulon le 21 que le départ pour la Nouvelle-Calédonie de la frégate "*la Virginie*" a eu lieu la veille, conformément aux ordres du Ministre de la Marine. Ce convoi de déportés se compose de 210 personnes, au nombre desquelles se trouvent 28 pétroleuses condamnées pour crime d'incendie et d'assassinat. Le Contre Amiral Major Général, assisté de la Commission sanitaire, a passé la revue des condamnés, qui n'ont fait aucune observation et n'ont adressé à l'autorité maritime aucune plainte.

Indépendamment des déportés, "*la Virginie*" a pris à son bord des détachements d'infanterie de marine, des passagers civils et du matériel pour nos différents établissements de l'Océanie. Parmi ces derniers se trouvent M. Buisson, nommé Commissaire Central de Police en résidence à Nouméa; M. Gautier, Directeur de l'Imprimerie du Gouvernement, des magistrats, des médecins et des sœurs de Saint-Joseph pour l'hôpital qu'on va établir à la presqu'île Ducos.

Il ne reste plus aujourd'hui qu'un seul navire à destination de Nouméa; c'est le transport à vapeur "*la Garonne*," mouillé sur rade à Brest. On assure que son départ est fixé au 30 de ce mois.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF
NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Circular.)

Downing-street,
27 July, 1872.

SIR,

July, 1872.

With reference to my circular despatch of 1st instant, and to previous circulars respecting the deportation of French political convicts, I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of despatch received, through the Foreign Office, from Her Majesty's Consul at Brest, reporting that 680 Communist prisoners had been sent from that port to New Caledonia on board "*la Guerrière*," and that the transport "*la Garonne*" was about to proceed to the same destination with about 700 prisoners of a similar class.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. Consul Rainals to Earl Granville.

British Consulate, Brest,
July 3, 1872.

My Lord,

I have the honor to report to your Lordship that, on the 13th ultimo, the steam transport "*la Guerrière*" left here for New Caledonia, with 680 Communist prisoners on board; and the steam transport "*la Garonne*," having on board about 700 of a similar class of prisoners, has been lying in the Brest roadstead, ready to leave for the same destination, for some time past; the reason for her detention I cannot ascertain, but it is probably caused by a desire on the part of the French Government to prevent too many prisoners arriving at New Caledonia at the same period.

I have made inquiries, and, as far as I have been able to ascertain, there are no British subjects as prisoners on board either of these vessels.

I have, &c.,
HARRY RAINALS.

THE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF
NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Circular.)

Downing-street,
19 August, 1872.

SIR,

With reference to my circular despatch of 27th July, and to previous circular despatches on the subject of the deportation of French political convicts, I transmit to you, for your information, an ^{Extract.} extract, received through the Foreign Office, from the "*Journal Officiel*," announcing the departure of "la Garonne" with 580 Communist prisoners for New Caledonia.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

[Enclosure.]

Le transport "la Garonne," ayant à bord 580 déportés, a quitté la rade de l'île d'Aix, le 9 août, à 6 heures 35 du matin, se rendant à la Nouvelle-Calédonie. C'est le troisième convoi qui part pour cette destination.

Le Préfet Maritime de Rochefort a fait savoir au Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies que la Commission de visite avait trouvé le bâtiment dans d'excellentes conditions pour entreprendre cette navigation lointaine, et qu'aucune réclamation n'avait été présentée.

1872.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

KIDNAPPING ACT OF 1872.
(WITH DESPATCH FORWARDING.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Officer Administering the Government of New South Wales.

[Circular.]

Downing-street,
27th June, 1872.

Sir,

You were made aware, by my Circular Despatch of the 20th of April, 1871, that Her Majesty's Government proposed to introduce a Bill into Parliament, with the view to repress, as far as possible, the acts of violence and barbarity committed by British subjects against the Inhabitants of various Islands of the Pacific Ocean, and of bringing the offenders to justice; and I have now the honor to transmit to you a copy of the Act which has just received the Royal Assent.

During the passing of this measure through the Houses of Parliament, Her Majesty's Government were urged, from various quarters, to put an end to the emigration of native labourers, and to forbid altogether the carrying of natives in British ships.

They have not, however, thought it desirable to adopt this course, nor does there appear to them to be any sufficient reason why either the natives, or the employers of their labour, should be deprived of the benefit accruing to both parties from this emigration, provided that due precautions and safeguards be taken to prevent abuses in the recruitment and employment of native labourers.

At present, as you are aware, the only British Colony into which these Islanders are introduced is Queensland, and the Legislature of that Colony has shown a praiseworthy readiness to adopt any measures which are calculated to protect the natives and to secure a thorough understanding on their part of the contracts under which they are engaged for service in the Colony. Her Majesty's Government entertain no doubt that similar enactments would be passed by any other Colony desiring to avail itself of this native labour.

It has, however, been thought expedient to provide some additional security with respect to the carrying of natives in British vessels; and you will find, upon referring to the Act, that this is effected by sections 3 to 7 inclusive, while by the 8th section care has been taken to exclude from their operation vessels which have complied with the regulations imposed by Colonial Acts.

The remaining provisions of the Act, so far as they affect the Colonies, are substantially the same as those embodied in my Circular Despatch, and it is hoped that the additional facilities for procuring and taking evidence will obviate the difficulties heretofore experienced in conducting criminal proceedings under the Act of 9 Geo. 4, c. 83.

With reference to this point, I would direct your attention to the provisions of the 13th section of The Pacific Islanders Protection Act, by which the Governor of a Colony, with the concurrence of his Responsible Ministers, may procure the attendance of a certain class of witnesses and provide for their remuneration.

Her Majesty's Government are fully sensible of the exertions already made by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, to check the cruelties practised against the

natives, by prosecuting any offenders who came within the jurisdiction of the Colonial Courts; and they have learnt with much satisfaction from the answers returned to my Circular Despatch of the 20th of April, that the Colonial Governments most directly interested in this matter, with the exception of Victoria, from which no final answer has yet been received, are prepared to defray the expenses of prosecutions under this Act, if undertaken with their concurrence. This last condition is, as will be seen, practically secured by the terms of the 13th section.

The remaining part of the Act provides for the seizure, trial, and condemnation in Vice-Admiralty Courts of vessels engaged in this traffic, and by the 19th section the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury are authorized to pay the costs, damages, and expenses which may be incurred in such proceedings.

I have only to add that Her Majesty's Government feel assured that they may rely upon the hearty co-operation of the Colonial Governments in their endeavours to put an end to the atrocious practice of kidnapping, which has roused such just indignation both in this country and in the Australasian Colonies, and which if not effectually checked will bring serious discredit upon the British Flag, under which in too many instances it has been carried on by unscrupulous offenders.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

CHAPTER 19.

An Act for the Prevention and Punishment of Criminal Outrages upon Natives of the Islands in the Pacific Ocean.
[27th June, 1872.]

A. D. 1872.

WHEREAS criminal outrages by British subjects upon natives of islands in the Pacific Ocean, not being in Her Majesty's dominions, nor within the jurisdiction of any civilized power, have of late much prevailed and increased, and it is expedient to make further provision for the prevention and punishment of such outrages:

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Kidnapping Act, 1872."

Definition of terms.

2. The term "Governor" shall include the officer for the time being administering the Government of any of the Australasian Colonies, and "Governor in Council" shall mean the Governor acting by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the Colony under his government:

The term "Australasian Colonies" shall mean and include the Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia:

The term "vessel" shall include a ship or boat :

The term "oath" shall include any affirmation or declaration taken or made in lieu of an oath :

The term "master" shall include any person for the time being in command or charge of a vessel.

No British vessel to carry native labourers unless the master has given a bond and received a license.

3. It shall not be lawful for any British vessel to carry native labourers of the said islands, not being part of the crew of such vessel, unless the master thereof shall, with one sufficient surety, to be approved by the Governor of one of the said Australasian Colonies, or by a British Consular Officer appointed by Her Majesty to reside in any of the said islands, or by any person appointed by either of those officers, have entered into a joint and several bond in the sum of five hundred pounds, to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in the form contained in Schedule (A.) to this Act annexed, or in such other form as shall be prescribed by the Legislature of any of the Australasian Colonies in respect of vessels sailing from the ports of such Colony, nor unless he shall have received a license in the form contained in Schedule (B.) to this Act annexed from any such Governor or British Consular Officer.

Penalty of bond, how recoverable.

4. The said penal sum of five hundred pounds shall be due and recoverable notwithstanding any penalty or forfeiture imposed by this Act, and whether such penalties or forfeitures shall have been sued for and recovered or not.

Power to Governor and consular officer to grant licenses.

5. It shall be lawful for any such Governor or British consular officer as aforesaid, upon being satisfied that a bond has been duly given by the master of any British vessel under the third section of this Act, to grant, if he shall think fit, to such master, a license in the form contained in the said Schedule (B.)

Seizure, &c., of vessels carrying native labourers without license, &c.

6. All the provisions of this Act with respect to the detention, seizure, bringing in for adjudication before any Vice-Admiralty Court, trial, condemnation, or restoration of vessels suspected of being employed in the commission of any of the offences enumerated in the ninth section of this Act shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to any British vessel which shall be found carrying such native labourers without a license or in contravention of the terms of any license which may have been granted to the master thereof.

Penalty for carrying natives without a license.

7. The master of any vessel carrying such native labourers without such license or in contravention of the terms of any license which may have been granted to him, shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding five hundred pounds, which may be sued for and enforced in and by any Court of Justice of the Australasian Colonies; but nothing herein contained shall be taken to affect the liability of such master for any offence committed by him under the ninth or tenth sections of this Act: Provided always, that the aggregate sum imposed or recoverable by way of penalty under this Act shall in no case exceed the sum of five hundred pounds.

Vessels complying with provisions of Colonial Acts not liable to seizure, &c.

8. Nothing herein contained shall be taken to affect the provisions of an Act passed by the Legislature of Queensland, intituled "An Act to regulate and control the Introduction and Treatment of Polynesian Labourers," nor of any Act of a like kind passed or which may be passed by the Legislature of any of the Australasian Colonies not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act; and the provisions of this Act in respect of vessels carrying native labourers without a license or in contravention of the terms of a license, shall not apply to any vessel which has complied with the regulations and conditions imposed by the said Queensland Act, or by any other Act of a like kind, passed or which may be passed by the Legislature of any of the Australasian Colonies as aforesaid, proof of which compliance shall lie upon the master of such vessel.

Colonial Courts empowered to try certain offences.

9. If a British subject commits any of the following offences, that is to say,—

1. Decoys a native of any of the aforesaid islands for the purpose of importing or removing such native into any island or place other than that in which he was at the time of the commission of such offence; or carries away, confines, or detains any such native for the purpose aforesaid, without his consent, proof of which consent shall lie on the party accused :
2. Ships, embarks, receives, detains, or confines, or assists in shipping, embarking, receiving, detaining, or confining, for the purpose aforesaid, a native of any of the aforesaid islands on board any vessel, either on the high seas or elsewhere, without the consent of such native, proof of which consent shall lie on the party accused :
3. Contracts for the shipping, embarking, receiving, detaining, or confining on board any vessel for the purpose aforesaid any such native without his consent, proof of which consent shall lie on the party accused :

4. Fits out, mans, navigates, equips, uses, employs, lets, or takes on freight or hire any vessel, or commands or serves, or is on board any such vessel with intent to commit, or that any one on board such vessel should commit, any of the offences above enumerated :

5. Ships, lades, receives, or puts on board, or contracts for the shipping, lading, receiving, or putting on board of any vessel money, goods, or other articles, with the intent that they should be employed, or knowing that they will be employed, in the commission of any of the offences above enumerated ;—

he shall for each offence be guilty of felony, and shall be liable to be tried and punished for such felony in any Supreme Court of Justice in any of the Australasian Colonies, and shall, upon conviction, be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to the highest punishment other than capital punishment, or to any less punishment awarded for any felony by the law of the Colony in which such offender shall be tried.

Punishment of accessories.

10. Any person who aids, abets, counsels, or procures the commission of any offence against this Act shall be liable to be tried and punished as a principal offender.

Venue in respect of offences by persons.

11. Any offence against this Act may be described in any indictment, information, or other document relating to such offence, in cases where the mode of trial requires such a description, as having been committed at the place where it was wholly or partly committed, or it may be averred generally to have been committed within Her Majesty's dominions, and the venue or local description in the margin may be that of the county, city, town, or place in which the trial is held.

Courts may issue commissions for examination of witnesses.

12. In all cases of indictment or information laid or exhibited in the Supreme Court of any of the Australasian Colonies for any offence under this Act, such Supreme Court, upon motion to be made on behalf of the prosecutor or accused, may order a commission or commissions to issue for the examination of witnesses upon oath, and to receive proof at any place or places out of the jurisdiction of such Court concerning the matters charged in such indictment or information; and the said Supreme Court is hereby required and authorized by the same or any subsequent order or orders to make such rules and give such directions as to the time, place, and mode of executing such commission or commissions, and as to the notice thereof to be given to the party accused, and as to the proper return of the depositions taken and the matters done thereunder, as to the said Court shall seem fitting and proper, and the depositions being duly taken under such commission or commissions and returned to the said Court shall be allowed and read as if the witness so deposing had been present, sworn, and examined *vicá voce* at any trial for such offences as aforesaid in the said Supreme Court, any law or usage to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Powers to secure attendance of native witnesses.

13. In all cases of indictment or information laid or exhibited in the Supreme Court of any of the Australasian Colonies for any offence under this Act, the Governor in Council of such Colony may authorize and empower the commander of any of Her Majesty's ships or vessels, or the master of any ship or vessel trading with the inhabitants or natives of the said islands, to obtain the attendance as a witness of any native of any of the said islands for the purpose of giving evidence either before the said Supreme Court or before any commission for the examination of witnesses ordered by such Court, and to transport and convey such witness to the Colony in which such offence shall be tried, or to the place where such commission shall be held, and also to remunerate such witness by such sum of money or other remuneration as the said Governor in Council shall see fit to authorize for his attendance to give evidence as aforesaid, and for his reconveyance back to the island or place from whence he shall have been so brought.

Mode of taking evidence.

14. In all cases in which an oath may be lawfully administered to any person either as a witness or deponent in any proceeding under this Act, it shall be the duty of the Court or Commissioner, or officer administering the same, to ascertain, as far as possible, in what form such oath will be binding on the conscience of such witness or deponent, and to administer such oath in such form accordingly; and the Court before which such proceedings shall take place, or a Commissioner under any commission as aforesaid, may declare in what manner the evidence shall be taken of witnesses or deponents who are ignorant of the nature of an oath, and the evidence or deposition taken in any such form or manner as aforesaid shall be as valid as if an oath had been administered in the ordinary manner.

Punishment of persons giving false evidence.

15. Every person who shall wilfully and corruptly give false evidence in any examination, deposition, or affidavit had or taken in any proceeding under this Act, shall be deemed guilty of

perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to the pains and penalties to which persons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury are liable, and every such person may be tried either in the place where the offence was committed, or in the Supreme Court of any of the Australasian Colonies.

Powers to seize suspected British vessels.

16. Any British vessel which shall upon reasonable grounds be suspected—

- (1.) Of being employed in the commission of any of the offences enumerated in the ninth section of this Act; or
- (2.) Of having been fitted out for such employment; or
- (3.) Of having, during the voyage on which such vessel is met, been employed in the commission of any such offence,

may be detained, seized, and brought in for adjudication upon the charge of being or having been so employed or fitted out as aforesaid, before any Vice-Admiralty Court in any of Her Majesty's dominions by any of the following officers; that is to say—

- (1.) Any officer of Customs or public officer in any British possession, subject nevertheless to any special or general instructions from the Governor or Officer administering the Government of such possession;
- (2.) Any commissioned officer on full pay in the military service of the Crown, subject nevertheless to any special or general instructions from his commanding officer.
- (3.) Any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval service of the Crown, subject nevertheless to any special or general instructions from the Admiralty or his superior officer.
- (4.) Any Consul or consular agent appointed by Her Majesty to reside in any island not within the jurisdiction of any civilized power.

Powers of officers authorized to seize ships.

17. Any officer authorized to seize or detain any vessel in respect of any offence against this Act may, for the purpose of enforcing such seizure or detention, call to his aid any constable or officers of police, or any officers of Her Majesty's army or navy, or marines, or any excise officers or officers of Customs, or any harbour-master or dock-master, or any officers having authority by law to make seizures of vessels, and may put on board any vessel so seized or detained any one or more of such officers to take charge of the same and to enforce the provisions of this Act; and any officer seizing or detaining any vessel under this Act may use force, if necessary, for the purpose of enforcing seizure or detention.

Powers of Vice-Admiralty Courts.

18. The Vice-Admiralty Court before which any vessel is so brought for adjudication, shall have full power and authority to take cognizance of, and try the charge upon which such vessel is brought in, and may on proof thereof condemn the vessel and cargo, or either, as the case may be, as forfeited to Her Majesty, or may order such vessel and cargo, or either of them, to be restored with or without costs and damages, as to the Court shall seem fit; and in any such proceedings the said Court shall have such powers to issue commissions for the examination of witnesses, and to give directions in respect thereof, as are hereinbefore vested in the Supreme Courts of the Australasian Colonies; and the said Court shall, in addition to any power given to it by this Act, have in respect of any vessel or other matter brought before it in pursuance of this Act, all powers which it has in the case of a vessel or matter brought before it in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction.

Payment of costs, &c.

19. When any detention or seizure shall be made under this Act, and proceedings instituted in any Vice-Admiralty Court in respect of such detention or seizure, it shall be lawful for the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, if to their discretion it shall seem meet, to direct payment to be made of the whole or any part of the costs, damages, and expenses which may be incurred in such proceedings.

Indemnity to Officers.

20. Subject to the provisions of this Act providing for the award of damages in certain cases in respect of the seizure or detention of a vessel by the Vice-Admiralty Court, no damages shall be payable, and no officer or local authority shall be responsible, either civilly or criminally, in respect of the seizure or detention of any vessel in pursuance of this Act.

Proclamation of Act.

21. This Act shall be proclaimed in the several Australasian Colonies by the respective Governors thereof, within six weeks after a copy of such Act shall have been received by such Governors respectively, and shall take effect in the several Colonies from the day of such proclamation.

Act not to affect 9 Geo. 4, c. 81.

22. Nothing in this Act contained shall be taken to affect the powers vested in the Supreme Courts of New South Wales and Tasmania under the Act 9 Geo. IV. c. 83.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A.

Form of Bond to be entered into by Masters of Vessels under "The Kidnapping Act, 1872."

Know all men by these presents, that we A.B. of and C.D. of are held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, in the sum of five hundred pounds of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, to which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves and every of us, jointly and severally, for and in the whole, our heirs, executors, administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals. Dated this day of
18

WHEREAS it is enacted by "The Kidnapping Act, 1872," that no British vessel shall carry native labourers of islands in the Pacific Ocean not being within the jurisdiction of any civilized power unless the master of such vessel, together with one sufficient surety, to be approved by the Governor of one of Her Majesty's Australasian Colonies, or by a British consular officer, or by any person appointed for the purpose by either of these officers, shall have given to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, a bond in the sum of five hundred pounds for the prevention of kidnapping, and for the due observance of the requirements of the said Act, and of the license which the said master is thereby required to obtain:

Now the condition of this obligation is this, that if in respect of the vessel , whereof the above-bounden A.B. is master, all and every the requirements of the said Act and of the license issued thereunder to the said master shall be well and truly performed, and if the above-bounden A.B. shall satisfy the Governor of any of Her Majesty's Australasian Colonies, or the British consular officer aforesaid, that no kidnapping was allowed or connived at by any person on board of or connected with said vessel during the currency of the said license, then this obligation is to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by }
the above-bounden A.B. and } (T.S.)
C.D., in the presence of E.F., } (L.S.)
of

SCHEDULE (B.)

(Royal Arms.)

LICENSE for the Carriage by Sea of Native Labourers.

A.B., Master of the , the vessel more particularly described below, having duly given to Her Majesty Queen Victoria the bond required by the "Kidnapping Act, 1872," for the prevention of kidnapping and the due observance of the requirements of the said Act, I (the Governor of the Colony of or Her Majesty's Consul of , as the case may be) do hereby, in exercise of the authority for that purpose conferred on me by the said Act, license the said vessel to carry not more than native labourers from to . Should this vessel be found to answer the subjoined description and appear to be strictly engaged in the lawful pursuit of the above-mentioned object it is the direction of Her Majesty's Government that she shall not be obstructed in the prosecution of her present voyage nor in the shipment or landing of her native passengers.

This license shall not be transferable, and shall be available only for the voyage from to aforesaid, and for a period not exceeding days from the date hereof.

Description of the Vessel above referred to.

Tons (registered tonnage) ?
Rig (i. e. ship, barque, brig, &c.) ?
How painted ?
Name painted on stern ?
Whether any poop ?
Whether any quarter galleries ?
Whether a top-gallant fore-castle ?
Name of chief officer ?
Number of officers and crew, including surgeon (if any) ?
Bound from to , and intending to call at and .

Given under my hand and seal }
at this day }
of , 187 .

Governor or Consul (as
the case may be.)
(L.S.)

To the respective Flag Officers, Captains, and Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Ships, and to all others whom it may concern.

1872.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

KIDNAPPING IN SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

(CIRCULAR DESPATCH—WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMODORE FOR SUPPRESSION OF.)

Presented to Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF
NEW SOUTH WALES.Downing-street,
24 July, 1872.

Sir,

I transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, inclosing a copy of the instructions which they have addressed to Commodore Stirling, with regard to the measures to be taken for the suppression of Kidnapping in the South Sea Islands.

I also enclose a copy of the instructions suggested in a letter from this Department, for the guidance of the officers commanding the vessels to be employed in the suppression of the traffic, which are referred to in the 7th paragraph of their Lordships' instructions to Commodore Stirling.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

[Enclosures.]

Capt. Hall to the Under Secretary, Colonial Office.

Admiralty, 12 July, 1872.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 2nd instant, expressing the concurrence of the Earl of Kimberley in the instructions proposed to be sent to Commodore Stirling, respecting the measures to be taken for the suppression of kidnapping in the South Sea Islands, and with reference to your further letter of the 9th instant, stating that it is proposed to forward a copy of these instructions to the Governors of the Australasian Colonies, I am now commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of Lord Kimberley, a copy of amended instructions, this day addressed to Commodore Stirling.

2. My Lords desire me to state that these amended instructions have been rendered necessary in consequence of the receipt of a despatch from the Commodore, dated the 18th May, No. 64, reporting that schooners cannot be hired, and that it will be necessary to build them in Australia,—a copy of which despatch is also enclosed.

I am, &c.,
ROBERT HALL.

Capt. Hall to Commodore Stirling.

Admiralty, 12 July, 1872.

Sir,

I have laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 22nd April last (No. 32), on the subject of the measures to be adopted for the suppression of the illegal traffic in South Sea Islanders, in which you state that you concur in the suggestions of Lord Normanby, Governor of Queensland, and recommend that six sailing schooners (to be supported by ships of the Australian Squadron) should be built in the Colonies, as there are no suitable vessels which could be hired.

2(a). I have also laid before their Lordships your letter of the 11th May, received subsequently to the despatch of my telegram of the 5th instant (a copy of which is annexed), in which you reiterate your recommendation for building vessels in the Colonies.

2(b). In reply to these letters, I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government have determined at once to take steps for putting a stop to the abominable traffic in question, and with this view my Lords desire that you will employ four out of the six vessels now under your orders on this service, instructing their commanding officers to act temperately but firmly in taking all lawful measures for the suppression of illegal proceedings of the nature of Slave Trade.

3. As it appears that there is no prospect of your being able to hire suitable vessels, my Lords authorize you to take immediate steps for building five schooners, of from 90 to 110 tons, at a cost not exceeding £25 to £30 per ton ready for sea.

4. These schooners are to have the accommodation suggested by you, for 3 officers and about 25 men, and for provisions for about three or four months, and about four to six tons of water. For arming these vessels their Lordships will send out 12-pr. Armstrong guns, with the requisite arms and ammunition, by an early opportunity, and they will also send supernumerary officers and men to assist in manning them.

5. It is to be understood, that in order to afford the means of carrying out the views of Her Majesty's Government, Lord Kimberley consents to dispense for a time with the visits of Her Majesty's ships to Australian ports generally, and will only require one vessel to be left for service on the coast of New Zealand, and another to be employed at Cape York, in accordance with the instructions contained in my letter of this date, No. 114, relative to the Pearl and Bêche-de-mer Fisheries; but my Lords anticipate that when the five schooners shall have been completed, you will be able to dispense with the services of one of the six vessels now under your orders.

6. The "Barossa" left Japan on 19th March, to visit the Marshall, Gilbert, and Solomon Islands, and, should any unforeseen opportunity offer for your communicating with this vessel before she returns to China, their Lordships hereby authorize you to detain her and take her under your orders.

7. Copies of the instructions suggested by the Colonial Office for the guidance of the officers under your command, also of the instructions issued to the Governors of the Australian Colonies, and of the South Pacific Islanders' Protection Act of 1872, and of the Queensland Act of 1868, are transmitted in my letter of yesterday's date, No. 111.

I am, &c.,
ROBERT HALL.

Copy of Telegram sent 5th July to Commodore Stirling.

Sydney, New South Wales.

In Cypher to Point de Galle by Wire; thence by Packet to Sydney:—

"With reference to your letter, No. 32, endeavour to hire two or three suitable vessels for suppressing illegal labour traffic; also employ four men-of-war for the same purpose, keeping one for New Zealand, and one, perhaps 'Basilisk,' for Cape York. Instructions by next mail."

Commodore Stirling to the Secretary to the Admiralty.
Employment of Schooners for the Prevention of Kidnapping,

"Clio," at Sydney, May 18, 1872.

Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 14th February last, No. 17 M, directing me to report whether small swift schooners could be hired or purchased, to be employed in preventing kidnapping in the South Sea Islands, I beg to state, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that since my arrival in this port I have been prosecuting inquiries on this subject, and I find that there are no vessels ready built which could be adapted to this service without considerable expensive alterations.

2. Schooners for this service could be built at an expense of about from £25 to £30 per ton ready for sea, and I strongly recommend that this course should be followed, as in my opinion schooners are in every way superior to gun-boats.

3. The difficulties of sending coal up to meet the gun-boats at different groups of islands would be very great, and the expenses of the coal would in a very short time amount to as much as the original cost of the schooners.

4. When done with, this class of schooners would command a very fair price in the Colonial markets, being well adapted to the inter-insular traffic.

5. A shipbuilder of this city informs me that they could be delivered within four months of the receipt of the order.

6. The vessels for this service should be schooners of from about 90 to 110 tons, carrying either a 20-pr. or 12-pr. Armstrong gun and two boats; should have accommodation for 3 officers and about 25 men, provisions for about three or four months, and from four to six tons of water. The guns for these vessels would have to be sent out, as there are only one 12-pr. and one 9-pr. in store.

7. If their Lordships decide on the course which I now recommend, a telegram, directing me to proceed with their construction, would save much time.

8. In my letter, No. 32, of 22nd April last, I suggested six as the number to be employed, viz. :—

Two amongst Solomon Islands and about Coast of New Guinea.

One amongst Santa Cruz, and New Hebrides, and off Loyalty Islands.

One in Caroline Group, which is 1,500 miles in extent.

One in Marshall and Gilbert Groups.

One amongst Ellice, Samoa, Friendly, and Fiji Islands.

9. With these six vessels and proper arrangements kidnapping could be almost suppressed in eighteen months among the groups of islands abovenamed.

I have, &c.,
F. H. STIRLING,
Commodore.

P.S.—Referring to par. 3 of this letter, respecting the difficulties which would be experienced in sending coal for the use of gun-boats, I may state I have been informed this morning that men refuse to join vessels going to the islands on such voyages for fear of being murdered by the natives, and therefore require higher inducements to go.—F.H.S.

Mr:

Mr. Holland to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Downing-street, 9 July, 1872.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, in which the Earl of Kimberley is requested by their Lordships to cause them to be furnished with any special instructions which he may consider necessary for the guidance of the officers commanding the vessels to be employed in the suppression of the illegal traffic in the Pacific Islands, I am directed by his Lordship to submit the following suggestions for their Lordships' consideration :—

1. The officers commanding the vessels should be furnished with copies of the Kidnapping Act, 1872.

2. Their attention should in the first place be directed to the 6th section, which empowers them to detain, seize, and bring in for adjudication before any Vice-Admiralty Court, British vessels carrying native labourers of these islands—

(1) Without a license in the form given in Schedule B ; or

(2) In contravention of the terms of license, and to the 17th section, which empowers them to assist in the detention, &c., of such vessels for the above causes by any of the officers mentioned in the 16th section of the Act.

3. They should be furnished with copies of the Queensland Act, a copy of which is enclosed herewith, and instructed that British vessels complying with the provisions of that Act are exempted from seizure by the 8th section of the Imperial Act.

4. It might be stated for their information that up to the present time no Act of a like kind has been passed by any other of the Australasian Legislatures, and it should be pointed out that compliance with the Imperial or Local Act, in respect of obtaining a license, will in no way shield British subjects who commit offences under the 9th or 10th sections of the Imperial Act, or save their vessels from seizure for such offences.

5. In the second place their attention should be drawn to the different offences enumerated in the 9th section, and to the provisions of the 16th section, by which they are empowered to detain, &c., British vessels which shall upon reasonable grounds be suspected—

(1) Of being employed in the commission of any of the offences enumerated in the 9th section ;

or,

(2) Of having been fitted out for such employment ; or,

(3) Of having during the voyage on which such vessel is met been employed in the commission of any such offence.

6. By the 17th section they are empowered to assist the officers mentioned in the 16th section in the detention, &c., of such vessels.

7. It is apprehended that Her Majesty's officers may further be instructed to arrest and carry to any one of the Australasian Colonies, for trial, persons committing upon the high seas, or within Admiralty jurisdiction, any of the offences mentioned in the 9th section, which, it is to be observed, are declared to be felonies, upon the common law doctrine as to arrest of felons and persons suspected of felony. But should their Lordships entertain any doubt upon this point, Lord Kimberley would suggest that they should take the opinion of the law officers upon the question.

8. Her Majesty's officers should have their attention directed to the provisions of the 13th section of the Act, by which they are empowered, under the authority of the Governor of any one of the Australasian Colonies, acting by and with the advice of his Executive Council, to obtain the attendance of native witnesses, and to convey them either to the Colony where the offender is to be tried, or to the place where such witnesses are to be examined under a commission.

It will be seen that the Imperial Act is confined to British vessels and British subjects, and the question may arise as to the position of British subjects who may claim exemption for themselves or their vessels from the Act, on the ground that they have acquired a Fijian nationality, and that their vessels are entitled to sail under the Fijian flag. Upon this point I am to suggest that their Lordships should communicate with the Foreign Office, as well as upon the general question of the manner of dealing with the authority claiming to be recognized as the Government of the Fiji Islands.

I have, &c.,

H. T. HOLLAND.

1872-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

KIDNAPPING OF SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING ACTION OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO DISCOURAGE.)

Presented to Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT
OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Circular.)

Downing-street,
4 December, 1872.

SIR,

I transmit to you, for your information, an extract from a despatch received through the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, respecting the steps taken by the United States Government with a view of discouraging the kidnapping of Natives of the Pacific Islands, together with a copy of the answer returned by Earl Granville to Sir E. Thornton's Despatch.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

Sir E. Thornton,
26th October,
1872.
Lord Granville
to Sir E. Thorn-
ton, No. 8, Nov.
21st, 1872.

[Enclosures.]

EXTRACT OF A DESPATCH FROM SIR E. THORNTON TO EARL GRANVILLE, DATED OCTOBER 26TH,
1872.—No. 6.

" WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of this series, No. 3, of the 8th instant, I have the honor to inform you that no further action was taken by the Congress upon the Bill submitted to the Senate, with a view of preventing abuses in connection with the traffic in South Sea Islanders, copies of which were enclosed in my Slave Trade Despatch, No. 1, of the 5th of February last.

" I have, since the receipt of the above-mentioned despatch, inquired of Mr. Fish whether any measures had been adopted by the Government for the prevention of this traffic, and in reply he informed me that in the absence of an Act of Congress upon the subject very little could be done, but that the Consular Officers of the United States in that part of the world had been instructed to do their best to discourage and prevent the traffic, and that at his request similar instructions had been forwarded by the Navy Department to the Commanders of the United States' Vessels of War in that direction."

EARL GRANVILLE TO SIR E. THORNTON.

Foreign Office,
21 November, 1872.

SIR,

With reference to your despatch of this series, No. 6, of the 26th ultimo, I have to request you to express to the United States' Government the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the instructions given to the United States' Naval and Consular Officers in the Pacific Islands, with the view of discouraging the kidnapping of Natives, and you will take a favourable opportunity for asking Mr. Fish whether it is not the intention of his Government to apply to Congress for increased powers to enable him to deal thoroughly with the matter.

Copies of the Act of Parliament passed last Session, with reference to this question, are herewith enclosed, for your information.

GRANVILLE.

1872.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EXTRADITION.

(CIRCULAR DESPATCH TRANSMITTING TREATY BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

[Circular.]

Downing-street,
12 July, 1872.

Sir,

I transmit to you, for your information and guidance and for publication in the Colony under your government, a copy 25th June, 1872. of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, for carrying into effect a Treaty between Her Majesty and the Emperor of Germany for the Mutual Surrender of Criminals, which was signed at London on the 14th of May ultimo.

You will observe that Article 15 declares that the stipulations of the Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies, and provides for the manner of making and disposing of requisitions for the surrender of fugitive criminals who may have taken refuge in any Colony.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

EXTRADITION.

ORDER in Council, dated June 25, 1872, for carrying into effect a Treaty between Her Majesty and the Emperor of Germany for the Mutual Surrender of Criminals, signed at London, May 14, 1872.

At the Court at Windsor, the 25th day of June, 1872.

Present:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for Amending the Law relating to the Extradition of Criminals," it was amongst other things enacted, that where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Act shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient:

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the fourteenth day of May last between Her Majesty and the Emperor of Germany, for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following:—

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and to the prevention of crime within the two countries and their jurisdictions, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up; their said Majesties have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say:—

NACHDEM Ihre Majestät die Königin des Vereinigten Königreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland, und Seine Majestät der Deutsche Kaiser, behufs besserer Verwaltung der Rechtspflege und zur Verhütung von Verbrechen innerhalb der beiden Reiche und deren Gerichtsbarkeiten es für zweckmässig befunden haben, dass Personen, welche der in diesem Vertrage aufgeführten strafbaren Handlungen beschuldigt oder wegen solcher verurtheilt und vor der Justiz flüchtig geworden sind, unter bestimmten Umständen gegenseitig ausgeliefert werden sollen; so haben Ihre eben gedachten Majestäten behufs Abschliessung eines dcsfallsigen Vertrags zu Ihren Bevollmächtigten ernannt:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable Granville George Earl Granville, Lord Levson, a Peer of the United Kingdom, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, a Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of Dover Castle, Chancellor of the University of London, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

And His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, His Minister of State and Chamberlain, Albert Count of Bernstorff-Stintenburg, Knight of the exalted Order of the Black Eagle, Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle with oak leaves, Grand Commander of the Order of the Imperial and Royal House of Hohenzollern in diamonds, and Knight of the Order of the Crown with the Red Cross; Grand Cross of the Order of Civil Merit of the Crown of Bavaria, and of the Order of the Ernestine branch of the House of Saxony, Knight of the Order of the Golden Lion of the House of Nassau, &c., &c., &c., Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Imperial and Royal Majesty to Her Britannic Majesty;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of a crime committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party, under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty.

ARTICLE II.

The crimes for which the extradition is to be granted are the following:—

- (1.) Murder, or attempt to murder.
- (2.) Manslaughter.
- (3.) Counterfeiting or altering money, uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money.
- (4.) Forgery or counterfeiting, or altering or uttering what is forged or counterfeited or altered; comprehending the crimes designated in the German Penal Code as counterfeiting or falsification of paper-money, bank notes, or other securities, forgery or falsification of other public or private documents, likewise the uttering or bringing into circulation, or wilfully using such counterfeited, forged, or falsified papers.
- (5.) Embezzlement or larceny.
- (6.) Obtaining money or goods by false pretences.
- (7.) Crimes by bankrupts against bankruptcy law; comprehending the crimes designated in the German Penal Code as bankruptcy liable to prosecution.
- (8.) Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member or public officer of any company, made criminal by any law for the time being in force.
- (9.) Rape.
- (10.) Abduction.
- (11.) Child-stealing.
- (12.) Burglary or housebreaking.
- (13.) Arson.
- (14.) Robbery with violence.
- (15.) Threats by letter, or otherwise, with intent to extort.
- (16.) Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so.
- (17.) Assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to destroy life, or to do grievous bodily harm.
- (18.) Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas, against the authority of the master.

The extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both the Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE III.

No German shall be delivered up by any of the Governments of the Empire to the Government of the United Kingdom; and no subject of the United Kingdom shall be delivered up by the Government thereof to any German Government.

Ihre Majestät die Königin des Vereinigten Königreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland den sehr ehrenwerthen Granville George Grafen Granville, Lord Levson, Pair des Vereinigten Königreichs, Ritter des Höchstedlen Ordens vom Hosenband, Mitglied Ihrer Majestät Höchstehrerwerthen Geheimenrathes, Lord Wardein der fünf Häfen, Schlosshauptmann von Dover, Kanzler der Universität London, Allerhöchstihren Hauptstaatssekretair für die Auswärtigen Angelegenheiten;

Und Seine Majestät der Deutsche Kaiser Allerhöchstseinen Staats-Minister und Kämmerer, Albrecht Grafen von Bernstorff-Stintenburg, Ritter des hohen Ordens vom Schwarzen Adler, Grosskreuz des Rothen Adler-Ordens mit Eichenlaub, Gross-Komthlur des Kaiserlichen und Königlichen Haus-Ordens von Hohenzollern in Brillanten, Ritter des Kronen-Ordens dritter Klasse mit dem rothen Kreuz; Grosskreuz des Ordens der Bayerischen Krone und des Sachsen-Ernestinischen Haus-Ordens, Ritter des Ordens vom Goldenen Löwen des Hauses Nassau, &c., &c., &c., ausserordentlichen und bevollmächtigten Botschafter Seiner Kaiserlichen und Königlichen Majestät bei Ihrer Grossbritannischen Majestät;

Welche, nachdem sie sich gegenseitig ihre Vollmachten mitgetheilt und dieselben in guter und gehöriger Form befunden, die folgenden Artikel vereinbart und abgeschlossen haben:—

ARTIKEL I.

Die hohen vertragenden Theile verpflichten sich einander diejenigen Personen auszuliefern, welche wegen einer, auf dem Gebiete des einen Theils begangenen strafbaren Handlung beschuldigt oder verurtheilt sind und in dem Gebiete des anderen Theiles aufgefunden werden, sofern die in dem gegenwärtigen Verträge angegebenen Fälle und Voraussetzungen vorhanden sind.

ARTIKEL II.

Die strafbaren Handlungen, wegen deren die Auslieferung zu gewähren ist, sind folgende:—

- (1.) Mord, Mordversuch.
- (2.) Todtschlag.
- (3.) Nachmachen oder Verfälschen von Metallgeld, Verausgabung oder In-Verkehr-Bringen nachgemachten oder verfälschten Metallgeldes.
- (4.) Nachmachen oder Verfälschen von Papiergeld, Banknoten oder anderen Werthpapieren, Fälschung oder Verfälschung anderer öffentlicher oder Privat-Urkunden, imgleichen Verausgabung oder In-Verkehr-Bringen oder wissentliches Gebrauchen solcher nachgemachten oder gefälschten Papiere.
- (5.) Diebstahl und Unterschlagung.
- (6.) Erlangung von Geld oder anderen Sachen durch falsche Vorspiegelungen.
- (7.) Strafbarer Bankerrutt, unter welchen Begriff alle diejenigen strafbaren Handlungen fallen, die nach den bezüglichen Bestimmungen des deutschen Strafgesetzbuchs gerichtlich gehandelt werden.
- (8.) Untreue Seitens eines Verwalters und Beauftragten, Banquiers, Agenten, Prokuristen, Vormundes oder Kurators, Vorstandes, Mitgliedes oder Beamten irgend einer Gesellschaft, soweit dieselbe nach den bestehenden Gesetzen mit Strafe bedroht ist.
- (9.) Nothzucht.
- (10.) Entführung.
- (11.) Kinderraub.
- (12.) Einbrechen und Eindringen in ein Wohnhaus oder dazu gehöriges Nebengebäude mit der Absicht, ein Verbrechen zu begehen, zur Tages- (housebreaking) oder Nachtzeit (burglary).
- (13.) Vorsätzliche Brandstiftung.
- (14.) Raub mit Gewaltthätigkeiten.
- (15.) Erpressung.
- (16.) Vorsätzliche Versenkung oder Zerstörung eines Schiffes zur See, oder Versuch dieses Verbrechens.
- (17.) Angriffe auf Personen an Bord eines Schiffes auf hoher See in der Absicht zu tödten oder eine schwere Körperverletzung zu verüben.
- (18.) Widerstand mit Thätlichkeiten (revolt) gegen den Schiffsführer an Bord eines Schiffes auf hoher See, wenn dieser von zwei oder mehreren Personen verübt wird, oder Verschwörung zu einem solchen Widerstande.

Die Auslieferung findet auch wegen Theilnahme an einer der vorbezeichneten strafbaren Handlungen statt, sofern diese nach der Gesetzgebung beider vertragenden Theile mit Strafe bedroht ist.

ARTIKEL III.

Kein Deutscher wird von Seiten der Regierungen des Deutschen Reichs an die Regierung des Vereinigten Königreichs und von Seiten dieser kein englischer Unterthan an eine Regierung des Deutschen Reichs ausgeliefert werden.

ARTICLE IV.

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, or the person claimed on the part of any of the Governments of the German Empire, has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial, in one of the States of the German Empire, or in the United Kingdom, respectively, for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, or if the person claimed on the part of any of the Governments of the German Empire, should be under examination for any other crime in one of the States of the German Empire, or in the United Kingdom, respectively, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial, and the full execution of any punishment awarded to him.

ARTICLE V.

The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime, or the institution of the penal prosecution, or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

ARTICLE VI.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

ARTICLE VII.

A person surrendered can in no case be kept in prison, or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made, for any other crime or on account of any other matters than those for which the extradition shall have taken place.

This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

ARTICLE VIII.

The requisition for extradition shall be made through the Diplomatic Agents of the High Contracting Parties, respectively.

The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent Court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

A requisition for extradition cannot be founded on sentences passed *in contumaciam*.

ARTICLE IX.

If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

The prisoner is then to be brought before a competent Magistrate, who is to examine him and to conduct the preliminary investigation of the case, just as if the apprehension had taken place for a crime committed in the same country.

ARTICLE X.

The extradition shall not take place before the expiration of fifteen days from the apprehension, and then only if the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime had been committed in the territory of the said State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the Courts of the State which makes the requisition.

ARTICLE XI.

In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the State applied to shall admit as entirely valid evidence the sworn depositions or statements of witnesses taken in the other State, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, provided such documents are signed or certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or Officer of such State, and are authenticated by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Minister of State.

ARTIKEL IV.

Die Auslieferung soll nicht stattfinden, wenn die von einer Regierung des Deutschen Reichs verfolgte Person im Vereinigten Königreich, oder die Seitens der Regierung des Vereinigten Königreichs verfolgte Person in einem der Staaten des Deutschen Reichs wegen derselben strafbaren Handlung, wegen deren die Auslieferung beantragt wird, in Untersuchung gewesen und ausser Verfolgung gesetzt worden, der sich noch in Untersuchung befindet, oder bereits bestraft worden ist.

Wenn die von einer Regierung des Deutschen Reichs verfolgte Person im Vereinigten Königreich, oder wenn die Seitens der Regierung des Vereinigten Königreichs verfolgte Person in einem der Staaten des Deutschen Reichs wegen einer anderen strafbaren Handlung in Untersuchung ist, so soll ihre Auslieferung bis zur Beendigung dieser Untersuchung und vollendeter Vollstreckung der etwa gegen sie erkannten Strafe aufgeschoben werden.

ARTIKEL V.

Die Auslieferung soll nicht stattfinden, wenn seit der begangenen strafbaren Handlung, oder der Einleitung der strafgerichtlichen Verfolgung, oder der erfolgten Verurtheilung nach den Gesetzen des ersuchten Staats Verjährung der strafgerichtlichen Verfolgung oder der erkannten Strafe eingetreten ist.

ARTIKEL VI.

Ein flüchtiger Verbrecher soll nicht ausgeliefert werden, wenn die strafbare Handlung, wegen deren seine Auslieferung verlangt wird, einen politischen Character an sich trägt, oder wenn er beweisen kann, dass der Antrag auf seine Auslieferung in Wirklichkeit mit der Absicht gestellt worden ist, ihn wegen eines Verbrechens oder Vergehens politischer Natur zu verfolgen oder zu bestrafen.

ARTIKEL VII.

Die ausgelieferte Person darf in dem Staate, an welchen die Auslieferung erfolgt ist, keincnfalls wegen einer anderen strafbaren Handlung oder auf Grund anderer Thatsachen, als derjenigen, wegen deren die Auslieferung erfolgt ist, in Haft gehalten oder zur Untersuchung gezogen werden.

Auf strafbare Handlungen, welche nach erfolgter Auslieferung verübt sind, findet diese Bestimmung keine Anwendung.

ARTIKEL VIII.

Die Anträge auf Auslieferung sollen durch die diplomatischen Agenten der hohen vertragenden Theile gestellt werden.

Mit dem Antrage auf Auslieferung eines Beschuldigten müssen ein Haftbefehl, welcher von der zuständigen Behörde des die Auslieferung begehrenden Staates erlassen ist, und solche Beweise beigebracht werden, welche nach den Gesetzen des Ortes, wo der Beschuldigte aufgefunden wird, dessen Verhaftung rechtfertigen würden, wenn die strafbare Handlung dort begangen wäre.

Betrifft der Antrag eine bereits verurtheilte Person, so muss das Straf-Urtheil beigebracht werden, welches von dem zuständigen Gericht des die Auslieferung begehrenden Staates gegen den Verurtheilten erlassen ist.

Auf Straf-Urtheile, welche von Ungehorsams wegen (*in contumaciam*) erlassen sind, kann der Auslieferungs-Antrag nicht gegründet werden.

ARTIKEL IX.

Wenn das Auslieferungsgesuch nach den vorstehenden Bestimmungen begründet ist, so sollen die zuständigen Behörden des ersuchten Staates zur Festnahme des Flüchtlings schreiten.

Der Ergriffene wird sodann vor den dazu gesetzlich berufenen richterlichen Beamten gebracht, welcher ihn ebenso zu verhören und den Straffall vorläufig zu untersuchen hat, als wenn die Ergreifung wegen einer im Inlande begangenen strafbaren Handlung erfolgt wäre.

ARTIKEL X.

Die Auslieferung erfolgt nicht vor Ablauf von fünfzehn Tagen seit der Ergreifung und nur dann, wenn die Beweise für genügend befunden worden sind, um nach den Gesetzen des ersuchten Staates entweder die Verweisung des Ergriffenen zur Hauptuntersuchung zu rechtfertigen, falls die strafbare Handlung im Gebiet dieses Staates begangen wäre, oder darzuthun, dass der Ergriffene mit der von den Gerichten des ersuchenden Staates verurtheilten Person identisch ist.

ARTIKEL XI.

Die Behörden des ersuchten Staates haben bei der Prüfung, welche ihnen nach den vorstehenden Bestimmungen obliegt, den beeidigten Zeugen-Aussagen, welche in dem anderen Staate zu Protokoll genommen sind, ingleichen den Abschriften solcher Original-Zeugen-Aussagen, und ebenso den Haftbefehlen und Straf-Urtheilen volle Beweiskraft beizulegen, vorausgesetzt, dass diese Schriftstücke durch einen Richter, eine obrigkeitliche Person oder einen anderen Beamten dieses Staates unterzeichne oder bescheinigt und durch einen beeidigten Zeugen oder durch Beidrückung des Amtssiegels des Justiz- oder eines anderen Staatsministers beglaubigt sind.

ARTICLE XII.

If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, he shall be set at liberty.

ARTICLE XIII.

All articles seized, which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, shall, if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place; and the said delivery shall extend not merely to the stolen articles, but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

ARTICLE XIV.

The High Contracting Parties renounce any claim for the reimbursement of the expenses incurred by them in the arrest and maintenance of the person to be surrendered, and his conveyance till placed on board ship; they reciprocally agree to bear such expenses themselves.

ARTICLE XV.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign possessions shall be made to the Governor or Chief Authority of such Colony or possession by the Chief Consular Officer of the German Empire in such Colony or possession.

Such requisitions may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, to the provisions of this Treaty, by the said Governor or Chief Authority, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender or to refer the matter to his Government.

Her Britannic Majesty shall however be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and foreign possessions for the surrender of German criminals, who may take refuge within such Colonies and foreign possessions, on the basis, as nearly as may be, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal from any Colony or foreign possession of Her Britannic Majesty shall be governed by the rules laid down in the preceding Articles of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties, but shall remain in force for six months after notice has been given for its termination.

The Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London in four weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.) GRANVILLE.
(L.S.) BERNSTORFF.

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at London on the cloventh day of June instant:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Act, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the eighth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, the said Act shall apply in the case of the said Treaty with the Emperor of Germany.

ARTHUR HELPS.

ARTIKEL XII.

Wenn die zur Auslieferung genügenden Beweise nicht binnen zwei Monaten von dem Tage der Ergreifung des Flüchtigen an beigebracht werden, so ist der Ergriffene auf freien Fuss zu setzen.

ARTIKEL XIII.

Alle in Beschlag genommenen Gegenstände, welche sich zur Zeit der Ergreifung im Besitze des Auszuliefernden befinden, sollen, wenn die zuständige Behörde des um die Auslieferung ersuchten Staats die Ausantwortung derselben angeordnet hat, bei Vollziehung der Auslieferung mit übergeben werden, und es soll sich diese Ueberlieferung nicht bloß auf die entfremdeten Gegenstände, sondern auf Alles erstrecken, was zum Beweise der strafbaren Handlung dienen kann.

ARTIKEL XIV.

Die hohen vertragenden Theile verzichten darauf, die Erstattung derjenigen Kosten, welche ihnen aus der Festnahme und dem Unterhalt des Auszuliefernden und seinem Transport bis zur Einschiffung erwachsen, in Anspruch zu nehmen, willigen vielmehr gegenseitig darin, diese Kosten selbst zu tragen.

ARTIKEL XV.

Die Bestimmungen des gegenwärtigen Vertrages sollen auf die Colonien und auswärtigen Besitzungen Ihrer Grossbritannischen Majestät Anwendung finden.

Der Antrag auf Auslieferung eines flüchtigen Verbrechers, welcher in einer dieser Colonien oder auswärtigen Besitzungen Zuflucht gefunden hat, soll an den Statthalter oder die oberste Behörde dieser Colonie oder Besitzung durch den obersten Consular-Beamten des Deutschen Reichs in dieser Colonie oder Besitzung gerichtet werden.

Ueber solche Anträge soll der gedachte Statthalter oder die gedachte oberste Behörde so viel als möglich nach den Bestimmungen des gegenwärtigen Vertrages befinden, jedoch soll denselben freistehen, entweder die Auslieferung zu bewilligen oder über den Fall an ihre Regierung zu berichten.

Ihrer Grossbritannischen Majestät soll es jedoch freistehen, in den Britischen Colonien und auswärtigen Besitzungen über die Auslieferung Deutscher Verbrecher, welche innerhalb dieser Colonien und auswärtigen Besitzungen Zuflucht gefunden haben, auf möglichst gleicher Grundlage mit den Bestimmungen des gegenwärtigen Vertrages besondere Anordnungen zu treffen.

Anträge betreffend die Auslieferung von Verbrechern, welche aus einer Colonie oder auswärtigen Besitzung Ihrer Grossbritannischen Majestät geflüchtet sind, sollen nach den Bestimmungen der vorstehenden Artikel des gegenwärtigen Vertrags behandelt werden.

ARTIKEL XVI.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag soll zehn Tage nach seiner, in Gemässheit der durch die Gesetzgebung der hohen vertragenden Theile vorgeschriebenen Formen erfolgten Veröffentlichung in Kraft treten. Der Vertrag kann von jedem der beiden hohen vertragenden Theile aufgekündigt werden, bleibt jedoch nach erfolgter Aufkündigung noch sechs Monate in Kraft.

Der Vertrag wird ratifizirt und die Ratifikationen werden nach vier Wochen, oder wo möglich früher, in London ausgewechselt werden.

Zu Urkund dessen haben die beiderseitigen Bevollmächtigten die gegenwärtige Uebereinkunft unterzeichnet und mit ihren Wappen untersiegelt.

So geschehen zu London am Vierzehnten Mai, im Jahre des Herrn Ein tausend achthundert und zwei und siebenzig.

(L.S.) GRANVILLE.
(L.S.) BERNSTORFF.

1872.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RECOVERY OF PRINCE OF WALES.

(DESPATCH ACKNOWLEDGING ADDRESSES OF CONGRATULATION.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF
NEW SOUTH WALES.

(No. 52.)

Downing-street,

25 July, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your despatch, No. 38, of 15 May, forwarding Addresses of Congratulation to Her Majesty, from the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, on the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

I am commanded to instruct you to convey to the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly the Queen's thanks for their kind expressions of sympathy and congratulation, and to assure them that Her Majesty warmly appreciates the spirit of loyalty to the Crown and of attachment to her person which is displayed in their Addresses.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

1872.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PENTAL ISLAND.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO GOVERNOR SIR H. G. R. ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.

(No. 61.)

Downing-street,
21st August, 1872.

SIR,

With reference to my Despatch No. 78, of 26 September last, respecting the Petitions from Victoria and New South Wales, as to the right of possession of Pental Island, in the River Murray, I transmit to you, for your information, two copies of Her Majesty's Order in Council, approving the report of the Judicial Committee on the Petitions.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

(L.S.)

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of August, 1872.

Present:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,LORD PRESIDENT, MR. CHILDERS,
MR. SECRETARY CARDWELL, LORD ADVOCATE YOUNG.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council dated the 11th of July 1872 in the words following viz.:

"YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased by Your Order in Council of the 3rd November 1871 specially to refer unto this Committee a humble Petition of John Henry Thomas Viscount Canterbury Governor of the Colony of Victoria by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Colony setting forth—1. That differences have arisen between the Colony of New South Wales and the Colony of Victoria as to a tract of land called or known as Pental Island which is claimed by each of the said Colonies as part of the territory thereof: 2. That the Petitioner and the Right Honorable Somerset Richard Earl of Belmore Governor of the Colony of New South Wales by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Colony have agreed to submit the said differences to Your Most Excellent Majesty in Council to award and declare to which of the said Colonies the said tract of land exclusively belongs and have also agreed that the said Colonies shall respectively abide by the determination of Your Most Excellent Majesty in Council in the premises: 3. That after the Petitioner and the said Governor of the Colony of New South Wales had agreed to submit the said differences as aforesaid they issued a joint Commission to take evidence upon the matters in difference in the Colony of New South Wales and in the Colony of Victoria for transmission to Your Most Excellent Majesty in Council: 4. That the Honorable Edward Deas Thomson Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath a Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of New South

Wales and the Honorable John O'Shanassy Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and Saint George a Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Victoria were the Commissioners respectively appointed by the said Governor of New South Wales in Council and the Petitioner and such Commissioners duly executed and returned the Commission issued as aforesaid on the 1st day of October in the year of our Lord 1870 and a true record of all matters relating to the said Commission and of the proceedings and evidence thereunder is transmitted herewith and humbly praying that Your Most Excellent Majesty in Council will be graciously pleased to award and declare whether the said tract of land called Pental Island is part of the territory of the Colony of New South Wales or part of the territory of the Colony of Victoria.

"And Your Majesty having likewise been pleased by Your Order in Council of the 3rd November 1871 specially to refer unto this Committee a humble petition of the Government of Your Majesty's Colony of New South Wales setting forth.—1. That a dispute has arisen between the Petitioners and the Government of Your Majesty's Colony of Victoria touching the right of territorial possession of an island in the River Murray known as Pental Island: 2. That in the eighteenth and nineteenth years of Your Majesty's Reign an Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland entitled 'An Act to enable Her Majesty to assent to a Bill as amended of the Legislature of New South Wales to confer a Constitution on New South Wales and to grant a Civil List to Her Majesty' in the fifth section of which Act it is provided as follows:—

"And whereas by the beforementioned Act of the fourteenth year of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-nine, it is amongst other things enacted that the territories therein described as bounded on the north and north-east by a straight line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the River Murray, and thence by the course of that river to the western boundary of the Colony of South Australia, should be erected into a separate Colony to be known and designated as the Colony of Victoria:

“ And whereas doubts have been entertained as to the true meaning of the said description of the boundary of the said Colony: It is hereby declared and enacted that the whole water-course of the said River Murray, from its source therein described to the eastern boundary of the Colony of South Australia, is and shall be within the territory of New South Wales.”

“ 3. That under the provisions of the said recited Act the Petitioners claim that the water-course of the said River Murray is the channel or channels in which the waters of the said river flow and that the whole of such water-course including such islands in the said river as are formed by the severance of the said water-course into two channels are within the territory of New South Wales and that therefore under the circumstances hereinafter appearing the said Pental Island is within the territory of New South Wales: 4. That the said Pental Island is formed by the severance of the said River Murray into two channels which after a tortuous course almost parallel to each other reunite and form again one watercourse that the channel of the said river just above the said Pental Island is of the width of 250 feet or thereabouts and the channel of the said river on the northern side of the said island is of the width of 300 feet or thereabouts and the channel of the said river on the southern side of the said island is of the width of 220 feet or thereabouts: 5. That the said River Murray is in ordinary seasons navigable for small steamers and vessels of light draft except during the later months of the summer and the autumn and that during the months in which the said river is navigable the southern and northern channels thereof surrounding the said island are equally suitable for navigation in point of width and depth of water but in consequence of the lessees of the said island having thrown two bridges across the said southern channel connecting the said island with the mainland the ships navigating the said river are compelled to use the northern channel alone: 6. That the waters of the said River Murray in the northern and southern channels thereof continue to flow throughout the whole year and the rise and fall thereof is regulated by the rise and fall of the said river throughout its course that the only waters which flow into the said southern channel from the Colony of Victoria are those of the Loddon River which does not flow into the said southern channel of the said River Murray except during floods and at all other periods the only waters in the said southern channel are the waters of the said River Murray: 7. That previously to the separation of the Colony of Victoria from the Colony of New South Wales or until the passing of the said Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 54 no question arose as to whether the said two channels of the said River Murray together formed the whole watercourse of the said river and consequently whether the said Pental Island was within the territory of New South Wales but after the passing of the said last-mentioned Act the attention of the Crown Lands Commissioner of the Murrumbidgee District in the Colony of New South Wales (being the district in which the said island is situated) was directed to the said description of the boundary of the said Colony of New South Wales in the said Act contained and thereupon the Petitioners claimed the said island as part of the territory of New South

Wales and have ever since received rents and assessments for the use and occupation of the said island from the lessees thereof under the Acts in that behalf in force in the Colony of New South Wales: 8. That with a view to the submission of the matters in dispute touching the said Pental Island between the Petitioners and the said Colony of Victoria to the decision of Your Most Gracious Majesty His Excellency the Earl of Belmore the Governor of the Colony of New South Wales was pleased to appoint the Honorable Edward Deas Thomson C.B. and His Excellency Viscount Canterbury the Governor of the Colony of Victoria was pleased to appoint the Honorable John O'Shanassy G.M.C. to be joint Commissioners to make inquiry into the matters so in dispute as aforesaid and to take evidence thereupon and in pursuance of such Commission the said Commissioners took evidence upon the matters so in dispute as aforesaid both documentary and oral in both of the said Colonies all which evidence the Petitioners crave leave to submit to the consideration of Your Majesty: 9. The Petitioners have drawn up a statement of their case as established by the evidence and crave leave to submit the same to the consideration of Your Majesty and pray that it may be taken as part of this their Petition and humbly praying Your Majesty most graciously to consider the premises and that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to submit this Petition and statement of their case for investigation and trial to the Judicial Committee of Your Majesty's Privy Council and that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to endorse on this their Petition Your Royal Declaration and Order to such effect as Your Majesty shall be pleased to deem necessary in that behalf and that the Petitioners may have and obtain from Your Majesty such further and other relief in the premises as under all the circumstances hereinbefore appearing shall be by Your Majesty deemed just and right.

“(Signed) BELMORE, Governor.

“On behalf of the Government of New South Wales, 27th
“January, 1871.

“The Lords of the Committee in obedience to Your Majesty's said Special Orders of Reference have taken the said Petitions into consideration and having heard Counsel on behalf of the Colony of Victoria and also on behalf of the Colony of New South Wales and having inquired into the whole matter their Lordships do this day agree humbly to report to Your Majesty as their opinion that it ought to be awarded and declared by Your Majesty in Council that the tract of land called Pental Island is part of the territory of the Colony of Victoria.”

Her Majesty having taken the said Report into consideration was pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council to approve thereof and to order as it is hereby ordered that it be awarded and declared by Her Majesty in Council and it is hereby awarded and declared that the tract of land called Pental Island is part of the territory of the Colony of Victoria. Whereof the Governor Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and likewise the Governor Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Victoria for the time being and all other persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ARTHUR HELPS.

1872.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROMISSORY OATHS ACT.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING LEGALITY OF.)

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.***SCHEDULE.**

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PROMISSORY OATHS ACT.

No. 1.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 24 October, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose a statement upon which I shall feel much obliged if you will do me the favour to obtain for my guidance the opinion of the Chief Justice, as well as that of the Attorney General.

I send the statement in duplicate to save time and trouble in your office.

I have, &c.,
T. A. MURRAY,
President.

[Enclosure in No. 1.]

A QUESTION respecting the form of the oath which should be administered to Members of the Legislative Council, preparatory to their taking their seats, arose during the last Session of Parliament, under the following circumstances :—

It is provided by the 33rd section of the Constitution Act, that no Member of the Legislative Council shall be permitted to sit or vote until he shall have taken and subscribed a certain oath which is therein prescribed, "*totidem verbis*."

The Promissory Oaths Act of 1870—the 33rd Victoria, No. 14—substitutes for this oath another (section 9), different in form and expression, although similar, if not substantially the same, in purport.

But according to the 36th section of the Constitution Act, every Bill for altering any of its provisions concerning the Legislative Council "shall be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, and a copy of such Bill shall be laid before both Houses of the Imperial Parliament for thirty days at the least before Her Majesty's pleasure thereon shall be signified."

As Parliament, in passing the Constitution Act, had not only given the substance of the oath required, but the "*ipsissima verba*" in which it was to be taken, the President regarded the taking of it in those very words as one of the provisions of the Act. And when the Honorable W. B. Dalley and the Honorable J. E. Salomons presented themselves to take the oath and their seats, in August, 1870, he called the attention of the Council to the question, and administered the oath in the form prescribed by the Constitution.

His remarks on the occasion were entered on the Minutes.

Sir William Manning, then Attorney General, to whom the matter was referred, a few days after, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, gave an elaborate opinion upon it, which was adverse to that of the President. In this opinion the then Solicitor General fully concurred.

All the papers in the case were subsequently forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, but although about a year has since elapsed, no notice of the question appears to have been taken by the Imperial authorities. It is to be presumed however that had the mode in which the oath was administered to the gentlemen referred to been improper, its impropriety would not have escaped their attention.

The President desires to act in strict accordance with law. He has the highest respect for the opinions of Sir William Manning, but nevertheless thinks it advisable under all the circumstances that the question should be referred to His Honor the Chief Justice and the present Attorney General, so that he may have further advice upon the subject, before he has, as may be the case in the ensuing Session, again occasion to administer the oath.

And ulterior considerations may be possibly involved. If the 33rd Victoria, No. 14, was void "*ab initio*," in reference to the Legislative Council, it might be argued that it was void "*in toto*," and proceedings under it might be open to question.

APPENDIX A.

"Oath of Allegiance."

"9. The oath of allegiance in the form hereinbefore mentioned shall be deemed to be substituted for the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Act of Council twentieth Victoria number nine and also for the oath of allegiance prescribed by the thirty-third section of the Act of Council seventeenth Victoria number forty-one as amended by the Act of the Imperial Legislature eighteenth and nineteenth Victoria chapter fifty-four and also for the oath of allegiance required by the Act of Council seventeenth Victoria number eight to be taken by aliens on naturalization and shall be the form of oath of allegiance taken by all other persons liable to take the said oath. And all the provisions of the said Acts shall apply to the oath substituted by this section in the same manner as if that form of oath were actually inserted in each of the said Acts in the place of the oath for which it is substituted."

APPENDIX B.

APPENDIX B.

"2. New Members Sworn:—The President announced that he had received from the Private Secretary to the Governor, a letter, bearing date the 4th day of June, 1870, intimating the appointment of William Bede Dalley, Esquire, to a seat in this House; and another letter, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1870, intimating the appointment of the Honorable Julian Emanuel Salomons, to a seat in this House;—and then produced the Writs summoning those gentlemen to the Legislative Council,—

And Mr. Dalley and Mr. Salomons having presented themselves at the Chair to take the oath and subscribe the roll,—The President intimated to the House that he proposed to administer the oath in the form prescribed by the Constitution Act, being of opinion that the 33rd section of that Act was in no way contravened by the Promissory Oaths Act of last Session, inasmuch as according to the 36th section of the Constitution Act none of its provisions could be set aside otherwise than by a Bill reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, and laid before both Houses of the Imperial Parliament for thirty days before such pleasure was signified,—

Whereupon the Members undermentioned took the oath as prescribed by the Constitution Act, and subscribed the roll, viz. :—

The Honorable William Bede Dalley, and

The Honorable Julian Emanuel Salomons (who was sworn on the Old Testament)."

APPENDIX C.

The Under Secretary to the Law Department to the Principal Under Secretary.

Crown Law Offices,

Sydney, 29 August, 1870.

Sir,

Referring to a note some time since received by the Honorable the Attorney General from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, drawing his attention, by the request of His Excellency Earl Belmore, to what was said by the President of the Legislative Council respecting the Promissory Oaths Act, and its operation in connection with the Constitution Act,—I have the honor, by Sir William Manning's instructions, to forward his opinion upon the questions raised by the President, together with a full memo. of his reasons for such opinion, and the expression, by the Solicitor General, of his concurrence in both the reasoning and the conclusion of the Attorney General.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT.

I HAVE given very close attention to the questions whether the Promissory Oaths Act of last Session ought to have been reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, and whether Members of the Legislative Council ought to have taken the oath of allegiance according to the form therein prescribed, or according to that given in section 33 of the Constitution Act;—and my opinion (subject to very slight doubt) is, that no such reservation was required, and that the oath ought to have been administered in accordance with the new Act.

My reasons are set forth at length in the accompanying paper.

August 25/70.

W. M. MANNING, A.G.

THE question certainly presents some difficulty, and it is not altogether without doubt that I have arrived at my opinion; such doubt however as remains on my mind is derived mainly from the fact that the President of the Legislative Council has arrived at a conclusion to which my own is directly opposed.

With this qualification, my opinion is that the Promissory Oaths Act of last Session did not require to be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, in order to give validity to that part of it which assumes to alter the form of oath to be taken by Members of the Legislative Council; and that this Act therefore came into force upon receiving the Royal Assent by the Governor, on Her Majesty's behalf.

It may be material to premise that it was passed at the instance of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, who had by his despatches desired that an Act should be passed in this and other British Colonies prescribing uniform oaths, and specially indicating the form of the oath of allegiance to be used in all cases. Had this not been so, it would have been proper to reserve the Bill for Her Majesty's pleasure, on grounds quite different from those on which the question now rests; but with such prior instructions it could not have been necessary upon those grounds to reserve the Bill for subsequent assent.

The question now is: Whether, notwithstanding such prior instructions on Her Majesty's behalf, the reservation was rendered legally indispensable by the effect of sections 33 and 36 of the Constitution Act of this Colony, and of the 4th section of the Imperial Act, enabling Her Majesty to give the Royal Assent to that Act?

The Imperial Act, in section 4, gives full power to the Legislature of New South Wales to make laws, altering or repealing all or any of the provisions of the Constitution Act in the same manner as any other laws for the good government of the Colony, "subject, however, to the conditions imposed by the said Act on the alteration of the provisions thereof in certain particulars"—

Under this enactment the "rule" given is that alterations may be freely made, and the "exception" is narrow and should not be stretched. The question under this enactment is: Whether a change in the form of oath is one of those "certain particulars" which are excepted?—and this depends upon sections 33 and 36 of the Constitution Act.

The Constitution Act, by section 33, gives a form of oath of allegiance for Members equally of the Legislative Council and Assembly; and the enactments take, as might be expected, an individual and personal form. It says, that "no Member" of either House "shall be allowed to sit or vote therein until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath"; and as the oath specially concerns the relation of the Members to Her Majesty, it is to be taken before the Governor, or some other person authorized by him to administer it, which person, it will be seen, need not be connected with either of the Houses.

Then section 36 gives "full power by Act or Acts to alter any of the provisions or laws for the time-being in force under that Act or otherwise concerning the Legislative Council, and to provide for the nomination or election of another Legislative Council, to consist respectively of such Members to be appointed or elected respectively by such person or persons, and in such manner as by such Act or Acts shall be determined."

Then follows the proviso known as the "two-thirds clause," which was subsequently repealed, but which nevertheless has a material bearing upon the present question, as tending to explain the further proviso with which it was at the time associated.

And lastly, there is that further proviso which says, "that every Bill which shall be so passed for any of such purposes shall be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon; and a copy of such Bill shall be laid before both Houses of the Imperial Parliament for the period of thirty days at the least before Her Majesty's pleasure thereon shall be signified."

The view adopted by the President is, that an alteration merely in the form of oath of allegiance must, in respect of Legislative Councillors (but not in respect of Members of the Assembly) pass through the solemn ordeals prescribed by this proviso.

It is certainly difficult to suppose that either the Colonial or Imperial Legislature can have thought it necessary to guard, by such extreme precautions, against a change in the form of an oath. This might have been somewhat more intelligible if the question were the broader one, of whether Members of the Council should swear allegiance at all to Her Majesty; or even if the question had concerned an oath by which Members of the Council were to bind themselves to the faithful discharge of their duties in or in connection with the Council. But what is here supposed is, that Her Majesty was to be restrained by an enactment of Colonial origin from giving her assent to a change in the oath of allegiance to herself in the same way as the Constitution allows her to give assent in respect of matters of incomparably greater importance; and moreover, that the restriction thus applied in reference to the oath by Members of the Council has no application to Members of the Assembly.

And further, it is specially difficult to conceive that the Legislature, which in this Colony passed the Constitution Act, or the Imperial Parliament, which adopted it, should have intended to require a Bill for such a change not only to be reserved but to be laid before both Houses of the Imperial Parliament for thirty days before the Royal Assent could be given. Why should this be prescribed in reference to a matter which, if the expression may be used, is personal to the Queen, in right of Her Crown, as well as to the individual Members of the Council?

In

In fact, it seems to me impossible to believe that the Legislature can have had in view anything short of a change in the *Constitution of the Council* in a far higher and larger sense than such Constitution can possibly be said to be affected (if affected at all) by a mere alteration in the form of this oath as taken by Members of the Council.

Still, it may be that the language employed may have gone beyond the probable intention either of the Colonial or Imperial Legislature. The question is whether it has done so?

The argument is, that the words "for any such purposes" in the second proviso, refer to (*inter alia*) those preceding words in which the expression "provisions concerning the Legislative Council" occurs, and that these last-named words comprise within their meaning the enactment in section 33.

It may be admitted that in a certain sense the form of oath does "concern the Council," but this seems to me very remote, as well as a minute and verbal interpretation, one which loses sight of the constitutional principle to which the enactment as a whole exclusively addresses itself.

The maxim "*qui hæret in literâ hæret in cortice*" applies with special force in the construction of enactments of a constitutional or political character. A rigid construction may be required in the case of statutes by which rights of property or liabilities to punishments are created or regulated, but the same mode of interpretation would be out of place in reference to statutes designed to embody and give effect to obvious political principles; and I cannot escape the impression that the interpretation, which has been adopted in the matter now in hand, is one which rests too much on the "letter" and fails to reach the pith of the Legislature's meaning.

For my own part I even question whether this change in the form of oath is within the letter of the enactment, for I do not see how it "concerns the Council" in any sense which is not too remote for acceptance. The cases I am about to mention may not be in all respects similar, but my doubts upon this point may be better understood by asking whether the Commission of the Peace, or the Magistracy in its collective character, is "concerned" in the change in the form of oath of allegiance to be hereafter taken by Justices of the Peace; or how a *Court* would be concerned in a like change in such oath when to be administered to future Judges?

But I do not confine myself to the words in question, in isolation from the rest of the clause. On the contrary, I think the rest must be looked to, and that it will be found to illustrate their true meaning. The words which immediately succeed them, and the tenor and character of the provisos all go to show that substantial alterations in the constitution of the Council were alone in view,—that is to say, changes in the "Council" itself, as a branch of the Legislature—a change from nomination to election, or from one mode of nomination or election to another mode, would cause this branch of the Legislature to be differently constituted; but it is obvious that nothing of the kind would arise out of a mere alteration in the form of oath of allegiance by Members.

Changes in the Constitution, such as have just been mentioned, were worthy of being guarded against by the "two-thirds" proviso, and by requiring the reservation of a Bill for effecting it; and as the Parliament of England had granted the previous Legislative Constitution of the Colony, and had conferred the constituent powers, under which the present Act was framed, it might reasonably reserve to itself some control in respect of further Constitutional changes, by requiring any Bill for that purpose to be laid before both Houses of the Imperial Parliament before the Royal Assent should be given. But it can hardly fail to be obvious that such solemn guards would be ludicrous as applied to such a change as is now under consideration.

In reference to the expression "provisions concerning the Council," the fact already noted that section 33 applies indiscriminately to Members of both Houses may be noticed as showing that this enactment cannot be regarded as specially "concerning the Council," and that the 36th section seems clearly to have in view such matters only as relate to the Council in contradistinction to the Assembly.

Again, it seems to me that the repealed proviso bears very strongly against the interpretation which I am opposing through the use therein of the words "*any such alteration in the Constitution of the Colony*." That proviso stands between the enacting words and the proviso now under construction; and it can hardly be doubted that the Legislature had substantially the same subject matter in view in both provisos. It is even to be remarked that the words are "*Constitution of the Colony*," from which the inference may be strongly drawn that substantial Constitutional changes were intended, and not matters of a trifling or accidental character.

W. M. MANNING.

August 25, 1870.

I have carefully considered the above opinion, and I fully concur both in the reasoning and the conclusion of the Hon. the Attorney General.

JULIAN E. SALOMONS, S.G.

August 27, 1870.

No. 2.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 27 October, 1871.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary, at the instance of the President of the Legislative Council, to lay before you the accompanying statement having reference to the form of the oath which should be administered to Members of that Council preparatory to their taking their seats, and to request that I may be favoured with your Honor's opinion upon the same for the President's guidance.

2. I am to state that the opinion of the Attorney General has by desire of Sir Terence A. Murray been in like manner asked for.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 3.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

I AM of opinion that the President ought to administer the oath of allegiance in the form prescribed by the Promissory Oaths Act.

JAMES MARTIN,
Attorney General.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department,—W.E.P., B.C., 22 January, 1872.

No. 4.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 25 January, 1872.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 24th October last, I have now the honor to inform you that the Attorney General, whose opinion on the point has been obtained in accordance with your wish, advises that you ought to administer the oath of allegiance to Members of the Legislative Council in the form prescribed by the Promissory Oaths Act.

I have, &c.,
JOHN ROBERTSON.

No. 5.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Supreme Court,
18 February, 1872.

SIR,

I have thought it my duty to consider the question submitted to me at the instance of the President of the Legislative Council, as to the form of oath to be administered to Members of that body, upon which question it appears that there is a difference of opinion between him and the late and present Attorney Generals. Sir Terence Murray it seems has officially ruled that the oath should be the one prescribed by the Constitution Act, section 33; whereas Sir William Manning and Sir James Martin hold that it ought to be the one established by section 9 of the Promissory Oaths Act of 1870. I have read Sir William Manning's opinion, but not that of Sir James Martin, and the judgment which I have formed, therefore, may possibly be met by some reasoning not before me. As at present advised, I am compelled to say that I think the President's view the correct one.

The 33rd section enacts, that no Member of the Council shall sit until he shall have taken the "following" oath. Not, although the difference may appear trivial, *an* oath or *the* oath of allegiance, in a form which there follows, but the "following" oath. It is to be an oath in those exact words. No doubt that, frame the sentence as we may, the thing prescribed is still a form;—it has been said "only" a form. The substance nevertheless, is a declaration of the most solemn kind, that the person will faithfully serve the Queen (will "bear true allegiance" to Her Majesty) as his Sovereign. And, considering the value of words, the contests which arise as to their meaning, the difference which may not unreasonably be thought to exist between an allegiance to the Queen "according to law," and an allegiance confessed to be due to Her as "lawful Sovereign," not only of the United Kingdom, but of New South Wales as belonging to that kingdom,—all these latter words bring in the Legislative Councillor's established form of oath, but omitted in the new enactment. Considering, moreover, the many statutes which have been passed, from the earliest to the most modern times (the Acts of the Imperial Parliament of 1865, and the two following years, being examples), all carefully prescribing the very words of the allegiance oath, I cannot conceive that differences in its form may lawfully be regarded as immaterial; or, what is more to the purpose, that successive Legislatures can be supposed to have regarded them as immaterial.

The oath inserted in our Constitution Act, it will be seen, is a very comprehensive one; and the 33rd section says, that it shall be taken by every Councillor before he votes or sits. It is an oath of allegiance, and, in terms, it is something more. No one surely will contend, that so long as we take what may fairly be deemed an oath of allegiance to the Queen, we may take it in any equivalent form that we please.

Then, is or is not an alteration in that 33rd section, in the provision therein which requires the administration of a prescribed form of oath, an alteration "concerning the Legislative Council," within the meaning (as it certainly is within the terms) of section 36 of the Constitution Act? If that provision be an important one, affecting on a material point every Member of the Council, I cannot understand how it can truly be said that it is not one which concerns and affects the Council itself. Let us suppose an enactment, that there need be no oath of allegiance at all taken by the Members, I ask, how would this new provision be one "concerning" (that is, affecting or relating to) the Council, if the provision under review be not so? The argument therefore, which would enable us to exclude the form of the oath from the 36th section, would equally entitle us to exclude from it the oath itself in any form whatever.

If, however, within the fair legitimate meaning of the words used in that section, a provision as to the form of oath to be taken by the Members of Council be one "concerning the Council," then confessedly the 9th section of the late Promissory Oaths Act is not law, because of the pre-requisites of the last proviso in that section not having been complied with.

It may be conceded, that the sole object of the first (now repealed) proviso was any attempted alteration in the *constitution* of the Council, which an alteration in the form of an oath, to be taken by its Members, certainly is not. Every successive Legislature had conferred on it, subject to the two provisos contained in section 36, the power of altering any of the provisions which concerned the Council, and also to provide for the nomination or election of "*another*" Council. But every Bill for the latter purpose, changing more or less the constitution of the Colony, was to have the assent of two-thirds of the Members of both Houses; while every Bill "*for any of such purposes*" is to be laid before both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, before it can receive the Royal Assent. We are bound to suppose that there was some reason for the change of expression here introduced; making the latter proviso more comprehensive than the former. And we have no right to cut down or impair plain words in an enactment, merely because it is possible that the framer did not foresee the extent of their application.

I must further be permitted to say, that if the mere form of our allegiance oath were really of the trifling or the very subordinate kind supposed, one may well regret that it should have been thought necessary to introduce (in this Colony at least) a new Oaths Act at all. Everything that the latter could accomplish, or has accomplished, with two exceptions, was effectually attained by the Oaths Simplification Act of 1857; anticipating, substantially, all that the recent Act has done. It certainly established the principle of uniformity in the allegiance oath, by whatsoever public officer or religious class taken; and the form of oath adopted, the judicial oath especially (if, being the author of the measure, I may so speak of it), was quite as comprehensive, and yet simple, as the recent one.

Looking at the present position of affairs in reference to this question, I take the liberty of suggesting a reference of the point in debate to Her Majesty's legal advisers at Home, and of recommending that, in the meantime, *both* the forms of oath shall be tendered by the President. Neither is likely to be objected to; and the law will not thus be broken, whether my opinion or that of the law officers here be adopted.

I am, &c.,
ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.

No. 6.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 19 April, 1872.

SIR,

Referring to my letter of the 25th January, and to your communication of the 24th October last, respecting the form of oath to be taken by Members of the Legislative Council, I have now the honor to forward herewith copy of the opinion which has been obtained in compliance with your desire from His Honor the Chief Justice on that subject.

2. I have the honor to add that it is not the intention of the Government to interfere in the matter referred to.

I have, &c.,
JOHN ROBERTSON.

No. 7.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Attorney General's Office,
Sydney, 22 April, 1872.

SIR,

The Cabinet have had under their consideration a minute of your Excellency, as Chief Justice, in which you express your dissent from opinions given by my predecessor, Sir William Manning, and subsequently by me, in reference to the oath of allegiance to be taken by Members of the Legislative Council, and recommend that the opinions of the Law Officers in England should be taken on this point on which you so differ from the Law Officers of the Crown in this Colony.

We feel bound respectfully to state to your Excellency that such a reference would, in our opinion, be entirely at variance with the principle on which responsible Government is based. We are aware that before responsible Government was established in this Colony it was not unusual to appeal in this indirect way from the Attorney and Solicitor General of this Colony to the Attorney and Solicitor General of England; but such a proceeding now would, we think, be unconstitutional and therefore improper. Her Majesty's Law Officers in this Colony are the only persons legally competent to advise this Government, and we cannot give our sanction to any proceeding which would recognize, even by implication, the propriety of consulting Her Majesty's Law Officers in England on any question relating to the public administration of affairs in this Colony.

I have, &c.,
JAMES MARTIN.

No. 8.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CABINET.

Government House,
26 April, 1872.

THE minute or opinion referred to in the Honorable the Attorney General's letter of the 22nd instant, was given by me as Chief Justice at the instance of the Government before the attainment of my present position. It occurred to me that the question, whether a particular Colonial enactment ought or not to have been reserved for the signification of the Queen's pleasure, was one on which the opinion of Her Majesty's legal Advisers in England might, under the circumstances, be asked without infringing any constitutional principle. I fully recognize the doctrine propounded in the Attorney General's letter,—that the only officers legally competent to advise this Government are, ordinarily, the Attorney and Solicitor General of the Colony. But here the opinion of the Chief Justice was expressly invited; and this for the guidance of the President of the Council, who did not feel himself bound by the opinion of the Law Officers. In such a state of things, considering the nature of the question, I thought that it might be by no means unconstitutional to submit it to some other high legal authority.

ALFRED STEPHEN.

No. 9.

GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Government House,
Sydney, 23 September, 1871.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to forward, for your Lordship's information, three Parliamentary Papers having reference to the Promissory Oaths Act of last Session.

2. These papers consist of—

First.—Minutes of the Legislative Council on 11th August, from which you will learn, on 11 August, 1870, reference to paragraph 2, headed "New Members sworn," that the President of the Council swore in the new Members in the old form of oath, on the ground that the Promissory Oaths Act of last Session not having been reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, and laid before the Imperial Parliament for thirty days before such pleasure was signified, the section of the Constitution Act prescribing the old form was in no way contravened.

Second.—The opinion of the Attorney General, given at the time the Promissory Oaths Bill, 3 May, 1870, 1870, was passed, to the effect that there was nothing which required its reservation for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

Third.—Opinions by the Law Officers, upholding the former opinion of the Attorney General.

I have, &c.,
BELMORE.

27 August, 1870.
See Enclosure to
President's letter
to Col. Sec. of 24
Oct., 1871, ante.

[Enclosure.]

Report of the Honorable the Attorney General to the Private Secretary.

Attorney General's Department,
Sydney, 3 May, 1870.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, transmitting to me, by command of His Excellency the Governor, the accompanying copy of a Bill, passed by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, and presented to His Excellency for the Royal Assent, intitled, "*A Bill to amend the Law relating to Promissory Oaths*," and requesting I will carefully peruse this Bill, with a view of ascertaining whether, in my opinion, there is any objection to His Excellency the Governor giving his assent to it, or whether he is required, under the provisions of the Constitution, or any other Acts, or Royal Instructions, to withhold his assent to the Bill, or to reserve it for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

2. In reply, I have the honor to report that, in my opinion, there is no objection to His Excellency the Governor giving his assent to this Bill, and that His Excellency is not required, under the provisions of the Constitution, or any other Acts, or Royal Instructions, to withhold his assent to it, or to reserve it for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

I have, &c.,

W. M. MANNING,
Attorney General.

No. 10.

THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Government House,
Sydney, 15 May, 1872.

MY LORD,

In connection with Lord Belmore's despatch to your Lordship, of the 23rd September last year, I have the honor to enclose the official record of the proceedings of the Legislative Council on the first day of its sitting in the present session of our Parliament, and to invite your Lordship's attention to the position in which its Members found themselves placed by reason of the conflicting opinions expressed as to the proper form of oaths to be taken by them.

2. The question to be solved is in effect this:—Whether the Promissory Oaths Act of this Colony (33 Vict., No. 14), passed on the 4th May, 1870, and transmitted to your Lordship on the 7th of that month, ought or not to have been reserved for Her Majesty's assent, and submitted to the Imperial Parliament before such assent was given? Or the question may be put thus:—Whether the said Act was or not, as to its 9th section, one concerning the Legislative Council within the meaning of the 36th section of our Constitution Act, 1853, embodied in the Imperial Statute of the 18th and 19th Vict., cap. 54? If the latter question be answered in the affirmative, the point submitted in the form of question first proposed must be similarly determined.

3. It cannot be disputed that the question which arises respecting every Bill passed by our local Legislature, whether it can legally be assented to by the Governor, is one for in the first instance Her Majesty's Law Officers in the Colony. But the assent given is in every case supposed to be that of the Queen; and every Bill, I need hardly observe, may, by the express terms of the Statute (sec. 3), be afterwards disallowed by Her Majesty. It appeared to me therefore that, in effect, the question raised in this case was one equally for the learned Law Officers at Home; since, if the proposed enactment was assented to by Lord Belmore, on the mistaken opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General here that it needed not to be previously laid before the British Parliament, Her Majesty would doubtless be advised either now to disallow the Act or Bill, or to instruct the Governor for the time being to take steps in the Colony for remedying the error.

4. It was for this reason, that, having in my capacity of Chief Justice given the Government an opinion on the point in conflict with those of its Law Officers, I suggested a reference of the question to the Attorney and Solicitor General of England.

5. Your Lordship will not fail to perceive that the point in contest is of no small moment; for, if the Promissory Oaths Act or Bill of 1870 be law, several Members of the Legislative Council in both the last and the present Session, taking the oath only in the form prescribed by the Constitution Act, have been improperly sworn, and consequently by thereafter sitting and voting have unwittingly incurred a serious penalty. The converse of course equally holds good. Several Members in the present Session have been sworn only in the new form; which is demonstrably wrong if the enactment affecting to substitute it be not law. The question therefore whether the Promissory Oaths Act or Bill (either wholly or as to the enactment in sec. 9) be law or not, I submit to your Lordship requires an authoritative solution; which in the existing state of things can only be by Her Majesty, or those to whom the matter shall by her direction be referred.

6. I enclose herein for more easy reference a copy of the Promissory Oaths Act. I send also a local publication, called the "Parliamentary Hand-book," in which will be found the Constitution Act, on which the whole question turns, together with an Act (20 Vic., No. 10) by which the first proviso in sec. 36 of the Constitution Act was repealed. A copy of Sir William Manning's opinion, to which my own (embodied in the Legislative Council Minutes) is opposed, accompanied Lord Belmore's despatch of the 23rd September, 1870.

7. An Act of Indemnity, whatever may be determined as to the vitality of the impeached Act, will probably be found necessary; but its form and objects will be determined without difficulty, I apprehend, so soon as the principal question shall have been determined.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED STEPHEN.

No. 11.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT.

Downing-street,
7 August, 1872.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge your despatch No. 40, of 15th May, with the several documents enclosed in it, relating to a question which had arisen in New South Wales, namely, whether the Promissory Oaths Bill of that Colony (33 Vic., No. 14), not having been reserved for Her Majesty's assent, is a legal enactment, either wholly or as to the provision in section 9.

The papers were referred, by my desire, to the Law Officers of the Crown, with a request that they would state whether they concurred in the opinion of Sir W. Manning that the New South Wales Promissory Oaths Act of 1870 did not require to be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure. Their attention was at the same time drawn to the fact that the Colonial Legislature was, by section 4 of the Act 18 and 19 Vic., cap. 54, empowered to repeal and alter the provisions of the scheduled Act.

I am advised that the 9th section of the Promissory Oaths Act, 1870, was an alteration of a provision under the Constitution Act, 17 Vic., c. 41, concerning the Legislative Council, viz., the provision contained in section 33 of that Act, and consequently that the Promissory Oaths Act, 1870, did require to be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

No. 12.

MINUTES OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

COLONIAL Secretary, with copy of Sir A. Stephen's despatch, No. 40, for consideration of Crown Law Officers.

H.R.; 26/9/72.

Immediate.—The Attorney General.—H.P., 25/10/72.

The Under Secretary, Department of the Attorney General.—H.H., B.C., 26 Oct., /72.

No. 13.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Attorney General, as to whether the Promissory Oaths Act (33 Vic., No. 14) should have been reserved for Her Majesty's assent.

I do not know that an opinion is required from me under the circumstances of this case. If so, I concur in the opinion given by the Crown Law Officers of England; and I feel satisfied that this would have been my opinion had the case been submitted to me in the first instance. I think a short Act to remove doubts, and by way of ratification, should be passed, and then reserved for the Royal assent.

E. BUTLER,
Attorney General.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.—W.E.P., B.C., 11 November, 1872.

1872-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONSTITUTION OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FURTHER DESPACHES RESPECTING.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

SCHEDULE.

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No. 1.

GOVERNOR SIR HERCULES ROBINSON TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

(No. 34.)

Government House,
Sydney, 10 August, 1872.

MY LORD,

I received yesterday afternoon, from the Colonial Secretary, the accompanying Minute of the Cabinet upon the constitution of the Legislative Council, with a request that it might be transmitted to your Lordship by the mail which closes to-day.

2. I propose by the next opportunity to submit to your Lordship a few observations upon the subject to which the Minute refers.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

&c., &c., &c.

I have, &c.,

HERCULES ROBINSON.

[Enclosure in foregoing.]

MINUTE OF CABINET.

Members Present :—

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL.

On behalf of your Excellency's Advisers, I have the honor to submit the following views which are entertained by the present Administration on the state of the Legislative Council of this Colony, and the serious grounds for apprehension that, as now constituted, that body will fail to work in harmony with the elective branch of the Legislature, or in conformity to the constitutionally ascertained wishes of the people.

Your Excellency will recollect that, soon after your arrival in the Colony, and some time before the defeat of the Border Duties Bill in the Legislative Council, I took occasion, in my conversations with you, to express my apprehension that the Bill would be lost in that Chamber, notwithstanding that the measure was then passing through the newly-elected Assembly by large majorities, and was framed to give effect to a policy confirmed by the result of the late appeal to the electors, and on which principally the late Administration had been removed from office. On these occasions I explained that a large number of the appointments to the Council had been made under the advice of Sir James Martin, and that several of the gentlemen so appointed were not in any other respect known to political life, and, without any personal disrespect, might be said to be gentlemen with no ascertainable political opinions. I explained further, that two Members, from advanced age and paralytic affliction, were rendered incapable of attending to their duties; that one Member, owing to private circumstances, had withdrawn himself to a great distance

distance from Sydney, where he was engaged in avocations which seemed to render his attendance next to impossible; that one Member was absent in Europe; and that several other Members very seldom attended, from age, impaired health, the distance of their residences from Sydney, the nature of their occupations, and from other causes. I stated at the same time, on the authority of the Vice-President of the Executive Council (who represents the Government in the Legislative Council), that during the period your present Advisers have held office, up to the date of my conversations, it was difficult to keep a quorum together for the transaction of business. I learn to-day from the Clerk of Parliaments that three Members have never appeared in their places this Session, and that fourteen have been absent from half the sittings, which have been twenty-six in all.

It has been ascertained that the exact number of Sir James Martin's appointments is fifteen out of a House of thirty-one Members, and that not more than three of the other appointments have been made when I have myself had the honor to hold office. Mr. Hay and Mr. Busby were appointed by Mr. (now Sir James) Martin, during the time I held office with that gentleman, from January, 1866, to September, 1868; and Mr. Samuel was appointed a short time ago by your Excellency on my recommendation:

I have stated these circumstances in detail, because they seem to throw light upon the positive intimation repeatedly made to Ministers before the Border Duties Bill left the Assembly, and in apparent derision of the majorities by which it was supported, that it would be defeated in the Council.

I now come to that defeat. The second reading of the Bill was moved in a House of seventeen Members, exclusive of the President; and the division showed eight in favour of the Bill, and nine against it. The eight Members in favour of the Bill included several of the most considerable of our public men. Mr. Deas Thomson was many years Colonial Secretary; Mr. Hay held office in Mr. Stuart Donaldson's Administration, and has passed the Chair of the Assembly; Mr. Weekes and Mr. Samuel held office as Colonial Treasurer in several Administrations; Mr. Owen and Mr. Holt were also Members of former Administrations. On the other side, no person of political consequence voted, if indeed Mr. Docker, the late Postmaster General, be excepted, who has never sat in the Assembly. I append (marked A) the article on the occurrence published by the *Sydney Morning Herald*, the leading journal of the Colony, which has always strongly supported the character and privileges of the Legislative Council. The resolutions of which I gave notice in the Assembly and afterwards withdrew (Appendix marked B) correctly state the case as between the Council and the Country.

It appears to your Excellency's Advisers that they can look forward with little confidence that any measure passed by the Assembly and supported by public opinion, however important its character may be, will be considered by the Council with due regard to the interests affected by it and the expressed wishes of the people, after the course adopted on the Border Duties Bill, which embodied a policy so clearly and emphatically supported by the elective branch of the Legislature and by the Constituencies.

Under these circumstances, it devolved upon your Excellency's Advisers to decide upon the course they were prepared to take on the loss of a measure which they considered necessary to the good government of the Colony. Possessing the support of the Assembly, and sustaining defeat in the Council by a few gentlemen in the party interest, as they believed, of the late Minister, who had been defeated alike in the Assembly and before the electors, they considered it to be their duty to persevere in their line of policy on the Border question. It did not appear to them, however, that the occasion called for advice to your Excellency either before or after the defeat of the Bill. They were aware of the views on the question of appointments to the Council maintained by Sir John Young at the time of its reconstruction in 1861, under the provision of the Constitution for life-membership, and of the understanding, concurred in by men of political prominence, that a maximum of twenty-seven Members should be generally recognised,—though it is right to observe that it is within their knowledge that Mr. Cowper (now Sir Charles Cowper), who was then at the head of the Administration, has denied that he was a party to any such understanding. (Appendix C.) They were also desirous of avoiding any course which might have the appearance of tampering with the Constitution to meet a sudden emergency; but they were not the less sensible of the abortive and incongruous state of things into which the Colony was brought in the conduct of this question. The late Legislative Assembly in February was dissolved, because it was in favour of the policy of the Border Duties Bill; and a direct appeal was made to the Constituencies on the question, as is proved by Sir James Martin's address when seeking re-election (Appendix D). The result of the dissolution proved that a majority of the electors were in accord with the Assembly; the new House affirmed the same views of policy by large majorities; and the measure which was produced by these causes, and received the constitutional sanction of these events, is defeated in the Legislative Council in July, by a majority of one, without calling forth any exercise of power to avert or moderate the consequences. This state of things, they felt assured, could not fail of giving rise to popular dissatisfaction and an angry feeling in the public mind; and, after mature consideration of the case before them, your Excellency's Advisers arrived at the opinion that the action of the Legislative Council on this occasion, viewed in connexion with the unsatisfactory character of certain appointments in past years, and the facility with which, in their belief, outside and merely personal influences could be exercised upon the Council's deliberations, afforded signal evidence of the failure of the nominee principle. Nor could they conceal from their view that the working of the principle on which the Council is based, had invoked the interference of Her Majesty's Secretary of State in a manner not expressly sanctioned by law, and which, with expressions of deep respect, your Excellency's Advisers cannot but consider incompatible with the rights of self-government secured to the Colony by the Constitution.

Your Excellency's Advisers have therefore decided to introduce, in the next Session of Parliament, a Bill to reconstruct the Legislative Council on an elective basis, which they feel assured will receive the support of a large majority in the Assembly and throughout the Country. Although this part of their policy does not of itself require any explanation at the present time, still it cannot be contemplated without the prospect of a contingency in respect to which it appears to your Excellency's Advisers desirable that their views should be communicated to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State. They cannot entertain the hope that the measure which they contemplate will be carried without much difficulty in the Council, whose Members will have a life-interest in its resistance. In this event, which is regarded as most probable, the legislation of the Colony will still have to be carried on, possibly for several years, with the continued existence of the nominee principle in the Council; and your Excellency's Advisers are compelled to weigh beforehand the considerations which ought in their judgment to determine appointments to that body. Considered as a matter of argument, they could not recognize the wisdom and sound policy of a low maxi-

num;

num; but, if an arbitrary rule were to be kept in view, they are of opinion that a maximum equal at least to one-half of the Assembly would be safer for the public interest, and more likely to secure a true representation of those elements of political experience,—mature judgment, and the distinction and authority arising from public service,—which ought to prevail in the Legislative Council, and would afford better guarantees against small personal organizations and clique influences. But so long as the nominee principle exists in the Constitution, your Excellency's Advisers must continue to recognize the full force of the principal argument employed by Mr. Wentworth in support of its introduction, which was its expansiveness; and they cannot admit that the letter of the Constitution should be refined away by any unwritten arbitrary rule whatever. They respectfully submit that all appointments to the Legislative Council should be determined by the circumstances of each case, the exigencies of the time, and by grave considerations which cannot be foreseen and estimated until they arise; and that it was intended that they should be so determined by the framers of the Constitution. While dutifully expressing their loyal attachment to the Throne and Institutions of the Empire, your Excellency's Advisers cannot, even by implication, consent to relinquish the smallest vestige of the liberties of this Colony, or concur in any rule or instruction at variance with the absolute right of its people to govern themselves in all matters within their own shores, as secured to them by the Constitution.

They respectfully request that your Excellency will transmit this minute, by the outgoing mail, to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Attorney General was unavoidably absent from the meeting of Cabinet; but he concurs in the views herein expressed. I append copies of the division lists on the Border Duties Bill in the Assembly and Council (marked E and F).

HENRY PARKES.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 8 August, 1872.

A.

EXTRACT from the "Sydney Morning Herald" of 27 July, 1872.

THE rejection of the Border Customs Convention Bill by a majority of *one* in the Legislative Council is a disastrous exercise of an undoubted right, besides being contrary to that policy which usually governs an Upper House. The measure is one purely of administration—the mode of collecting revenue. It has, moreover, the recommendation in principle of five years' practice. The policy of those five years the late Government professed to renew.

The Members of the Upper House who voted for the Bill are mostly persons of established political reputation. Mr. Deas Thomson, Mr. Hay, Mr. Samuel, Mr. Weekes, Mr. Alexander Campbell, Mr. Owen, and Mr. Holt, are all men of long standing, of great political experience, especially conversant with subjects of Customs and finance, and all having been Members of the Lower House. In the other list, not one man has held any office in connection with the administration of Customs and finance, and only one has shared in the Government—Mr. Docker—a gentleman who owed his elevation to the Upper House to the personal regard of the late Premier, and who never was elected by the people. An adverse vote, therefore, ought to have been given under very solemn convictions, after a close examination of the subject, and a conscientious discharge of all preparatory sessional duties.

If the decision is to be taken as final, its wisdom will have to be proved by the event. It was a solemn thing to listen to the warnings of that distinguished public man, Mr. Deas Thomson, who has acquired by his intelligence and moderation the title to be called a statesman, when he told his hearers that the House should not look at the measure merely from a fiscal point of view; when he told them that, for the sake of a small pecuniary advantage, they were leading to the separation of the territory; and when he warned them that, if discontent were to arise, no effort on the part of the Legislature or people of this Country could prevent an event which he should exceedingly deplore. He might have added that, in a conflict of this kind, where the passions were not unlikely to be awakened, consequences might result still more disastrous; and that, as in former disagreements, it might be requisite to send the Permanent Force to maintain a system declared to be odious and oppressive. We fear that there were few much impressed with any other consequence than the immediate result of rejecting the Bill. The motives, however, which influence men are often pure, as well as mistaken, and there were, in the majority of one, persons incapable of giving a vote for the sake of serving a partisan or defeating a Ministry. Yet a celebrated writer, referring to the first American quarrel, traces the views of some who precipitated a separation. "He meant," speaking of the leader of the Opposition, "only to ruin a Minister, and he destroyed an Empire."

Looking at the names and connections of those who voted for the rejection of the Bill, we do not see many persons whose lengthened experience of public affairs, and whose command of the confidence of their fellow-colonists, will explain their thwarting a measure approved by the great majority. Mr. Deas Thomson affirmed "that he could not doubt for a single moment that this measure had received as it were the assent of the whole Colony."

What course the Government may choose to take should be marked by coolness and deliberation. They should not meet a vexatious exercise of power with threats, as if one error destroyed the utility of an institution. It is indeed possible, by adopting a wrong principle in the nomination of Members, to permanently impair its usefulness. If nominations are made of persons who have held no office as representatives of the people, but are chosen merely because the great man of the day thinks proper to distinguish them with his favour, we may lose that highly valuable constitutional principle which assigns a legislative power on the nomination of the Crown, but confines that nomination only to persons of an established reputation. These mistakes have in other Countries led to changes which have made a Legislative Council an inferior duplicate of the Assembly in political authority, and therefore utility. Hitherto the Legislative Council has given effect to the views of the representatives in principle, and has therefore maintained the power of moderating their action. In this instance it has reversed the policy of the Colony, long established and deliberately affirmed, by taking advantage of the lapse of regulations which it was the object of the Bill to restore and maintain. The Legislative Council has not therefore repelled a measure proposing a novelty, but upset a system which had till recently the force of law.

It may be proper for the Government to consider whether there is any remedy for the mischief. Nothing is more thoroughly established than the rules of Parliament which forbid the bringing in of a Bill of the same "argument" and "matter" in the same Session. We learn from May's Parliamentary Practice (third edition), 249th page, that so imperative is this regulation, that in 1807 Parliament was actually prorogued for a week, in order to admit the revival of a Bill which had been rejected by the Lords. We infer from the proceedings in the Upper House that the wish of a majority of one was to precipitate an irrevocable decision; that the aim of Mr. Samuel was to postpone it, to give time to bring up Members to support the measure. If therefore it is known that their absence caused the Bill to be lost, the public may be saved great inconvenience, and perhaps worse, by a short prorogation. If the Country had never been heard upon the subject, and if the party who had opposed the measure had done so upon a well-known and traditional policy, or if the Bill introduced any practice not already tested by years of experience, and to a late date never disputed in principle, the Legislative Council would have been justified in commending the question again to the deliberation of the Country, and reserving for it the benefit of second thoughts. This, indeed, is the real business of the Upper House, and its power of maintaining an effective influence is in carefully respecting the conditions under which it is exercised. But in this instance it has attempted to arrest the discussion of an important fiscal measure, which would certainly have admitted a more careful consideration than could be given in a sitting of a few hours.

Mr. Parkes has, however, put upon the Motion Paper a series of resolutions intended to dispense with the law. The Attorney General (Mr. Butler) repeatedly told the Assembly, during the discussion on the Bill, that the collection of the Customs on the Border remained a legal obligation, and that it could only be abolished by the authority of Parliament. Have the Ministry abandoned this opinion, and have they consented to a policy which they declared to be unlawful? We hope not. Better lose the Bill and suffer the inconvenience of delay than set up the Assembly above the *whole* Legislature, and especially upon an assumption utterly unjustifiable—that the Council will approve hereafter of a policy which they have condemned, and cure its illegality by an *ex post facto* law.

B.

TUESDAY, 30 JULY, 1872.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—NOTICE OF MOTION :—

1. MR. PARKES to move, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the expediency of adopting the following Resolutions, namely :—
That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, transmitting to His Excellency the following Resolutions :—
- (1.) That Parliament was dissolved, and an appeal made to the people, in February last, on the question,—Whether or not the Customs Duties should be actually collected on the Boundary between this Colony and the Colonies of Victoria and South Australia; and that the First Minister who advised the dissolution put this issue, and this issue alone, to the electors.
 - (2.) That a large majority of Members were returned to this House in support of the policy of accepting a specific sum from the adjoining Colonies in lieu of the actual collection of the Duties.
 - (3.) That a Bill to give effect to this policy was read a second time in this House by a majority of 37 to 17, and a third time by a majority of 29 to 14, and was duly transmitted to the Legislative Council for its concurrence.
 - (4.) That the said Bill, embodying the policy approved by the late and the present Legislative Assembly, and confirmed by the collective vote of the Constituencies, has been defeated in the Legislative Council, in disregard of the expressed will of the people and their Representatives in Parliament, by a majority of 9 to 8 out of the thirty-one Members forming that House.
 - (5.) That this House is of opinion that the circumstances of this conjuncture justify the Government in proceeding without delay to make an agreement with the Governments of Victoria and South Australia, or with either of those Governments, for securing the payment of a specific sum, fairly ascertained as the approximate amount of revenue to which this Colony is entitled, in lieu of the actual collection of the Border Duties, such agreement to be subject to ratification by Parliament in this or the next following Session.

C.

Copy of Telegram to the Honorable Charles Cowper, Esquire, Dubbo, from the Honorable John Robertson, Esquire, holding the position of Colonial Secretary and Premier, dated 29 June, 1869.

DID you ever consent, by minute or otherwise, to limit the number of appointments to the Legislative Council?

Reply of the Honorable Charles Cowper, Esquire, dated Dubbo, 30 June, 1869, to the Honorable John Robertson, Esquire, Colonial Secretary, Sydney.

I DO not remember ever to have pledged myself, either verbally or in writing, to such an agreement, and, unless a document can be produced to the contrary, I do not believe that I ever did so.

D.

EXTRACT from the *Sydney Morning Herald* of 8th February, 1872.

To the Electors of East Sydney.
Gentlemen,

From 1855 to September, 1864, no duties were received by this Colony on goods imported across the Murray. The loss to our Treasury during that period by reason of such non-collection must have been at least £400,000, every penny of which went into the Treasury of Victoria. In April, 1863, Mr. Cowper proposed to Mr. O'Shanassy to enter into some arrangement by which this Colony might be enabled to receive the duties in question. In May, 1863, the Under Secretary of Victoria wrote to Mr. Cowper in answer to his proposal, and distinctly declined to accept it. A week afterwards Mr. Cowper submitted three proposals in reference to the Border Duties. After the lapse of nearly three months, on the 30th May, 1863, Mr. O'Shanassy replied, refusing to enter into any arrangement whatever, on the ground that the advantage derived by this Colony from access to the Victorian market was a sufficient compensation for the loss of the Border Duties. In February, 1864, Mr. Hart, the Treasurer of South Australia, undertook to reopen the question with the Government of Victoria on behalf of this Colony, and on the 19th March he sent a telegram to the Government in Sydney, stating that Victoria would agree to no terms. In June, 1864, three months after this telegram, Mr. Forster wrote to the Chief Secretary of Victoria again urging the propriety of making an arrangement to avoid, if possible, the actual collection of duties on the Murray. Mr. McCulloch evaded the question by raising another issue. All efforts for accommodation having thus failed, and this Colony having suffered for nearly ten years a loss of revenue not less than £40,000 a year, on the 18th August, 1864, public notice was given that the Border Duties would be collected on the 19th September following, and on that day (19th September, 1864) the Custom House officers began to collect. Between that date and the end of the year 1864—three months and eleven days—the actual collections amounted to £3,600 15s. 7d., this sum being so small in consequence of the very large quantity of goods sent over from Victoria during the month which the liberality of this Government allowed to merchants and others for the purpose of making their arrangements. In the year 1865 the Border Duties ceased to be collected from the 1st May to the 27th June, in consequence of an arrangement which afterwards fell through. The amount actually collected for the year, less the 1 month and 27 days during which there was no collection, was £32,765 4s. 3d. For this 1 month and 27 days Victoria afterwards paid £6,800, thus making the whole payment for the year 1865 £39,565 4s. 3d. In the year 1866 the Border Duties realized £61,760 14s. 9d., and in January, 1867, they amounted to £4,976 4s. 11d. The sum therefore realized by this Colony for those duties, from the 19th September, 1864, to the 1st February, 1867—being 2 years 4 months and 11 days—was £109,902 19s. 6d.; the income of the last year (1866) being nearly £62,000.

On the 1st February, 1867, the arrangement came into operation by which, for five years, Victoria paid to New South Wales £60,000 a year, being nearly £2,000 a year less than the actual collections in 1866. Mr. Samuel opposed this arrangement, on the ground of the inadequacy of the sum of £60,000, which he said would, during the next five years, be "more than quadrupled." Mr. Macleay, in the same debate, while eulogizing the Government for making the best arrangement that could be made under the circumstances, hoped that we should be in a position "to make a better arrangement" with Victoria when the agreement then in existence should expire.

Towards the close of last year no one doubted that a much larger sum than £60,000 a year ought to be paid by Victoria if the Border Duty arrangement were to be continued. In order to effect such an arrangement, two of my colleagues and myself went to Melbourne, and were at once met with the distinct assurance by Mr. Duffy and Mr. Berry that under no circumstance would Victoria pay more than £60,000. My colleague and I therefore saw that there was no prospect of an agreement, and we submitted to Mr. Duffy and Mr. Berry a memorandum in which this distinct refusal of theirs to pay more than £60,000 was set forth. To that statement they took no exception, but they afterwards proposed that the Border duty arrangement should be extended for another year, and that during that year an account should be taken, which might serve as the basis of a new arrangement. This we declined to accede to, considering that we should have grossly betrayed the interests of this Colony if we had consented to receive for the year 1872 a sum less by £2,000 than the actual collections for the year 1866.

Immediately after the Conference was closed, and since, Mr. Duffy has expressed a willingness to have accounts taken, and to pay what these accounts shall show this Colony to be entitled to. We have declined to accept any sum less than £60,000, having no doubt whatever, and believing that no one else has any doubt whatever, that the amount of the duties payable to this Colony, after deducting the duties payable to Victoria, will be much more than that sum. We have insisted on the payment of that sum at least, and as much more as the accounts will show to be our due, as we know that the amount cannot possibly be less. In this view the Assembly agreed with us, but the same Assembly afterwards, without rescinding its former vote, came to a different conclusion, and adopted the view of Mr. Duffy,—that no sum should be fixed as a minimum, but that the amount to be paid to New South Wales should altogether depend upon the account.

From,

From the decision of this Assembly, which thus within six weeks adopted two opposite and contradictory resolutions and by the last of them played most unpatriotically into the hands of Victoria, we deemed it our duty to appeal to the Constituencies. I am therefore now before you a candidate for re-election. By the imposition of the Border duties, at my instance, on the 19th September, 1864, this Colony, in 2 years 4 months and 11 days, received £109,902 19s. 6d., and in the subsequent five years £300,000,—in all, £409,902 19s. 6d., not one penny of which would have been paid if the Victorian Government could have prevented it. It is my desire that our Treasury should receive the duties to which it is fairly entitled, and no energy has been—no energy shall be spared on my part to secure to this heavily-taxed community the entire sum that those duties amount to. It would have been easy for the Government to have accepted the resolution moved by Mr. Jennings, and so have avoided the possibility of a crisis on this Border question. But we thought it was our duty rather to stand by what we considered to be the public interest, and refuse, under any circumstances, to leave open to the hazard of dispute and disagreement a portion of the public income, about our right to which there could have existed no possibility of doubt. This Government has throughout acted liberally and in good faith with Victoria. My colleagues and I have acted with firmness also, and we feel assured that, in taking the stand we have done, we shall be supported by the Country.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES MARTIN.

7th February, 1872.

E.

WEDNESDAY, 26 JUNE, 1872.

12. BORDER DUTIES CONVENTION BILL:—The adjourned Debate on the motion of Mr. Parkes, "That this Bill be now read a second time,"—resumed.

Question put.

The House divided.

Ayes, 37.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Moses,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Greville,
Mr. Nelson,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Hurley (<i>Narellan</i>),
Mr. Bawden,	Mr. Onkes,
Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Driver,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. M'Laurin,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Scholey,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Single,	
Mr. Nowlan,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Abbott,	Mr. Creed,
Mr. Thomas Brown,	Mr. Burns.
Mr. Fitzpatrick,	

Noes, 17.

Sir James Martin,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Lord,
Mr. J. S. Smith,
Mr. West,
Mr. Booth,
Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Campbell,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Warden,
Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Hannell,
Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Combes,
Mr. Lackey,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Stewart.

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.
Bill read a second time.

F.

WEDNESDAY, 24 JULY, 1872.

9. Border Duties Convention Bill:—The Adjourned Debate, on motion of Mr. Samuel, That this Bill be "now" read a second time, upon which Mr. Docker had moved by way of Amendment, That the Question be amended by the omission of the word "now," with a view to add at the end the words "this day six months,"—resumed.

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

The House divided.

Ayes, 8.

Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Allen,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Owen,
Mr. Alexander Campbell,
Mr. Weekes,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Blaxland,
Mr. Holt.

Noes, 9.

Mr. Docker,
Sir William Macarthur,
Mr. Moore,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Park,
Mr. John Campbell,
Mr. Byrnes,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Lord,
Mr. Darley.

Point of Order:—Upon the Question being proposed,—That the words "this day six months" proposed to be added at the end of the Question be there added,—an Honorable Member offered to amend the proposed Amendment by omitting the words "six months," and adding the word "week" in lieu thereof,—

The President stated, That in his opinion the Amendment thus proposed was irregular,—but that if the House negatived the addition to the Question of the words "this day six months," any Honorable Member might then propose to fill the blank with such other time as he may think fit.

Question then put,—That the words proposed to be added at the end of the Question be then added,—

The House divided.

Ayes, 9.

Mr. Lord,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. John Campbell,
Sir William Macarthur,
Mr. Docker,
Mr. Darley,
Mr. Byrnes,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Park,
Mr. Moore.

Noes, 8.

Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Allen,
Mr. Holt,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Owen,
Mr. Blaxland,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Alexander Campbell,
Mr. Weekes.

Whereupon Question,—That this Bill be read a second time this day six months,—put and passed.

GOVERNOR SIR HERCULES ROBINSON TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

(No. 41.)

Government House,
Sydney, 27 August, 1872.

MY LORD,

In my despatch, No. 34, of the 10th instant, I transmitted a minute of the Cabinet on the Constitution of the Legislative Council, and promised to communicate in a subsequent despatch my own views on the question which was thus submitted for your Lordship's consideration.

2. I have since perused the correspondence which has passed on this subject, from the date of the establishment of the existing Constitution to the present time; and it will perhaps be convenient that I should give here a brief narrative of the facts which are presented by the papers to which I have been enabled to refer.

3. When the Constitution Act (No. 41 of 1853) was under discussion, it was decided, after lengthened deliberation, that the Legislative Council should be a nominated and not an elected Chamber. The Act prescribed also, amongst other provisions, that the minimum number of the Upper House should be twenty-one; that the quorum should be one-third of the whole number; and that the Members first appointed should retain their seats for five years from the date of the first summonses, but that all future Members, after the expiration of that term, should be appointed for life.

4. In May, 1856, the first Legislative Council was established under this Act. The number of Members then appointed was thirty-two, but before the close of that year (three changes of Ministry having taken place in the interval) the number had been increased to forty-five. The maximum number of Members at any one time, during the first five years, appears to have been forty-eight. This was exclusive of the exceptional appointments made within the last few days of the five years, when the Council was, to use a familiar term, "swamped" by the nomination of twenty-one new Members, to carry the Land Bills. These Members, however, never took their seats, for, on presenting themselves to be sworn in, the President, with the majority of the old Members, retired, and the House ceased to exist, by the expiration of the period specified for its duration before the next regular day of meeting.

5. Shortly afterwards—that is, in July, 1861—the Legislative Council was reconstructed by the appointment of Members for life, as prescribed by the Constitution Act. The necessity for recognizing some usual limit in the number of Members—to be observed except under very special and exceptional circumstances—was then very generally admitted, as it had become apparent, from the experience of the previous five years, that unless some such limitation were adopted and adhered to, it would be impossible to maintain the character and efficiency of the Council as an independent branch of the Legislature. The consultations which took place at the time, and the understanding which was eventually arrived at on this subject, were some years later thus described by Sir John Young, in his despatch, No. 14, of the 16th February, 1865:—

"At the time of the reconstruction of the Legislative Council in 1861 these difficulties were much and anxiously considered, and an effort was made to suggest what might be, subject to exceptional cases, a convenient limitation to the number of the Upper House * * * I consulted the leaders of the liberal party on the one hand, that is, the Ministers then in office; and also, with their cognizance, I availed myself of the advice of gentlemen of social standing and of leading political position in other sections. In fact, I called into counsel, under the auspices of Mr. Wentworth, the framers of the Constitution Act, several gentlemen of various political opinions who were at the time prominent in Parliament or in possession of much general influence. It was understood that Mr. Wentworth was to be the President of the new Legislative Council, and I appointed him to the office as soon as it was formed. After many interviews and much deliberation, it was the general opinion of those gentlemen that twenty-seven Members might with advantage be considered a convenient usual limit of the Council, and with this view I concurred. Mr. Cowper and his colleagues recommended that seats should in the first instance be offered to twenty-seven gentlemen accordingly. Several declined on various grounds, and eventually twenty-three only were gazetted. That number was not subsequently augmented beyond twenty-six during that administration, which lasted nearly two and a half years afterwards. Of course it was never contemplated that the Constitution Act could be set aside, or that any succeeding Ministry could be bound by the opinion of their predecessors, although by common consent the convenience of some usual limit might be recognized; neither was it ever contemplated that the Governor could relieve himself of responsibility, by giving beforehand his assent to any unvarying course of action; but I thought that what was then done might with advantage be referred to thereafter by myself and others, not as an absolute guide, but as giving the assistance of the opinion of able and impartial men, who were all equally anxious for the permanent stability of the Constitution."

6. Mr. Cowper's Ministry was succeeded in office by that of Mr. Martin, which lasted from October, 1863, to February, 1865, and during that period Sir John Young yielded so far to the wishes of the Ministry as to increase the Council to thirty-two, so as to give twenty-seven Members present in the Colony and "available for service",—four Members being at that time absent from the Colony, and one about to leave for England. But when Mr. Martin, in January, 1865, shortly before the break up of his Administration, urged a further increase of the effective Members from twenty-seven to twenty-nine, Sir John Young refused, and the refusal led to the resignation of Mr. Forster, the Colonial Secretary, as explained in the despatch from which I have already quoted. Mr. Cardwell, in his despatch, No. 37, of the 26th May, 1865, considered the reasons given by Sir John Young for refusing to appoint two additional Members to the Legislative Council, on the recommendation of his Responsible Advisers, sound and convincing.

7. In September, 1868, Mr. Martin being again in office, prevailed on Lord Belmore to increase the Legislative Council from twenty-seven to thirty Members, on the ground of the difficulty experienced in securing a quorum for the transaction of business; and on this increase being reported Home, Lord Granville expressed his regret at the step, as he feared it would be used as a precedent for further additions.

Lord Belmore—
No. 109, 29 Sept.
'68.
Lord Granville—
No. 2, 18 Dec.,
1868.

8. In October, 1868, Mr. Martin went out of office, and was succeeded by Mr. Robertson, who in the following July, submitted a memorandum in reference to Lord Granville's despatch of the 18th December, 1868, in which he deprecated as unconstitutional the imposition of any limitation in the number of the Legislative Council, and declined, on behalf of his Cabinet, to recognize any such understanding. In acknowledging this memorandum, Lord Granville observed:—

Lord Belmore—
No. 109, 14 July,
1869.
Lord Granville—
No. 77, 2 Oct.,
1869.

"When writing that despatch, I was fully aware that the number of the Upper House in New South Wales was unlimited. I am also fully aware that on certain critical occasions it may become not only expedient, but indispensable, to bring the two Houses into harmony by creating or threatening to create a number of Legislative Councillors sufficient for that purpose. But it is not the less clear that the whole value and character of the Upper Chamber will be destroyed if every successive Ministry is at liberty, without any sufficient occasion, to obtain a majority in the Council by the creation of Councillors. To prevent this, some constitutional understanding, having in the public eye the form of a valuable though not absolutely inflexible precedent, and limiting the circumstances under which such creations can properly take place, is desirable. Such an understanding did, in fact, exist between Sir John Young and his successive Ministers; and the object of my despatch of the 18th of December was to enforce on you the inconvenience of any course which was calculated, without necessity, to impair the authority of that understanding, and to the expediency of making it clear, in the interest of the Colonial Constitution, that any necessary violation of its letter was not really a violation of its spirit; that is to say, that it was resorted to not to strengthen a party, but in reality for the convenience of legislation."

9. In December, 1869, Mr. Robertson recommended to Lord Belmore appointments to the Legislative Council which would have involved a further increase in the number of that Chamber from thirty to thirty-three Members. He urged in support of his proposal, that he still declined to recognize the validity of any such understanding as that agreed to between Sir John Young and former Ministries, and that so small a number of the Council had been appointed by Governments of which he had been a Member that additional appointments were then necessary to enable him to carry on the Government. Lord Belmore declined to act on the advice tendered, and the appointments were not made. Mr. Robertson soon after resigned office, on grounds unconnected with this refusal, and the course adopted by Lord Belmore in this matter was approved by the Secretary of State.

10. Since then the number of the Legislative Council has not been allowed to exceed thirty, except occasionally when, as at present an extra Member has been appointed to give the Minister of the day a Representative of his own selection in the Upper House.

11. Thus it will be seen that, although several attempts have been made to break through the understanding come to in 1861, such attempts have always been successfully resisted, except in the one instance, which I have detailed, in the year 1868, when the maximum was increased from twenty-seven to thirty. And, indeed, notwithstanding this increase, I think it may be fairly contended that the spirit of the understanding of 1861 has been adhered to up to the present time; for, as I have shown, Sir John Young himself interpreted that understanding as meaning twenty-seven members "present in the Colony, and available for service"; and if from the number of thirty-one, now on the roll, there be deducted one Member absent in England, two Members who are by age and infirmity rendered incapable of attending to their duties, and one who has been obliged, in consequence of altered circumstances, to remove to a great distance (350 miles) from Sydney, there will remain only twenty-seven members available for service, many of whom even are prevented from attending regularly by a variety of causes.

12. I now come to the Minute of the Cabinet upon the present composition of the Legislative Council, which has been submitted for your Lordship's consideration. In that paper Mr. Parkes alludes, in the first place, to the large number of appointments to the Council which have been made by Sir James Martin, several of the gentlemen so selected being, he considers, unknown to public life, and without ascertainable political opinions. He calls attention next to the irregular attendance of a considerable portion of the Council, from a variety of causes, and he proceeds to animadvert upon the course adopted by the Council on the Border Customs Bill, which was defeated by what he characterizes as a party vote. He adds that he and his colleagues are of opinion that "the action of the Legislative Council on this occasion, viewed in connection with the unsatisfactory character of certain appointments in past years, and the facility with which, in their belief, outside and mere personal influences could be exercised upon the Council's deliberations, afforded signal evidence of the failure of the nominee principle." And he intimates that the Cabinet had in consequence decided to introduce, in the next Session of Parliament, a Bill to reconstruct the Council on an elective basis. This of course is a perfectly legitimate issue to be laid before the Country. It is obvious that so long as the appointments to life-seats in the Upper Chamber are made by the Minister of the day, no guarantee can be afforded that the selections will always be made with regard solely to the fitness of the person chosen, and his ability and willingness to devote himself with assiduity to the business of legislation. Other considerations of a personal or party character will often present themselves which practically it will be very difficult to resist; and it remains therefore for the Legislature and the public to weigh carefully the evils which are inseparable from the nominee system, in comparison with those which attach to a Chamber constructed on an elective basis, and to adopt the form which may on the whole be held to present the fewest disadvantages.

13. The object of Mr. Parkes's minute, however, as he explains, is not to discuss the merits of the policy which he is prepared to pursue, but to bring under your Lordship's notice the considerations which, in his opinion, ought to determine appointments to the Legislative Council as at present constituted; for he thinks it most probable that the legislation of the Colony will still have to be carried on for several years with the continued existence of the nominee principle in the Council. He is of opinion that if any limit in the number is to be observed, thirty-six would be a better maximum than thirty, but he objects strongly to the recognition of any understanding on such a subject, as he considers that all appointments should be determined by the merits of each case.

14. The grounds urged for a maximum of thirty-six are that such a number "would be safer for the public interest, and more likely to secure a true representation of those elements of political experience, mature judgment, and the distinction and authority arising from public service, which ought to prevail in the Legislative Council, and would afford better guarantees against small personal organizations, and clique influences." But I must confess I am unable to see why these results should follow a mere increase in the numerical strength of the Council from thirty or thirty-one to thirty-six. The evils complained of by Mr. Parkes in the present composition of the Legislative Council are not traceable, as far as I can see, to

any

any limitation in the number. If Members were selected solely with regard to fitness and to their ability and disposition to attend regularly, twenty-seven or thirty would be found amply sufficient to meet all the requirements of an Upper Chamber, whilst if their selection be influenced by other considerations, a mere increase in the number will not affect any permanent improvement. This view is, I think, supported by the experience of the past. For the first five years after the establishment of the Council, the average number of Members was forty-four, and the quorum for this number would be fifteen. I find that the largest division during each of the seven Sessions which were held in those five years was as follows:—26, 29, 37, 26, 31, 27, and 29. The smallest division in each Session was—14, 11, 13, 14, 9, 11, and 11—nearly all below a quorum, and therefore inoperative. During the same period the House was unable to proceed to business from the absence of a quorum on fourteen occasions, and was counted out fifteen times during the progress of business. These facts would seem to indicate that the attendance was relatively not much better than it has been of late with a smaller number; and it must be remembered that after five years' experience of a House which, as I have stated, averaged forty-four Members, the leading men of all political parties were agreed that the Council was too large, and ought to be reduced.

15. At the same time, I do not pretend to say that the present number is precisely the best that can be fixed, and I am not aware of any special reason why the limit should be thirty instead of thirty-six. I believe that Mr. Parkes is so impressed with the necessity of exercising great care in making appointments for life to the Upper House, that if he had to nominate five or six new Members, he would, I feel assured, make selections which would prove an acquisition to the Chamber; but the difficulty I see is that if any addition were now made without special cause, it would furnish a second precedent for further additions, which it would then be extremely difficult to resist.

16. As regards the constitutional objections urged by Mr. Parkes to the recognition of any understanding as to a limit in the ordinary number of the Council, I need only point out that similar objections were advanced by Mr. Forster and Mr. Robertson; and as their representations have already been, in my opinion, conclusively answered in Sir J. Young's and Lord Granville's despatches, to which I have referred, I need not go over the same ground again. I will merely observe, in reference to Mr. Parkes's allusion to Mr. Wentworth's opinion as to the advantage of expansiveness in a nominated Council, that a perusal of the debates on the Constitution Bill will show that when advocating the superiority of the nominee principle (as compared with an elective Upper House) on the ground of its greater flexibility and expansiveness, Mr. Wentworth had in view not the constant exercise of an unlimited power of making appointments to meet the ordinary exigencies of party Government, but the power which the nominee system would, as a last resort, place in the hands of the responsible Minister of the day to bring the two Houses of the Legislature into harmony with each other, by the creation of new Members, if it should ever be found indispensable to the public safety to adopt such an extreme measure, after every other means of reconciling conflicting opinions had failed. And Mr. Wentworth, after five years' experience of the Council without any recognized limit, concurred, on the reconstruction of that body in 1861, in the advisability of fixing an ordinary maximum, which should not be exceeded except under very special and exceptional circumstances.

17. There is only one other point in the minute upon which I feel it necessary to offer any further remark. I refer to the passage which alleges "that the working of the principle upon which the Council is based has invoked the interference of Her Majesty's Secretary of State in a manner not expressly sanctioned by law, and which with expressions of deep respect your Excellency's Advisers cannot but consider incompatible with the rights of self-government secured to the Colony by the Constitution." I can find nothing in the past correspondence to support such a charge. When Sir John Young "swamped" the Legislative Council in 1861 and reported the circumstance home, the Secretary of State merely expressed his regret at the course adopted by the Governor, which did not appear to him to be justified by the urgency of the occasion. When Sir John Young refused to enlarge the Council, in 1865, and Mr. Forster in consequence resigned, and appealed to the Secretary of State, Mr. Cardwell simply replied that he thought the reasons given for the refusal were sound and convincing. When Lord Belmore enlarged the Council, in 1868, from twenty-seven to thirty, and reported the appointments Home, the Secretary of State only remarked that any increase was likely to be used as a precedent for further additions, and was therefore to be regretted. And when Lord Belmore declined, in 1869, to increase the Council from thirty to thirty-three, and reported to the Secretary of State the grounds for his refusal, Lord Granville merely approved of the language which Lord Belmore had held to Mr. Robertson on the occasion. Thus it will be seen that in every instance when questions have arisen as to the appointment of additional Members of Council, the Governor has acted on his own responsibility without previous reference to the Secretary of State, and that when the course adopted has been reported Home, the Secretary of State has simply expressed his opinion as to the propriety or otherwise of the Governor's proceedings,—an opinion which on one of the occasions referred to was specially invited by the Minister who conceived himself aggrieved by the Governor's decision. The understanding between the leading politicians in 1861, as to a limitation in the ordinary number of the Council, was not come to in consequence of any suggestion from Home, nor was it even reported to the Secretary of State for several years. I can only imagine, therefore, that the passage in the Minute to which I have called attention has been written under some misapprehension as to the facts of the case.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY,
&c., &c., &c.

I have, &c.,
HERCULES ROBINSON.

No. 3.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO GOVERNOR SIR HERCULES ROBINSON.
(No. 89.)

Downing-street,
29 November, 1872.

SIR,

I have received your despatch, No. 34, of the 10th August, transmitting a Minute by your Ministers on the constitution of the Legislative Council, and also your despatch, No. 41, of the 27th August, containing your remarks upon that Minute.

2. Mr. Parkes, in the Minute signed by him on behalf of your Advisers, after examining the composition of the Legislative Council at the time when the "Border Duties Bill" was brought before it, and the circumstances connected with the defeat of the Bill, after it had been passed by an Assembly elected with special reference to the policy to which it gave expression, stated that he and his colleagues could, after this transaction, look forward with little confidence to the action by the Council with regard to measures passed by the Assembly. He further observed that the Ministers were desirous to avoid any course which might have the appearance of tampering with the Constitution, and after mature consideration had arrived at the opinion that signal evidence had been afforded of the failure of the nominee principle, the working of which they held to have invoked the interference of the Secretary of State in a manner not expressly sanctioned by law, and incompatible with the rights of self-government secured to the Colony by the Constitution. They therefore had decided to introduce in the next Session a Bill to reconstruct the Legislative Council on an elective basis; and, with reference to probable reception of such a measure by the Council, they felt compelled to weigh beforehand the considerations which should determine appointments to that body. As a matter of argument they could not recognize the wisdom and sound policy of a low maximum, but if an arbitrary rule were to be kept in view, they were in favour of a maximum equal at least to one-half of the Assembly. But they held that no such arbitrary rule should be maintained, and that all appointments should be determined by the circumstances of each case and the exigencies of the time, which could not be foreseen; and they could not relinquish any part of the liberties of the Colony, nor concur in any rule at variance with the absolute right of the people to govern themselves in all matters within their Colony, as secured to them by the Constitution.

3. In your despatch, No. 41, you give a clear and concise narrative of the several occasions on which the understanding arrived at in 1861, as to the number within which, for general convenience, it was expedient to limit nominations to the Council, has been questioned and proposed to be set aside, showing that it has nevertheless been maintained, with the consent of successive Ministers of differing opinions, and with only a slight modification, up to the present time, and you point out that this limitation was not suggested by Her Majesty's Government, and that its maintenance cannot justly be said to have been the result of any direct interference on the part of my predecessors.

4. Without entering into any lengthened examination of the present constitution of the Legislative Council, I would state that it does not appear to me to have been established that the appointment of its Members by nomination has been the cause of the difficulties which have from time to time induced Ministers to recommend the addition to it at once, for a particular object, of an unusual number of Members. If the tenure of his seat by a Legislative Councillor had been limited in the Constitution Act to a term of years, and it had been arranged that a fixed number of seats should become vacant, either annually or at frequently recurring periods, there would have been little danger of the Legislative Council being, or continuing for any long time to be, in opposition to the policy supported by the Elective House. And it does not seem out of place to inquire whether, if any reform of the constitution of the Council should be held to be requisite, it is necessary to abandon the system of nomination. I do not wish to express a decided preference for either form of constitution, but I may observe that a Legislative Council constituted on an elective basis has proved itself, as your Ministers are aware, not less liable than a nomination House to come into collision with the Representatives returned to the Assembly.

5. With reference to the opinion expressed by your Ministers, that the right of self-government and the liberties of the Colony have been infringed by the rule acquiesced in by preceding Administrations, I think it can hardly be maintained that it is beyond the proper province of Ministers, who, from time to time, hold power as possessing the confidence of an Assembly freely elected by the people, to govern their action by such an understanding.

6. It appears to me that the arrangement by which any amendment of the Constitution Act—always a matter of serious difficulty and responsibility—has hitherto been avoided, must be held to have acquired a certain force and value, and that in default of any fresh enactment, there is nothing inconsistent with the proper working of the Constitution in maintaining it.

7. The facts detailed in the first paragraph of Mr. Parkes's Minute show clearly the practical inconveniences—not to use a stronger term—that would result from commencing the practice of making unlimited additions to the Council whenever the exigencies of the moment may lead Ministers to recommend them; and I am glad to be assured of your belief that he is impressed with the necessity of exercising great care in making appointments for life to that House. But even if the number of gentlemen having the requisite qualifications were larger than I understand it to be, and it were possible by the exercise of care to select at the present time a number of persons suitable to be appointed to the Council, that could not always be the case. When one Minister has succeeded in procuring the creation of a number of Members, sufficient, in his opinion, either to redress the political balance which he alleges to be adverse to him in consequence of appointments made on the recommendation of predecessors from whose policy he differs, or to enable a measure of present importance to be passed in opposition to the views of the Council, a similar concession could not fairly be refused to his successor; and it is far from being impossible that in a few years the Members of the Legislative Council might thus be extravagantly increased, and its quality seriously deteriorated.

8. For the sake, therefore, of the permanent interests of Constitutional Government in the Colony, in the working of which Her Majesty's Government cannot but take a deep interest, although they seek in no way to interfere with its internal administration, I shall be glad to learn that your Ministers have thought it better to abstain from inviting you to depart from the understanding which has hitherto prevailed.

GOVERNOR

SIR HERCULES ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(CASES HEARD BEFORE RAYMOND TERRACE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 November, 1872.

FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 8 July, 1872, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) A Return of the charges preferred by the Police at Raymond Terrace, against one Thomas Hanley and his wife, in March or April, 1870.
- “(2.) A copy of the Record of Proceedings before the Bench of Magistrates at Raymond Terrace relative to the said charges.
- “(3.) A copy of any entry of alteration made in the Raymond Terrace Watch-house, or other Book kept for the purpose, of the punishment imposed on the said parties.
- “(4.) Copies of any Correspondence, Memoranda, or Reports, between and from the Police Authorities in Maitland and Raymond Terrace, bearing on the said charges.
- “(5.) Copies of the Information and Depositions in the case Doyle v. Murphys, for an assault, heard by the Raymond Terrace Bench on 22nd March, 1872.
- “(6.) Copies of the Information and Depositions in the case Doyle v. Murphys, for an assault, heard by the same Bench on 5th April, 1872.
- “(7.) Copies of the Information and Depositions in the case Clode v. Murphys, requiring Sureties of the Peace, heard by the same Bench on 5th April, 1872.
- “(8.) A Copy of the Proceedings of the Revision Court for revising the Electoral List of the Lower Hunter, held at Raymond Terrace on 24th April, 1872.”

(Mr. Jacob.)

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

“(4.) Copies of any Correspondence, Memoranda, or Reports, between and from the Police authorities in Maitland and Raymond Terrace, bearing on the said charges.”

CRIMINAL OFFENCE.

Apprehension or further information.

• North-eastern District. Raymond Terrace Station.
 Reference to previous Report or Notice in Police Gazette, if any—
 Offence—Rescuing prisoner from Constable Frize and assaulting him.
 Offender's name—Thomas Hanley.

Full particulars—This offender was charged before the Police Magistrate, H. J. Bolding, on the 1st instant, with having committed the above offence, on the 31st ultimo. Prisoner pleaded guilty, was fined five shillings, in default of payment twenty-four hours in the lockup. The prisoner about an hour afterwards was recalled from the lockup by order of Mr. Bolding, P.M., and the fine remitted, and prisoner discharged. This offender was further charged with destroying Constable Frize's uniform, and fined five shillings.

Signature—D. O'SULLIVAN, Senior-Constable. Date—4th April, 1870.

Senior-Constable O'Sullivan will furnish me with a full report of the circumstances connected with the rescue and the assault, without delay.

E. V. MORISSET, Superintendent, 8/4/70.

Senior-Constable O'Sullivan.

CONSTABLE JOHN FRIZE TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, EAST MAITLAND.

Police Station, Raymond Terrace,
11 April, 1870.

JOHN FRIZE, Constable, No. 1492, respectfully begs to report for the information of his Superintendent, that about 1 o'clock p.m. on the 31st March last, he arrested a woman named Catherine Hanley, for using the grossest of obscene language in a public street, on his way to the lock-up with her; Thomas Hanley, her husband, followed the Constable, using every effort to rescue the prisoner, catching hold of the Constable's arm, striking at him and made several blows at him with a paling he had pulled off a fence, the prisoner at the same time resisting violently, and also assaulting the Constable, who had to let her go, both attacking him; Thomas Hanley tearing the Constable's uniform coat at the time. The Constable struggled with both till the assistance of the Senior-Constable arrived, and then both prisoners were confined in the lockup, and were charged next morning before the Police Magistrate,—the female prisoner with using obscene language and assaulting the police; was fined 5s. for the latter offence, or twenty-four hours in the lockup. The male prisoner was charged with rescuing a prisoner and assaulting Constable Frize; was fined 5s. for the rescue, or twenty-four hours in the lockup. Prisoners being discharged for the other offences, except Hanley having to pay 5s. for the damage done to Constable Frize's coat. The prisoners pleaded guilty to the whole of the charges, which were explained in full to the Bench by the Police. Prisoners were confined in default of payment of the fine, but soon afterwards were recalled, fine being remitted, and the prisoners discharged.

JOHN FRIZE, Constable.

SENIOR-CONSTABLE O'SULLIVAN TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, EAST MAITLAND.

Raymond Terrace,
Police Station, 11 March, 1870.

SENIOR-CONSTABLE O'Sullivan begs most respectfully to forward the attached report of Constable Frize for the information of his Superintendent, in reference to the rescue of the prisoner, and the assault on the constable, by Thomas Hanley. Constable Frize seemed to have received ill usage from the prisoners when the Senior-Constable came to his assistance.

D. O. SULLIVAN.

Forwarded for the information of the Inspector-General of Police. This seems to me to be an extraordinary case, and why the man Hanley and his wife were not severely punished, I cannot understand.—E. V. MORISSET, Superintendent. 12/4/70.

MINUTE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

THE case is an extraordinary one. Perhaps, however, instead of adopting an extreme course, in reporting it to the Attorney General, a courteous note to Mr. Bolding from Mr. Morisset might elicit an explanation of what now appears inexplicable.

JNO. McCLERIE, I.G.P.
14/4/70.

THE

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, EAST MAITLAND, to H. J. BOLDING, Esq., P.M.

Office of Superintendent, N.E. District,
East Maitland, 20 April, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR,

I find it reported in one of the usual reports of offences, &c., sent to my office by Senior-Constable O'Sullivan, that on the 1st instant a man named Hanley was arrested by Constable Frize for assaulting him and rescuing a prisoner from him. The report further states that Hanley was the next morning brought before the Raymond Terrace Bench, and having pleaded guilty to these charges, was fined 5s., or in default to be locked up for twenty-fours; but was shortly afterwards again brought before the Bench, and the punishment remitted.

As there must have been some extenuating circumstances connected with this case which do not appear in the brief report received by me from Senior-Constable O'Sullivan, and which no doubt induced the Bench to deal so leniently with Hanley, I shall be much obliged if you will be good enough to favour me with the particulars of the case.

I remain, &c.,

E. V. MORISSET.

H. J. BOLDING, Esq., P.M., to THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, EAST MAITLAND.

Raymond Terrace,
22 April, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR,

You rightly infer that there were extenuating circumstances in the case you allude to; and had I not had the man and his wife under my personal observation for four years past, I should assuredly have fined or sentenced them more heavily. They are drunken, but hard-working people, and have not been before the Bench on any former occasion, to my knowledge. It is my invariable practice to visit rather heavily any resistance to the Police, whether they are in the right or wrong, and in this case they acted with forbearance and propriety: the punishment was consequently due to the offenders, but circumstances occurred during the proceedings, and subsequently, which induced me to have the prisoners forward in the course of the afternoon, and discharge them. These circumstances in no wise affect the Constables; but it has been my intention, when I happen to meet you with five minutes to spare, to talk over circumstances it is not perhaps worth while to write about, and which do not refer to the Police in any way.

I am, &c.,

H. J. BOLDING.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE PARRAMATTA RIVER MURDERS.

(PETITION OF CHARLES AND ISAAC MOSS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 November, 1872.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of Isaac and Charles Moss, of Sydney, jewellers, 637, George-street South,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That on Tuesday, March 12th, 1872, a gentleman called at my shop, at 7 o'clock a.m., and asked me if I had purchased a watch by the name of Walker; I said, "No." He then said, "Have you been here all the morning?" I said, I had, and seldom away. He then said, "Is there any one else here besides you?" I said, "My brother—he is out, and has gone to the butcher's, and will be back immediately." He spoke as if he was agitated. As he was going out my brother was coming into the shop. My brother said, "What does that man want?" I told my brother "The man has been inquiring about a watch, by the name of Walker." I told my brother he looked like a detective. My brother said, "No, he looks more like a broken-down swell." The gentleman leaving my shop went in the direction of the Railway; he did not leave me the maker's name, or number of the watch, or appendages. On the 16th of March a young man came into my shop, and asked my brother if he was a purchaser of jewellery. My brother said he was, if he could earn anything by it in an honest way. The man Lester handed the watch, &c., to my brother. I was called by my brother to examine the watch, &c. I opened the watch; the back of the case of the watch fell off. I said to the man Lester, "There has been water in this watch, and has gone into the works, and done the watch a great injury." The man Lester said he fell into the water three days ago, and had a narrow escape of losing his life. My brother agreed to give Lester £4 10s. for the watch. I saw the name of W. P. Walker on the dome of the case of the watch; I whispered to my brother not to buy it. My brother said to the man, "There is an inscription on the case of a presentation on this watch." The man Lester said, "I got it for my services in Melbourne as a musician." My brother said to Lester, "You must be clever, and appreciated for your services?" The man said, "Yes; I was thought a great deal of then." My brother said, "If you give me satisfactory proof the watch is yours I will give you the money, and not until then." Lester said he would bring the receipt of the watch in half an hour; it was 10 o'clock a.m. when Lester came into my shop. Lester, before going for the receipt of the watch, Lester wanted to take the watch away with him. My brother said, "You bring the receipt of the watch—I will give you the money." He hung about. My brother said at last to Lester, "If you have stolen the watch, and tell me so, I will give you the watch back, and not hurt the hair of head." My brother said at last to Lester "If you have stolen the watch, and tell me so, I will give you the watch back, and not hurt the hair of your head." My brother said to Lester, "The police have a down on me; it would not do for me to buy unless I know it is honestly got." Then Lester held out his hand for the watch. My brother said, "You may as well let me have the chance of earning a pound as any one in the trade." With hard struggle he went for the receipt, promising to return in half an hour. This Lester did not return according to promised time. This was half-past 10 o'clock when he left my shop. At 11 a.m. I said to my brother, "I will put down all particulars on a sheet of note-paper, and go to the Detective Office, and see if they have any information of this watch." My brother told me to wait a little longer. I did. Then I said I would not wait, but go at once. At half-past 1 p.m. I went to the detective in Hunter-street; when I got there it was a quarter to 2 p.m. On entering the office the first person I saw Detective Lyons, seated at a desk, in front of the door. I laid the paper on his desk, and asked him if he had any information of that article. Mr. Lyons said, "No—why?" I said it is my intention to buy it if it is all right; I have my doubts about this watch, having notice of a watch, but no name or No., only Walker mentioned, and that I saw on the dome. Mr. Lyons directed me to Mr. Wager, in the same office. Mr. Wager asked me, "What is this about?" I said, "Have you any information of that article, as written on that note-paper?" He said, "No," and commenced asking these questions: "What kind of a man is it that brought the watch to you?" I told Mr. Wager a young about 5 ft. 8 in., dark skin, hardly any beard or moustache. Asked me how old was the man? I said he was one or two and twenty—dressed as a steward of a vessel, blue serge coat, &c. Mr. Wager then asked me, "What kind of a man was this gentleman who gave you notice on Tuesday, March the 12th, /72, of this watch." I told Mr. Wager he had a black coat, overcoat, grey tweed trousers, tall black broad-brim silk hat on. I said to Mr. Wager, "Have you any information?" He said, "No; but Bridger had jewellery, and this might be some of the missing jewellery." I said to Mr. Wager, "I have my doubts about the watch, as I had information on the 12th March of a watch, by the name of Walker." Mr. Wager called Mr. Elliott, and told him to get a patent safety, and go down to Mr. Moss's shop in the Haymarket, and get the watch, albert, and locket. I gave Mr. Elliott the watch, &c. Mr. Elliott said, "Charley, you are entitled to the reward, and if you get it we will share it." On the evening

of the 16th of March Lester called at my shop, at 6 o'clock in the evening, and gave my brother the receipt of Walker's watch. My brother called me, and gave me the receipt of Walker's watch, and told me to be off quick to the Detective Office in Hunter-street. When I got there it was closed; I saw a young man; he asked me what I wanted; I told him I gave into their hands a watch, &c.; I have the receipt. The young man directed me to the Central Police Office. I ran to the Police Office in George-street, and the first person I saw was Detective Lyons. I handed him the receipt of Walker's watch; he (Lyons) gave the receipt of Walker's watch to Detective Camphin, and told him to come to my shop, and he would see the man in Mr. Moss's shop. We started both together. When we arrived at the shop I told Mr. Camphin to go in the front way—"the man is in the shop." When Mr. Camphin came into the shop he held in his hand the receipt of Walker's watch, and said to Lester, "Is your name Walker?" Lester said, "No; my name is Lester." "Where is Walker?" Lester said, "Over yonder," pointing over to the Haymarket. He also said, "Who gave you the watch?" Lester said, "Nichols." "And where is Nichols?" "In Holt-street, Surry Hills." And that is where the boxes and other things were found which connected the two murders. Lester was searched in my shop, and taken from my shop, and given into the custody of Detective Camphin, who said to my brother, "Excuse me, Mr. Moss, searching the prisoner in your shop." My brother said, "It is all right—do your duty." On the 18th March, 1872, Walker's watch was advertised in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, by the police authorities, for an owner, giving particulars. I gave the police full particulars respecting Walker, four days before he was taken out of the water. On the 19th of March the body of Walker was brought to the dead house, and on the 20th I called at the Water Police Office, and saw Mr. Cowper, Water Police Magistrate, and I asked him if I could see the body now lying in the dead house. I told Mr. Cowper I was the party who gave the watch, receipt, and prisoner Lester into the custody of the police. Mr. Cowper gave me orders to go to Dr. Hamilton, to see the body. I had to wait until the Jury came down. I saw the body, and it was the body as of the same man that was in my shop on the 12th of March, /72. On the 23rd March, /72, Nichols and Lester were brought up at the Central Police Office, without my brother or myself being heard. My brother went to Judge Stephens; he ordered his clerk to take our evidence. The Coroner asked my brother what business did he follow; he said watchmaker, photographer, &c. "Then you are a pedler." When my brother was giving his evidence, Detective Elliott up the prisoner Lester of his off his seat to contradict my evidence for the Crown, and Detective Elliott at the time being a servant to the Crown, and between the two they confused me, which caused me to appeal to the Jury, to allow me to be heard in a proper manner. The Coroner then said "Go on." My brother told the Jury it was high time the people of this Country should elect men who could do their duty without being prompted by a detective. The Coroner said "Go on." I said "You have confused; I cannot say any more." We were both at the Central Criminal Court until the trial was finished, neglecting our business, and no one to look after it, which has been a loss to us. Detective Elliott said to us our evidence was not required, and Mr. Williams, the Solicitor General sent Detective Elliott for a statement of all we knew of the case. I wrote and gave it him. We were both subpoenaed on the trial. On the 16th August, young Stephens asked me if I had got the reward. I said "No." I asked him a question, if he would be kind enough to answer me I would feel obliged to him; he said he would answer me; I put the question thus—"Would you have known, or did you know that Walker was murdered, until you saw the report of Walker's watch being advertised by the police in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, for an owner of the watch, chain, and locket, I gave into the hands of the police?" Young Stephens told me seeing the advertisement of Walker's watch was the cause of the Parramatta River being searched. The boy Stephens told the police that a gentleman by that name had been staying in their house by that name, and had gone up the Parramatta River to a situation. Young Stephens had been compensated for his time. A gentleman wrote to the Rev. John Dunmore Lang, to know if he would be kind enough to attend a meeting; he declined as Captain McLerie had been to him, begging of him not to write on our behalf, as it would injure the police; this letter is in the hands of Mr. Parkes. My brother went to Mr. Halloran and applied for the reward, and said it was left entirely to Captain McLerie to dispose of as he may think proper. My brother said he was a one-sided man; Mr. Halloran was vexed at my brother expressing himself in that way; when my brother handed him, that is, Mr. Halloran, the letter of Dr. Lang, he coloured up and did not know to say; my brother said "Is he a one-sided man?" and no answer; kept my brother waiting, and said he would look into it. The police reported us as Moss, pawnbroker, Parramatta-street, in the *Herald* and *Evening News*—"The Parramatta River—To the Editor of the *Empire*—Sir,—Cordially sympathising as I do with the public of our city, in the testimonial which it is proposed to give to Detectives Elliott and Camphin for the zeal and ability they exhibited in ferreting out the details of the horrific tragedy that has so recently been enacted in our midst, and in bringing the criminals to justice, I am strongly of an opinion that there are other parties deserving of the praise and thanks of the public, and the gratitude of the community on the occasion; it was therefore unquestionably Messrs. Isaac and Charles Moss, watchmakers and jewellers, at the Haymarket, who by detaining, and also reporting to the detectives their detention of Walker's watch, when offered to them for sale by one of the murderers, that put them upon them on the true scent which they followed up with so much ability and success. I trust, therefore, that the sense of justice will be evoked in our community on behalf of these very deserving men; for if they had merely bought the watch and said nothing about it, there might have been an entire failure of justice in the case.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., JOHN DUNMORE LANG. *Empire*, Sydney, May, 28th, 1872." Three or four years ago, or thereabouts, a pawnbroker by the name of Dewar's premises was entered by burglars, and the iron safe carried up a passage; 4½ lbs. silver was offered to me for sale; my life was threatened to be taken by some of the gang; we lost our time on this case, nothing for it. Ten months ago we were the cause of two men and a woman burglars; one got five years, and the other three years, and the woman twelve months, and other property, and given into the hands of the police, Inspector Reid can vouch for.

Your Petitioners therefore pray your Honorable House to take the premises into your favourable consideration, and grant such relief as to your Honorable House may seem fit; and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

ISAAC MOSS.
CHARLES MOSS.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(INFORMATION IN REFERENCE TO CORONERS' INQUESTS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 January, 1873.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 26 July, 1872, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return of all Coroners' Inquests throughout the Colony, during the
“ last three years, showing the total cost each year, including permanent
“ salaries, and the total cost in each Coroner's District each year; and
“ specifying, in each case, the total cost of the Inquest, the Coroner before
“ whom it was held, the cause, and other particulars of the same, and the
“ cost of medical evidence or examination.”

(*Mr. Forster.*)

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

COST OF INQUESTS IN EACH YEAR RESPECTIVELY.

	£	s.	d.
1st July to 31st December, 1869	679	0	0
1870	1,368	3	5
1871	1,435	18	5
1st January to 31st July, 1872	1,031	0	9

PERMANENT SALARIES.

Henry Shiell, Coroner for the District of Sydney...	428	0	0
George Mackay, Clerk to City Coroner	146	0	0

District.	Name of Coroner.	Name of Deceased.	Cause of Death.	Coroner's Fees.	Medical Fees.	Other Expenses.	Total.	Total in each District.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Albury	M. F. Brownrigg	C. Bauerle 467 (1869)	Natural causes.....	1 1 0	1 1 0	145 6 6		
		A. Quetcher 468	do. ....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		G. Parker 503	Accidentally drowned.....	1 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6	
		A. Denny 581	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0		
		J. Irwin..... 634	do.	1 15 0	1 11 0	.....	3 6 0		
		J. Reynolds 633	do.	1 9 0	1 3 0	.....	2 12 0		
		C. Finch 635	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
		C. W. Fontheim... 662	do.	1 9 9	1 4 0	.....	2 13 9		
		J. Hartgen 871	do.	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3		
		M. Pumpe 902	do.	1 17 3	1 14 0	.....	3 11 3		
		A. W. Schliebs ... 85	do.	1 9 9	1 4 0	.....	2 13 9		
		(1870)								
		Ching Ching 166	Accidentally drowned.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
		S. J. Whiteman... 86	Natural causes.....	1 18 9	1 16 0	.....	3 14 9		
		P. Fox 160	Injuries accidentally received...	1 9 0	1 3 0	.....	2 12 0		
		W. Caldwell 87	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
		S. Quast 180	do.	1 15 0	1 11 0	.....	3 6 0		
		P. Kenna 206	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
		R. Johnson 88	From bite of snake.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
		W. Raschitka 380	Natural causes.....	1 9 0	1 3 0	.....	2 12 0		
		D. Lavis 260	Accidentally drowned.....	1 9 0	.....	.....	1 9 0	
		C. Brown 285	Injuries accidentally received...	1 15 0	.....	.....	1 15 0	
		G. A. Phillips ... 506	Natural causes.....	1 12 0	.....	.....	1 12 0	
		C. Moore 582	Accidentally drowned.....	1 8 3	.....	.....	1 8 3	
		W. Graska 756	Natural causes.....	1 9 0	1 3 0	.....	2 12 0		
		W. Camper 755	Accidentally drowned.....	1 9 0	.....	.....	1 9 0	
		J. F. Hepner 897	Injuries accidentally received...	1 9 9	1 4 0	.....	2 13 9		
		A. Myers 891	Natural causes.....	.....	1 3 0	.....	1 3 0	
		J. Murray 1007	Murdered by one George Gordon.	2 2 6	4 3 0	.....	6 5 6		
		M. Burns 994	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0		
		R. Coleman 926	Accidentally drowned.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
		J. Skeats 46 (1871)	Scalds accidentally received ...	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
		W. Ellis 20	Accidentally drowned.....	1 9 0	.....	.....	1 9 0	
		T. Bridgeland ... 169	do.	1 3 9	1 1 0	.....	2 4 9		
		S. Butts 221	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
		P. Weidner 405	Natural causes.....	1 3 9	1 1 0	.....	2 4 9		
		J. Tandy 476	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
		Infant (unnamed) 523	do.	1 11 3	1 6 0	.....	2 17 3		
		W. Hendrie 686	Excessive intemperance	1 13 6	1 9 0	.....	3 2 6		
		E. Eberle 712	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
		W. T. Briggs 711	Accidentally drowned.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
		J. Henshaw 838	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
		P. Ringwood 960	do.	1 3 9	1 1 0	.....	2 4 9		
		A. Smith ... 23 (1872)	Accidentally drowned.....	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6		
		J. Dunn 24	Suicide by stabbing.....	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0		
		C. Frank 86	Injuries accidentally received...	1 5 3	1 1 0	.....	2 6 3		
		T. Jones 82	Sunstroke.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
Person unknown. 88	Found dead.....	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6				
J. Ortlepp 83	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0				
T. Esser..... 87	Apoplexy.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0				
M. A. Hopgood... 85	Injuries accidentally received...	1 10 6	1 6 0	.....	2 15 6				
B. Harbrecht..... 92	Natural causes.....	1 7 6	3 3 0	.....	4 10 6				
H. Stewart 89	Accidentally drowned.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0			
H. Richardson ... 338	Accidentally poisoned	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0				
J. Croker 336	Natural causes.....	1 9 9	1 4 0	.....	2 13 9				
J. Mellick 349	Suicide by drowning (intemperance).	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0				
H. Joran 153	Accidentally drowned.....	1 7 6	1 2 0	2 9 6					
F. Delamere 227	Injuries accidentally received...	1 15 0	1 11 0	3 6 0					

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Armidale	L. Markham	G. Schultz 296	Natural causes	1 10 6	1 5 0	2 15 6	97 1 9			
		J. Green 446	do., accelerated by intemperance.	1 0 0	1 1 0	2 1 0				
		M. Moller 522	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
		A. Schlecbs 85 (1870)	do.	1 9 9	1 4 0	.....	2 13 9			
		R. Craigie 367 (1869)	Accidentally suffocated	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3			
		J. Mellish 553	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
		C. Redmond 612	do.	2 0 0	3 3 0	.....	5 3 0			
		J. Muldoon 743	Burns accidentally received	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
		G. Bell 883	Excessive intemperance	1 11 3	1 6 0	.....	2 17 3			
		J. Morris 1019	Manslaughtered by John Dunkley.	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
		M. Jennings 1015	Found drowned	1 15 0	1 11 0	.....	3 6 0			
		A. Finch 1048	Accidentally drowned	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
		M. Bergin 291 (1870)	Injuries accidentally received	1 11 3	.....	.....	1 11 3		
		R. Townsend 290	Suffocated whilst intoxicated	1 7 6	3 3 0	.....	4 10 6			
		E. Talbat 622	Injuries accidentally received	1 9 0	3 5 0	.....	4 14 0			
		E. Beaumont 623	Natural causes	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
		R. Woods 672	Injuries accidentally received	1 9 0	1 3 0	.....	2 12 0			
		W. Foot 682	Natural causes	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
		J. Tracey 681	Accidentally drowned	1 11 3	1 6 0	.....	2 17 3			
		T. Coleman 718	do.	1 18 9	1 16 0	.....	3 14 9			
		J. Hutchinson 430	Injuries accidentally received while intoxicated.	1 2 3	.....	.....	1 2 3		
		M. E. Ramsell 431	Accidentally drowned	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
		Yan Con 621	Injuries accidentally received	1 11 3	.....	.....	1 11 3		
		D. Cunningham 907	Suicide, by hanging	1 15 0	3 13 0	.....	5 8 0			
		A. Gauntholle 35 (1871)	Natural causes	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
		C. Simmons 104	Accidentally drowned	1 3 9	1 1 0	.....	2 4 9			
		H. Bromley 107	Natural causes	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
		Bauk (Chinese) 128	Injuries accidentally received	1 11 3	.....	.....	1 11 3		
		W. Walker 176	do.	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3			
		C. Handiba 308	Accidentally drowned	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
		J. S. Jenkins 362	Injuries accidentally received	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
		J. G. Balls 444	Natural causes	2 0 0	8 8 0	.....	10 8 0			
		W. Austin 472	Injuries accidentally received	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3			
		C. Cochrane 489	do.	1 3 9	1 1 0	.....	2 4 9			
		W. H. Ogilvie 656	Excessive intemperance	1 13 6	3 11 0	.....	5 4 6			
		J. Walley 170 (1872)	Injuries accidentally received	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
		T. Smith 450	Natural causes	1 6 0	3 3 0	.....	4 9 0			
		A. McNeill 994 (1871)	do.	1 11 3	.....	.....	1 11 3		
		H. A. Jones 574 (1869)	Suicide by poison	1 10 6	3 3 0	.....	4 13 6			
		C. Hull 925	Injuries accidentally received	1 10 6	.....	.....	1 10 6		
		A. J. Ramsay 1047	do.	1 12 0	.....	.....	1 12 0		
		E. S. Heath 119 (1870)	Natural causes	1 12 0	.....	.....	1 12 0		
		B. Smith 120	Injuries accidentally received	1 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6		
		W. Graham 225	Found drowned	1 10 6	.....	.....	1 10 6		
		H. Taylor 369	Injuries accidentally received	1 13 6	.....	.....	1 13 6		
		F. M. Wright 370	Accidentally drowned	1 10 6	.....	.....	1 10 6		
		F. R. Moon 534	Natural causes	1 15 9	.....	.....	1 15 9		
		H. Read 134 (1871)	Injuries accidentally received	1 16 6	1 1 0	.....	2 17 6			
		R. Brown 513 (1869)	Natural causes	1 4 6	3 3 0	.....	4 7 6			
		W. H. Trebelcock 544	do.	1 6 0	1 1 0	.....	2 7 0			
		Human remains 535	No evidence as to cause of death	1 12 0	1 7 0	.....	2 19 0			
		M. Dawson 57	Burns accidentally received	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
		C. Galbiate 607	Suicide, by shooting	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
		C. Kelly 630	Accidentally drowned	1 8 3	1 2 0	.....	2 10 3			
		E. Wilson 631	Natural causes	1 15 0	3 13 0	.....	5 8 0			
		G. Jones 632	Accidentally choked	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
		J. Skelton 652	Natural causes	2 1 0	4 1 0	.....	6 2 0			
		E. Hutchins 698	Injuries accidentally received	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
		T. Walker 715	No evidence as to cause of death	1 5 3	3 3 0	.....	4 8 3			
		Ah Chong 753	Natural causes	1 15 0	3 13 0	.....	5 8 0			
		M. Read 764	do.	1 16 6	3 15 0	.....	5 11 6			
		W. Davis 838	do.	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
		Human remains 885	No evidence as to cause of death	1 4 6	1 1 0	.....	2 5 6			
		M. A. F. Plows 139 (1870)	Natural causes	1 12 0	3 9 0	.....	5 1 0			
		T. Godfrey 138	do.	1 9 0	.....	.....	1 9 0		
		H. Barker 302	Found drowned	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
		Male infant 297	Still-born	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
		do. 298	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
		Ah On 295	Injuries accidentally received	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
		T. Cook 299	Natural causes	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
		Male infant 300	do.	1 6 0	1 1 0	.....	2 7 0			
		S. Perday 296	Injuries accidentally received	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
		J. McKennelly 301	Natural causes	1 13 6	3 11 0	.....	5 4 6			
		J. Kemp 364	Injuries accidentally received	1 18 9	3 18 0	.....	5 16 9			
		M. Flowe 365	Natural causes	1 9 0	3 5 0	.....	4 14 0			
		J. E. Lang 453	Injuries accidentally received	1 6 0	3 3 0	.....	4 9 0			
		J. Noonan 454	do. while intoxicated	1 10 6	3 7 0	.....	4 17 6			
		W. Dempsey 455	Injuries accidentally received	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
		Male infant 456	Still-born	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
		J. M'Loughlin 600	Injuries accidentally received	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
		W. Rane 599	Natural causes	1 13 6	3 11 0	.....	5 4 6			
		Female infant 603	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
		J. Phillips 601	Injuries accidentally received	1 0 0	1 1 0	2 1 0				
		Bathurst	R. Machattie								185 16 0

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Braidwood	J. W. B. Bunn	A. Cox.....359 (1871)	Natural causes.....	1 10 6	3 5 0	4 15 6	201 11 6
		J. E. Redfern ... 415	do.	1 6 9	1 1 0	2 7 9	
		W. Bryant..... 3	do.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		Female child of P. Davison 373	do.	1 5 3	.....	.....	1 5 3
		A. J. Pigott 431	do.	1 9 0	.....	.....	1 9 0
		M. Porter 507	do.	1 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6
		T. Werckethein 518	Excessive intemperance	1 1 6	3 3 0	.....	4 4 6
		M. Kelly 522	Natural causes.....	1 1 6	3 3 0	.....	4 4 6
		E. Poulton..... 544	do.	1 1 6	.....	.....	1 1 6
		P. Welch 553	do.	1 15 0	.....	.....	1 15 0
		J. M'Loughlan ... 674	Accidentally drowned.....	1 19 6	1 15 0	.....	3 14 6
		R. T. Thurston... 702	Accidentally suffocated	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3
		H. Simpson 806	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	1 2 3	3 3 0	.....	4 5 3
		P. Kains..... 853	Injuries accidentally received...	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3
		J. Pine 913	Natural causes.....	1 2 3	.....	.....	1 2 3
		S. L. Jones ...5 (1872)	do.	1 4 6	.....	.....	1 4 6
		J. Griffiths 67	do.	1 2 3	.....	.....	1 2 3
		T. Mills 161	do.	1 2 3	.....	.....	1 2 3
		M. Tierney..... 171	Injuries accidentally received...	1 8 3	.....	.....	1 8 3
		E. M'Cabe or Davis 195	Excessive intemperance	1 13 6	3 8 0	.....	5 1 6
		A. Peacock 199	Natural causes.....	1 2 3	.....	.....	1 2 3
		W. Woods..... 277	Accidentally drowned while intoxicated.	1 5 3	.....	.....	1 5 3
		E. Farrell 476	Natural causes.....	1 2 3	.....	.....	1 2 3
		F. Chapman 480	do.	1 2 3	.....	.....	1 2 3
		J. Carroll. 415 (1869)	Suicide (by hanging), intemperance.	.....	3 13 0	.....	3 13 0
		A. Freeman 425	Natural causes.....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0
		R. Donnelly 512	do. ....	.....	4 9 0	.....	4 9 0
		T. Shipley 556	do. ....	.....	4 4 0	.....	4 4 0
		J. Hawko 318	Accidentally suffocated .....	.....	3 13 0	.....	3 13 0
		J. H. Peters 580	Natural causes.....	1 5 3	3 3 0	.....	4 8 3
		D. Connolly 694	Manslaughter v. Mortimer Corbett.	1 18 0	3 13 0	.....	5 11 0
		M. B. Miller 719	Natural causes.....	1 7 6	3 3 0	.....	4 10 6
		L. J. Hatley 775	Felo-de-se (poison).....	1 15 0	3 3 0	.....	4 18 0
		Ah Hang 30	Injuries accidentally received...	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		W. Fuller 875	Natural causes.....	1 3 9	.....	.....	1 3 9
		J. Kulan..... 905	Injuries to the head	2 0 3	4 3 0	.....	6 3 3
		T. Cole 906	Natural causes.....	1 3 9	1 1 0	.....	2 4 9
		W. Griffin.....1046	do.	2 2 6	3 18 0	.....	6 0 6
		W. Doyle... 56 (1870)	Injuries accidentally received...	1 15 0	1 1 0	.....	2 16 0
		F. P. Clarke 171	Natural causes.....	1 5 3	3 3 0	.....	4 8 3
		M. Farrell..... 162	Injuries accidentally received...	1 3 9	1 1 0	.....	2 4 9
		S. Clayton 269	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	1 3 9	3 3 0	.....	4 6 9
		F. P. M'Manus... 220	Accidentally drowned.....	1 15 0	.....	.....	1 15 0
		T. Fairhurst 371	do.	1 11 3	.....	.....	1 11 3
		W. Scott 423	do.	1 9 0	.....	.....	1 9 0
		J. Coady 503	Accidentally killed	1 3 9	1 1 0	.....	2 4 9
		Toon Yang 606	Natural causes.....	1 7 6	3 3 0	.....	4 10 6
		C. Zucker 605	do.	1 16 6	.....	.....	1 16 6
		J. Hudson 626	do.	1 7 6	3 3 0	.....	4 10 6
		W. Dayball 674	Injuries accidentally received...	1 15 9	1 9 0	.....	3 4 9
		Ah Heo 850	Accidentally drowned.....	1 17 3	3 5 0	.....	5 2 3
		U. Zing 998	do.	1 12 0	.....	.....	1 12 0
J. Harris 1022	do.	2 0 3	.....	.....	2 0 3		
W. Milton 177 (1871)	Natural causes.....	1 11 3	3 13 0	.....	5 4 3		
A. Scott 222	do.	1 18 9	3 19 0	.....	5 17 9		
W. Lyons 173	Injuries accidentally received...	1 12 9	.....	.....	1 12 9		
H. Cody 238	Natural causes	1 11 3	3 3 0	.....	4 14 3		
W. Hickey..... 378	Accidentally drowned.....	2 1 0	.....	.....	2 1 0		
E. Ingram..... 437	Natural causes.....	1 16 6	3 10 0	.....	5 6 6		
F. Crossling 460	Accidentally drowned.....	1 15 0	.....	.....	1 15 0		
J. M'Intosh 450	Natural causes.....	1 9 9	3 9 0	.....	4 18 9		
H. Carroll 466	Manslaughter v. Robert Beels	1 15 0	2 10 0	.....	4 5 0		
N. Gurgonitia ... 569	Natural causes.....	1 6 9	3 19 0	.....	5 5 9		
C. Wiggins 542	Injuries accidentally received...	1 13 6	.....	.....	1 13 6		
J. Puricht 587	do. result of intemperance	1 11 3	.....	.....	1 11 3		
J. Colman 635	do. do.	1 1 6	.....	.....	1 1 6		
E. Lennard 644	Natural causes.....	1 12 9	3 5 0	.....	4 17 9		
Au Leok 636	do.	1 9 9	3 3 0	.....	4 12 9		
R. L. Cole 645	Injuries accidentally received...	1 6 9	.....	.....	1 6 9		
C. Dooley 744	Natural causes.....	1 7 6	3 6 0	.....	4 13 6		
T. Eagan 774	do.	1 9 0	3 3 0	.....	4 12 0		
M. Hornby 921	do.	1 1 6	3 3 0	.....	4 4 6		
P. Corbett 922	do.	1 9 0	3 3 0	.....	4 12 0		
P. Flynn 770	Accidentally drowned.....	1 13 0	.....	.....	1 13 0		
H. O'Donnell... 863	Injuries accidentally received...	1 16 6	.....	.....	1 16 6		
W. Chessworth 26 (1872)	Accidentally drowned.....	1 16 6	.....	.....	1 16 6		
G. Bentley..... 95	Injuries accidentally received...	1 3 9	.....	.....	1 3 9		
R. Owen 114	Murder v. Joseph Sprowle.....	1 1 6	.....	.....	1 1 6		
Tu Hong 117	Injuries accidentally received...	1 11 3	1 11 3			
W. Freeman 176	Accidentally drowned.....	1 17 3	1 17 3			

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Berrima...	C. L. Nicholson	S. J. Huggett..... 177	Injuries accidentally received...	1 15 0	1 15 0	55 19 2
		G. Hubbins 212	do.	1 12 0	.....	.....	1 12 0
		W. Marzagora ... 211	Natural causes.....	1 9 0	3 3 0	.....	4 12 0
		Hock Pan 229	do.	1 9 0	3 3 0	.....	4 12 0
		H. F. F. Smith... 243	Injuries accidentally received...	1 8 3	.....	.....	1 8 3
		E. Morphy 313	Natural causes.....	1 16 6	1 9 0	.....	3 5 6
		H. Sewell... 340 (1869)	do.	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3
		J. Emmett..... 710	do.	1 2 3	.....	.....	1 2 3
		W. White, alias J. Bowling..... 720	do.	1 5 3	.....	.....	1 5 3
		J. Rice..... 283 (1870)	Injuries accidentally received...	1 9 0	.....	.....	1 9 0
		Female offspring of C. Perkins 460	No evidence as to cause of death	3 15 9	4 4 0	.....	7 19 9
		Child of M. Morriecy 459	Still-born	1 5 3	3 3 0	.....	4 8 3
		J. Rogers 452	Natural causes.....	1 14 3	.....	.....	1 14 3
		Unknown 328	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0
		— M'Annally ... 654	Accidentally burnt to death ...	1 8 3	.....	.....	1 8 3
		S. Muller 747	Natural causes.....	1 5 3	2 2 0	.....	3 7 3
		C. Clapham 796	do.	1 13 6	3 3 0	.....	4 16 6
		H. Jennings 62 (1871)	do.	1 6 9	1 1 0	.....	2 7 9
		P. Burnham 9	Accidentally drowned.....	1 16 6	.....	.....	1 16 6
		M. Emmett 92	Natural causes.....	1 11 2	.....	.....	1 11 2
		A. A. Armstrong 237	do.	1 5 3	.....	.....	1 5 3
		R. J. Bruco 386	Scalds accidentally received ...	1 13 6	.....	.....	1 13 6
		W. Green 474	Natural causes.....	1 0 9	.....	.....	1 0 9
		J. Fitzimons 543	do.	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3
		E. A. Oxley 600	Injuries accidentally received...	1 6 9	.....	.....	1 6 9
		G. Goodacre 818	Inoculation by virus from skinning a diseased cow.	1 5 3	3 3 0	.....	4 8 3
		W. M'Knight 1 (1872)	Injuries accidentally received...	1 2 3	3 3 0	.....	4 5 3
		A. M'Cormack ... 182	Natural causes.....	1 3 9	.....	.....	1 3 9
		S. Brown... 603 (1869)	Found drowned (intemperance)	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		B. Minnis 677	Suicide, by cutting throat	2 2 6	.....	.....	2 2 6
		T. Horsey 866	Accidentally drowned.....	2 2 6	.....	.....	2 2 6
		E. Young 790	Natural causes.....	2 2 6	.....	.....	2 2 6
		— Newman (infant) 995	do.	1 18 6	.....	.....	1 18 6
		Infant unknown 115	Infanticide	1 0 0	4 11 0	.....	5 11 0
		Do. 1870	do.	3 19 0	2 2 0	57 16 8	63 17 8	
		Man unknown ... 378	Found drowned .....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		Ching Chung Gou, In Ah Suey An Sun 495	Accidentally drowned.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		Jong Shah Took 564	Natural causes.....	2 2 6	.....	.....	2 2 6
		W. Speer 627	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		M. A. Connors 38 (1871)	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		W. Skehaw 139	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		J. Ross 209	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		J. Kenny 433	do. accelerated by intemperance.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		J. Boucher 446	Injuries accidentally received...	1 7 6	1 4 0	.....	2 11 6
		— Sharp 560	Natural causes.....	1 3 0	3 3 0	.....	4 6 0
M. Matthews ... 925	Suicide (by poisoning)	3 12 6	.....	.....	3 12 6		
E. Callaghan..... 934	Natural causes.....	2 2 6	.....	.....	2 2 6		
M. O'Keefe 151 (1872)	do.	2 2 6	.....	.....	2 2 6		
J. O'Connor 139	do.	1 8 3	.....	.....	1 8 3		
Ah See 230	Accidentally drowned.....	2 2 6	.....	.....	2 2 6		
J. Constable 356	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
E. Daly 357	do.	1 9 0	1 5 0	.....	2 14 0		
M. Marshall 367	Burns accidentally received ...	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
J. Drumigan 75 (1870)	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
J. Ryan 107	do. do.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
T. Connors 533	Exhaustion, &c.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
J. Danner 608	Suicide, by stabbing	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
R. P. O'Hara ... 953	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
M. J. Evans 1010	do.	1 9 0	.....	.....	1 9 0		
J. Flynn... 842 (1871)	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
Bones of a Chinaman. (1872)	Not sufficient evidence as to cause of death.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
C. Berry 232	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
A. Maenab 153 (1870)	do.	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0		
H. Williams 213	Burns accidentally received ...	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
Person unknown 234	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
W. Jackson 832	Accidentally poisoned.....	1 3 0	1 1 0	.....	2 4 0		
R. Brown 1017	Natural causes.....	1 3 0	3 3 0	.....	4 6 0		
S. J. Flanagan ... 1019	Accidentally drowned.....	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6		
J. Lines 1018	do.	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0		
J. Jones ... 18 (1871)	do.	1 5 3	3 3 0	.....	4 8 3		
Chinaman 168	Exhaustion, &c.	1 7 6	3 3 0	.....	4 10 6		
G. Ford 218	do.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
Chong Yadd 464	Felo-de-se, by hanging	2 10 0	.....	.....	2 10 0		
J. Wright 709	Suicide, by shooting	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
J. Conynham 60 (1872)	Exhaustion, &c.	2 17 6	5 3 0	.....	8 0 6		
T. Smith 41	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0		
Broulee...	W.S. Caswell						117 3 11	
Burrowa	W.D. Campbell						9 9 0	
Bourke	C. Cowper							
	A. O. Grant						67 13 9	

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Brisbane Water	C. T. Weaver...	Peter (aboriginal) 112	Homicide, by misadventure ...	1 4 6	3 3 0	4 7 6	6 11 0	
		W. Percy 206	Natural causes.....	2 17 6	3 1 0	.....	5 18 6	
		G. Matthews 925	Suicide, by poisoning.....	.....	4 11 0	.....	4 11 0
		(1871)							
		J. O'Connor 139	Natural causes.....	.....	3 4 0	.....	3 4 0
		T. Button 417	No evidence as to cause of death	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		S. Durden 448	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		F. Burley 449	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0	
		R. Burns...710 (1871)	Natural causes.....	1 5 3	.....	.....	1 5 3
		A. A. Ross..... 695	Injuries accidentally received...	1 6 9	.....	.....	1 6 9
Carcoar	S. Meyer	W. Payne 795	Accidentally drowned.....	1 16 6	1 16 6	28 18 6	
		J. Gorman 241 (1872)	Injuries accidentally received...	2 2 6	.....	.....	2 2 6
		J. Williams 536 (1869)	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	1 4 6	3 3 0	.....	4 7 6	
		F. A. Galtrell ... 537	Accidentally drowned.....	1 4 6	.....	.....	1 4 6
		M. Cahill 660	Natural causes.....	2 2 6	3 18 0	.....	6 0 6	
		H. Suddall 592 (1870)	Accidentally drowned.....	1 4 6	.....	.....	1 4 6
		J. Skoets... 224 (1869)	Natural causes.....	.....	3 13 0	.....	3 13 0
		J. Butler 1024 (1870)	do.....	2 10 0	.....	.....	2 10 0
		W. Slecman 555 (1871)	Accidentally drowned.....	1 10 6	.....	.....	1 10 6
		T. Hepwell 240 (1872)	do.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
Coonamble	J. Spark.....	W. J. Pittman ... 196	Suicide by poison.....	3 3 0	3 3 0	23 14 9	
		J. Cody 216	Injuries accidentally received...	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		T. Hennessy 253	Manslaughter v. Thomas Chas. Aaron.	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0
		J. Tummins 362 (1869)	Injuries accidentally received while intoxicated.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		Unknown, supposed to be W. Cook... 439	Natural causes.....	1 11 3	.....	.....	1 11 3
		G. Burgess..... 545	Injuries accidentally received...	2 2 6	1 1 0	.....	3 3 6	
		W. Hall, alias Hammond 680 (1870)	do.....	2 17 6	.....	.....	2 17 6
		P. Jones 761	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	1 18 0	.....	.....	1 18 0
		J. W. Hassard ... 760	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		C. Fuller... 225 (1871)	Natural causes.....	2 4 0	.....	.....	2 4 0
Camden	W. C. Weston	W. Jones 470	do.....	1 15 9	1 15 9	64 5 0	
		F. Spencer..... 973	Accidentally drowned.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		J. Beaumont... 102 (1872)	Natural causes.....	2 2 6	.....	.....	2 2 6
		J. Bourke 175	do.....	1 6 0	.....	.....	1 6 0
		J. Phillips 174	do.....	3 16 3	.....	.....	3 16 3
		Child, unnamed 485 (1869)	Accidentally suffocated.....	1 13 6	.....	.....	1 13 6
		J. Kating 531	Natural causes.....	1 6 0	.....	.....	1 6 0
		C. Bergin 538	do.....	1 6 0	.....	.....	1 6 0
		Child unknown... 57	Found dead.....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0
		R. Hodges..... 217	Injuries accidentally received...	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
Cooma	E. Palmer	J. Ritchies 584	Injuries accidentally received while intoxicated.	1 1 6	1 1 0	2 2 6	1 0 0	
		A. Woods 621	Injuries accidentally received...	1 6 0	.....	.....	1 6 0
		J. Gillis..... 717	Natural causes.....	2 10 0	3 13 0	.....	6 3 0	
		J. Boyd 725	do.....	1 1 6	3 3 0	.....	4 4 6	
		G. Smith 777	Accidentally drowned.....	1 10 6	.....	.....	1 10 6
		A. C. Fowler..... 893	do.....	1 9 0	.....	.....	1 9 0
		Man unknown ... 937	Found dead.....	1 9 0	.....	.....	1 9 0
		R. B. Muriel } 65	Accidentally drowned.....	1 10 6	.....	.....	1 10 6
		M. A. Peel } 1870							
		M. A. Burns ... 1037 (1869)	Natural causes.....	1 18 0	.....	.....	1 18 0
P. Rochford 66 (1870)	Accidentally drowned.....	1 10 6	.....	.....	1 10 6		
H. Clarko 1045 (1869)	Natural causes.....	1 9 0	.....	.....	1 9 0		
R. Baston 67	do.....	1 1 6	3 3 0	.....	4 4 6			
J. Kemp 373	do.....	1 1 6	.....	.....	1 1 6		
J. Whitehead ... 490	Injuries accidentally received...	1 9 0	.....	.....	1 9 0		
J. Pallier 512	Natural causes.....	1 1 6	.....	.....	1 1 6		
Cooma	L. G. Davidson...	G. Emmett or Chip- pendale 776	do.....	1 1 6	1 1 0	2 2 6	1 0 0	
		W. Apps 913	do.....	1 6 0	.....	.....	1 6 0
		L. Meale 340	Injuries accidentally received...	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		J. Laire..... 33 (1871)	Accidentally drowned.....	.....	1 6 0	.....	1 6 0
		R. Coles 361	Natural causes.....	.....	1 3 0	.....	1 3 0
		R. O'Brien 601	Accidentally drowned.....	1 6 0	.....	.....	1 6 0
		Man unknown ... 824	Suicide, by poison.....	1 3 0	3 3 0	.....	4 6 0	
		J. Stewart 11 (1872)	Murder, v. Robert Boyd.....	1 3 0	1 1 0	.....	2 4 0	
		R. Boyd..... 12	Felo-de-se, effects of intemperance.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0	
		G. Wagner 39	Natural causes.....	1 3 0	1 1 0	.....	2 4 0	
J. J. Hall 308	Injuries accidentally received...	1 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6		
M. Moore 508	do.....	1 15 0	.....	.....	1 15 0		
E. Smith 507	Natural causes.....	1 4 6	.....	.....	1 4 6		
R. Rollins 950 (1871)	Accidentally drowned.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
J. Stallard 653 (1869)	Natural causes.....	1 4 6	.....	.....	1 4 6		
A. Scapens 810	Accidentally drowned.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
M. Mangin 1036	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
G. Smith 1035	do.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
C. Smith 645 (1870)	Excessive intemperance.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
H. Hughes ... 4 (1871)	Found dead.....	1 9 0	.....	.....	1 9 0		

District.	Name of Coroner.	Name of Deceased.	Cause of Death.	Coroner's Fees.	Medical Fees.	Other Expenses.	Total.	Total in each District.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Dubbo	W. H. Tibbits	Male unknown, supposed to be one Brennan ... 521	Found dead	1 0 0	1 0 0	15 10 3			
		C. Fox 453	Accidentally burned	1 11 3	.....	.....	1 11 3		
		W. Flanagan ... 725	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
		W. M. Griffiths... 962	Accidentally drowned	1 1 6	.....	.....	1 1 6		
		L. Cameron 94 (1872)	Sunstroke	1 12 9	.....	.....	1 12 9		
		C. Greenfield..... 150	Natural causes	1 11 3	.....	.....	1 11 3		
		A. Partridge 422	do	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
		M. J. Fidler 676 (1869)	Felo-de-se (poison)	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
		M. Brookman ... 878	Injuries accidentally received	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
		G. E. Prece..... 908	Found suffocated	1 18 9	3 18 0	.....	5 16 9			
		J. Sullivan..... 770	Found drowned	1 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6		
		J. Campbell 994	Accidentally drowned	1 7 6	3 3 0	.....	4 10 6			
		J. Cooper 293 (1870)	do	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
		H. M'Ally..... 292	Natural causes	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
		R. Gill 169	do	1 0 0	2 2 0	.....	3 2 0			
		E. Burgess 294	Injuries accidentally received	2 17 6	3 3 0	.....	6 0 6			
		J. Scott 385	Found suffocated	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
		E. Cocher 646	Found drowned	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
		E. Voucher 868	Murder v. Steavenson & others	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
		T. Bowen 865	Accidentally drowned	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
		W. H. Beresford. 977	Found drowned	1 18 9	3 18 0	.....	5 16 9			
		Female child of S. Newton 1030	Murder v. Sarah Newton	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
		Deniliquin	A. W. F. Noyes	E. Mackay 811	Injuries accidentally received	1 0 0	1 0 0	108 5 0
				Snipey, aboriginal 909	Found drowned	1 0 0	1 0 0	
				P. W. Huxall 26 (1871)	Natural causes	1 0 0	3 3 0		4 3 0	
C. M. Bellans ... 97	Accidentally drowned			1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
Man unknown ... 170	do			1 7 6	3 3 0	.....	4 10 6			
R. Smith 187	do			1 18 9	3 18 0	.....	5 16 9			
L. Saunders 279	Injuries accidentally received, effects of intemperance.			2 17 6	3 3 0	.....	6 0 6			
J. Goodin 594	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.			1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
P. Lyons 762	Accidentally drowned			1 18 9	3 18 0	.....	5 16 9			
Man unknown ... 859	Found drowned			1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
G. Turner 930	Found dead			1 7 6	3 3 0	.....	4 10 6			
A. Crabten 739	Accidentally drowned			1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
J. Huey 794	do			1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
B. C. Powell 848	Found drowned			.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0		
Combo (Aboriginal) 239 (1870)	Accidentally drowned			1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
T. Connelly 362	Natural causes			1 13 6	.....	.....	1 13 6		
W. Cunningham 414	Accidentally drowned			3 8 6	.....	.....	3 8 6		
C. Meekin 666	Natural causes			1 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6		
J. Parkinson 703	do			1 6 0	.....	.....	1 6 0		
H. Montague 194 (1871)	do			1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
W. Ashby 484	do			1 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6		
J. E. Stenerwald 910	do			1 10 6	1 1 0	.....	2 11 6			
C. Arrowsmith ... 44 (1872)	Injuries accidentally received			1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3			
C. Osmond 392	do			1 6 9	.....	.....	1 6 9		
R. Newell 724 (1871)	Natural causes			1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
M. J. Martin..... 722	do	1 9 9	1 4 0	.....	2 13 9					
J. Spencer 816	Accidentally drowned	2 2 6	2 1 0	.....	4 3 6					
G. Collins 847	Found drowned	1 0 9	1 1 0	.....	2 1 9					
R. Murphy 907	Natural causes	1 0 9	.....	.....	1 0 9				
J. Birmingham... 920	Found drowned	1 4 6	1 1 0	.....	2 5 6					
— Smith (child) 952	Natural causes	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0					
W. Atkins 985	Accidentally drowned	2 16 0	5 1 0	.....	7 17 0					
J. Smith..... 35 (1872)	do	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6					
W. M'Mahon ... 118	Natural causes	1 16 6	3 15 0	.....	5 11 6					
J. Devlin, alias M. Devlin 124	do	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0					
Dungog	H. Gordon.....	J. Gordon 214	do	2 0 3	4 0 0	6 0 3	18 5 6			
		C. W. Cassidy ... 213	Injuries accidentally received	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
		F. Lec 266	Accidentally drowned	2 19 0	.....	.....	2 19 0		
		M. O'Connor..... 314	Natural causes	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
		T. Parker 389	do	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
		T. Gilday 452	do	2 0 3	4 0 0	.....	6 0 3			
		P. Cuthbert 457	do	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
		M. A. Chaplane 496	Injuries accidentally received	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
		D. Brand 377	Natural causes	1 0 9	.....	.....	1 0 9		
		R. A. Goodwin... 524	do	2 0 3	.....	.....	2 0 3		
		H. Thornhill..... 526	do	2 0 3	.....	.....	2 0 3		
		T. Cole 525	do., accelerated by intemperance.	1 16 6	.....	.....	1 16 6		
		D. M. Elliott..... 766 (1869)	do	1 9 0	3 5 0	.....	4 14 0			
		"Friday" (Aboriginal) 702	do	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
		Tuh Ling ... 91 (1870)	Found dead	2 7 9	4 10 0	.....	6 17 9			
		J. Corcoran 371 (1869)	Natural causes	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
		C. Ball 374	Suicide by drowning	1 3 0	.....	.....	1 3 0		
		Forbes	J. F. Armstrong								74 9 6

District.	Name of Coroner.	Name of Deceased.	Cause of Death.	Coroner's Fees.			Medical Fees.			Other Expenses.			Total.			Total in each District.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Goulburn	A. M. Betts	J. K. Hampshire.. 986	Natural causes.....	3	2	9	5	10	0	8	12	9	228	13	3		
		J. Hollands 989	do.	2	2	6	2	2	6	2	2				6	
		Jno. Greely .....1050	Accidentally drowned.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0				0	
		Jas. Greely .....1049	do.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0				0	
		D. Sullivan .....1051	Injuries accidentally received.....	2	4	0	2	4	0	2	4				0	
		W. Shepherd..... 1048	Accidentally drowned.....	1	15	0	1	15	0	1	15				0	
		J. Walker...21 (1871)	Injuries accidentally received.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0				0	
		J. Hall 256	do. do.	1	7	6	1	1	0	2	8	6					
		C. Kircher..... 257	Felo-de-se, by poison	1	4	6	3	3	0	4	7	6					
		D. Granger 259	Injuries accidentally received.....	3	5	0	3	11	0	6	16	0					
		C. Maclean 258	do. do.	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	10				0	
		P. Thompson..... 338	Effects of drinking a large quantity of gin.	1	0	0	3	3	0	4	3	0					
		M. Thomas 278	No verdict; Jury disagreed ...	1	0	0	3	3	0	4	3	0					
		A. W. Richards 332	Injuries accidentally received.....	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0					
		C. Nugent 422	Natural causes	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0					
		R. McCann..... 424	do.	2	13	9	4	18	0	7	11	9					
		E. Kraagen 423	do.	1	0	0	6	6	0	7	6	0					
		Infant, unnamed.. 513	Still-born	1	0	0	4	4	0	5	4	0					
		G. Bailey 514	Natural causes.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0				0	
		L. Cary 578	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0				0	
		A. Stapleton 680	do.	1	12	9	3	10	0	5	2	9					
		A. McDonald..... 681	Injuries accidentally received.....	2	7	0	2	7	0	2	7				0	
		T. Jackson 753	Natural causes	1	13	6	3	10	0	5	3	6					
		D. Walsh 752	Injuries accidentally received.....	1	17	3	1	17	3	1	17				3	
		T. Ryan 845	Natural causes	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0				0	
		S. Page 923	do.	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0					
		W. Whitby 905	do.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0				0	
		A. McKay 901	do.	1	0	0	3	3	0	4	3	0					
		J. Bedoc 986	do.	2	4	0	4	5	0	6	9	0					
		J. Bunting..... 965	do.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0				0	
		M. Wiles 964	Felo-de-se, by drowning.....	1	0	0	3	3	0	4	3	0					
		Infant—unknown 105 (1872)	Found dead.....	1	18	9	3	18	0	1	0	0	6				16	9
		R. Clewitt 107	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	1	15	0	3	13	0	5	8	0					
		T. McKay 104	Injuries accidentally received.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0				0	
		M. Denichy :..... 6	do.	1	12	0	1	12	0	1	12				0	
T. Hall 269	Accidentally drowned.....	1	3	6	1	1	0	.....	2	4	6						
J. Dooley 270	Natural causes	1	18	9	3	18	0	.....	5	16	9						
M. J. Goulding.. 271	do.	1	0	0	3	3	0	.....	4	3	0						
T. Grubb 267	Injuries accidentally received.....	1	4	6	.....	1	4	6	.....	1	4	6				
D. McCarty 268	do.	1	17	3	.....	1	17	3	.....	1	17	3				
J. C. Gordon..... 372	do.	1	0	0	1	1	0	.....	2	1	0						
E. Armstrong 373	do.	3	0	6	.....	3	0	6	.....	3	0	6				
M. Maher 466	Felo-de-se, by poison	1	4	6	3	3	0	.....	4	7	6						
J. Johnson..... 527	Accidentally drowned.....	1	0	0	.....	1	0	0	.....	1	0	0				
Unkown person. 396 (1870)	Found dead.....	1	15	0	.....	1	15	0	.....	1	15	0				
P. Leabey 375	Manslaughter v. Henry Strutton.	1	19	6	.....	1	19	6	.....	1	19	6				
Man—unknown 619	Found dead.....	1	18	0	.....	1	18	0	.....	1	18	0				
Sally (Aboriginal) 618	Natural causes	1	6	9	.....	1	6	9	.....	1	6	9				
Unknown 695	Found dead.....	2	4	0	.....	2	4	0	.....	2	4	0				
J. Shaw 694	Injuries accidentally received.....	1	0	0	.....	1	0	0	.....	1	0	0				
J. Howe..... 833	Accidentally drowned.....	1	6	0	.....	1	6	0	.....	1	6	0				
J. Connelan 42 (1871)	do.	1	1	6	.....	1	1	6	.....	1	1	6				
J. Sullivan 43	do.	1	15	0	.....	1	15	0	.....	1	15	0				
W. Edwards 223	Accidentally drowned.....	1	9	0	.....	1	9	0	.....	1	9	0				
C. McCarthy 407	Natural causes	1	9	9	1	1	0	.....	2	10	9						
Female infant ... 401	Manslaughter v. Agnes M'Govern.	1	0	0	3	14	0	.....	4	14	0						
A. Sloan..... 830	Excessive intemperance	2	17	6	.....	2	17	6	.....	2	17	6				
J. Conna 829	Natural causes	3	1	3	3	16	0	.....	6	17	3						
R. Noonan..... 471	Accidentally drowned.....	1	0	0	1	1	0	.....	2	1	0						
G. Nichols 534	do.	1	0	0	1	1	0	.....	2	1	0						
G. P. Gilchrist ... 669	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	1	0	0	1	1	0	.....	2	1	0						
T. Boland 706	Injuries accidentally received.....	1	0	0	1	1	0	.....	2	1	0						
J. Levy 755	Natural causes	1	0	0	3	3	0	.....	4	3	0						
H. H. Hunter ... 819	Injuries accidentally received.....	1	0	0	1	1	0	.....	2	1	0						
J. Taylor 879	Natural causes	1	11	3	3	3	0	.....	4	14	3						
G. Marshall 912	do.	1	0	6	1	1	0	.....	2	1	0						
A. Lawson 551	Accidentally suffocated	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0					
J. Lee 615	Natural causes	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0					
J. Hewatt 931	Accidentally drowned.....	1	0	0	1	1	0	.....	2	1	0						
W. P. Wilson ... 932	Injuries accidentally received.....	1	0	6	.....	1	0	6	.....	1	0	6				
M. Everett 248 (1872)	do.	1	0	0	.....	1	0	0	.....	1	0	0				
L. Cowin 329	do.	1	0	0	.....	1	0	0	.....	1	0	0				
B. Naughton 52	Natural causes	1	0	0	.....	1	0	0	.....	1	0	0				
M. Fitzgerald ... 74	Injuries accidentally received.....	1	2	3	.....	1	2	3	.....	1	2	3				
S. A. Price 115	Accidentally drowned.....	1	0	0	.....	1	0	0	.....	1	0	0				
M. Egan..... 352	Injuries accidentally received.....	1	6	0	.....	1	6	0	.....	1	6	0				
E. J. Young 169	Injuries inflicted by Mary Ann Young.	1	0	0	.....	1	0	0	.....	1	0	0				
Gulgong	T. A. Browne												16	6	9			

District.	Name of Coroner.	Name of Deceased.	Cause of Death.	Coroner's Fees.	Medical Fees.	Other Expenses.	Total.	Total in each District.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hartley	T. Brown	J. Maull..... 348	Injuries accidentally received (intemperance).	1 11 3	3 13 0	5 4 3	40 11 0
		M. A. Dole 354	Natural causes	1 0 0	3 3 0	4 3 0	
		Man—unknown... 343	Suicide, by hanging	1 11 3	1 11 3	
		J. Hix..... 319 (1869)	Natural causes	1 7 6	1 7 6	
		J. B. Beatty 412	do.	1 10 6	3 6 0	4 16 6	
		M. Smith 411	Accidentally drowned	1 10 6	1 1 0	2 11 6	
		A. Worcburst ... 797	Natural causes	1 7 6	1 1 0	2 8 6	
		M. Croke 807	do.	1 9 0	1 9 0	
		Male—unknown.. 817	do.	1 4 6	1 4 6	
		J. Bruce..... 988	Suicide, by cutting throat	1 6 0	1 6 0	
		R. Harding 1040	Natural causes	1 9 0	1 9 0	
		W. Shepherd..... 181 (1870)	do.	1 6 9	1 1 0	2 7 9	
		E. W. Yeomans .. 142	Injuries accidentally received	1 14 3	1 14 3	
		W. Humphries ... 163	do.	1 3 9	1 3 9	
		J. McGarry 182	do.	1 7 6	1 7 6	
	J. Elstonk 351	Accidentally drowned	1 15 0	1 15 0		
	M. A. Williams... 509	Natural causes	1 4 6	1 4 6		
	J. Lyons 731	Accidentally drowned	1 10 6	1 10 6		
	B. L. Costello ... 782	Scalds accidentally received	1 6 0	1 6 0		
	M. Baker ... 61 (1871)	Injuries accidentally received	1 12 6	1 12 6		
	W. Naughtan ... 306	Natural causes	1 7 6	1 7 6		
	C. Thompson..... 400	do.	1 10 6	1 1 0	2 11 6		
	A. Baylin 537	do., accelerated by intemperance.	1 7 6	1 1 0	2 8 6		
	J. Wilson 494	Injuries accidentally received	1 5 3	1 5 3		
	J. Prior 683	do.	2 4 0	2 4 0		
	S. O'Hara... 741 (1869)	do.	1 7 6	1 7 6		
	J. B. Watson ... 965	do.	1 7 6	1 7 6		
	G. Harding 792 (1870)	Natural causes	1 8 3	1 2 0	2 10 3		
	T. Hutchins 940	do.	1 0 0	3 3 0	4 3 0		
	J. Lindsay 959	Injuries accidentally received	1 8 3	1 2 0	2 10 3		
	H. Hunt 985	Killed by lightning	1 0 0	1 0 0		
	S. Arnold... 51 (1871)	Accidentally drowned	1 0 0	1 1 0	2 1 0		
	J. J. Conway..... 153	Injuries accidentally received	1 7 6	1 7 6		
	N. M'Ara 487	Natural causes	1 0 0	1 1 0	2 1 0		
	R. B. Fry 891	Found drowned	1 0 0	1 1 0	2 1 0		
J. Teddy ... 318 (1872)	Injuries accidentally received	1 6 0	.....	.....	1 6 0	
M. Tierney 611 (1869)	Accidentally drowned	2 5 6	.....	.....	2 5 6	
G. Green 746	Injuries accidentally received	1 0 9	1 1 0	.....	2 1 9		
J. Fisher 771	Natural causes	1 9 9	1 3 0	.....	2 12 9		
P. Connolly 867	Found drowned	1 11 3	.....	.....	1 11 3	
G. Williams, alias Tippin 868	Natural causes	1 5 3	3 3 0	.....	4 8 3		
S. Jones 880	Burns accidentally received	1 5 3	1 1 0	.....	2 6 3		
J. Iscar 945	Injuries accidentally received	1 0 9	1 1 0	.....	2 1 9		
Margt. & Michl. Quinn 943	Accidentally drowned	2 3 0	.....	.....	2 3 0	
A. S. Goodwin ... 914	Injuries accidentally received	1 19 6	.....	.....	1 19 6	
E. Supple 1020	Accidentally drowned while intoxicated.	1 6 9	.....	.....	1 6 9	
E. Jones ... 24 (1870)	do.	3 12 6	.....	.....	3 12 6	
A. B. B. Fogarty.. 254	Injuries accidentally received	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6		
M. Ryan 433	Natural causes	1 17 3	.....	.....	1 17 3	
Unknown 499	Found dead	2 16 0	.....	.....	2 16 0	
J. Fitzgibbon..... 737	do.	1 6 0	.....	.....	1 6 0	
G. Horswood..... 724	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	1 1 6	3 3 0	.....	4 4 6		
J. Hacy 786	Accidentally drowned while intoxicated.	1 9 0	.....	.....	1 9 0	
A. Shea 1000	do.	1 3 9	3 3 0	.....	4 6 9		
T. J. McKay 999	Natural causes	1 6 9	.....	.....	1 6 9	
J. Russell ... 96 (1871)	Accidentally drowned	1 9 9	.....	.....	1 9 9	
J. Hewitt 103	Natural causes	1 5 3	1 1 0	.....	2 6 3		
Unknown 164	Found dead	1 7 6	1 1 0	.....	2 8 6		
W. Londorgan ... 298	Injuries accidentally received	1 1 6	2 2 0	.....	3 3 6		
M. Ryan 457	Natural causes	1 6 9	.....	.....	1 6 9	
W. Killett 539	Injuries accidentally received	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6		
W. Llewellyn ... 475	Accidentally drowned	1 1 6	.....	.....	1 1 6	
W. Chambers ... 684	Injuries accidentally received	2 13 9	.....	.....	2 13 9	
J. R. Newton ... 731	Accidentally drowned	1 0 9	1 1 0	.....	2 1 9		
W. Morton 871	do.	1 2 3	.....	.....	1 2 3	
G. Evans 968	Found drowned	2 13 0	.....	2 6 6	4 19 6		
R. Menary... 188 (1872)	Accidentally drowned	1 12 9	.....	.....	1 12 9	
H. J. Byron 339	Found drowned	1 5 3	.....	.....	1 5 3	
J. Yanna 340	Injuries accidentally received	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6		
R. Flanagan 486	do.	1 7 6	1 1 0	.....	2 8 6		
J. Thurgood 492	do.	1 0 9	1 1 0	.....	2 1 9		
J. P. Plummer... 572 (1869)	Homicide by misadventure	1 3 9	.....	.....	1 3 9	
Female infant ... 722	Natural causes	1 12 9	.....	.....	1 12 9	
S. Rowley 774	do., accelerated by intemperance.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
H. Thistle 691	Accidentally drowned	1 9 9	.....	.....	1 9 9	
Male infant of E. and C. Eads ... 933	Natural causes	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
Jas. Brown 997	Injuries accidentally received	1 3 0	.....	.....	1 3 0	
Kiama	H. Connell	J. Wilson 494	Injuries accidentally received	1 5 3	1 5 3	21 15 0
		J. Prior 683	do.	2 4 0	2 4 0	
		S. O'Hara... 741 (1869)	do.	1 7 6	1 7 6	
		J. B. Watson ... 965	do.	1 7 6	1 7 6	
		G. Harding 792 (1870)	Natural causes	1 8 3	1 2 0	2 10 3	
		T. Hutchins 940	do.	1 0 0	3 3 0	4 3 0	
		J. Lindsay 959	Injuries accidentally received	1 8 3	1 2 0	2 10 3	
		H. Hunt 985	Killed by lightning	1 0 0	1 0 0	
		S. Arnold... 51 (1871)	Accidentally drowned	1 0 0	1 1 0	2 1 0	
		J. J. Conway..... 153	Injuries accidentally received	1 7 6	1 7 6	
		N. M'Ara 487	Natural causes	1 0 0	1 1 0	2 1 0	
		R. B. Fry 891	Found drowned	1 0 0	1 1 0	2 1 0	
		J. Teddy ... 318 (1872)	Injuries accidentally received	1 6 0	1 6 0	
		M. Tierney 611 (1869)	Accidentally drowned	2 5 6	2 5 6	
		G. Green 746	Injuries accidentally received	1 0 9	1 1 0	2 1 9	
J. Fisher 771	Natural causes	1 9 9	1 3 0	.....	2 12 9		
P. Connolly 867	Found drowned	1 11 3	.....	.....	1 11 3	
M'Leay River.	W. H. Thornton.	G. Williams, alias Tippin 868	Natural causes	1 5 3	3 3 0	4 8 3	80 4 9
		S. Jones 880	Burns accidentally received	1 5 3	1 1 0	2 6 3	
		J. Iscar 945	Injuries accidentally received	1 0 9	1 1 0	2 1 9	
		Margt. & Michl. Quinn 943	Accidentally drowned	2 3 0	2 3 0	
		A. S. Goodwin ... 914	Injuries accidentally received	1 19 6	1 19 6	
		E. Supple 1020	Accidentally drowned while intoxicated.	1 6 9	1 6 9	
		E. Jones ... 24 (1870)	do.	3 12 6	3 12 6	
		A. B. B. Fogarty.. 254	Injuries accidentally received	1 1 6	1 1 0	2 2 6	
		M. Ryan 433	Natural causes	1 17 3	1 17 3	
		Unknown 499	Found dead	2 16 0	2 16 0	
		J. Fitzgibbon..... 737	do.	1 6 0	1 6 0	
		G. Horswood..... 724	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	1 1 6	3 3 0	4 4 6	
		J. Hacy 786	Accidentally drowned while intoxicated.	1 9 0	1 9 0	
		A. Shea 1000	do.	1 3 9	3 3 0	4 6 9	
		T. J. McKay 999	Natural causes	1 6 9	1 6 9	
J. Russell ... 96 (1871)	Accidentally drowned	1 9 9	.....	.....	1 9 9	
J. Hewitt 103	Natural causes	1 5 3	1 1 0	.....	2 6 3		
Unknown 164	Found dead	1 7 6	1 1 0	.....	2 8 6		
W. Londorgan ... 298	Injuries accidentally received	1 1 6	2 2 0	.....	3 3 6		
M. Ryan 457	Natural causes	1 6 9	.....	.....	1 6 9	
W. Killett 539	Injuries accidentally received	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6		
W. Llewellyn ... 475	Accidentally drowned	1 1 6	.....	.....	1 1 6	
W. Chambers ... 684	Injuries accidentally received	2 13 9	.....	.....	2 13 9	
J. R. Newton ... 731	Accidentally drowned	1 0 9	1 1 0	.....	2 1 9		
W. Morton 871	do.	1 2 3	.....	.....	1 2 3	
G. Evans 968	Found drowned	2 13 0	.....	2 6 6	4 19 6		
R. Menary... 188 (1872)	Accidentally drowned	1 12 9	.....	.....	1 12 9	
H. J. Byron 339	Found drowned	1 5 3	.....	.....	1 5 3	
J. Yanna 340	Injuries accidentally received	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6		
R. Flanagan 486	do.	1 7 6	1 1 0	.....	2 8 6		
J. Thurgood 492	do.	1 0 9	1 1 0	.....	2 1 9		
J. P. Plummer... 572 (1869)	Homicide by misadventure	1 3 9	.....	.....	1 3 9	

District.	Name of Coroner.	Name of Deceased.	Cause of Death.	Coroner's Fees.	Medical Fees.	Other Expenses.	Total.	Total in each District.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manning River	F. Caloo	W. Armstrong ... 1028	Accidentally drowned	1 6 0	1 6 0	23 8 0
		M. A. Easton ... 877	Injuries accidentally received	1 15 0	.....	.....	1 15 0
		J. Brown ... 33 (1870)	do.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		H. Evans ... 19 (1869)	Suicide, by cutting throat	1 9 0	.....	.....	1 9 0
		Child of S. Webber 970	Found dead	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
	W. Allan	A. E. Jordan 322 (1870)	Manslaughter v. Mary Sheather	2 6 0	3 3 0	.....	5 9 0
		J. Nuicombe ... 417	Injuries accidentally received	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		G. J. M'Whirter 438	Scalds accidentally received	1 12 0	.....	.....	1 12 0
		T. Jackson 452 (1871)	Natural causes	1 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6
		F. M'Brice 326 (1869)	do.	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		M. Merryweather 579	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		W. Bourke ... 622	do. accelerated by intemperance.	1 11 3	3 8 0	.....	4 19 3
		J. Smith ... 678	Suicide, by shooting	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		T. Nowcombe ... 846	Natural causes	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		J. Woods ... 1012	Injuries accidentally received	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
Murrurundi	H. Wheeler	G. A. Norvell 221 (1870)	Accidentally drowned	1 7 6	1 7 6	85 8 0
		J. Brunell ... 317	Found dead	1 16 6	.....	.....	1 16 6
		L. Meale ... 340	Injuries accidentally received	1 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6
		M. Hassett ... 510	Found drowned	1 3 0	.....	.....	1 3 0
		F. Murphy ... 628	Natural causes	2 17 6	5 3 0	.....	8 0 6
		E. Chambers ... 648	do.	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6
		S. M'Korvey 13 (1871)	Accidentally drowned	1 4 6	.....	.....	1 4 6
		D. Broderick, alias Carney 337	Natural causes	2 17 6	5 3 0	.....	8 0 6
		Rev. W. Stack ... 426	Injuries accidentally received	1 12 9	1 8 0	.....	3 0 9
		G. Morton ... 423	do.	2 14 6	4 19 0	.....	7 13 6
		J. Curless ... 433	Natural causes	2 17 6	5 3 0	.....	8 0 6
		J. Stafford ... 876	do.	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0
		T. H. Wright ... 751	Accidentally drowned	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		C. Webb ... 977	Excessive intemperance	1 17 3	3 16 0	.....	5 13 3
		W. Leidtke 91 (1872)	Injuries received	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
	D. Murphy ... 208	Natural causes	1 9 0	3 5 0	.....	4 14 0	
	S. Dever ... 393	do.	1 4 6	3 3 0	.....	4 7 6	
	J. Brown ... 442	Injuries accidentally received	1 15 0	3 13 0	.....	5 8 0	
	M. M'Govern ... 471	do.	1 0 9	1 1 0	.....	2 1 9	
	J. Curtis ... 47 (1869)	Sun-stroke	1 1 6	.....	.....	1 1 6	
	J. Carr ... 71	Injuries accidentally received	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
	D. G. Capitt ... 94	Accidentally drowned	1 12 0	.....	.....	1 12 0	
	A. J. Capitt ... 95	do.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
	A. Raynor ... 104	Struck by lightning	1 11 3	.....	.....	1 11 3	
	G. W. Bagnall ... 133	Accidentally drowned	1 5 3	.....	.....	1 5 3	
	M. F. Henry ... 627	Natural causes	1 16 6	1 13 0	.....	3 9 6	
	J. F. Williams ... 656	Injuries accidentally received	1 6 0	1 1 0	.....	2 7 0	
	T. Ward ... 693	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0	
	G. Schipp ... 681	Natural causes	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
	Man—unknown 731	Accidentally drowned	1 16 6	1 13 0	.....	3 9 6	
	T. Barnes ... 767	Natural causes	1 9 0	.....	.....	1 9 0	
	M. Davis ... 793	Injuries accidentally received	1 16 6	.....	.....	1 16 6	
	J. Saunders ... 879	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0	
	T. Nott ... 928	do.	1 12 9	.....	.....	1 12 9	
	N. M'Neill ... 959	Natural causes	2 5 6	2 5 0	.....	4 10 6	
W. King	E. Foley ... 48 (1870)	Justifiable homicide	1 1 6	3 3 0	.....	4 4 6	
	J. T. Phillips ... 224	Accidentally drowned	1 4 6	1 1 0	.....	2 5 6	
	M. Ivory ... 78	Injuries accidentally received	1 6 0	1 1 0	.....	2 7 0	
	W. Rutliff ... 347	Suicide, by suffocation	1 18 9	.....	.....	1 18 9	
	M. A. Long ... 1049	Accidentally poisoned	1 4 6	1 1 0	.....	2 5 6	
	R. Stagg ... 242 (1870)	Natural causes	1 16 6	.....	.....	1 16 6	
	J. Sheppard ... 243	do.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
	W. Lewis ... 500	Accidentally drowned	1 12 9	.....	.....	1 12 9	
	A. Dunn ... 513	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	1 15 9	.....	.....	1 15 9	
	Low Gal ... 758	do. do.	1 19 6	.....	.....	1 19 6	
	J. Breman or Bannon 780	Accidentally drowned	1 5 3	.....	.....	1 5 3	
	J. H. Fisher ... 531	Natural causes	1 5 3	1 1 0	.....	2 6 3	
	G. F. Worth ... 532	do.	1 4 6	1 1 0	.....	2 5 6	
	J. Scott ... 538	do. accelerated by intemperance.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0	
	Mudgee	T. Cook ... 539	Natural causes	1 3 9	1 3 9	140 2 9
J. B. Taylor ... 667			do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
G. R. Taylor ... 781			Injuries accidentally received	2 1 0	1 18 0	.....	3 19 0
J. Ryan ... 34 (1871)			do.	1 4 6	1 1 0	.....	2 5 6
C. Edwards ... 271			Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	1 18 9	3 18 0	.....	5 16 9
A. Joyce ... 346			do.	1 15 0	3 3 0	.....	4 18 0
M. A. Bullock ... 345			Accidentally drowned	1 3 9	.....	.....	1 3 9
J. Holloway ... 377			Natural causes	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
J. M'Brice ... 434			do.	1 15 0	1 1 0	.....	2 16 0
M. Redmond ... 431			Manslaughter v. Charles Zimmer- ler.	1 15 0	3 3 0	.....	4 18 0
M. M. Gruben ... 531			Accidentally drowned	1 9 9	.....	.....	1 9 9
Then Hoe ... 532			Natural causes	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
D. C. McDonald ... 530			do.	1 0 0	2 2 0	.....	3 2 0
B. W. Ramsay ... 643			Injuries accidentally received	1 0 0	1 1 0	2 1 0	
E. Mandons ... 662			Natural causes	1 0 0	1 0 0	

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C. E. Rowling		C. H. Anderson... 721	Natural causes.....	1 12 9	4 4 0	5 16 9		
		C. Thucker 723	Suicide, by poison.....	1 12 0	1 1 0	2 13 0		
		A. Myers 696	Injuries accidentally received..	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		S. Jones..... 767	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
		J. Costello..... 884	do.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
		T. Fitzpatrick ... 833	Injuries accidentally received..	1 4 6	.....	.....	1 4 6	
		R. Parnell..... 882	Accidentally drowned.....	1 15 0	.....	.....	1 15 0	
		J. T. Barnes 885	Natural causes.....	1 12 0	1 7 0	.....	2 19 0	
		T. Glover 795	Injuries accidentally received..	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0	
		J. Tomlinson..... 7	Natural causes.....	1 15 0	1 1 0	.....	2 16 0	
		E. Gee 8	Injuries accidentally received..	1 13 9	.....	.....	1 13 9	
		M. Dove 157	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
		M. Shaughnessy... 158	do.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
		H. Belcher 226	do.....	1 15 0	3 3 0	.....	4 18 0	
		A. Lüttly 219	Murder v. John Conn, alias Coyne.	1 18 9	3 18 0	.....	5 16 9	
		J. A. Grebet..... 416	Injuries accidentally received..	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
		P. McNamee..... 369	Natural causes.....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		S. Binley 441	do.....	1 6 0	1 1 0	.....	2 7 0	
		J. Bell 529	do.....	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6	
		S. E. Ingall 528	do.....	1 3 0	3 3 0	.....	4 6 0	
		P. Hogan 567	do.....	1 10 6	3 5 0	.....	4 15 6	
		G. Glover 568	Injuries accidentally received while intoxicated.	1 1 6	.....	.....	1 1 6	
		J. A. Avard..... 670	Natural causes.....	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6	
		P. Gallooly 684	do.....	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6	
		C. Parker 700	Injuries accidentally received..	1 13 6	1 7 0	.....	3 0 6	
		H. K. Morrison... 614	do.....	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3	
		W. Murnano 757	do.....	1 3 0	1 1 0	.....	2 4 0	
		B. O'Keefe 742	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
		M. Murnane 756	Injuries accidentally received..	1 1 6	.....	.....	1 1 6	
		J. Rutter 823	Natural causes.....	1 1 6	3 3 0	.....	4 4 6	
		L. Pool 854	do.....	1 3 9	1 1 0	.....	2 4 9	
	J. Thomson		Skeleton of man unknown 824	No evidence as to cause of death	1 7 6	1 7 6	
			T. Hickey 830	Accidentally drowned.....	1 6 0	1 6 0	
			J. Macnamara 857	Struck by lightning.....	1 11 3	1 11 3	
			E. A. Ford 84	Natural causes.....	1 1 6	1 1 0	2 2 6	
		R. Buchanan..... 8	Injuries accidentally received..	1 13 6	.....	.....	1 13 6	
		W. Wiseman..... 41	do.....	1 3 0	.....	.....	1 3 0	
		R. Graham 42	Sun-stroke.....	1 1 6	.....	.....	1 1 6	
		A. Webber 81	Accidentally drowned.....	1 1 6	.....	.....	1 1 6	
		F. Kelly..... 82	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
		D. Winders 83	Accidentally drowned.....	1 2 3	.....	.....	1 2 3	
		J. Watson 88	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	1 1 6	.....	.....	1 1 6	
		J. Church 987 (1869)	do.....	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6	
		J. Godfrey..... 971	Delirium tremens.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
		J. Wizman 993	Accidentally drowned.....	1 6 0	.....	.....	1 6 0	
		A. Thomson 387 (1870)	do.....	1 3 9	.....	.....	1 3 9	
		Male infant of C. M'Leod..... 689	Natural causes.....	1 6 0	1 1 0	.....	2 7 0	
		J. Kennedy 688	do., accelerated by intemperance.	1 6 9	1 1 0	.....	2 7 9	
		J. Richardson ... 393	do.....	1 0 9	1 1 0	.....	2 1 9	
		G. Standon 391	Accidentally drowned.....	1 2 3	.....	.....	1 2 3	
		C. Day 392	Injuries accidentally received (result of intemperance.)	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3	
		M. A. Hornby ... 448	do. do.....	1 3 9	1 1 0	.....	2 4 9	
		F. Nowlan..... 449	Accidentally drowned.....	1 2 3	.....	.....	1 2 3	
		T. Halpin 450	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
		T. Fahey 557	do.....	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6	
		J. Collas..... 558	do.....	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3	
		Human remains... 563	Gunshot wound, no evidence to show how inflicted.	2 8 6	4 3 0	.....	6 11 6	
		W. Wright 562	Manslaughter v. Thomas Lindsay.	1 18 0	6 8 0	.....	8 6 0	
		T. Rósin..... 561	Suicide, by drowning.....	1 6 9	1 1 0	.....	2 7 9	
		A. Mather..... 559	Natural causes.....	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3	
		P. McWilliam ... 560	Injuries accidentally received..	1 4 6	1 1 0	.....	2 5 6	
		W. Ryan 823	Accidentally drowned.....	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3	
		J. Wilson 687	Natural causes.....	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3	
		J. Stewart 824	Injuries accidentally received..	1 6 9	1 1 0	.....	2 7 9	
		C. Smith 822	Accidentally drowned.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0	
		A. Rodgers..... 827	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0	
	R. Colhard..... 971	Accidentally drowned.....	1 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6		
	F. Hyndes..... 970	do.....	1 4 6	1 1 0	.....	2 5 6		
	P. English 969	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3		
	J. Jackson 968	do.....	1 9 9	1 3 0	.....	2 12 9		
	J. Collins 967	do.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
	M. Perrin 1057	do.....	1 2 3	3 3 0	.....	4 5 3		
	B. Connelly 75 (1871)	Manslaughter v. Joseph Connelly.	2 0 3	3 19 0	.....	5 19 3		
	P. J. Cleary 48	Accidentally drowned.....	1 5 3	1 1 0	.....	2 6 3		
	J. Smith 158	Natural causes.....	1 4 6	1 1 0	.....	2 5 6		
	E. Saxby 160	Injuries accidentally received (effects of intemperance).	1 6 0	1 1 0	.....	2 7 0		

248 2 0

District.	Name of Coroner.	Name of Deceased.	Cause of Death.	Coroner's Fees.	Medical Fees.	Other Expenses.	Total.	Total in each District.			
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Maitland and Paterson	T. W. Pearse...	W. R. Caut 159	Injuries accidentally received (effects of intemperance).	1 11 3	1 5 0	2 16 3				
		C. A. Carpenter... 197	Natural causes.....	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3			
		J. Lovett 244	Injuries accidentally received...	1 16 6	1 13 0	.....	3 9 6			
		F. Collins 293	Accidentally drowned.....	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6			
		Human remains... 393	Found in the bush.....	1 10 6	1 4 0	.....	2 14 6			
		E. W. Scott 395	Found drowned.....	1 9 0	1 1 0	.....	2 10 0			
		G. Napier 396	Injuries accidentally received...	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3			
		P. McInherney ... 410	Natural causes.....	1 6 6	1 1 0	.....	2 7 6			
		Female infant of P. Clifton 411	do.....	1 12 9	1 9 0	.....	3 1 9			
		H. McCornick ... 458	Accidentally drowned.....	1 11 3	1 5 0	.....	2 16 3			
		W. Gunter..... 394	Injuries accidentally received...	1 6 0	.....	.....	1 6 0		
		C. J. Smithers ... 448	Gunshot wound, but how inflicted no evidence to show.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
		H. W. Kersell ... 519	Accidentally drowned.....	1 2 3	2 2 0	.....	3 4 3			
		J. Webber..... 562	Gunshot wound, accidentally received.	1 1 6	.....	.....	1 1 6		
		J. Aldfield..... 613	Natural causes.....	1 12 0	1 7 0	.....	2 19 0			
		J. Maxwell..... 637	Injuries accidentally received...	1 13 6	1 9 0	.....	3 2 6			
		J. McEvoy..... 638	Natural causes.....	1 6 0	1 1 0	.....	2 7 0			
		M. J. Rayfield ... 657	Injuries accidentally received through intemperance.	1 15 0	1 11 0	.....	3 6 0			
		R. Day 677	Natural causes.....	1 9 9	1 1 0	.....	2 10 9			
		C. Reynolds 679	Injuries accidentally received...	1 9 9	1 4 0	.....	2 13 9			
		J. Taylor 678	Justifiable homicide.....	1 4 6	1 1 0	.....	2 5 6			
		J. Burns..... 698	Injuries accidentally received...	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6			
		H. Denny 780	do.....	2 10 0	2 10 0	.....	5 0 0			
		C. H. Cook 813	Accidentally drowned.....	1 3 9	1 1 0	.....	2 4 9			
		E. Foley 866	Burns accidentally received ...	1 4 6	1 1 0	.....	2 5 6			
		C. Sims 828	Accidentally drowned.....	1 1 6	.....	.....	1 1 6		
		C. Maloney 908	do.....	1 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6		
		Count Sim... 3 (1872)	Natural causes.....	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3			
		W. Smith 4	Injuries accidentally received...	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6			
		Male infant of R. Beale 45	Natural causes.....	1 3 9	1 1 0	.....	2 4 9			
		M. A. Maginnis... 81	Accidentally drowned.....	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6			
		J. Little 93	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3			
		J. Callaghan 125	Bite of deaf adder.....	1 9 0	.....	.....	1 9 0		
		C. E. Holden 146	Natural causes.....	2 11 6	2 13 0	.....	5 4 6			
		H. O'Brien 182	Accidentally drowned.....	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6			
		T. Hansford 304	Natural causes.....	2 16 0	.....	.....	2 16 0		
		N. Chippendall ... 310	do.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
		Female infant ... 218	Manslaughter v. Mary Mintou	1 2 3	4 4 0	.....	5 6 3			
		J. McDonald 294	Natural causes.....	1 6 0	1 1 0	.....	2 7 0			
		P. Wall 293	do.....	1 13 6	1 9 0	.....	3 2 6			
		J. Donohoe 413	Injuries accidentally received...	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3			
		G. Adams 412	Natural causes.....	1 0 9	1 1 0	.....	2 1 9			
		C. Bannister 451	do.....	1 3 0	3 3 0	.....	4 6 0			
		F. J. Fogarty 512	do.....	1 3 0	3 3 0	.....	4 6 0			
		Man—unknown... 987 (1871)	Found drowned.....	2 0 3	.....	.....	2 0 3		
		Menindee	J. Mair	— Boughtier 988	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	1 1 0		2 1 0	7 15 0
				Man—unknown... 347 (1872)	Found in the bush; no evidence as to cause of death.	1 12 9	1 1 0		2 13 9	
		Muswellbrook	R. J. Pierce	Do. 468	do. do.....	1 0 0	1 0 0	4 5 3
				P. A. Adnum ... 951	Injuries accidentally received...	1 2 3	3 3 0		4 5 3	
		Newcastle	R. J. Pierce	S. Woodall	Not sufficient evidence as to cause of death.	1 1 0		1 1 0	
A. Cook ... 421 (1870)	Accidentally suffocated.....			1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6			
W. J. Bagley ... 469	Injuries accidentally received...			1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
T. Clifton 523	Natural causes.....			1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
D. Bewick 472	Injuries accidentally received...			1 6 0	1 1 0	.....	2 7 0			
J. Wedderburn... 522	do.....			1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
J. Flynn 524	Habitual intemperance.....			1 0 0	2 2 0	.....	3 2 0			
A. Rogers 521	Injuries accidentally received...			1 0 0	2 2 0	.....	3 2 0			
M. H. Ellis 631	Natural causes.....			1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
J. T. Aggar 665	Suicide by stabbing.....			1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
S. H. Salt 663	Injuries accidentally received...			1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
E. Cooper 664	Natural causes.....			1 0 0	4 4 0	.....	5 4 0			
J. Jenkins 769	Injuries accidentally received...			1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
W. Purvis 770	Accidentally drowned.....			1 3 0	1 1 0	.....	2 4 0			
T. Hill 771	Injuries accidentally received...			1 6 9	1 1 0	.....	2 7 9			
G. Robertson ... 943	Found drowned.....			1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
G. Ashman 945	Accidentally drowned.....			1 3 0	1 1 0	.....	2 4 0			
J. Macnamara ... 944	Injuries accidentally received...			1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
E. Bennett 942	do.....			1 6 9	.....	.....	1 6 9		
C. Webster 946	Natural causes.....			1 3 0	3 3 0	.....	4 6 0			
C. Rotheran 947	Injuries accidentally received...	1 3 0	1 1 0	.....	2 4 0					
E. Youngman ... 1036	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0				
W. D. Clough 14 (1871)	Accidentally drowned.....	1 6 9	1 1 0	.....	2 7 9					
W. Hagan 315	do.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0					
W. H. Fleming ... 314	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	2 2 0	.....	3 2 0					
S. S. Chambers ... 316	Accidentally drowned.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0					
R. Simpson 141	Injuries accidentally received...	1 1 6	3 3 0	.....	4 4 6					
J. Merchant 320	do.....	1 6 0	1 1 0	.....	2 7 0					

District.	Name of Coroner.	Name of Deceased.	Cause of Death.	Coroner's Fees.	Medical Fees.	Other Expenses.	Total.	Total in each District.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
C. B. Ranclaud		J. Burns 321	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	2 1 0	179 2 9	
		F. M. Haddon ... 317	Accidentally drowned.....	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6	
		W. Bryant..... 318	Suicide, by hanging	1 5 3	1 1 0	.....	2 6 3	
		R. Wright..... 319	Injuries accidentally received..	1 3 9	1 1 0	.....	2 4 9	
		A. Crossley 333	do.	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6	
		Female infant, un-							
		named 352	Found dead	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	5 4 0	
		J. B. Eggleston... 545	Injuries accidentally received..	1 3 9	1 1 0	.....	2 4 9	
		E. Francis..... 549	Natural causes.....	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6	
		G. F. Harris..... 548	Injuries accidentally received..	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0	
		C. Usher..... 546	Natural causes.....	1 3 9	1 1 0	.....	2 4 9	
		J. Simmons 510	Manslaughter v. William Davis	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0	
		H. James..... 516	Injuries accidentally received..	1 4 6	1 1 0	.....	2 5 6	
		H. Anderson..... 506	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0	
		C. Lum..... 425	Injuries accidentally received..	1 4 6	1 1 0	.....	2 5 6	
		P. M. Cox..... 602	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0	
		L. D. Castle..... 873	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0	
		A. Marks..... 874	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0	
		A. Owen..... 889	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0	
		E. T. Davis..... 748	Accidentally drowned.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0	
		W. Bevan..... 595	Excessive intemperance	1 3 9	3 3 0	.....	4 6 9	
		G. R. Harris..... 639	Injuries accidentally received..	1 3 0	1 1 0	.....	2 4 0	
		J. Lyttleton..... 872	do.	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6	
		S. Lingford..... 890	do.	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3	
		Male infant of S.							
		Hall 956	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0	
		W. Trevelen..... 972	Drowned	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0	
		J. Hall..... 943	Natural causes.....	1 6 9	1 1 0	.....	2 7 9	
		Male infant of E.							
		Stanner..... 933	do.	1 3 9	3 3 0	.....	4 6 9	
		E. Marks..... 929	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0	
		R. Matthews 31(1872)	do.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		T. H. Cartwright 142	Injuries accidentally received..	1 4 6	.....	.....	1 4 6
		Head of person							
		unknown 274	No evidence as to cause of death	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0	
		J. Wright..... 279	Injuries accidentally received..	1 5 3	.....	.....	1 5 3
		H. Frost..... 278	Accidentally drowned.....	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6	
		N. Woolley..... 282	Injuries accidentally received..	1 6 0	.....	.....	1 6 0
		D. Cummins..... 283	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0	
		H. Gallagher..... 388	Accidentally drowned.....	1 4 6	1 1 0	.....	2 5 6	
		J. Roberts..... 387	Accidentally suffocated while	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0	
			intoxicated.						
		H. Prince..... 400	Injuries accidentally received..	1 3 0	.....	.....	1 3 0
		H. Malone..... 407	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		M. J. Hudley ... 394	Murder v. Charles Baker and	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0	
		William Clarke.							
	Jackey Price..... 467	Natural causes, accelerated by	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0		
		intemperance.							
	J. Thomson..... 538	Accidentally drowned.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
	G. R. Neild..... 488	Accidentally suffocated	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6		
	G. A. Lane..... 461	Injuries accidentally received..	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
	P. Peterson..... 462	do.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
	P. H. Frosburke.. 460	Found drowned	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
	E. Court..... 490	Injuries accidentally received..	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
	J. Metcalf..... 539	Accidentally drowned.....	1 4 6	.....	.....	1 4 6	
	E. Bowles... 391 (1869)	Natural causes.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
	Hang Foi..... 511	Injuries accidentally received..	1 9 9	3 11 0	.....	5 0 9		
	J. Banks..... 561	Natural causes.....	.....	3 13 0	.....	3 13 0	
	M. Dalton..... 672	Accidentally drowned.....	1 11 3	1 1 0	.....	2 12 3		
	W. W. N. Good... 655	Injuries accidentally received..	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3		
	S. Dunn..... 174	Accidentally poisoned.....	.....	4 4 0	.....	4 4 0	
	E. Bishop..... 295	Natural causes.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
	W. Emms..... 392	Injuries accidentally received..	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
	T. Keane..... 494	Natural causes.....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
	G. S. Thompson.. 743	do.	1 6 2	3 3 0	.....	4 9 9		
	(1872)								
	L. Norris..... 771	Accidentally drowned.....	1 4 6	1 1 0	.....	2 5 6		
	G. Stewart..... 840	Natural causes.....	1 4 6	3 3 0	.....	4 7 6		
	J. Beehan..... 897	do.	1 11 3	.....	.....	1 11 3	
	J. Keenan..... 974	do.	1 11 3	1 6 0	.....	2 17 3		
	G. W. Beaumont 159	do.	1 13 6	3 11 0	.....	5 4 6		
	(1872)								
	W. Crossley..... 238	do.	1 16 6	3 15 0	.....	5 11 6		
	M. McDermott ... 341	do., accelerated by	1 4 6	3 3 0	.....	4 7 6		
		intemperance.							
	B. Martin..... 196	Injuries to the brain; no evi-	1 6 0	3 3 0	.....	4 9 0		
		dence as to how received.							
	J. Maenab..... 403	Injuries accidentally received..	1 0 9	3 3 0	.....	4 3 9		
	W. Beal..... 404	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
	C. Valentine 674 (1869)	Injuries accidentally received..	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
	T. Lloyd..... 606	Suicide, by strangulation	1 0 9	.....	.....	1 0 9	
	B. Leonhard..... 947	Natural causes.....	1 0 9	1 1 0	.....	2 1 9		
	C. S. J. Lowe..... 143	do., accelerated by	1 0 9	.....	.....	1 0 9	
	(1870)	intemperance.							
	T. Brown..... 226	do.	1 0 9	.....	.....	1 0 9	
	C. Catts..... 696	Natural causes.....	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3		
	T. Smith..... 728	Found drowned	1 5 3	3 3 0	.....	4 8 3		
	J. Nowell... 428 (1870)	Injuries accidentally received..	1 18 0	.....	.....	1 18 0	
	J. Corbett... 250 (1872)	do.	2 4 0	.....	.....	2 4 0	
Orange..									
	J. A. Templar								
	G. Towson.....								
Port Stephens	T. Nichols.....						16 17 6		

District.	Name of Coroner.	Name of Deceased.	Cause of Death.	Coroner's Fees.	Medical Fees.	Other Expenses.	Total.	Total in each District.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Parramatta and Liverpool	W. Brown	S. Ford 504	Injuries accidentally received...	1 6 0	1 1 0	2 7 0	120 6 0
		J. Keegan 517	Asphyxia, from drowning	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		E. Smith 518	Natural causes.....	1 3 9	3 3 0	.....	4 6 9
		J. Leabeate 610	do.	1 3 9	3 3 0	.....	4 6 9
		B. Woods 680	Accidentally drowned.....	1 0 9	1 1 0	.....	2 1 9
		J. Dumphy 594	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 9	.....	.....	1 0 9
		D. M'Gregor 822	Natural causes.....	1 0 9	.....	.....	1 0 9
		Female child unknown 881	Murder v. some person or persons unknown.	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0
		F. Echer 795	Injuries accidentally received...	1 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6
		J. Rosser 796	Natural causes.....	1 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6
		A. T. Williams ... 911	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		Male—unknown .. 46 (1870)	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0
		M. Doyle 804	Eco:de-se, by hanging	1 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6
		W. Jones 10	Natural causes.....	1 0 9	.....	.....	1 0 9
		S. W. Booth 818	Accidentally drowned.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		J. Walker 118	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		M. Dwyer 834	do.	1 0 9	.....	.....	1 0 9
		R. Nightingale ... 161	Injuries accidentally received...	1 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6
		T. Bird ... 957 (1869)	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		W. H. Plain 998	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		A. Smith 1022	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		J. Smith 1043	do.	1 0 9	.....	.....	1 0 9
		J. Carbis... 205 (1870)	Suicide by drowning while in delirium tremens.	1 3 9	1 1 0	.....	2 4 9
		T. Ogden 240	Accidentally drowned.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		J. M'Garry 284	Injuries accidentally received...	1 7 6	1 1 0	.....	2 8 6
		J. Bromlow 348	Manslaughter v. William Green Smith.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		D. Summer 338	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	1 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6
		J. Young 372	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		W. Bailey 511	do.	1 0 9	.....	.....	1 0 9
		S. Neaves 679	do.	1 7 6	3 3 0	.....	4 10 6
		J. Barker 678	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		Male adult 653	Found dead	1 7 6	3 3 0	.....	4 10 6
		J. Paterson 892	Accidental death.....	1 7 6	1 1 0	.....	2 8 6
		W. Page 925	Natural causes.....	1 0 9	.....	.....	1 0 9
		J. White... 157 (1871)	do.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		J. Maloney 181	do.	1 0 9	.....	.....	1 0 9
		W. Savage 454	Murder v. Patrick Savage.....	1 2 3	3 3 0	.....	4 5 3
		E. O'Dowd 550	Suicide, by drowning	1 3 9	1 1 0	.....	2 4 9
		E. Murphy 490	Injuries accidentally received...	1 3 0	.....	.....	1 3 0
		G. Vivian 372	Accidentally drowned.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		P. McCabe 720	Injuries accidentally received...	1 10 6	.....	.....	1 10 6
		D. Sullivan 821	do.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		Female—unknown 827	Found drowned	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		J. Howard 843	Natural causes.....	1 0 9	.....	.....	1 0 9
		T. Howe 860	do.	1 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6
		A. Walands 25 (1872)	do. accelerated by intemperance.	1 0 9	.....	.....	1 0 9
		G. A. Thomas ... 138	Found drowned	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		M. Cuff 186	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		J. Campbell 189	Natural causes.....	1 0 9	.....	.....	2 1 6
		Barney (Aboriginal), 190	do.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		Alick Cobby (do.) 224	do.	1 0 9	.....	.....	1 0 9
		T. M'Crea 247	do.	1 0 9	.....	.....	1 0 9
		M. Clark 246	Manslaughter v. Thos. Tibbitt	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0
		J. Bridger 252	Murder v. some person or persons unknown.	2 10 6	4 4 0	.....	6 14 6
		J. Clark 265	Accidentally drowned.....	1 7 6	1 1 0	.....	2 8 6
		H. Sweeney 991 (1871)	Overdose of alcohol accidentally taken.	.....	2 4 0	.....	2 4 0
		R. Worcester ... 992	Found drowned .....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		J. H. Pearce 379 (1872)	Injuries accidentally received...	1 4 6	.....	.....	1 4 6
		E. Devonport ... 384	Suffocated while under the influence of drink.	1 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6
		T. W. Graham ... 530 (1869)	Injuries accidentally received...	1 3 9	.....	.....	1 3 9
		D. Carmody 804	do.	1 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6
		Unknown... 89 (1870)	Found dead	1 1 6	.....	.....	1 1 6
		W. C. Ollis 281	Accidentally drowned.....	1 3 0	.....	.....	1 3 0
		C. Stokes 90	Natural causes.....	1 11 3	.....	.....	1 11 3
		H. Watt 492	Accidentally drowned.....	1 2 3	.....	.....	1 2 3
		M. Nicholson ... 777	Natural causes.....	1 3 9	.....	.....	1 3 9
		J. S. Taylor 982	Accidentally drowned.....	1 18 9	.....	.....	1 18 9
		Child—unknown 339 (1871)	Found drowned	1 1 6	3 6 0	.....	4 7 6
		W. A. Paekenham 442	Accidentally drowned.....	1 9 0	.....	.....	1 9 0
		W. Eastman 441	do.	1 9 0	.....	.....	1 9 0
		A. C. Watts 576	Natural causes.....	1 1 6	.....	.....	1 1 6
		T. Harlew 676	do.	1 1 6	3 6 0	.....	4 7 6
		S. Kilpatrick 886	Injuries accidentally received...	1 8 3	.....	.....	1 8 3
		P. M. Johnson ... 764	Accidentally drowned.....	2 6 3	2 6 3	
		W. Hobbler or Hoblin 111 (1872)	Natural causes.....	1 2 3	1 2 3	

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Penrith	G. T. Clarke	J. Ferris... 532 (1869)	Suicide, by poison	1 0 0	1 1 0	2 1 0	52 2 9
		J. Bergin 668	Injuries accidentally received...	1 3 0	1 1 0	2 4 0	
		— Stewart..... 639	Accidentally drowned while intoxicated.	1 3 0	.....	.....	1 3 0
		C. Merchant 708	do.	1 0 9	.....	.....	1 0 9
		J. M'Callum..... 761	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	1 1 6	.....	.....	1 1 6
		T. Burns 809	Injuries accidentally received while intoxicated.	1 3 0	.....	.....	1 3 0
		Male—unknown 847	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		T. Harris 70	Injuries accidentally received...	1 3 0	.....	.....	1 3 0
		J. Bartley 214	Natural causes.....	1 3 0	.....	.....	1 3 0
		J. Bender 255	do.	1 12 0	.....	.....	1 12 0
		W. Robinson..... 565	do.	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3
		J. Jones 666	do.	1 3 9	1 1 0	.....	2 4 9
		H. J. Marks 625	Injuries accidentally received...	1 9 0	.....	.....	1 9 0
		S. Close 693	Natural causes.....	1 0 9	.....	.....	1 0 9
		A. Bailey 855	Accidentally drowned.....	1 6 0	.....	.....	1 6 0
		R. Nolan... 211 (1869)	Natural causes.....	1 0 9	1 1 0	.....	2 1 9
		Man—unknown 253	Found drowned	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6
		J. R. Tipping ... 438	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 9	.....	.....	1 0 9
		S. Howlett..... 496	Natural causes.....	1 12 9	1 6 0	.....	2 18 9
		W. J. Hunt 634	Manslaughter v. Margaret Callaghan.	1 0 9	1 1 0	.....	2 1 9
		E. Mallard..... 870	Suicide by cutting the throat...	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3
		T. Stanton..... 837	Natural causes.....	1 2 3	.....	.....	1 2 3
		J. Barker 906	do.	1 0 9	1 1 0	.....	2 1 9
		P. Dollogher 895	Injuries accidentally received ..	1 16 6	.....	.....	1 16 6
		J. Metcalf 955	do.	1 15 3	.....	.....	1 15 3
		T. Smith ... 145 (1872)	Natural causes.....	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6
		J. Walker 31	do.	1 5 3	.....	.....	1 5 3
		D. Smith 163	Excessive intemperance	1 3 9	.....	.....	1 3 9
		T. Cook 165	Injuries accidentally received...	1 5 3	.....	.....	1 5 3
		W. Worsley 423	do.	1 0 9	1 1 0	.....	2 1 9
		T. Ryan 495	do.	1 0 9	1 1 0	.....	2 1 9
		A. E. W. E. Williams 427	Accidentally drowned.....	1 3 0	.....	.....	1 3 0
		E. Jackson 571 (1869)	do.	1 5 3	.....	.....	1 5 3
		H. Parsons..... 490	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		W. J. Calvin..... 862	Accidentally drowned.....	1 12 0	.....	.....	1 12 0
		J. Neville... 92 (1870)	Natural causes.....	2 5 6	2 5 0	.....	4 10 6
		J. Burns..... 367	do.	1 6 0	.....	.....	1 6 0
		E. Parker 475	do.	1 6 0	.....	.....	1 6 0
		E. Vivian 394	do.	1 9 0	.....	.....	1 9 0
		Joe. native of Madras 543	Found drowned	1 16 6	.....	.....	1 16 6
		L. O'Brien..... 797	Natural causes.....	1 15 0	.....	.....	1 15 0
		J. T. Chidgery ... 578	do. accelerated by intemperance.	.....	2 2 0	.....	2 2 0
		C. Buckland 616	do. ....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		E. Roach 1014	Injuries accidentally received...	1 3 0	.....	.....	1 3 0
		M. Bateman 133 (1871)	Accidentally drowned.....	1 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6
W. Elder 207	Injuries accidentally received...	1 10 6	1 1 0	.....	2 11 6		
Child 651	Murder v. some person or persons unknown.	1 10 6	1 1 0	.....	2 11 6		
T. Widowson..... 649	Natural causes.....	1 4 6	1 1 0	.....	2 5 6		
S. M'Kay 650	Injuries accidentally received...	1 12 0	.....	.....	1 12 0		
R. Middleton..... 742	Natural causes.....	1 6 0	.....	.....	1 6 0		
W. Hops..... 846	do.	1 5 3	1 1 0	.....	2 6 3		
M. Lockhart 924	do.	1 5 3	1 1 0	.....	2 6 3		
J. M'Lean 983	do.	1 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6		
M. A. Thompson 156 (1872)	Accidentally drowned.....	2 5 6	.....	.....	2 5 6		
T. Hampton 239	Justifiable homicide	1 5 3	.....	.....	1 5 3		
G. Kemp, alias Wilson 420	Natural causes.....	1 6 0	.....	.....	1 6 0		
D. J. Clancy 491	Found dead	2 2 6	.....	.....	2 2 6		
A. R. Upjohn ... 690 (1869)	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
Man—unknown 554	Found dead	1 6 9	.....	.....	1 6 9		
T. Lancaster 789	Injuries accidentally received...	1 14 3	.....	.....	1 14 3		
G. Wells... 39 (1870)	Sunstroke	1 1 6	.....	.....	1 1 6		
L. L. Loder... 94	Injuries accidentally received...	1 11 3	.....	.....	1 11 3		
J. Mulholland ... 505	Found drowned	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
Man—unknown... 624	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	3 5 0	.....	4 5 0		
J. Dreiss..... 686	do.	1 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6		
E. Nebour ... 5 (1871)	do.	1 16 6	.....	.....	1 16 6		
F. Andrews 958	Found drowned	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
Man—unknown... 1021	do.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
D. Tillin..... 790	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
J. T. Coles 213 (1871)	do.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
J. C. Stoltonborg 383	do.	1 2 3	.....	.....	1 2 3		
J. Dann..... 500	do., result of intemperance.	1 2 3	.....	.....	1 2 3		
H. Burgmann ... 527	do.	1 9 0	.....	.....	1 9 0		
T. Tiler 526	do.	1 13 6	1 3 0	.....	2 16 6		
C. Lucas..... 820	do.	1 4 6	.....	.....	1 4 6		
Port Macquarie.	T. W. Palmer						45 0 6	
Patrick's Plains.	H. Glennie						23 18 0	

District.	Name of Coroner.	Name of Deceased.	Cause of Death.	Coroner's Fees.	Medical Fees.	Other Expenses.	Total.	Total in each District.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Queanbeyan	A. Morton.....	A. M'Innes 975	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	1 0 0	38 2 0.
		M. Smith...289 (1872)	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 9	1 0 9	
		J. Carroll 564 (1869)	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	1 0 0	
		M. Mullen..... 642	Injuries accidentally received...	1 13 6	1 13 6	
		W. S. & M. Gallagher 748	Accidentally drowned.....	1 17 3	1 17 3	
		H. K. Lloyd 828	do.	1 8 3	1 8 3	
		C. Schardt 829	do.	1 17 3	1 17 3	
		P. M'Intyre 63 (1870)	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 0	3 3 0	4 3 0	
		A. Surles 536	Accidentally drowned.....	1 0 0	1 0 0	
		T. Daniels 741	Injuries accidentally received...	1 9 0	1 9 0	
		Child of E. Daniels 1035	Natural causes.....	1 16 6	3 15 0	5 11 6	
		H. Tritton .....1032	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 0	1 0 0	
		J. S. Hall .....1033	Natural causes.....	1 9 0	1 9 0	
		J. Wilkinson .....1034	do.	1 14 3	1 14 3	
		C. Cameron 503 (1871)	Injuries accidentally received...	1 6 9	1 1 0	2 7 9	
		S. Yates 502	do.	1 4 6	1 1 0	2 5 6	
		F. Foster 504	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	1 12 9	3 10 0	5 2 9	
		M. Walsh 327 (1872)	do.	1 0 0	3 3 0	4 3 0	
		E. Johnson 118 (1869)	do.	1 13 6	1 9 0	3 2 6	
		J. H. Saunders ... 625	do.	1 3 0	1 1 0	2 4 0	
E. Norley 658	do.	1 3 0	1 1 0	.....	2 4 0		
D. Grady 989	Injuries accidentally received...	1 3 0	1 1 0	.....	2 4 0		
J. J. Davis .....1017	do.	1 5 3	1 1 0	.....	2 6 3		
J. Myers... 134 (1870)	do. ....	.....	1 3 0	.....	1 3 0	
Infant (unnamed) 507	Natural causes.....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
H. Slade 981	Accidentally drowned.....	1 6 9	.....	.....	1 6 9	
W. Holmes 212 (1871)	do.	1 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6	
W. J. Spencer ... 701	do.	1 5 3	.....	.....	1 5 3	
M. Madigan 254 (1872)	Manslaughter v. Thomas Fred- erick Higgs.	1 9 0	3 5 0	.....	4 14 0		
W. Colyer 486 (1869)	Injuries accidentally received...	1 5 3	3 3 0	.....	4 8 3		
E. Greenway..... 700 (1870)	Accidentally drowned.....	1 5 6	.....	.....	1 5 6	
M. Smith...896 (1869)	Injuries accidentally received...	1 15 0	.....	.....	1 15 0	
R. Borrowdale ... 79 (1870)	do.	1 0 9	1 1 0	.....	2 1 9		
L. M. Moss 154	Natural causes.....	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3		
M. Adams 188	Injuries accidentally received...	1 6 9	1 1 0	.....	2 7 9		
M. A. Johnson ... 264	Natural causes.....	1 7 6	3 3 0	.....	4 10 6		
J. Goulding 413	Accidentally drowned.....	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6		
J. Johnstone 419	do.	1 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6	
T. M. Avis..... 555	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
Child of Leonard 580	do.	1 3 0	3 3 0	.....	4 6 0		
M. Peak 581	Accidentally suffocated.....	1 0 9	2 2 0	.....	3 2 9		
J. Humstead 803	Natural causes.....	1 6 3	1 1 0	.....	2 6 3		
A. M'Kay 846	do.	1 0 9	1 1 0	.....	2 1 9		
E. M. Rouse 303 (1871)	Injuries accidentally received...	1 15 0	.....	.....	1 15 0	
J. Wheatley 467	Natural causes.....	1 4 6	1 1 0	.....	2 5 6		
J. Gibson 665	do.	1 9 9	3 6 0	.....	4 15 9		
T. Pestell 668	Injuries accidentally received...	1 3 0	1 1 0	.....	2 4 0		
W. G. Atkins ... 760	do.	1 5 3	1 1 0	.....	2 6 3		
M. A. Wright 880	Natural causes.....	1 6 0	3 3 0	.....	4 9 0		
J. Donahoe 878	Accidentally drowned.....	1 18 0	.....	.....	1 18 0	
Child—unnamed 664	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0		
W. H. Gallagher 733	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
M. Harney 759	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
J. Witton 826	do.	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0		
M. Russell..... 922	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0		
P. Walsh... 36 (1870)	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
G. S. Marshall ... 150	Suicide, by hanging.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
M. Mulcahey..... 280	Found drowned.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
E. J. Smith 326	do.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
J. Johnstone 419	Accidentally drowned.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
M. A. Phillips ... 725	do.	1 5 3	.....	.....	1 5 3	
P. Marsland 894	do.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
Ah Assey 906	do.	1 5 3	.....	.....	1 5 3	
E. G. Twohy..... 525 (1869)	Injuries accidentally received...	1 3 0	.....	.....	1 3 0	
E. Punch 521	Natural causes.....	1 3 0	1 1 0	.....	2 4 0		
T. O. Penfold ... 522	do. accelerated by intemperance.	1 4 6	1 1 0	.....	2 5 6		
R. Clithore 526	Accidentally drowned.....	1 4 6	.....	.....	1 4 6	
E. Wallace..... 546	Natural causes.....	1 3 0	.....	.....	1 3 0	
M. A. Fleming ... 523	do.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
Female infant ... 524	Found dead.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
H. Jones 527	Felo-de-se, by cutting the throat.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
E. Rice 542	Effects of intemperance.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
H. Brown 541	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
J. Toff 558	do.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
E. Riley 557	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
H. Williams..... 559	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	
J. Ryan 562	do.	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0		

District.	Name of Coroner.	Name of Deceased.	Cause of Death.	Coroner's Fees.	Medical Fees.	Other Expenses.	Total.	Total in each District.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sydney	D. C. F. Scott	H. Jones 563	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 0	1 1 0	2 1 0	
		A. Newlands 578	Natural causes.....	1 3 0	1 1 0	.....	2 4 0
		M. Frazer 586	Burns accidentally received ...	1 15 0	1 1 0	.....	2 16 0
		J. Taylor 615	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	1 3 0	1 1 0	.....	2 4 0
		J. Hobbs 617	do.	1 3 0	1 1 0	.....	2 4 0
		Male infant of L. A. Nobbs..... 619	Not sufficient as to cause of death.	1 9 0	3 3 0	.....	4 12 0
		F. Duncan..... 577	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		R. Parker 582	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		Male infant of M. M'Arthur 587	No evidence as to cause of death	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0
		J. Morris 595	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		T. G. Bryant..... 583	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		J. Kelly 592	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		B. M'Cann..... 593	do.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		W. Evans 616	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		W. Robertson ... 618	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		H. Duffy 636	do. accelerated by intemperance.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		J. Cole 450	do. ....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		B. Murphy 40	Injuries accidentally received...	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		J. Brideloft 703	Accidentally drowned.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		A. Davis 724	do. ....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		T. Kelly..... 458	Natural causes.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		H. Staas..... 500	Found drowned (effects of intemperance).	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		E. Moore, alias Strutt 502	Murder v. John Mason or Jemmy Mason.	.....	5 5 0	.....	5 5 0
		L. Eloin 349	Injuries accidentally received...	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		A. C. Biggs 39	Found drowned .....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		W. Heapy 327	do. ....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0
		J. Hackett..... 197	do. ....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		S. Clark 648	Manslaughter v. John Clarke...	.....	4 4 0	4 10 0	8 14 0
		W. Marks 669	Injuries accidentally received...	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		S. Jones 637	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0
		C. A. Crawford... 649	do. ....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		E. Payne 650	Felo-de-se, by poison .....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		H. Johnson 692	Natural causes.....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0
		N. H. Knowles ... 688	Injuries accidentally received...	0 12 0	1 1 0	.....	1 13 0
		J. Oswald 689	Natural causes.....	0 4 6	1 1 0	.....	1 5 6
		G. P. Davis 723	Accidentally drowned.....	0 6 0	1 1 0	.....	1 7 0
		Chinaman — unknown 745	Suicide, by hanging.....	0 13 6	1 1 0	.....	1 14 6
		M. A. Catt..... 760	Injuries accidentally received...	0 3 0	.....	.....	0 3 0
		Male infant 785	No evidence as to cause of death	0 9 0	1 1 0	.....	1 10 0
		A. Crossin..... 786	Found drowned	0 4 6	.....	.....	0 4 6
		T. Robertson..... 800	Natural causes.....	0 4 6	.....	.....	0 4 6
		J. M'Gavan 762	Found drowned .....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		C. Branstrom..... 751	Accidentally drowned.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		C. Doyle..... 173	Injuries accidentally received...	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		C. Wilson 747	Natural causes.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		J. Smith 814	Injuries accidentally received...	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		T. Fleming..... 842	Suicide, by shooting .....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		J. Kennedy 813	Natural causes.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		G. Battersby..... 818	do. ....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0
		John Ser Wal ... 949	Accidentally drowned.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		M. Elliott 901	Natural causes.....	0 9 0	1 1 0	.....	1 10 0
		M. Steel..... 914	do.	0 4 6	1 1 0	.....	1 5 6
		R. Webb 837	do.	0 3 0	.....	.....	0 3 0
		J. Short..... 848	do.	0 4 6	1 1 0	.....	1 5 6
		Male infant of J. Anderson 888	Still-born	0 4 6	.....	.....	0 4 6
		A. L. Miller 900	Natural causes.....	0 6 0	.....	.....	0 6 0
		H. Burrowes 949	do.	0 4 6	3 3 0	.....	3 7 6
		M. Sullivan 950	Injuries accidentally received...	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		J. J. Williams ... 913	Accidentally suffocated .....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		W. Groves..... 898	Natural causes.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		C. Harold 948	do. ....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0
		L. Walker 889	Injuries accidentally received...	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		W. Taylor 899	Natural causes.....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0
		A. Jackson ... 82 (69)	Injuries accidentally received...	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		H. Burrowes..... 949	Natural causes.....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0
		J. Watson 939	Accidentally drowned.....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0
		W. Wood ... 893 (71)	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0
		H. Warren... 459 (70)	Natural causes.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		A. Cassim 786	Found drowned .....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		P. S. Murphy 3 (1870)	Accidentally drowned	0 4 6	1 1 0	.....	1 5 6
		E. Smith ... 51 "	Suicide, by poison .....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		W. M'Gregor ... 5	Accidentally drowned	0 4 6	1 1 0	.....	1 5 6
		J. Walker 526	Natural causes.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		E. Marshall 26	Suicide, by cutting the throat..	0 6 0	.....	.....	0 6 0
		M. M'Court 97	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0
		M. L. Barlow ... 50	Natural causes.....	0 4 6	3 3 0	.....	3 7 6

District.	Name of Coroner.	Name of Deceased.	Cause of Death.	Coroner's Fees.	Medical Fees.	Other Expenses.	Total.	Total in each District.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		M. A. Ritchie ... 144	Natural causes.....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		G. Quinlan 49	do. accelerated by intemperance.	0 4 6	1 1 0	.....	1 5 6	
		B. M. Barrett ... 174	Accidentally suffocated	0 4 6	1 1 0	.....	1 5 6	
		M. Boyce 132	Murder against some person or persons unknown.	.....	3 3 0	9 0 0	12 3 0	
		E. J. Manewell... 96	Accidentally drowned while intoxicated.	0 15 0	.....	.....	0 15 0	
		M. S. Maroney ... 21	Injuries accidentally received...	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		W. Murphy 6	Suicide by cutting the throat...	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		R. Williams 7	Natural causes.....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		H. Burlas 124	Accidentally suffocated .....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		P. Russell 249	Injuries accidentally received...	0 3 0	1 1 0	.....	1 4 0	
		A. Cannon..... 106	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		C. J. Gough 4	Found drowned .....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		S. Morcton 129	do. ....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		H. B. Hargraves.. 123	do. ....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		Male infant of C. Hodgkiss 202	Murder against Catherine Hodgkiss.	0 4 6	3 3 0	0 17 6	4 5 0	
		F. Morrison or Starkey 201	Manslaughter against James Starkey.	0 9 0	6 6 0	2 5 0	9 0 0	
		E. Molyneau..... 200	Found drowned .....	.....	1 1 0	0 5 0	1 6 0	
		Female infant ... 176	No evidence as to cause of death	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		E. De San Just... 470 (1869)	Suicide by falling from a window	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		E. Riley..... 999	Accidentally drowned.....	0 9 0	.....	.....	0 9 0	
		W. Bolton.....1007	Natural causes.....	0 6 0	3 3 0	.....	3 9 0	
		Unknown male...1008	Found drowned	0 9 0	1 1 0	.....	1 10 0	
		W. M'Kenna.....1025	Injuries accidentally received...	0 4 6	.....	.....	0 4 6	
		W. Keating 955	Accidentally drowned while intoxicated.	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		Tah Bong 975	Suicide by hanging .....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		J. Smith.....1000	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		W. Grahame.....1026	do. do. ....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		J. J. Harris 251 (1870)	Accidentally drowned.....	0 4 6	.....	.....	0 4 6	
		A. Miller...900 (1869)	Natural causes.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		G. F. Reid..... 801	Accidentally suffocated .....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		L. Hammer .....1044	Natural causes.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		E. Jacobs 5	do. ....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		W. C. Williams... 711	do. ....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		T. Robertson..... 800	do. ....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		H. Burrowes... 949	do. ....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
Sydney	H. Shiell	Male infant of J. Anderson 888	Still-born .....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		W. Collins 976	Natural causes.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		J. Fyanes 974	Accidentally suffocated; effects of intemperance.	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		P. Durrington ...1009	Natural causes; accelerated by intemperance.	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		Mrs. Taylor 198	Manslaughter against Henry Taylor.	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		R. Webb 837	Natural causes.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		M. Elliott 901	do. ....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		R. Hughes..... 932	do. accelerated by intemperance.	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		M. Brown 250	Manslaughter against Charlotte Gorman.	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		M. A. Kettle..... 172	.....	0 4 6	1 1 0	.....	1 5 6	
		W. Lumsdein ... 230	Natural causes.....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		W. Stanley 244	do. accelerated by intemperance.	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		B. Swan 245	do. do. ....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		J. G. Griffiths ... 173	do.	0 12 0	1 1 0	.....	1 13 0	
		J. G. Dickson ... 363	Manslaughter against William Henry Gogerly..	.....	1 1 0	3 0 0	4 1 0	
		W. Furlong 218	Found drowned .....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		B. Farrell 262	Natural causes.....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		T. Thompson..... 279	Found drowned .....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		B. M'Gee 278	Accidentally drowned.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		J. Hart 316	do. ....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		H. Wardle..... 360	Found dead .....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		E. Watson 276	Natural causes.....	0 4 6	1 1 0	.....	1 5 6	
		J. Reynolds 341	Injuries accidentally received...	0 4 6	.....	.....	0 4 6	
		C. Bayston..... 409	do.	0 4 6	1 1 0	.....	1 5 6	
		F. Crompton..... 74	Natural causes.....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		J. Barnett.....	Not sufficient evidence to show cause of death.	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		C. Wilson 747	Natural causes.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		J. Evans ...250 (1870)	do. ....	.....	7 7 0	.....	7 7 0	
		W. Scanlon 441	Accidentally drowned.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		J. R. Challom ... 368	Suicide by shooting .....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		H. Muir..... 403	Natural causes.....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		M. Chone 418	Injuries accidentally received...	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		D. C. Dalghiesh.. 145	do. ....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		J. Srentrum 404	Natural causes.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		H. Riley..... 331	Accidentally drowned.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	

District.	Name of Coroner.	Name of Deceased.	Cause of Death.	Coroner's Fees.	Medical Fees.	Other Expenses.	Total.	Total in each District.
				£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.
		A. Doyle 927	Natural causes.....		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		J. Watson 939	Accidentally drowned.....	0 13 6			0 13 6	
		Male infant 1005	Murder v. some person or persons unknown.		3 3 0		3 3 0	
		T. Bennett..... 961	Accidentally suffocated		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		M. Barlow... 1 (1871)	Manslaughter v. Robt. Barlow		3 3 0	3 0 0	6 3 0	
		H. E. Godfrey 767 (1870).	Found drowned		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		J. Watts 880 (1870)	Natural causes.....		3 3 0		3 3 0	
		T. Gray..... 7 (1871)	do.	0 19 6	1 4 0		2 3 6	
		R. L. Phelps 8 "	Injuries accidentally received...	0 9 0	1 1 0		1 10 0	
		C. Lemm 37	Accidentally drowned.....	0 4 6			0 4 6	
		A. Burrowes and H. Gibson 39	Accidentally poisoned.....	0 15 0	10 10 0		11 5 0	
		S. H. Lane 996 (1870)	Injuries accidentally received...		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		E. M'Crea..... 63	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		J. Logue, alias Dalzell 40	Manslaughter v. Charlotte Dalzell and Joseph Logue.		3 3 0	3 0 0	6 3 0	
		F. Carpenter 1012 (1870)	Found drowned		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		P. Collins... 47 (1871)	do.		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		W. Grundy 24	Injuries accidentally received		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		F. W. Seymour... 25	do.		3 3 0		3 3 0	
		T. Day 80	do.		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		E. Hughes..... 83	Accidentally drowned	0 19 6			0 19 6	
		J. Allen 110	Natural causes.....	0 3 0	1 1 0		1 4 0	
		B. C. Collins..... 117	Accidentally drowned.....	0 19 6			0 19 6	
		H. Thorogood ... 98	Natural causes.....		3 3 0		3 3 0	
		A. Scott 99	Injuries accidentally received...		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		J. H. Lyons 23	do.		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		— Gibson 997 (1870)	Natural causes.....		3 3 0		3 3 0	
		M. Clifford 109 (1871)	do.		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		A. F. Fairley ... 933 (1870)	Injuries accidentally received...		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		M. Smith 149	Murder against Thomas and Susan Clarridge.	0 13 6	3 3 0	2 12 6	6 9 0	
		W. J. Gault 150	Accidentally suffocated		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		W. Edmonson ... 110	Natural causes.....		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		W. Lee 185	do.		3 3 0		3 3 0	
		W. Moon 214	Injuries accidentally received...	0 19 6	1 4 0		2 3 6	
		J. Bower 208	do.		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		W. Norman 193	Found drowned		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		Man—unknown... 186	Natural causes.....		3 3 0		3 3 0	
Sydney	H. Shiell	J. Byrne 81	Accidentally drowned.....		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		S. Singleton 152	Natural causes.....	0 13 6	1 1 0		1 14 6	
		A. E. Charleton 1013 (1870)	do.		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		R. Walpole 267 (1871)	Injuries accidentally received...	0 3 0	3 3 0		3 6 0	
		B. Barry 272	Found drowned		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		T. Cusack 273	Injuries accidentally received...		3 3 0		3 3 0	
		S. J. Jenkins..... 265	do.	0 3 0	1 1 0		1 4 0	
		R. Anderson 229	Accidentally drowned.....		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		W. M'Cue..... 264	Natural causes.....		3 3 0		3 3 0	
		W. Woods 893 (1870)	do. accelerated by intemperance.		3 3 0		3 3 0	
		J. Roberts 309 (1871)	Injuries accidentally received...	0 4 6	3 3 0		3 7 6	
		W. Grice 323	do.	0 15 0	1 1 0		1 16 0	
		W. E. Woolley... 351	Accidentally poisoned.....	0 4 6	1 1 0		1 5 6	
		A. Brown 369	Accidentally drowned.....	0 4 6	1 1 0		1 5 6	
		J. Harvey 263	Natural causes.....		3 3 0		3 3 0	
		J. Neil 266	Injuries accidentally received...		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		R. Bell 371	Found dead		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		Male infant 367	Murder v. some person or persons unknown.		3 3 0		3 3 0	
		E. C. Layton..... 251	Overdose of chloroform.....	0 4 6	3 3 0		3 7 6	
		H. Phillips 344	Injuries accidentally received...		3 3 0		3 3 0	
		P. M'Gregor 72	Accidentally drowned.....		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		M. Barnett 370	Injuries accidentally received...		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		J. J. Lynch 440	Natural causes.....		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		J. O'Connor 313	do.		3 3 0		3 3 0	
		T. Frith 310	Suicide, by cutting the throat...		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		R. Rennie, alias Harris 418	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.		3 3 0		3 3 0	
		M. A. D. Matchett 419	Natural causes.....	0 4 6	3 3 0		3 7 6	
		J. O'Keefe..... 421	Accidentally drowned.....	0 4 6	1 1 0		1 5 6	
		F. C. W. Schultz. 447	Injuries accidentally received...	0 6 0			0 6 0	
		W. Nilson..... 380	Suicide, by shooting		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		W. Balme 392	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.		3 3 0		3 3 0	
		A. Edwards 391	do.		3 3 0		3 3 0	
		L. Benjamin 324	do.		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		C. M'Farland ... 480	do.		3 3 0		3 3 0	
		P. None 497	do.		3 3 0		3 3 0	
		H. Tyrrell..... 524	Injuries accidentally received...		1 1 0		1 1 0	
		Man, called "Darkey." 540	Natural causes.....		3 3 0		3 3 0	
		C. Kelly..... 368	Found drowned		1 1 0		1 1 0	

District.	Name of Coroner.	Names of Deceased.	Cause of Death.	Coroner's Fees.	Medical Fees.	Other Expenses.	Total.	Total in each District.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		A. Forsyth..... 554	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		J. Lawrence 499	Injuries accidentally received...	0 2 3	1 1 0	.....	1 3 3	
		H. Doherty 541	Accidentally drowned.....	0 2 3	1 1 0	.....	1 3 3	
		J. F. Williams ... 482	Suicide, by cutting the throat..	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		J. O'Brien 311	Found drowned	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		S. A. Wilkinson... 381	Injuries received, no evidence how occasioned.	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		A. Yarnton 603	Natural causes.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		R. Crawford 629	Murder v. John Kelly and John Lindsay.	.....	4 4 0	7 10 0	11 14 0	
		A. W. Graham ... 511	Injuries accidentally received...	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		G. H. Wildman... 417	do.	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		J. Pearce 455	Natural causes.....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		C. J. Sellman ... 579	do.	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		J. Purcell 587	.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		M. Traynor 592	Accidentally drowned.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		J. Luc 608	Injuries accidentally received...	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		S. A. Wilkinson.. 381	do.	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		J. Woodend 571	Felo-de-se, by cutting the throat	0 3 0	1 1 0	.....	1 4 0	
		A. O. Cook..... 483	Injuries accidentally received...	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		T. M'Carthy..... 463	do.	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		E. Trevithick ... 512	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		Female infant ... 498	Still-born	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		J. O'Connor 664	Accidentally drowned.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		J. Thomson 694	do.	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		N. Carney 704	Natural causes.....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		J. Harden 556	Injuries accidentally received...	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		J. Collins 691	Natural causes.....	0 3 0	1 1 0	.....	1 4 0	
		Male infant 675	Murder v. some person or persons unknown.	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		W. J. Johnstone.. 628	Accidentally drowned.....	0 4 6	1 1 0	.....	1 5 6	
		H. T. Briggs..... 606	Injuries accidentally received...	0 4 6	.....	.....	0 4 6	
		S. Basst..... 654	do. (result of intemperance).	0 3 0	.....	.....	0 3 0	
		Male infant 692	Natural causes.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		J. Kyne 581	Injuries accidentally received...	.....	4 4 0	.....	4 4 0	
		C. Dunaan 580	do.	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		Female infant ... 777	Murder v. Catherine Johnson..	.....	3 3 0	1 10 0	4 13 0	
		M. E. Joyce 727	Accidentally suffocated	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		W. Lee 718	Found drowned	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		M. Maloney 746	do.	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		M. Woodward 728	Natural causes.....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		A. Wright 632	Suicide, by cutting the throat..	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		W. Doherty 729	Natural causes.....	0 3 0	1 1 0	.....	1 4 0	
		C. H. Timm 779	Felo-de-se, by hanging	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		M. A. Stewart ... 832	Manslaughter against Elizabeth Stewart.	.....	3 3 0	1 10 0	4 13 0	
		J. Houston 831	do. against Jane Ashdown	.....	3 3 0	3 0 0	6 3 0	
		S. J. Butler 747	Injuries accidentally received...	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		F. Toohill 733	do.	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		T. Scard..... 717	Natural causes.....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		E. Ross 778	Injuries accidentally received...	0 6 0	1 1 0	.....	1 7 0	
		J. Saunderson ... 783	Natural causes.....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		Man—unknown... 854	do.	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		Female infant ... 802	Murder v. some person or persons unknown.	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		D. Bucham 833	Injuries accidentally received...	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		E. H. Moreau ... 784	do.	0 4 6	.....	.....	0 4 6	
		M. A. Mulligan... 834	Natural causes.....	0 4 6	1 1 0	.....	1 5 6	
		C. Lakin 835	do. accelerated by intemperance.	0 4 6	.....	.....	0 4 6	
		W. J. Jeffrys ... 857	Injuries accidentally received...	0 3 0	1 1 0	.....	1 4 0	
		W. O. Brown ... 865	Accidentally drowned	0 13 6	.....	.....	0 13 6	
		B. Collins 785	Injuries accidentally received...	1 10 0	3 3 0	.....	4 13 0	
		G. Bligh 856	Found drowned	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		G. Long 855	Accidentally drowned.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		F. S. Rivers 902	do.	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		M. Goodrich..... 936	Natural causes.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		G. Digby 896	do.	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		S. Rigby 926	Accidentally drowned.....	0 4 6	1 1 0	.....	1 5 6	
		M. A. Johnson... 881	Natural causes.....	0 4 6	1 1 0	.....	1 5 6	
		A. Parker 903	do.	0 7 6	1 1 0	.....	1 8 6	
		M. Ryan 939	Found drowned	0 4 6	1 1 0	.....	1 5 6	
		Female infant ... 1005	Not sufficient evidence as to cause of death.	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		W. J. Flynn..... 938	Natural causes.....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		J. A. O'Shannassy 64 (1872)	do.	0 6 0	4 4 0	.....	4 10 0	
		E. Knapp 37	do.	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0	
		E. Howard 18	do.	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		A. Anderson..... 14	Injuries accidentally received...	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		J. Coates 15	do.	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		J. M'Cormick ... 63	Suicide, by shooting	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	
		J. Bransberry ... 966 (1871)	Natural causes.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	

Sydney ... H. Shiell

District.	Name of Coroner.	Name of Deceased.	Cause of Death.	Coroner's Fees.	Medical Fees.	Other Expenses.	Total.	Total in each District.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Trunkey Creek	T. A. Smith	Infant—unknown 221	Found dead	2 15 3			2 15 3	46 16 3	
		W. J. Wakein ... 284	Injuries accidentally received	1 0 0	1 1 0		2 1 0		
		H. J. Johnson ... 148	Accidentally drowned	1 9 0			1 9 0		
		J. B. Jaggors ... 312	Injuries accidentally received	1 2 3			1 2 3		
		(1870)							
		C. Penfold ... 16 (1871)	do.	1 4 6	1 1 0		2 5 6		
		W. Wells ... 352	Accidentally drowned	2 6 6			2 6 6		
		E. Blackhane ... 582	Natural causes	1 2 3	1 1 0		2 3 3		
		F. Nichols ... 621	Injuries accidentally received	1 3 0	1 1 0		2 4 0		
		J. Taylor ... 622	do.	1 2 3	1 1 0	11 0 0	13 3 3		
		J. Tucker ... 687	do.	1 1 6	1 1 0		2 2 6		
		J. H. Oldfield ... 741	Accidentally drowned	1 2 3	1 1 0		2 3 3		
		— Lewis ... 793	Natural causes	1 2 3	1 1 0		2 3 3		
		Tom, the doctor ... 775	do.	1 6 0	3 3 0		4 9 0		
		J. Cunninghame ... 893	do.	1 2 3	3 3 0		4 5 3		
		E. Cameron ... 362	Injuries accidentally received	2 4 0			2 4 0		
		A. Elvin ... 207	Found drowned	1 16 6			1 16 6		
		J. Ronch, or Roche ... 429	Natural causes	1 2 3			1 2 3		
		Hip Sing ... 401	Injuries accidentally received	1 10 6			1 10 6		
		G. Rayner ... 370	Natural causes	1 15 0			1 15 0		
		J. Elphick 505 (1869)	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0		2 1 0		
		M. Davis ... 647	Found dead	1 0 0	1 1 0		2 1 0		
		A. Latto, J. R. Haynes, J. Sinclair, J. Jullien,							
		J. Moyes 377 (1870)	Accidentally drowned	1 3 9			1 3 9		
		J. H. Moloney ... 590	Found drowned	1 0 0	1 1 0		2 1 0		
R. Evans ... 538 (1871)	Natural causes	1 0 0	1 1 0		2 1 0				
Man—unknown 877	Found dead	1 0 0	1 6 0		2 6 0				
G. F. Sperring ... 489	do.	1 3 0			1 3 0				
(1872)									
American black, name unknown 707 (1869)	do.	2 7 0			2 7 0				
J. M'Donald 617 (1870)	Accidentally drowned	1 0 0			1 0 0				
J. Quinn ... 911	Suicide, by poison	1 1 6	1 1 0		2 2 6				
T. Donohoe ... 912	do. (result of intemperance).	1 11 3			1 11 3				
S. Walsh ... 189 (1871)	Accidentally suffocated	1 18 9			1 18 9				
T. Haines 183 (1871)	Natural causes	2 1 9	2 0 0		4 1 9				
J. Devarzin ... 190	do.	1 19 6			1 19 6				
C. Leary ... 292	Injuries accidentally received	1 18 9			1 18 9				
A. Smith ... 898	do.	1 0 0			1 0 0				
G. Druce ... 36 (1872)	do.	1 17 3	1 14 0		3 11 3				
C. Wilson ... 215	do.	2 19 6			2 19 6				
M. J. Naira ... 346	do.	2 6 3			2 6 3				
J. Boyle ... 501	Natural causes	1 0 0			1 0 0				
F. Jenkins 265 (1869)	Accidentally suffocated	1 15 0			1 15 0				
J. Steel ... 300	Accidentally drowned	1 15 0			1 15 0				
J. Mahoney 259 (1870)	Natural causes	1 0 0			1 0 0				
M. Lappin ... 127	do.	1 1 6			1 1 6				
J. Rush ... 517 (1871)	do.	1 1 6	1 1 0		2 2 6				
A. Fox ... 586	Injuries accidentally received	1 1 6	1 1 0		2 2 6				
D. Summers ... 641	Natural causes	1 12 0	3 9 0		5 1 0				
W. Smith ... 620	do.	1 9 0			1 9 0				
S. Potts ... 984	do.	1 15 0			1 15 0				
S. Daniells 469 (1872)	Injuries accidentally received	1 0 0			1 0 0				
M. Plunkett 533 (1869)	Natural causes	3 5 0			3 5 0				
F. M'Donald ... 916	do.	3 5 0			3 5 0				
J. Ashford ... 587	do. accelerated by intemperance.	1 0 0			1 0 0				
Name unknown ... 837	Injuries accidentally received	1 0 0			1 0 0				
C. Sommers ... 1040	do.	2 1 0			2 1 0				
J. Connolly 54 (1871)	Natural causes	1 9 0			1 9 0				
J. Beasby ... 70	Injuries accidentally received	1 0 0			1 0 0				
Remains unknown 366	Natural causes	3 12 6			3 12 6				
H. Golthorpe ... 894	Injuries accidentally received	1 0 0			1 0 0				
J. Bergen ... 993	Exhaustion, &c.	2 11 6			2 11 6				
W. J. Lucas ... 65 (72)	Bite of deaf adder	1 0 0			1 0 0				
J. O'Neill ... 126	Accidentally drowned	1 0 0			1 0 0				
P. Read ... 500	Injuries accidentally received	2 2 6			2 2 6				
R. Smith ... 519	do.	2 2 6			2 2 6				
J. E. Blundell ... 620	Accidentally drowned	1 15 0			1 15 0				
(1869)									
Infant (unnamed) 709	Natural causes	1 0 0	1 1 0		2 1 0				
E. Colesby ... 667	do. accelerated by intemperance.	1 0 0			1 0 0				
C. A. Cross ... 788	Injuries accidentally received	1 3 9	1 1 0		2 4 9				
S. Hall ... 924	Natural causes	1 9 0	1 1 0		2 10 0				
C. Bowd ... 34 (1870)	do.	1 7 6			1 7 6				
M. Prestley ... 794	Injuries accidentally received	1 0 0	1 1 0		2 1 0				
M. Effman ... 93	Felo-de-se, by poison	1 3 9	1 1 0		2 4 9				
C. Lang ... 104	Found drowned	1 7 6			1 7 6				
A. Davies ... 343	Injuries accidentally received	1 0 0			1 0 0				
J. Waters ... 567	Excessive intemperance	1 0 0	1 1 0		2 1 0				
J. Robinson ... 746	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	1 6 0	3 3 0		4 9 0				
T. M. Murphy ... 778	Found drowned	1 4 6			1 4 6				
M. Allan ... 2 (1871)	Natural causes	1 0 0	3 3 0		4 3 0				

District.	Name of Coroner.	Name of Deceased.	Cause of Death.	Coroner's Fees.	Medical Fees.	Other Expenses.	Total.	Total in each District.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Windsor	J. B. Johnston	J. Mollowney ... 52	Accidentally drowned.....	1 2 3	1 2 3		
		D. Holland 65	do.	1 6 0	1 6 0		
		J. Riddle 246	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	1 0 0		
		M. Lucas 768	do.	1 15 0	1 15 0		
		W. Ganderson ... 1038	do.	1 6 9	3 3 0	4 9 9		
		(1870)							
		P. Kenny ... 534 (71)	Excessive intemperance	1 5 3	1 5 3		
		S. Pole 951	Accidentally drowned.....	1 2 3	1 2 3		
		Name unknown 129	Natural causes.....	1 15 9	1 15 9		
		(1872)							
		M. H. Johnston 127	do.	1 15 0	1 15 0		
		(1872)							
		J. Smith..... 236	do.	1 3 9	1 1 0	2 4 9		
		J. A. Paxton..... 295	Accidentally drowned.....	1 0 9	1 0 9		
		C. E. Hayes 447	Injuries accidentally received	1 5 3	1 5 3		
		W. Frowbridge, alias							
		Berry ... 646 (1869)	do.	1 3 9	1 3 9		
		J. Fox 516	do.	1 0 9	1 1 0	2 1 9		
		H. Swan 551	Natural causes.....	1 3 9	1 1 0	2 4 9		
		J. Gardiner 597	Injuries accidentally received	1 3 9	1 1 0	2 4 9		
		G. James 890	Accidentally drowned.....	1 5 3	1 5 3		
		T. Kimbrey 892	Injuries accidentally received	1 11 3	1 11 3		
		W. Barrett 483 (1870)	Natural causes.....	1 3 9	1 3 9		
		W. L. J. Wright 136	Accidentally drowned.....	1 6 9	1 6 9		
		T. E. Hall..... 482	Natural causes, accelerated by	1 10 6	1 1 0	2 11 6		
		intemperance.							
		B. Thackeray..... 149	do.	1 6 0	1 1 0	2 7 0		
		R. Parkinson..... 484	Accidentally drowned.....	1 8 3	1 8 3		
		Infant—unknown 436	Found dead.....	1 1 0	1 1 0		
		(1869)							
		P. Murphy 435 (1869)	Natural causes.....	1 8 3	2 5 0	3 13 3		
		P. Dunlee 289 (1870)	do.	1 4 6	1 1 0	2 5 6		
		S. Lyons 288	Accidentally drowned.....	2 8 3	1 1 0	3 9 3		
		M. Gardiner 366	Natural causes.....	1 11 3	1 11 3		
		J. Gray 545	Murder v. John Gray.....	1 12 9	3 15 0	5 7 9		
S. Green 577	Natural causes, accelerated by	1 3 9	.....	.....	1 3 9		
intemperance.									
E. H. Barter..... 784	do.	1 3 0	1 1 0	.....	2 4 0			
J. James 783	Suicide, by cutting the throat	1 3 0	1 1 0	.....	2 4 0			
T. Ryan 955	Accidentally drowned	1 1 6	.....	.....	1 1 6		
J. Rawnsley 956	Injuries accidentally received...	1 3 9	1 1 0	.....	2 4 9			
A. Prior ... 175 (1871)	do.	1 4 6	1 1 0	.....	2 5 6			
J. Bartlett..... 245	do. (result of	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6			
intemperance).									
J. Vieget 329	Overdose of Steedman's Pow-	1 9 0	1 1 0	.....	2 10 0			
ders, in mistake.									
J. Combes 836	Injuries accidentally received...	1 3 9	1 1 0	.....	2 4 9			
E. Scott 899	Natural causes.....	1 3 9	2 2 0	.....	3 5 9			
R. Abbott 382	Accidentally drowned.....	1 2 3	.....	.....	1 2 3		
(1872)									
J. Holloway 325 (69)	Natural causes.....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0		
W. Longthorne 827	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
E. Knight 493	do. ....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0		
C. Smith 884	Natural causes, accelerated by	1 1 6	3 3 0	.....	4 4 6			
intemperance.									
E. A. Hart 159	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
(1870)									
R. Angel 429	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
E. Mabbatt 164	Natural causes	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
H. Lawrance..... 187	Accidentally drowned while	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
intoxicated.									
W. Newman 275	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
— Baynes 247	Natural causes, accelerated by	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
intemperance.									
E. Rush 216	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
Infant of Mrs. Knight	do.	1 15 0	3 3 0	.....	4 18 0			
314									
Man—unknown... 315	Found drowned	1 1 6	1 11 0	.....	2 12 6			
H. Rammage..... 470	Suicide, by drowning.....	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3			
R. Battersby 468	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	4 4 0	.....	5 4 0			
Child—unknown.. 428	Found drowned	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
K. Kirke... 862 (1870)	Accidentally drowned	2 10 6	2 6 0	.....	4 16 6			
J. B. Nixon 863	do. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown 918	Found dead	1 15 0	1 11 0	.....	3 6 0			
J. Doran 10 (71)	Natural causes	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
J. H. Gordon 79	Injuries accidentally received...	4 0 0	.....	.....	4 0 0		
H. Hobbs 89	Found dead	6 7 6	2 11 0	.....	8 18 6			
C. E. Close 78	Accidentally drowned.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
Sam Geo 174	Struck by lightning.....	6 5 0	.....	.....	6 5 0		
W. Steward 195	Injuries accidentally received	1 9 0	1 3 0	.....	2 12 0			
(result of intemperance).									
J. Welsh (supposed)	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0			
277									
E. Daley 409	Injuries accidentally received...	2 11 6	.....	.....	2 11 6		
J. Adams 459	Natural causes	1 1 6	1 1 0	.....	2 2 6			
T. N. Silden 566	Accidentally suffocated	1 1 6	4 4 0	.....	5 5 6			
J. Wittat 611	Found dead	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0			
A. Armstrong..	P. Kennedy 673	Accidentally drowned.....	1 10 6	1 5 0	2 15 6			

59 5 6

173 19 3

District.	Name of Coroner.	Name of Deceased.	Cause of Death.	Coroner's Fees.	Medical Fees.	Other Expenses.	Total.	Total in each District.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wentworth	W. Farrand	M. McBean 726	Injuries accidentally received...	1 12 9	1 8 0	3 0 9	29 18 0
		W. Blythe 740	Natural causes	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0
		J. Fisher 801	do.	1 1 6	3 3 0	.....	4 4 6
		J. Galvin 805	Accidentally drowned.....	2 10 0	2 11 0	.....	5 1 0
		D. O'Brien 822	Murder v. Isabella O'Brien	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0
		E. Lacey 868	Natural causes	1 10 6	3 7 0	.....	4 17 6
		J. Flannery 869	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		Ah Saen 867	do.	2 17 6	3 1 0	.....	5 18 6
		W. Thirtle 978	Natural causes	1 7 6	1 1 0	.....	2 8 6
		H. C. T. Edwards 22 (1872)	Accidentally poisoned by an overdose of morphia.	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0
		Female—unknown 27	Natural causes (result of intemperance).	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0
		Male, supposed to be J. Robertson 53	Found dead	1 12 0	1 7 0	.....	2 19 0
		J. Murray 100	Natural causes	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0
		W. J. Johnson 99	do.	2 2 6	2 1 0	.....	4 3 6
		C. Cresswell 141	do.	4 0 0	4 11 0	.....	8 11 0
		T. Cross 242	Accidentally drowned	2 13 9	.....	.....	2 13 9
		Tommy Swan 275	Natural causes	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0
		J. White 31 (70)	do. accelerated by intemperance.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		W. Quaron 267	Natural causes	1 16 6	.....	.....	1 16 6
		Remains—not identified 604	Found in the bush	3 5 9	.....	.....	3 5 9
		G. Fisher 757	Accidentally drowned.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		J. Ling 805	Overdose of opium	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		M. McDonald, M. H. A. Sharpe, T. Yscing 829	Accidentally drowned	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		J. White 31	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		R. Lynch 253	Injuries accidentally received...	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		W. Farrand 112 (1871)	Natural causes	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		D. Kanee 114	Found drowned	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0
		J. Neily 113	Natural causes	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		H. Elliott 171	do.	1 15 0	.....	.....	1 15 0
		C. Jones 172	do.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		M. McHugh 652	do.	2 6 3	.....	.....	2 6 3
		C. Smith 814	Accidentally drowned.....	1 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6
		T. Courtney, alias Sydney Jim 942	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		G. Ellis 940	Accidentally drowned.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		J. Clark 941	Found dead	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		R. P. Pybus 996	Natural causes, accelerated by intemperance.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		C. B. Brient 1042 (1870)	Bite of a snake.....	1 7 6	.....	.....	1 7 6
		A. Martin 375 (1871)	Natural causes.....	2 10 0	.....	.....	2 10 0
		E. Patison 451	Suicide, by drowning	1 9 9	.....	.....	1 9 9
		J. Connors 535	Natural causes.....	1 5 3	.....	.....	1 5 3
		J. Freddy 441 (1872)	do.	1 16 6	.....	.....	1 16 6
		W. Grogan 347 (1869)	Injuries accidentally received...	.....	1 3 0	.....	1 3 0
		M. Lucas 395	Natural causes .....	.....	1 15 0	.....	1 15 0
		— Merriman 455	Accidentally suffocated .....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0
		J. Horne 336	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0
P. Carroll 23 (1870)	Accidentally drowned.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
E. Clear 74	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
W. Gravalin 1030 (1869)	Found drowned	1 1 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
J. Sutter 51 (1870)	Felo-de-se, by cutting the throat.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
— McKenzie 1032 (1869)	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
A. Finney 1031 (1869)	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
R. Randall 135 (1870)	Found dead	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
G. Donald 113	Natural causes.....	1 0 9	1 1 0	.....	2 1 9		
A. Tierney 128	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
H. Callman 235	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
M. S. Brennan 236	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
A. Reid 231	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
Unknown, alias Torkey 338	Found drowned	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
R. Strong 479	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0		
R. J. Duigan 518	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
M. Kelly 615	do.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
J. Turner 614	Accidentally drowned.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
T. Richardson 685	Natural causes	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
T. Buttye 802	Excessive intemperance	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
S. Fallin 830	Accidentally drowned.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
J. Burns 954	do.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
H. K. Davis 32 (71)	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
J. Reid 15	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
J. Greenlaw 120	Manslaughter v. James Harrison.	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0		
S. Taylor 206	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
C. Taggart 416	do.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
Wollombi	J. N. Brooks						8 9 0	
Yass	J. M. Blake						78 17 3	

District.	Name of Coroner.	Name of Deceased.	Cause of Death.	Coroner's Fees.	Medical Fees.	Other Expenses.	Total.	Total in each District.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Young	R. B. Armstrong	J. Fitzgerald..... 529	Natural causes	1 6 9	1 1 0	2 7 9	79 10 0
		H. Rimble..... 465	do.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		J. Illingworth ... 653	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		J. Johnson..... 703	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		A. M'Farlane ... 697	Accidentally drowned.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		J. Taylor 761	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		G. George ...32 (1872)	do.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		J. Allan 181	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		E. M'Grath 131	do.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		C. Tuckwell 307	do.	1 0 0	3 3 0	.....	4 3 0
		M. Hawkins 472	do.	1 10 9	1 7 0	.....	2 17 9
		C. Stocktail 569 (1870)	do.	1 11 3	3 8 0	.....	4 19 3
		C. Joyner 589	Injuries accidentally received...	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		J. Green 684	do.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		L. English..... 710	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		W. Lane..... 709	do.	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3
		M. M'Kenna 799	do.	1 7 6	1 1 0	.....	2 8 6
		F. R. Quick 844	do.	1 12 9	1 8 0	.....	3 0 9
		J. Ward 852	do.	1 15 0	3 13 0	.....	5 8 0
		W. Goodsal 851	Accidentally drowned.....	2 13 9	.....	.....	2 13 9
		W. J. Hughes ... 978	Found dead	1 3 0	1 1 0	.....	2 4 0
		P. M'Mahon II (1871)	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		J. Patterson 125	do.	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
		G. Wisc 124	do.	1 7 6	3 3 0	.....	4 10 6
		J. Green ... 684 (1870)	Injuries accidentally received...	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
		M. Franklin 414	Natural causes.....	1 18 0	3 17 0	.....	5 15 0
		Remains—human 508	Found in the bush	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		H. Cooper 509	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		A. S. C. Dangar... 625	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0
		R. Mayo..... 639	Accidentally suffocated	1 6 9	1 1 0	.....	2 7 9
		R. Presc..... 808	do.	1 3 9	.....	.....	1 3 9
		C. Cooper 841	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0
J. Dutton 944	Sunstroke.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
R. G. Widows ... 963	Injuries accidentally received...	1 2 3	1 1 0	.....	2 3 3		
R. Press 808	Accidentally suffocated .....	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0		
S. W. Pilban..... 116	Sunstroke.....	1 7 6	1 1 0	.....	2 8 6		
G. Gall 198	Natural causes.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0		
J. Jackson 200	Injuries accidentally received...	1 3 9	1 1 0	.....	2 4 9		
G. R. Randall ... 201	do.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	2 1 0		
S. Clarke 355	Natural causes.....	1 3 9	3 3 0	.....	4 6 9		
J. Piesley 386	Murder of John Clarke	1 5 3	2 2 0	.....	3 7 3		
H. A. Alchin..... 431	Natural causes.....	1 18 0	1 15 0	.....	3 13 0		
E. Madegan 520	do. ....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0		

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(DEPOSITIONS, &c., IN CASE OF REGINA v. MALONY)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 January, 1873.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 20th December, 1872, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“A copy of the depositions in the case Regina *versus* Malony, together
“with some information as to the cause of the acquittal of the prisoner
“at the last Narrabri Quarter Sessions.”

(*Mr. Nowlan.*)

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

THE CROWN PROSECUTOR TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Crown Law Offices,
Macquarie-street, Sydney,
3 January, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, requesting some information in reference to the cause of the acquittal of the prisoner in the case of the Queen *v. Maloney*, recently tried at Narrabri, before His Honor Judge Meymott, on which occasion I prosecuted for the Crown, and Mr. Dillon defended the prisoner Maloney, and in reply I have the honor to state:—

2. The information contained two counts, the first charging embezzlement of a cheque, the second of money, in both counts the property of three brothers Wyndham, Alexander, George, and another, whose name I do not remember.

3. The following facts were sworn to by the Crown witnesses: The three brothers Wyndham were partners; Maloney was and had been in their employment for nine years as stockman and drover, at a yearly salary; Alexander Wyndham gave him charge of 182 cattle, belonging to the three brothers, to drive to George Wyndham's, near Maitland, with instructions that if he could get £3 10s. per head for them on the road he was to sell them, take a crossed cheque, and pay it into the Commercial Bank at Maitland to Alexander Wyndham's credit. This was the first occasion on which Maloney had been trusted to sell cattle, although he had frequently driven cattle before. Maloney started with the cattle, and on the road near Narrabri he sold them to Mr. Mosely. He told Mosely the cattle were the property of Messrs. Wyndham, Brothers, and received from Mosely a cheque, drawn in his (Maloney's) favor for £637. This cheque Maloney cashed at the Bank at Narrabri, and received for it ten and one pound notes. Shortly afterwards Maloney was found by a constable (who gave evidence at the trial, although he had not been examined before the Magistrates) drinking at a public-house, with some £400 only in his possession. Maloney after this went to where his family lived, near Mr. George Wyndham's, but he did not go to Mr. George Wyndham's, and although Mr. George Wyndham called several times at the place where Maloney was staying he could never see him. Maloney was apprehended after he had remained there about a fortnight, and he then said in answer to the charge that he had lost all the money which he had received for the cattle. No money was found in Maloney's possession when he was apprehended.

4. The case for the Crown being closed, Mr. Dillon was proceeding to address the jury on behalf of the prisoner when he was interrupted by His Honor the Judge, who suggested that he should first address him on a point of law. Thus invited, Mr. Dillon submitted—

(1.) That it had not been proved that Maloney was the servant of the Messrs. Wyndham within the meaning of the Act, quoting *R. v. Nettleton* 1 Mood c. c. 259;

(2.) That there was no evidence of embezzlement;

And (3.) That if there was it would not be embezzlement from the Messrs. Wyndham, as Mr. Alexander Wyndham had directed Maloney to pay the money he received into his (Alexander Wyndham's) credit and not that of the firm.

5. As to the first point I quoted *R. v. Hughes*, 1 Mood, c. c. 370, and referred to *R. v. Spencer* and *R. v. Smith* R. and R. 299 and 316, and argued that as Maloney was the hired servant of the Messrs. Wyndham at a yearly salary to look after and drive their cattle, whatever he did in regard to the cattle about which he was so employed must be done as Messrs. Wyndham's servant, and that the case before the Court was distinguished from *R. v. Nettleton*, where the defendant, whose sole duty was confined to the instruction of the children, in one single instance, at the request of the treasurer, and as a personal favour to him (he being ill), received a voluntary contribution which he afterwards appropriated. As to the second point, I submitted that Maloney's not accounting for the money which he had received was presumptive evidence of embezzlement; and further, that his cashing the cheque and keeping out of the way was direct evidence to go to the jury; and as to the third point, I argued that the cattle being the property of the Messrs. Wyndham, and having been sold by Maloney as Messrs. Wyndham's, whatever he (Maloney) received as payment was the property of Messrs. Wyndham, and therefore it made no difference whether Alexander Wyndham had directed Maloney to bring the money to him or to pay it to his account at the Bank; it would still continue to be, in either case, the property of Messrs. Wyndham. At the conclusion of my argument, believing that His Honor was against me in consequence of the rude and overbearing manner in which he treated me (a manner which I understand as Judge he frequently assumes), I strongly urged upon him the propriety, if he had any doubt, of allowing the case to go to the jury, and reserving the points for the consideration of the full Court.

6. All, however, to no purpose; His Honor ruled every point against me. He said that there was no proof that Maloney was the servant of the Messrs. Wyndham within the meaning of the Act; no proof of embezzlement; and no proof of the embezzlement, if any, being of the property of Messrs. Wyndham. His Honor then directed the jury to find that the prisoner was "not guilty," which they did accordingly.

I have, &c.,
DAVID FORBES,
Crown Prosecutor.

(No. 572.)

THE QUEEN against JOHN MALONEY.

*Embezzlement.—Depositions of Witnesses.*New South Wales, Narrabri, }
to wit.

THE examination of Alexander Wyndham, of Winton, in the Colony of Queensland, grazier, John Riddle, of Tulla Dunna, in the Colony of New South Wales, superintendent, and Richard Waddy, of Narrabri, in the said Colony of New South Wales, Bank manager, taken on oath this 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1872, at Narrabri, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in the presence and hearing of John Maloney, who is charged this day before us, for that he, the said John Maloney, on the 3rd day of April, 1872, at Narrabri, in the said Colony, being then a servant to F. ——— and Alexander and George Wyndham, did receive and take into his possession for and on account of his said masters, the sum of £616 in money, and the same feloniously and fraudulently did embezzle, contrary to the form of the statute in that case made and provided.

Constable Edward Grennan, on oath, states:—At about twenty minutes past 8 o'clock last Saturday morning I saw prisoner on the Elgin-street platform, West Maitland; I called him on one side and told him I had a warrant for his apprehension; I read the warrant, charging him with having in the month of May last, at Narrabri, fraudulently and feloniously embezzled about £600, the moneys of his masters, G. and T. A. Wyndham; prisoner replied, "I was going to Dalwood to-day; I didn't think the Wyndham's would do the like"; I found on prisoner a silver lever watch, guard, and 7s. 6d. in silver, pair earrings, package of cards, pocket-book, some crystal; the warrant is signed by James Smith, police magistrate.

EDWARD A. GRENNAN.

Sworn at West Maitland, this 17th June, 1872, before,—

JAMES SMITH, P.M.
W. T. MITCHELL, J.P.

Remanded till next Wednesday.

JAMES SMITH, P.M.
W. T. MITCHELL, J.P.

17th June, 1872.

George Wyndham, on oath, states:—My information read is true to the best of my belief; I reside at Fernhill, near Branxton, and am a grazier and wine-grower; I know the defendant; he has been in the employ of the firm to which I belong for some years, as driver and stockman; this morning I had a conversation with the prisoner at this Court in a room off; he said he wished to see me; I was told so by Sergeant Kenyan; he then told me he had lost the money between Newcastle and Branxton; he said he sold the cattle to Mosely, and had received a cheque from Mosely, and had cashed it at Narrabri; I think he said it was for £660 something; it was over £660 he said, but I don't recollect the amount over he said; he said he missed the money at the platform at Newcastle; the defendant's duty would have been to have paid this cheque into the Bank to our credit; the defendant never called upon me since he arrived at Branxton; I heard of his being in the neighbourhood at the time of the Maitland races, three or four weeks ago; he never accounted to me for this money; my brother Alexander Wyndham is in charge of the Winton Station; the cattle were coming here to Fernhill; I don't know of my own knowledge that prisoner had any authority to sell the cattle.

By Mr. Gorrick: The whole transaction of defendant's starting with the cattle and having charge of them took place between defendant and my brother; I didn't know what instructions he has received with respect to the money; I received a letter from my brother, stating he had instructed defendant to pay the cheque into the Commercial Bank; I know nothing of my own knowledge of the transaction but what I've heard from defendant and my brother; I didn't see defendant at the Maitland Quarter Sessions.

GEORGE WYNDHAM.

Sworn at West Maitland, this 20th June, 1872, before,—

JAMES SMITH, P.M.
W. T. MITCHELL, J.P.

Robert Lord, on oath, states:—I am a clerk in the Commercial Bank, Maitland; F. A. & G. Wyndham keep an account at our Bank; the prisoner has not paid into our Bank any money to the credit of the Messrs. Wyndham.

ROBERT LORD.

Sworn at West Maitland, this 20th June, 1872, before,—

JAMES SMITH, P.M.
W. T. MITCHELL, J.P.

Prisoner remanded to Narrabri, to be further dealt with, 20th June, 1872.

JAMES SMITH, P.M.
W. T. MITCHELL, J.P.*Alexander*

Alexander Wyndham, of Winton, in Queensland, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am managing partner in the firm of F. A. and G. Wyndham, of Winton, in Queensland, and Bounga, in New South Wales, and have cattle and sheep at both stations; I know the prisoner before the Court; he has been in my employment for about eight years as stockman and drover, and received, as my servant, annual wages, and an extra sum for driving stock; the last time I saw the prisoner was, to the best of my recollection, on the 17th March last at Gundewindi, near Winton; on the morning of that day I delivered 182 head of mixed store cattle to prisoner to drive them to Dalwood, near Maitland, if he did not dispose of them on the road; I gave him a written authority to sell them on the road if he obtained the price I mentioned—namely, £3 10s. per head, and I verbally told him that he would have to receive a crossed cheque or Bank draft, payable to me only at the Maitland Branch of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney; the cattle I delivered to him were the property of my firm, and he took charge of them as my servant, and, in addition to his annual salary of £40 a year, he was to receive £25 if driven to Dalwood, and a proportionate sum if not driven so far, and 2½ per cent. commission on the sale if he sold them; Samuel Tollis assisted the prisoner in driving the cattle from my station; Tollis returned on the 10th April, and reported that the cattle had been sold to Captain Mosely, of Bull Carrol, near Wee Waa, for £3 10s. per head, by prisoner, and that he had given delivery of them to Captain Mosely's agent at Gundemannu, not far from Narrabri, and I was informed prisoner received payment for the cattle the day he delivered them to Captain Mosely's agent—namely, 2nd April, and received a cheque of Captain Mosely's on the Narrabri branch of the Commercial Bank; I did not receive this cheque from the prisoner, and he has not accounted to me for the sale of the cattle, and so far as I know he has not paid any part of the proceeds of the sale of the cattle to my credit at the Commercial Bank at West Maitland; I have ascertained that the prisoner cashed the cheque he received from Captain Mosely at Narrabri, and received the amount of it—£616; about the middle of last month I received a letter from the prisoner, which was dated, to the best of my recollection, on the 26th May; I have left this letter at home, and I have not received any other letter from prisoner; prisoner did not remit either the whole or part of the proceeds of the sale of the cattle, and, so far as I am aware, I do not know what prisoner did with the proceeds.

Cross-examined by Mr. Levien: I did not specify any time that the money was to be paid into the Bank; I said to him, "Get it into the Bank without delay."

ALEXANDER WYNDHAM.

Sworn before me, at Narrabri, the 3rd July, 1872,—

C. E. SMITH, P.M.

Prisoner is remanded for further evidence until the 9th instant.
Allowed bail in £100, and two sureties in £50 each.

By me, at Narrabri, the 3rd July, 1872,—

C. E. SMITH, P.M.

John Riddle, of Tulla Dunna, Superintendent for Captain Moseley, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I know the defendant before the Court; I first saw him at Narrabri on the 2nd April last and had a conversation with him respecting cattle he had for sale, which he told me were the property of the Messrs. Wyndham; I agreed to purchase the cattle at £3 10s. per head for Captain Moseley, and took delivery of 176 head from prisoner next day at Gundemaine, which is 8 miles from Narrabri, and paid prisoner at Gundemaine a cheque for £616, drawn by Captain Moseley on the Branch of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, at Narrabri, and received defendant's acknowledgment in writing for the payment of this cheque; defendant told me that the cattle I purchased from him as agent for Captain Moseley were the Wyndham Brothers' cattle.

The receipt and delivery-note which prisoner gave me I am not able to produce to-day, as I understand they are at Bull Carrol.

I do not know what prisoner did with the cheque I paid him for the cattle; I have not seen the cheque since.

Defendant has no questions to ask this witness.

J. RIDDLE.

Sworn before us, at Narrabri, the 9th July, 1872,—

C. E. SMITH, P.M.

R. S. G. MACDONALD, J.P.

Richard Waddy, Manager of the Branch of the Commercial Bank at Narrabri, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I have seen the defendant at the Bank at Narrabri; he came there on the 4th April last and presented for payment a cheque of W. H. Moseley's for £616, drawn on the Narrabri Branch of the Commercial Bank in defendant's favor; I gave defendant change for the cheque after he had endorsed it; defendant told me he had received the cheque in payment for cattle.

The cheque produced, and now marked "A," is the same that I received from the defendant.

I paid the defendant in Bank-notes, and he did not then or since obtain a draft in favor of any one.

Defendant has no questions to ask this witness.

R. WADDY.

Sworn before us, at Narrabri, the 9th July, 1872,—

C. E. SMITH, P.M.

R. S. G. MACDONALD, J.P.

John

John Riddle, being recalled, saith as follows:—The cheque produced is the one I paid to the defendant in payment for the cattle I purchased from him for Captain Moseley.

By Mr. Levien: The body of the cheque is filled up in my handwriting.

J. RIDDLE.

Sworn before us, at Narrabri, the 9th July, 1872,—

C. E. SMITH, P.M.
R. S. G. MACDONALD, J.P.

The accused, being duly cautioned, has no statement to make, and is committed for trial at the Court of Quarter Sessions to be holden at Narrabri on the 9th November next. Bail allowed,—himself in £80, and two sureties in £40 each.

By us, at Narrabri, the 9th July, 1872,—

C. E. SMITH, P.M.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1873.

[6d.]

195—B

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RESPECTING ESTABLISHMENT OF CIRCUIT COURTS, DUBBO AND MUDGEE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 January, 1873.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 26th November, 1872, to His Excellency the Governor, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ All Papers and Correspondence between the Members of The Bogan and Mudgee, and the late or present Attorney General, or any other Member of the Government ; also, all Reports and Letters from the Chief Justice and the Judges, and Petitions to the late or present Governor, and the Minutes thereon, with the due dates of each document, relative to the establishment of Circuit Courts at Dubbo and Mudgee.”

(Mr. Lord.)

SCHEDULE.

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ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. 1.

THE HON. G. W. LORD, ESQ., M.P., to GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

15 January, 1872.

DEAR LORD BELMORE,

I have been requested by my constituents to present the enclosed petition, praying the establishment of a "Circuit Court" at Dubbo, and as I agree with the Petitioners in believing that the holding of such a Court in Dubbo would be of great advantage, not only to the residents of that town but to the public generally, I have to request that you will be pleased to give the petition your most favourable consideration.

I have, &c.,
GEO. W. LORD.

To the Colonial Secretary,—I think the Petitioners make out a good case.—B., 17/1/72.

The Honorable the Attorney General.—JOHN R., 19th January, 1872.

The Under Secretary, Department of the Attorney General.—H.H., B.C., 20th January, 1872.

[Enclosure.]

To His Excellency the Right Honorable SOMERSET RICHARD, Earl of Belmore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

May it please your Excellency :—

This Petition from the inhabitants of Dubbo, Wellington, Bourke, Cannonba, Warren, Brewarrina, Gongolgan, Wilcannia, Walgett, Coonamble, Mundooran, Cobbara, Denison Town, Coonabarabran, Obley, Stoney Creek, and the other towns and villages and their surrounding districts situate in the North-western portion of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners having long felt the necessity that exists for the establishment of a Circuit Court for the said towns, villages, and districts more contiguous thereto than that of Bathurst, to which all Circuit Court cases have now to be sent, would respectfully pray that your Excellency will be pleased to take the subject into your consideration at an early date, and cause the town of Dubbo to be proclaimed a place at which Circuit Courts shall be held; and in support of their prayer, your Petitioners would respectfully refer your Excellency to the undermentioned reasons and facts :—

1. The great distances that have now to be travelled by witnesses and prisoners entail a heavy expenditure upon the Government, considerable loss and inconvenience upon witnesses, and a probable frustration of the ends of justice, which would be in a great measure avoided were a Circuit Court held at Dubbo.

2. A large proportion of the prisoners committed for trial at Bathurst from the various Courts of Petty Sessions in the districts abovementioned pass through Dubbo on their way to trial.

3. The comparative distances to be travelled are as follows :—

Distance from	To Dubbo.	To Bathurst.	Distance from	To Dubbo.	To Bathurst.
Wellington	32 miles	98 miles.	Coonamble	125 miles	255 miles.
Bourke	273 "	403 "	Mundooran	72 "	202 "
Cannonba	118 "	248 "	Cobborah	50 "	180 "
Warren	78 "	208 "	Denison Town	70 "	200 "
Brewarrina	228 "	358 "	Coonabarabran	126 "	256 "
Gongolgan	203 "	333 "	Obley	38 "	97 "
Wilcannia	470 "	600 "	Stoney Creek	58 "	72 "
Walgett	230 "	360 "			

4. The town of Dubbo is larger than any other of the towns enumerated above, is the commercial centre of the greater number of them, and is situated on the Main Western Road to Bourke 130 miles from Bathurst. The surveyor's tracing attached to this petition represents the relative geographical positions of Dubbo and the other towns, &c., of the proposed Circuit Court district, together with the area thereof, which comprises 60,000 square miles.

5. The number of criminals committed may be ascertained by referring to the records kept at the Office of the Inspector General of Police, Sydney, and the records of the Supreme Court indicate the amount of civil business that has been sent to Bathurst and Sydney.

6. Your Petitioners are put to much inconvenience through not being able to obtain the issue of a Supreme Court writ nearer than Bathurst.

7. Your Petitioners cannot refrain from respectfully pointing out to your Excellency that when compared with the provision made for the administration of justice in the southern and northern districts that made for such administration of justice in the western and north-western districts does not appear to be in proportion to the population and importance thereof.

8. In further proof of our claim to a Circuit Court, we would respectfully draw your Excellency's attention to the appended table of distances between the various Circuit Courts of the Colony in their respective districts :—

SOUTHERN COURTS.

Goulburn to Yass	54 miles
Yass to Wagga Wagga	128 "
Wagga Wagga to Albury	90 "
" " Deniliquin (Border Town)	160 "
Albury to Deniliquin (Border Town)	160 "

NORTHERN COURTS.

Maitland to Tamworth	160 "
Tamworth to Armidale	62 " (P) 72
Armidale to Maryland (Border Town)	160 "

WESTERN

WESTERN COURTS.

Bathurst to Northern Border *via* Bourke 500 miles.
 „ to Western Border *via* Wilcannia 750 „

9. In Dubbo and within a short distance thereof a sufficient number of highly intelligent jurors could be collected.
 In conclusion, your Petitioners would express their full confidence in your Excellency's sense of equity in this matter ;
 and as in duty bound will ever pray.

Dated at Dubbo, this 10th day of December A.D. 1871.

[263 Signatures.]

To be brought forward when arrangements are being made for next year.—J.M., A.G., 17th February, 1872.

I think that a Circuit Court ought to be established at Dubbo, but as the arrangements for this year were necessarily made before the close of last year, nothing can be done in the matter at present. It must therefore stand over till the Circuit arrangements are being made in September next.

Inform Petitioners to that effect.

J.M., A.G.,
 21st February, 1872.

No. 2.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT TO DUNCAN M'KILLOP, ESQ., J.P., AND OTHERS, THE PETITIONERS.

Attorney General's Department,
 Sydney, 21 February, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to petition to His Excellency the Governor, presented by the Hon. G. W. Lord, Esq., from inhabitants of Dubbo, Wellington, Bourke, Cannonba, Warren, Brecwarrina, &c., &c., and other towns and villages in the north-western portion of this Colony, praying the establishment of a Circuit Court at Dubbo, I am directed by the Honorable the Attorney General to state that he thinks a Circuit Court ought to be established at Dubbo, but as the arrangements for this year were necessarily made before the close of last year nothing can be done in the matter at present. I am therefore to say that Sir James Martin regrets it must stand over until the Circuit Court arrangements are being made in September next, of which I am to invite you to have the goodness to cause the Petitioners to be informed.

I have, &c.,
 W. E. PLUNKETT,
 Under Secretary.

No. 3.

PETITION FROM INHABITANTS, MUDGEE, TO GOVERNOR SIR HERCULES ROBINSON.

To His Excellency Sir HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight, Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That in regard of the isolated position of Mudgee in respect of the Assize towns which now exist; viz., Bathurst on the one side and Sydney on the other, and in consideration of the vast increase of population within the last few years, which is likely to be permanent, to the extent at least of thrice the population of the original district of Mudgee, your Petitioners pray that Mudgee may be proclaimed an Assize town.

That while the Western District, populated as it is, has in fact only one Assize town (properly so called), viz., Bathurst, the Northern District has three, viz., Maitland, Tamworth, and Armidale; and the Southern District five, viz., Goulburn, Yass, Wagga Wagga, Deniliquin and Albury; and while it is admitted that there is a large extent of country to be travelled over in attending these last-mentioned Courts, the roads are far easier traversed than that towards Mudgee.

That your Petitioners submit that in view of the large increase of expense in transporting prisoners from Mudgee to Bathurst over a confessedly bad road, and the summoning and payment of witnesses who could at a comparatively small expense be obtained in this immediate district, that a compliance with the prayer of your Petitioners in this particular would be a positive saving to the Government.

That with respect also to the trial of Civil cases the establishment of Mudgee as an Assize town would be a great boon to the community, as it would necessarily follow that Circuit Courts would be held here simultaneously with the Circuit Courts, and this would lead to much saving of expense to suitors in the Supreme Court, who now have to travel with their witnesses to Bathurst, and not unfrequently to forego their rights rather than incur the expense of so doing.

That

That your Petitioners are convinced that the travelling expenses of a Judge, with any other outlay consequent on the proposed change, would be far less than the cost that is now annually incurred in the transportation of witnesses to Bathurst in criminal cases alone.

That the present gaol was erected about ten years ago, when the population was comparatively sparse. The great increase of population, consequent on the extension of the gold fields, from 6,000 to 20,000, necessitates, in the opinion of your Petitioners, a large increase in the gaol accommodation, that being the only receptacle as well for criminals as for lunatics, the infirm and destitute, and for children who may be committed for short periods, and whom the Magistrates may from motives of mercy commit to solitary confinement.

That with regard to lunatics or such persons as may be suffering from temporary or permanent mental derangement, your Petitioners submit that the present arrangement of the Mudgee Gaol is not only insufficient but in common humanity extremely abortive, it being needless to say that there is only one yard for all male prisoners, and that within a very small space.

That in view of the large population of this district, which has been hereinbefore referred to, it is absolutely necessary (in the opinion of your Petitioners), in the cause of morality and discipline, that there should be a classification of the prisoners, viz., the construction of a distinct yard for debtors (which might be used occasionally for other purposes), for lunatics who should not be disturbed by felons or other prisoners not deemed proper associates for such unfortunate persons.

And your Petitioners urge the immediate erection of a building, to comprise as well the offices of the postal department as a suitable dwelling for the postmaster; and your Petitioners submit that the ground now unoccupied between the telegraph office and the police barracks is an eligible site for that purpose.

That the present building being rented at £30 per annum is not only insufficient but inconvenient as being far from the centre of the business part of the town, whereas the proposed site would be in every respect convenient and suitable.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that Mudgee may be proclaimed an Assize town; that the Mudgee Gaol may be immediately enlarged in accordance with the prayer of your Petitioners; and that a post office, with a suitable dwelling for the postmaster, be immediately erected.

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

2nd July, 1872.

[364 signatures.]

No. 4.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE HON. J. G. L. INNES, Esq., M.P.

(72/5,050.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18 July, 1872.

SIR,

With reference to the petition submitted by you from certain inhabitants of the district of Mudgee, praying that a Circuit Court may be established at Mudgee, that a post office, with a suitable dwelling for the postmaster, may be erected at that place, &c., I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the former subject has been brought under the notice of the Attorney General, and the latter under that of the Postmaster General.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 5.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT.

(72/5,050.)

Sydney, 18 July, 1872.

SIR,

In transmitting the enclosed extract from a petition which has been received from certain inhabitants of the District of Mudgee, praying for the establishment of a Circuit Court at Mudgee, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will submit the same for the consideration of the Attorney General.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

[Extract.]

[Enclosure.]

Presented by the
Hon. J. G. L.
Innes, Esq., M.P.

That in regard to the isolated position of Mudgee, in respect of the Assize towns, which now exist, viz., Bathurst on the one side, and Sydney on the other, and in consideration of the vast increase of population within the last few years, which is likely to be permanent, to the extent at least of thrice the population of the original district of Mudgee, your Petitioners pray that Mudgee may be proclaimed an Assize town.

That while the Western District, populated as it is, has in fact only one Assize town (properly so called), viz., Bathurst, the Northern District has three, viz., Maitland, Tamworth, and Armidale, and the Southern District five, viz., Goulburn, Yass, Wagga Wagga, Deniliquin, and Albury; and while it is admitted that there is a large extent of country to be travelled over in attending these last-mentioned Courts, the roads are far easier traversed than that towards Mudgee.

That your Petitioners submit, that in view of the large increase of expense in transporting prisoners from Mudgee to Bathurst, over a confessedly bad road, and the summoning and payment of witnesses who could, at a comparatively small expense, be obtained in the immediate district, that a compliance with the prayer of your Petitioners in this particular would be a positive saving to the Government.

That

That with respect also to the trial of civil cases, the establishment of Mudgee as an Assize town would be a great boon to the community, as it would necessarily follow that Circuit Courts would be held there simultaneously with the Circuit Court, and this would lead to much saving of expense to suitors in the Supreme Court, who now have to travel with their witnesses to Bathurst, and not unfrequently to forego their rights rather than incur the expense of so doing.

That your Petitioners are convinced that the travelling expenses of a Judge, with any other outlay consequent on the proposed change, would be far less than the cost that is now annually incurred in the transportation of witnesses to Bathurst in criminal cases alone.

No. 6.

THE HON. G. W. LORD, ESQ., M.P., TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Darlinghurst, Sydney,
21 August, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose a letter from the Mayor and Aldermen of Dubbo, relative to a ^{20 July, 1872.} petition presented by me to the late Governor, the Earl of Belmore, praying the establishment of a Circuit Court at Dubbo, and the replies thereto by His Excellency, and the late Attorney General, Sir James Martin.

I do not think it necessary to trouble you in again pointing out the absolute necessity of a Circuit Court being established at Dubbo. The large increase of population and the immense distance from Bathurst to Fort Bourke will at once show the desirability of holding the Court at Dubbo, a point about midway between Bathurst and Fort Bourke.

I would also take advantage of this letter to bring under your notice another petition, presented by me to the late Administrator of the Government, Sir Alfred Stephen, from the inhabitants of the town and district of Forbes, praying the establishment of a Circuit Court at that place, and the reply thereto of the late Attorney General. I do this as I am informed that this is the period at which all arrangements for carrying out Circuit Courts must be made for the ensuing year.

Circuit Courts should, from my knowledge of the country, be established at "Dubbo" and "Forbes"; by doing this you will remove many of the difficulties and expenses of sending witnesses and prisoners to Bathurst; the position of Forbes commanding as it does the whole of the Lachlan country, Grenfell, Young, and the large gold fields of Currajong, shows it to be the proper place for holding a Circuit Court.

As the late Attorney General, from numerous inquiries, satisfied himself that "Dubbo" and "Forbes" were proper places for the establishment of Circuit Courts, and from his replies to the Petitioners from both places would no doubt, had he remained in office, have carried out these appointments, I venture to hope that you will be pleased to take the same favourable views, and issue instructions for the formation of Circuit Courts at the places above named.

I have, &c.,
GEO. W. LORD.

[Enclosure.]

Municipal Council Chambers,
Dubbo, 29 July, 1872.

The Honorable the Attorney General, Sydney,—

Sir,

We, the Mayor and Aldermen of the Municipality of Dubbo, beg to direct your attention to the petition (with ^{* Appendix.} chart* of proposed Assize district and enclosures) presented to His Excellency Lord Belmore from the people of the North-Western Districts, and asking that Dubbo might be proclaimed an Assize town.

2. We beg to forward herewith a copy of the reply of the then Attorney General (Sir James Martin), favourable to the request.

3. It is unnecessary recapitulating the claims of Dubbo to a Circuit Court. They are already known, and we believe acknowledged by you.

4. We would before concluding draw your attention to Sir William Manning's remarks (as acting Judge at Bathurst), favourable to the appointment of Dubbo as a Circuit town.

We have, &c.,
[6 Signatures.]

Ask the Sheriff to be good enough to send me a report as to the Court House and Gaol accommodation at Dubbo, with a view to the establishment of a Circuit Court there.—E.B., 26/8/72.

Sheriff.—27 August, 1872.

MINUTE OF MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL BUTLER.

LET Mr. Lord be informed, on behalf of the Petitioners, that the Sheriff has reported that the Gaol accommodation at Dubbo is insufficient for the purpose of a Circuit Court. Until the requisite accommodation is provided, I am not prepared to recommend the establishment of a Circuit Court at Dubbo. I am of opinion that as soon as this is done a Circuit Court should be there established.

Forbes is still more objectionable for want of Gaol accommodation. But even with such accommodation as is requisite, I am not at present prepared to recommend a Circuit Court for Forbes.

Let Mr. Lord be informed also as to Forbes.

The petition may be returned to His Excellency with a copy of the Sheriff's report and of this minute.

E.B., 10 September, 1872.

G. W. Lord, Esq., informed.—10/9/72.

Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, 12th September, 1872.

No.

No. 7.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT TO THE SHERIFF.

Attorney General's Department,
Sydney, 27 August, 1872.

SIR,

Referring to communications received at this office, urging the establishment of Circuit Courts at Dubbo and Forbes, I am directed by the Attorney General to request that you will be good enough to furnish a report as to the Court House and Gaol accommodation at those places, with a view to the establishment of Circuit Courts.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,
Under Secretary.

No. 8.

THE SHERIFF TO THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT.

(72/1,924.)

Prisons Department,
Sydney, 4 September, 1872.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of the 27th ultimo, upon the subject of Court House and Gaol accommodation at Forbes and Dubbo, in relation to applications for extension of Circuit Courts to those places, I do myself the honor to report that the Court House accommodation is sufficient at both places, and in the case of Dubbo ample.

The Gaol accommodation is insufficient. At Forbes Police Gaol there are only five cells, and there should at least be four more added (at a probable cost of £600) to afford the accommodation in my views essential for retaining there the prisoners for trial at the Circuit Courts. At times the present accommodation has been found to be insufficient for the Quarter Sessions alone.

The same remarks apply in a lesser degree to the Dubbo Police Gaol, where five additional cells would be required at a corresponding cost. I would remark generally that there are grave objections to establishing Circuit Courts at places where there are merely small police gaols irrespectively of the actual cell accommodation for prisoners awaiting trial. These prisoners are frequently under heavy charges, and there are difficulties which should, if possible, be avoided as to their safe custody and exercise, &c.; with the small staff of such establishments capital offences would probably be tried at these places, and there would be considerable embarrassment in the carrying out of executions according to law. A case of the kind recently occurred at Tamworth, which was only obviated by the commutation of the sentence.

Were Circuit Courts extended to Forbes and Dubbo it is highly probable that prisoners for trial thereat would, either to relieve a pressure for room or for safer custody, have to be conveyed to Bathurst Gaol and back again for trial at considerable expense and inconvenience.

I have, &c.,

HAROLD McLEAN,
Sheriff.

No. 9.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT TO THE SHERIFF.

[Immediate.]

Attorney General's Department,
Sydney, 2 September, 1872.

SIR,

Referring to recent petition from certain inhabitants of the District of Mudgee, praying the establishment of a Circuit Court at that township, I am directed by the Attorney General to request that you will have the goodness to favor him at your earliest convenience with report upon the Gaol and Court House accommodation, for holding a Circuit Court at Mudgee. The Attorney General is of opinion that Circuit Courts ought to be holden at Mudgee and Dubbo as soon as suitable arrangements can be made.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,
Under Secretary.

No. 10.

THE SHERIFF TO THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT.

Prisons Department,
Sydney, 4 September, 1872.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, respecting the extension of Circuit Courts to Mudgee, I do myself the honor to report that the Court House accommodation is sufficient. There are only twelve cells in the Gaol, which have been found seriously insufficient for the present requirements, irrespectively of the additional pressure that would be caused by retaining the prisoners now sent to Bathurst for trial at the Circuit Court. There are, however, twelve additional cells authorized, which the Colonial Architect thinks may be completed in six months. On their completion the accommodation may be accepted as sufficient.

I have, &c.,

HAROLD MACLEAN,
Sheriff.

No. 11.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT TO G. W. LORD, Esq., M.P.

Attorney General's Department,
Sydney, 10 September, 1872.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of 21st ultimo, enclosing communication from the Mayor and Aldermen of Dubbo, further respecting a petition to the late Governor, the Earl of Belmore, for establishment of a Circuit Court at Dubbo, and also to petition to the late Administrator of the Government, Sir Alfred Stephen, for the establishment of a Circuit Court at Forbes, I am directed by the Attorney General to state, for the information of the Mayor and Aldermen of Dubbo, that the Sheriff has reported the Court House accommodation at Dubbo is sufficient, but the Gaol accommodation is insufficient for the purposes of a Circuit Court at Dubbo, and until the requisite accommodation shall have been provided the Attorney General cannot recommend the establishment of a Circuit Court at that township, but he is of opinion that as soon as this shall have been done, a Circuit Court should be established at Dubbo.

I am at the same time to observe that Forbes is still more objectionable, for want of Gaol accommodation, but even had it the requisite accommodation, the Attorney General says he would not at present be prepared to recommend the establishment of a Circuit Court at Forbes.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,
Under Secretary.

No. 12.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Attorney General's Department,
Sydney, 12 September, 1872.

SIR,

In transmitting the enclosed copy, report from the Sheriff, respecting Court House and Gaol ^{4th Sep., 1872.} accommodation at Dubbo and Forbes, lately called for in consequence of petitions from certain inhabitants of those districts, for the appointment of Circuit Courts at the above places, I am directed by the Attorney General to state, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, that as soon as the necessary Gaol accommodation can be provided at Dubbo, he is of opinion that Circuit Courts should be established at that township; but with regard to Forbes he would not, even had it the requisite accommodation, be prepared at present to recommend the appointment of Circuit Courts at that place.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,
Under Secretary.

P.S.—Petition, &c., to the Earl of Belmore, from inhabitants of Dubbo, and also petitions from inhabitants of Forbes, &c., for appointment of Circuit Courts, forwarded herewith, by direction of the Attorney General, to be laid before His Excellency the Governor.—W.E.P., 12/9/72.

Col. Secy., No. 72/7,282; C.L.O., No. 72/1,924.

The Chief Justice informs me that the Judges of the Supreme Court are opposed.

Sir Alfred Stephen will send a written statement on the subject.

H.P., 20/9/72.

Sir Alfred Stephen not having sent the apparently promised communication on this subject, may be invited to do so perhaps.—H.H., 16 Oct., 1872.

MINUTE OF MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL BUTLER.

The Petitioners should be informed of the Sheriff's report substantially.

They may also be informed that in my opinion a Circuit Court should be appointed for Mudgee when sufficient accommodation is provided.

Send copy of my minutes, and of the Sheriff's reports on Mudgee, Dubbo, and Forbes, to the Colonial Secretary.

E.B., 10 Sept., 1872.

Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, 12 September, 1872.

No. 13.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Attorney General's Department,
Sydney, 12 September, 1872.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of 18th July last (72/5,050), enclosing extract of a petition from certain inhabitants of the District of Mudgee, for the establishment of a Circuit Court at that township, I am directed by the Attorney General to forward herewith, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, copy of the Sheriff's report upon the Court House and Gaol accommodation at Mudgee, and to state that Mr. Butler is of opinion that Circuit Courts ought to be holden at Mudgee as soon as suitable Prison accommodation can be provided,

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT.

No. 14.

TELEGRAM FROM THE MAYOR OF DUBBO TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

13 September, 1872.

Rumoured here Dubbo not to be an Assize town.
Would you oblige by letting me know by telegram if there is any truth in it?

No. 15.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT TO THE MAYOR, DUBBO.

18 September, 1872.

IN reply to your telegram of 13th instant, Attorney General desires me to inform you Sheriff reports not sufficient Gaol accommodation. When this is provided, or in forward state of preparation, Circuit Court will be proclaimed.

No. 16.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Supreme Court,
20 September, 1872.

SIR,

I have laid before my brother Judges your letter, informing me that it is the intention of the Government to establish, in April next, a Circuit Court at Mudgee and at Dubbo.

2. The proximity of the former to Gulgong, and the fact that a very serious proportion of the crimes coming before the Court at Bathurst is from the large population of the gold fields, while that of Mudgee alone exceeds 12,000 souls, leave little room for doubt that a Circuit Court *there* is reasonably desirable. But we are not aware of any circumstances which call for the establishment of one at Dubbo, from the neighbourhood of which, or from places beyond it, very few (scarcely any) cases come before the Courts, or, considering the population, are likely to be sent during either the next or the succeeding year.

3. Considerations of expense alone are not within our province as Judges; but we may venture to suggest that the additional cost of a Circuit Court at Dubbo will scarcely be compensated by any benefit to be attained by its establishment at present. It is with great difficulty that the Judges are able to preside at even the present number of these Courts and return to Sydney in time for the Civil and Criminal Sittings; and the addition of Dubbo to the list, unless a barrister merely is to go there, will certainly render necessary the creation of a fifth Judge.

4. No one will better know this than yourself. Within a fortnight from this day (the term not ending till the 28th) two Judges leave town for the Northern and Southern Circuits, and neither can return before the 5th or 6th November, although the Sydney Sittings for Causes commence on the 4th, and the Criminal Sittings at Darlinghurst, concurrently with them, on the 11th, of that month. The Bathurst Circuit Judge may possibly be able to reach Sydney on the 2nd, but, with Mudgee in addition (to say nothing now of Dubbo), I really do not see how the work is to be accomplished. Two Civil Courts, as you are aware, sit daily on the 4th, and continuously thenceforward; and besides these there are the Equity and Chamber Sittings, with no time at all for Ecclesiastical, or Vice-Admiralty, or miscellaneous duties.

5. I beg the favour of your laying this letter before the Cabinet.

I am, &c.,
ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.

No. 17.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Supreme Court,
25 November, 1872.

MY DEAR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

At your request I here recapitulate the reasons which induced the Judges to suggest a postponement at the least for a twelve-month, if not a reconsideration of the question, of the establishment of a Circuit Court at Dubbo.

In the first place we understand that there is neither an adequate Gaol nor a Court-house at that town. It is for the Executive, no doubt, to be satisfied on such points; but it is equally our duty to represent the absolute necessity of provision being made for the requisite accommodation equally of the jurors, magistrates, witnesses, and professional men attending the proposed Court, as for the safe and decent custody of the persons to be tried there. I say nothing of accommodation for the Judge, because this is the last thing on which we would insist, and (to do all parties justice) I may say that it is usually the last thing thought of.

But, secondly, we can find no sufficient reasons for the immediate establishment of a Circuit Court at Dubbo. Not one-tenth of the cases periodically tried at Bathurst, so far as we can gather, come from the Dubbo neighbourhood; and such of the few cases arising beyond it as might be without inconvenience tried in Dubbo, may for the present be advantageously tried—if not quite as advantageously in all respects—at Mudgee.

It is for the Government to decide whether any real or supposed benefit to the Dubbo residents, accompanied as it must be by some onerous duties, will form a sufficient consideration for the great additional outlay attendant on it.

In

In the last place we think it of importance to ascertain, as far as may be by at least a year's experience, how the extension of the Circuit system to Mudgee will *work*. More than three years elapsed before a Circuit Court was established either at Tamworth or Yass after the creation of Courts at Armidale and Wagga—although the former towns actually lay in the route to the latter; whereas Dubbo is, I believe, above 100 miles beyond Bathurst, and full 70 beyond the contemplated new Circuit town of Mudgee. It has been found no easy matter to arrange even the existing Circuits so as not to interfere with the Sydney Sittings, civil and criminal; and it is impossible to tell beforehand how much time the cases at Mudgee may occupy. I was myself twelve days in Bathurst, in October last, sitting on 9 of them daily till 6 or 7 o'clock. I rested one day only on my road homewards, but arrived two days too late for the Sydney causes, neither Mr. Justice Cheeke nor Mr. Justice Faucett having then returned—and the latter continuing to sit at Maitland for some days afterwards. We may assume that the actual number of sitting days will be the same when Bathurst has been relieved from the Mudgee contribution of cases; but there will be four added days of travelling.

I say nothing whatever of the increased work, because as long as their strength endures the strain the Judges are not indisposed to undertake it. But I beg the fact to be remembered, or rather to be made known, that our labours by no means end with the public sitting in Court. In my own case, for years past, the heaviest portion of my duty has been necessarily undertaken in Chambers, and in the evening at my own house.

I am, &c.,
ALFRED STEPHEN.

No. 18.

G. W. LORD, ESQ., M.P., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Union Club,
Sydney, 2 December, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that in September last I received a letter from the Attorney General, informing me that the Sheriff had reported to him that the Gaol accommodation at Dubbo was not sufficient to warrant him in at once proclaiming Dubbo a place for holding Circuit Courts, but that so soon as the Gaol accommodation had been increased he would at once issue the Proclamation. You may remember me waiting on you and bringing this matter under your notice prior to your visit north. I then pressed that you should at once call for tenders for the extension, as already had been done in the case of the Mudgee Gaol; you informed me there would be a Cabinet in a day or two, and that you would see what could be done, since which I have heard nothing further, except in reply to my question in the Assembly, that the matter was under the consideration of the Government.

May I now request that you will be good enough to let me know when it is probable tenders will be called for the extensions required.

I have, &c.,
GEO. W. LORD.

BOURKE AND DUBBO.

CRIMINAL and Civil cases tried at Supreme Court, Bathurst, from Bourke and Dubbo; also, Criminal and Civil cases tried at Quarter Sessions and District Courts, Bourke and Dubbo.

BATHURST CIRCUIT COURT.

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Criminal cases tried, received from Bourke Police District	3	1	1
Criminal cases tried, received from Dubbo Police District	1	4	4
Civil cases received from Bourke Police District ...		nil.	
Civil cases received from Dubbo Police District...			Total 1 in 3 years.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Cases tried at Bourke Quarter Sessions ...	(No Court.) Nil.	14	12
Cases tried at Dubbo Quarter Sessions ...	do.	12	13

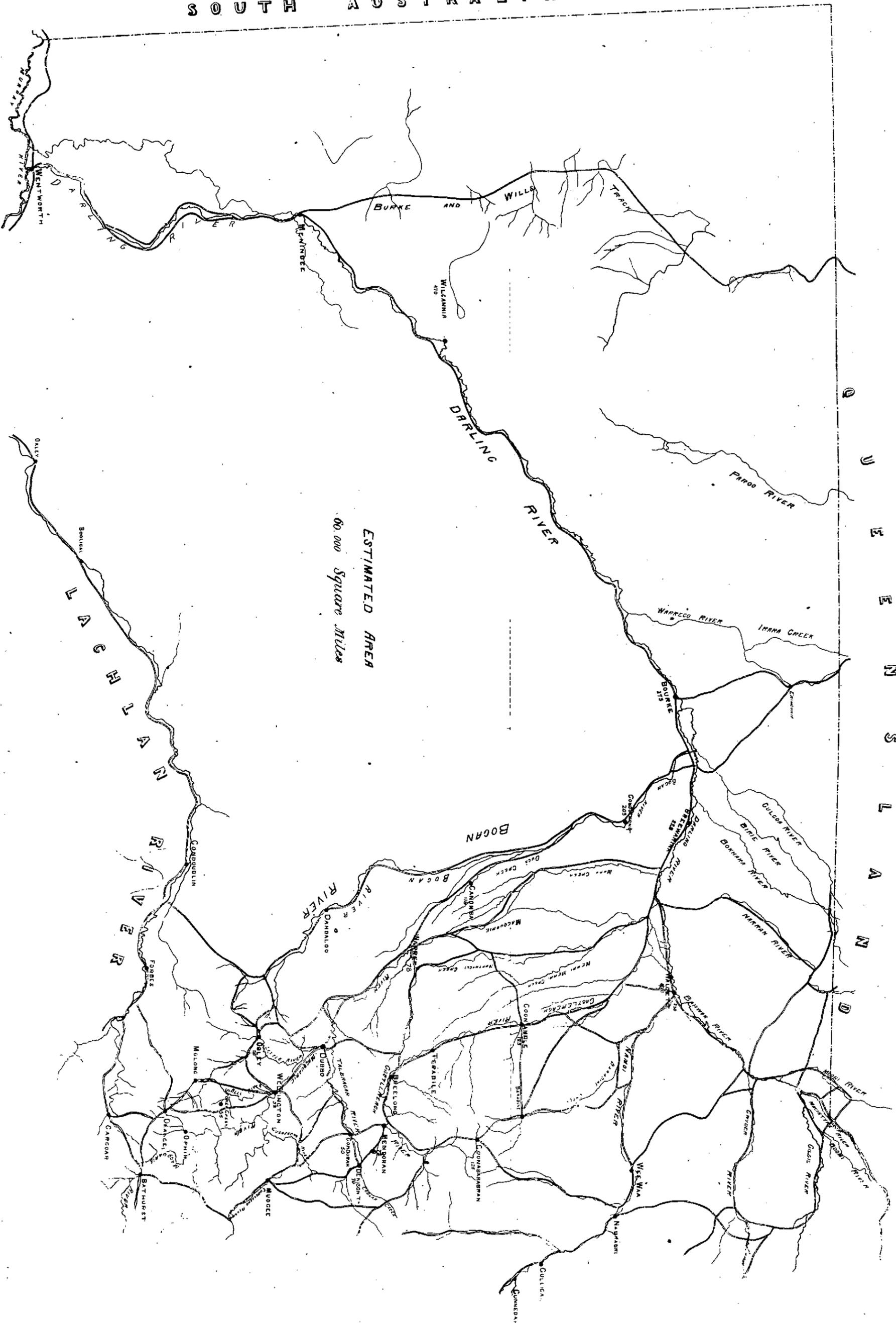
DISTRICT COURTS.

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Cases tried at Bourke District Court ...	(No Court.) Nil.	8	...
Cases tried at Dubbo District Court ...	19	26	44

[One chart.]

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(From 1891)



NEW SOUTH WALES

NORTH WESTERN PORTION OF

THE FIGURES SHOW THE DISTANCE IN MILES FROM DUBBO

APPENDIX



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RULES OF COURT.

(DATED 6TH SEPTEMBER AND 11TH NOVEMBER, 1872.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 December, 1872.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Friday, the 6th day of September, 1872.

Three Scales of Costs.

IN pursuance of the Act 20 Vic. No. 8, section 3, the three several scales of costs in actions-at-law hereinafter mentioned are hereby established, in accordance with which (if a Judge shall in any case so order) costs shall hereafter be taxed to all plaintiffs who may by law be entitled, or who shall become entitled, to costs, under the certificate of a Judge or otherwise.

Lowest Scale.

2. Where the amount sued for, or the value of the matter sought to be recovered, shall not exceed Fifty pounds, the scale shall be half the amount of fees and charges which would be allowed at present.

Second Scale.

3. Where such amount or value as first aforesaid shall exceed Fifty pounds but not exceed One hundred pounds, the scale shall be two-thirds of the amount of fees and charges which would be allowed at present.

Ordinary Scale.

4. Whenever a Judge shall grant a certificate for costs under section 101 of the District Courts Act, without directing such costs to be taxed on any particular scale, or shall not in any case direct the costs to be taxed under the second or third of these Rules, the costs shall be taxed on the now existing scale.

Payment of Witnesses.

5. In all cases (under whatever scale the costs may have been directed to be taxed) the amount paid to witnesses and for office fees shall be taxed as at present.

ALFRED STEPHEN.
JOHN F. HARGRAVE.
ALFRED CHEEKE.
PETER FAUCETT.

NOTICE.

IN reference to the General Rules on the subject of costs, this day made by their Honors the Judges, it is thought expedient to publish the section of the 20th Vic. No. 8 (January, 1857), under which those Rules have been made:—

Three Scales of Costs.

3. After the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Judges of the Supreme Court, if they shall see fit so to do, to establish three separate scales of costs in actions; having regard severally to the amount *sued for*, or the value of the matter *sought to be recovered*: Provided that the lowest scale shall extend to all cases not exceeding Fifty pounds, the second to all cases above Fifty and not exceeding One hundred pounds, and the highest to all other cases.

Supreme Court, 6th September, 1872.

D. B. HUTCHINSON,
Prothonotary.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Monday, the 11th day of November, 1872.

IN pursuance of the powers vested in us in this behalf, we direct and order that the following Rule be established:—

In all injunction orders of every kind, both in Equity and at Common Law, no amount shall be inserted in the docket or writ as a penalty to be incurred for any breach of such injunction.

ALFRED STEPHEN.
JOHN F. HARGRAVE.
ALFRED CHEEKE.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RULES OF COURT.
(11TH DECEMBER, 1872.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 February, 1873.

Wednesday, the 11th day of December, 1872.

REGULÆ GENERALES.

THE following Rules are hereby established for the despatch of business in the Supreme Court, after the present year.

Terms, Sittings for Causes, &c.

1. The Terms of the Court, and the Holidays and Vacations to be observed therein, together with its Sittings for Causes, for the Gaol Delivery at Darlinghurst, and for Equity and Insolvency Appeals, shall in every year, be those mentioned in the Law Almanac for that year.

Special Additional Days.

2. Provided that Appeals in Equity and Insolvency, and Demurrers and Special Cases, may be heard on such additional days as two Judges shall appoint.

Equity Appeals.

3. After the disposal of Equity Appeals, on any of the days appointed for that purpose, such other business will be taken as the Judges or any two of them may direct.

Sittings in Equity.

4. The Primary Judge will sit, in and out of Term alike, on every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday:—except on the first Tuesday and Wednesday in Term, on Equity Appeal days, and during the Judge's absence on Circuit.

Ecclesiastical Matters.

5. On Wednesdays in Term, Ecclesiastical Matters, and Matters which may (by 22 Vict. No. 14) be heard before one Judge, will be taken *exclusively*. On Wednesdays out of Term, those Matters will have precedence only.

The Like.

6. Ecclesiastical Motions and Matters, and applications to a Judge or the Court in Insolvency (Appeals excepted), whether in or out of Term, will be taken by the Primary Judge only.

Fines and Estreats.

7. All Schedules of Fines, and Estreated Recognizances shall be returnable on some Friday in Term, at 10 o'clock; to be then heard before the Primary Judge.

Chamber Business.

8. Chamber Business will ordinarily be taken on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, in Term and out of Term alike. Provided that a Summons may be returnable on any other day by order of a Judge.

The Like.

9. No Chamber application will be entertained on any day, in or out of Term (except in cases of emergency) after 1 o'clock.

Saturdays.

10. There will be no Sitting of the Court in Sydney (except for the trial of Prisoners and except the last day of Term) on any Saturday. Provided that any Argument or Trial, not concluded on Friday, may be continued on Saturday, if the Court or Presiding Judge shall think fit.

Jury Causes.

11. The days for setting down and trying Causes, whether in the Jury Court or Banco Court List, shall be those specified in the Law Almanac, and prescribed by the 5th, 6th, and 7th of the Rules made on the 23rd day of February, 1856.

Juries of Twelve.

12. Provided that Causes for Trial by Juries of Twelve (whether Special or Common Jurors), shall be set down for such days only as the Prothonotary shall in each case direct.

Unconcluded Causes.

13. Any Cause not concluded on the last day of the Sittings, may be continued on such day or days as the Presiding Judge shall think fit.

Transferring Causes.

14. Causes on the Lists of either Court, may be transferred to the List of the other by order of a Judge, for trial on the day next but one following, or any later day. Provided that no such day shall be earlier than that for which the Cause was first entered.

Remanets generally.

15. Remanets from any Sitting will have precedence over other Causes; and shall be set down by the Prothonotary, each according to its appropriate List, for the next Sittings.

Causes on Circuit.

16. Causes for trial in the Circuit Courts respectively, shall be entered for the days specified for that purpose in the Law Almanac.

Cases reserved on Circuit.

17. Special Cases reserved on Circuit, on any Criminal Trial, shall be set down for hearing in Sydney (unless a Judge shall otherwise order) on the first *Friday* of the next Sittings for Causes.

Midsummer Vacation.

18. Except for the purposes specified in the next Rule, no business will be taken in the month of *January*; nor shall any Pleading be then filed or delivered, or Proceeding be commenced, without leave of a Judge; nor shall Time run at Law or in Equity.

Vacation Business.

19. Provided that Summonses, in cases of emergency, may be returnable in Chambers on any *Friday*; and that Causes may be set down, and Notices of Trial, and to admit or produce documents be given; and all Writs may be issued, executed, and returned, and all necessary Proceedings be taken for the purposes of an Appeal, and for obtaining or dissolving any Injunction.

The Like.

20. The 18th Rule will not apply to the *July* Vacation, nor to any portion of the Midsummer Vacation, except *January*. But Summonses in Chambers will, during both Vacations, be returnable on *Fridays* only.

Motions Nisi for New Trial.

21. All Causes in which the usual Memorandum has been filed of a Motion Nisi for a New Trial, shall be entered in the order of filing; and be called on in that order on every day in Term (including the first) until disposed of.

Parties not ready to proceed.

22. Every case so called on, in which no Counsel shall move, shall (unless the Court extends the time) be struck out of the Paper—with leave to the adverse Party to sign Judgment. And the like, where a Rule Nisi has been granted, and the Moving Party is not prepared to proceed.

Filed Memorandum necessary.

23. A filed Memorandum shall in all cases be necessary, under the Rules of the 19th August, 1861; but, where the Cause shall have ended during the Term, or within four days preceding the Term, no Motion in pursuance of such Memorandum need be made earlier than the fourth day after the filing thereof.

Rules Nisi for New Trial.

24. Every Rule Nisi for a New Trial shall be entered and called on in the order in which it was granted; and the Moving Party shall in all cases begin, and the Party showing cause follow—one Counsel having the reply.

Precedence of Business.

25. Motions Nisi for New Trials will on every day except *Friday* have precedence of all other business. On *Fridays* Criminal and Crown cases will have precedence, and then Motions. On *Tuesdays*, Motions will have precedence; but by leave of the Court, Common Motions may be taken on any day.

Order of Business generally.

26. On every day, subject to the preceding Rule, all Matters in the Term Paper for argument shall be entered, and called on and heard, in the order of their date. Rules Nisi for New Trials will be classed under this Rule. All other Rules to show cause (unless the Court shall otherwise order) will be entered for and heard on some *Tuesday* or *Friday* only.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.
JOHN F. HARGRAVE.
ALFRED CHEEKE.
PETER FAUCETT.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RULE OF COURT.
(DATED 13 FEBRUARY, 1873.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 February, 1873.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

IN EQUITY.

Thursday the 13th day of February, A.D. 1873.

FROM and after the date hereof, no evidence shall be taken in the Master's Office (without special leave of the Primary Judge or Full Court) upon any item of account between the parties, though specially pleaded in Bill or Answer, before the hearing of the Cause, or a Decree or Order made for accounting.

JOHN F. HARGRAVE.
ALFRED CHEEKE.
P. FAUCETT.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

HASSALL v. RODD.

(BILL OF COSTS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 February, 1873.

In the Supreme Court, New South Wales.

Between Rowland Hassall, plaintiff, and James Rodd, defendant.

DEFENDANT'S COSTS.

Fourth Term. A.D. 1868.

£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
			Instructions and warrant to defend	0	9	2
			Search for proceipe and paid	0	4	4
0	6	8	Instructions to retain Mr. Stephens	0	6	8
0	6	8	Drawing retainer and two fair copies	0	6	8
			Attending him with the retainer	0	6	8
			Paid his fee and clerk	1	3	6
0	6	8	Instructions to retain Mr. Butler	0	6	8
0	6	8	Drawing retainer and two fair copies	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending to retain him...	0	6	8
1	3	6	Paid his fee and clerk	1	3	6
0	6	8	Instructions to retain Mr. Salomons	0	6	8
0	6	8	Drawing retainer and two fair copies	0	6	8
			Attending to retain him...	0	6	8
1	3	6	Paid his fee and clerk	1	3	6
			Appearance and fee	0	12	1
			Notice thereof	0	4	0
			1869. March 4.—Attending plaintiff's attorneys, re-declaration not having been filed, and time having expired, when they arranged to have same filed at once...	0	6	8
0	6	8	5th.—Attending plaintiff's attorney, conferring as to defendant being about temporarily to leave the Colony for New Zealand, and as to putting in bail, &c.	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending defendant upon interview with plaintiff's attorney as to putting in bail, &c., and taking instructions thereon	0	6	8
0	5	0	Letter to plaintiff's attorneys in reference to putting in bail, copy and attendance	0	5	0
0	6	8	7th.—Attending plaintiff's attorneys as to issue of <i>ca. re.</i> , when they arranged to wait until I informed them when Mr. Rodd was about to leave the Colony	0	6	8
0	6	8	Subsequently attending defendant, ascertaining when he was about to leave, in order to inform the plaintiff's attorneys thereon	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending the plaintiff's attorneys thereon	0	6	8
0	6	8	10th.—Attending plaintiff's attorneys, when they arranged that we should attend before Judge to-morrow, on application for <i>ca. re.</i> , and as to amount for which defendant should be held to bail if order for <i>ca. re.</i> granted	0	6	8
			Attending, searching for affidavits in support of application for order to hold to bail, and paid 1/-	0	4	4
0	13	4	Attending, making copy of affidavit in support	0	13	4
0	6	8	Instructions for affidavit by defendant in opposition	0	6	8
0	6	8	Drawing same and paid	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending defendant, reading over same, and settling same for engrossment	0	6	8

£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
0	3	4	Engrossing same	0	3	4
0	4	4	Attending to be sworn and paid	0	4	4
0	4	4	Attending, filing, and paid	0	4	4
0	5	4	Copy and service... ..	0	5	4
1	1	0	11th.—Attending chambers, matter heard, and bail fixed at £1,000	1	1	0
			Search for proceipe for <i>ca. re.</i> and paid	0	4	4
0	6	8	Attending defendant on arrest and as to bail to the Sheriff	0	6	8
0	13	4	Attendances on bail and getting them to attend to execute bail bond	0	13	4
1	1	0	Attendance with sureties when bail bond to Sheriff executed, &c., and filling up such bond	1	1	0
0	13	4	Attending bail, bonds stamped, and afterwards attending Sheriff therewith... ..	0	13	4
			Paid stamp duty	1	0	0
1	5	0	Paid Sheriff's and Bailiff's fees	2	10	0
			Instructions for special bail	0	6	8
			Attendances as to sureties	0	13	4
			Instructions for affidavit of Mr. Prince, one of the sureties... ..	0	6	8
			Drawing same and copy	0	6	8
0	3	4	Attending him, reading over, and to be sworn and paid	0	7	8
			Attending, filing affidavit, and paid	0	4	4
			Instructions for affidavit of Dr. Elliott, the other bail	0	6	8
			Drawing same and copy	0	6	8
0	3	4	Attending, reading over, and to be sworn and paid	0	7	8
0	3	4	Attending, filing affidavit, and paid	0	4	4
0	6	8	Instructions for special bail	0	6	8
0	15	0	Drawing same and copy, and engrossing same on parchment	1	0	0
			Attending, getting bail bond stamped	0	6	8
0	15	0	Paid stamp duty	1	0	0
0	3	4	Attending Commissioner, appointing time for sureties to attend on special bail being put in	0	6	8
0	3	4	Attending Mr. Prince, one of the sureties thereon	0	6	8
0	3	4	Attending Mr. Elliott, the other surety thereon	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending before Commissioner when special bail put in	0	13	4
0	3	4	Attending filing special bail bond, and paid 5s.	0	11	8
0	6	8	Attending Commissioner, paid his fee, and paid amount 7s. 6d.	0	14	2
0	5	0	Paid cab-hire for sureties on attending	0	5	0
0	1	0	Drawing notice of special bail, with names of sureties, &c., and copy	0	5	0
0	6	8	Making copies of affidavits of sureties to accompany... ..	0	6	8
			Attending serving notice, and copy affidavits	0	3	4
			Attending plaintiff's attorneys again, urging them to file declaration	0	6	8
0	10	0	15th. Letter to Colonial Secretary in reference to obtaining copies of the evidence of the plaintiff, Messrs. Maddrell, Crumelin, and others, before the Commission out of which this action arose, and copy	0	10	0
1	1	0	Attending at Colonial Secretary's Office therewith and thereon, long conference with Secretary, and he arranged to lay the matter before the Cabinet meeting to day	1	1	0
0	4	0	Paid cab-hire	0	4	0
			Search for declaration and paid	0	4	4
3	3	0	Having been served with copy, perusing and considering same, very long and special	3	3	0
3	0	0	The action being very special and novel, instructions for and drawing and engrossing brief to Mr. Stephen to advise upon matters to be gone into in reference to pleas	3	0	0
5	5	0	A number of attendances, obtaining copies of documents to be laid before Mr. Stephen, and perusing same	5	5	0
			Paid fees upon obtaining same	0	6	8
0	7	8	Attending Mr. Stephen therewith, and appointing time to consult... ..	1	1	0
			Attending Mr. Stephen in consultation, and he appointed to-morrow further to consult—very long attendance	3	5	6
			Paid Mr. Stephen's fee and clerk	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Stephen when he wished to see defendant at next consultation	0	6	8
0	5	0	Letter to defendant thereon	0	5	0
0	6	8	Attending defendant, conferring on object of consultation	0	6	8
1	1	0	Attending further consultation with Mr. Stephen—very long attendance... ..	1	1	0
1	1	0	Paid him further consultation fee, and settling plea	3	5	6
			Attending him therewith	0	6	8
0	13	4	Again attending Colonial Secretary, further conferring, when he arranged to refer the matter to the Solicitor General as to granting copy of the evidence taken before the Commissioners	0	13	4
0	6	8	16th. Attending Solicitor General, conferring as to obtaining copies of evidence, when he arranged to consider the matter	0	6	8
1	0	0	17th. Attending Solicitor General in very long conference, when he ultimately arranged that extracts from the evidence should be supplied—engaged two hours and upwards	1	0	0
2	0	0	Brief to Mr. Salomons to advise on papers in reference to pleas	2	0	0
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Salomons therewith	0	6	8
0	13	4	Subsequently attending him in long conference, when he said, on account of the novelty and difficulty of the case, there should be a consultation between all the counsel as to whether alleged libel was not privileged	0	13	4

£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1	13	4	Brief to Mr. Stephen thereon, and attending him when he appointed consultation	1	13	4
3	5	6	Paid his fee and clerk	3	5	6
1	13	4	Brief to Mr. Butler thereon	1	13	4
0	6	8	Attending him therewith	0	6	8
2	4	6	Paid his fee and clerk	2	4	6
1	13	4	Brief to Mr. Salomons thereon	1	13	4
			Attending him therewith, and informing him of time of consultation	0	6	8
2	4	6	Paid his fee and clerk	2	4	6
1	1	0	Attending consultation, same very long	1	1	0
0	14	4	Attending plaintiff's attorney at his request, going through original declaration with copy served, as he wished to see same correct, very long attendance	1	1	0
			Instructions for pleas	0	6	8
0	8	4	Drawing same and copy	0	13	4
2	0	0	Drawing instructions for Mr. Salomons to settle same, and papers to accompany	2	0	0
0	6	8	Attending him therewith and thereon	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Stephen appointing conference on pleas	0	6	8
3	5	6	Paid his fee and clerk	3	5	6
0	6	8	Attending to apprise Mr. Butler	0	6	8
2	4	6	Paid his fee and clerk	2	4	6
0	6	8	Attending to apprise Mr. Salomons	0	6	8
2	4	6	Paid his fee and clerk	2	4	6
1	1	0	Attending consultation, same very long	1	1	0
0	13	4	April 5th.—Attending Mr. Salomons in long further conference, when he finally settled pleas, and obtained same	0	13	4
2	4	6	Paid his fee and clerk	2	4	6
0	4	8	Copy pleas to file and for service	0	6	8
			Attending filing and paid	0	4	4
			Attending serving copy	0	3	4
0	11	0	Letter to defendant at New Zealand as to progress of case, and as to when it was likely to be tried, &c., copy and attendance, to post, and paid 6d.	0	11	0
			Search for replication and paid	0	4	4
			First Term fee	0	15	0

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			Attending searching if cause entered and paid	0	4	4
6	6	0	Instructions for and drawing brief to advise on evidence, and copy for counsel	8	8	0
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Stephen therewith, when he appointed consultation	0	6	8
1	1	0	Attending Mr. Stephen in very long conference on evidence	1	1	0
			Paid his fee and clerk	3	5	6
0	6	8	Having obtained further necessary papers, attending Mr. Stephen—appointed further consultation on evidence	0	6	8
3	5	6	Paid his fee and clerk	3	5	6
1	1	0	Attending consultation, very long	1	1	0
0	6	8	It being necessary to proceed into the country to obtain evidence for the defendant, attending appointing consultation with Mr. Stephen to advise as to the necessary evidence	0	6	8
3	5	6	Paid his fee and clerk	3	5	6
0	6	8	Attending to apprise Mr. Butler of consultation	0	6	8
2	4	6	Paid his fee and clerk	2	4	6
0	6	8	Attending to apprise Mr. Salomons	0	6	8
2	4	6	Paid his fee and clerk	2	4	6
1	1	0	Attending consultation, same very long	1	1	0
			Letter to defendant apprising him of date of trial, copy, and posting, and paid 6d.	0	5	6
0	6	8	Attending on being served with notice to admit, and examining same	0	6	8
			Brief to Mr. Salomons to confer and attending	0	6	8
			Paid his fee and clerk	2	4	6
			Attending consultation, when counsel advised not to admit any of the documents mentioned in notice to admit	0	13	4
			Attending plaintiff's attorney on his calling for reply to notice to admit, and giving him same	0	6	8
0	6	8	Having been served with notice to produce, examining same to ascertain documents required	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending defendant in reference to the documents mentioned in notice to produce	0	6	8
0	3	0	Drawing notice to produce, copy and service	0	10	6
			Making 3 copies of notice to admit to annex to brief	0	6	0
			The like of plaintiff's notice to produce	0	6	0
			The like of defendant's notice to produce	0	6	0
3	15	0	13 subpoenas <i>ad test.</i>	9	15	0
2	8	0	34 copies and services	10	16	0
0	15	0	6 subpoenas <i>duces tecum</i>	4	10	0
0	6	0	6 copies and service	1	16	0

£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
0	6	8	Attending on being served with subpoena <i>duces tecum</i> , and looking up documents mentioned therein	0	6	8
160	0	0	Instructions for brief, including numerous attendances at public offices and other offices making searches for necessary documents, and making applications for same and attendances, obtaining copies and making copies of declaration and documents for transmission to country agent in reference to evidence, and a great number of letters and telegrams to and from country agents in reference to evidence, and journeys by self, country agent, and his clerks in the country obtaining evidence, and fees paid for necessary documents, fees paid for travelling expenses for self, country agent and clerks, obtaining evidence and perusing numerous voluminous documents, and making extracts and memorandas therefrom, matter being complicated, novel, and difficult, and examining numerous witnesses	210	0	0
18	6	8	Drawing brief and collecting documents for same, 80 sheets	26	13	4
42	0	0	Three fair copies for counsel, with documents, in all 841 sheets	140	3	4
			Attending Mr. Stephen with brief	0	13	4
17	2	0	Paid his fee and clerk	81	12	0
			Attending Mr. Butler with brief	0	13	4
29	14	0	Paid his fee and clerk	72	14	0
			Attending Mr. Salomons with brief	0	13	4
33	7	0	Paid his fee and clerk	65	17	0
			Attending Mr. Stephen when he appointed consultation	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid his fee and clerk	3	5	6
			Attending to apprise Mr. Butler	0	6	8
			Paid his fee and clerk	2	4	6
			Attending to apprise Mr. Salomons	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid his fee and clerk	2	4	6
0	7	8	Attending consultation, very long	1	1	0
0	11	8	Having received letter from plaintiff's attorneys, requesting to be allowed to add a count to the declaration, perusing same, and letter to them in reply, copy, and attendance	0	11	8
			Attending Mr. Stephen, appointing further consultation	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid his fee and clerk	3	5	6
			Attending to apprise Mr. Butler	0	6	8
			Paid his fee and clerk	2	4	6
			Attending to apprise Mr. Salomons	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid his fee and clerk	2	4	6
0	7	8	Attending such consultation, very long	1	1	0
2	2	0	Attending defendant on his arrival from New Zealand, and very long conference on case	2	2	0
2	0	0	Attending Court ten days, cause in paper, not on	6	13	4
			Attending plaintiff's attorney on his requesting consent to order to examine Mr. Cloete, <i>de bene esse</i> , and arranging to consent, and he said he would bring order for signature	0	6	8
0	3	4	Attending plaintiff's attorney, on his calling with order, and perusing same, and signing consent thereto	0	6	8
			Attending searching if order issued and paid	0	4	4
2	2	0	Instructions for brief on examination of Mr. Cloete, and drawing same, and copy with documents	2	2	0
			Attending Mr. Salomons with brief	0	6	8
			Paid his fee and clerk	3	5	6
			Attending plaintiff's attorney, arranging a time for examination of Mr. Cloete	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Salomons, informing him of time	0	6	8
0	7	8	May 21st.—Attended examination, same proceeded with, and adjourned till to-morrow	1	1	0
			Attending to refresh Mr. Salomons	0	6	8
			Paid his fee and clerk	1	3	6
0	7	8	22nd.—Attending examination to-day, same continued and concluded	1	1	0
0	6	8	Attending Commissioner bespeaking copy of evidence	0	6	8
0	3	4	Attending Commissioner obtaining copy of Mr. Cloete's evidence	0	6	8
			Paid Commissioner for same	0	15	0
0	10	0	Making three copies evidence for counsel	1	10	0
			Attending Mr. Stephen with copy thereof	0	6	8
			The like attendance on Mr. Butler	0	6	8
			The like attendance on Mr. Salomons	0	6	8
0	6	8	It being material to have a conference with counsel as to the case generally, and as to defendant's communication to the Braidwood Commission being privileged, at which he and Mr. Fell should be present, attending Mr. Stephen appointing consultation	0	6	8
3	5	6	Paid his fee and clerk	3	5	6
0	6	8	Attending him	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending to apprise Mr. Butler	0	6	8
2	4	6	Paid his fee and clerk	2	4	6
0	6	8	Attending to apprise Mr. Salomons	0	6	8
2	4	6	Paid his fee and clerk	2	4	6
0	6	8	Attending to apprise Mr. Fell of time for consultation	0	6	8

£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
0	6	8	The like on defendant	0	6	8
1	1	0	Attending consultation with defendant and Mr. Fell, engaged three hours and upwards	1	1	0
			25th.—Attending plaintiff's attorney consenting to cause being set down definitely fixed for to-day	0	6	8
0	4	4	Searching if same set down and paid	0	4	4
1	1	0	Attending defendant thereon, and clerk's attendance of witnesses to have in attendance	1	1	0
0	6	8	Attending to inform Mr. Butler	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending to inform Mr. Salomons	0	6	8
0	6	8	26th.—Attending Mr. Atkinson, one of defendant's witnesses, when I informed him his evidence would not be required	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Stephen to appoint consultation, to advise on proofs and additional evidence...	0	6	8
3	5	6	Paid his fee and clerk	3	5	6
0	6	8	Attending him	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Butler to inform him thereof	0	6	8
2	4	6	Paid his fee and clerk	2	4	6
0	6	8	Attending him	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Salomons to inform him thereof	0	6	8
2	4	6	Paid his fee and clerk	2	4	6
1	1	0	Attending consultation	1	1	0
0	3	4	Searching Supreme Court Offices, when I found cause first on list for next day	0	3	4
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Butler thereon	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Salomons	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Stephen	0	6	8
2	2	0	27th.—Attending Court, cause on all day	5	5	0
			Clerk's attendance all day	1	1	0
0	5	0	Paid cab-hire with books and papers	0	5	0
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Stephen for brief	0	6	8
16	12	6	Paid him refresher	27	12	6
0	6	8	Attending him with brief	0	6	8
0	3	6	Attending for <i>Herald</i> containing report of trial, and paid	0	3	6
0	6	8	Refresher on brief for Mr. Butler	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending him therewith	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Butler for brief...	0	6	8
14	15	6	Paid him refresher	22	7	6
0	6	8	Attending him with brief	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Salomons for brief	0	6	8
13	19	6	Paid him refresher	19	10	6
0	6	8	Attending him with brief	0	6	8
2	2	0	Attending Court all day from 10 till 5, cause on, part heard, and adjourned till Monday...	5	5	0
			Clerk's attendance	1	1	0
0	6	8	29th.—Attending defendant as to plaintiff's evidence, and conferring with him as to our witnesses	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Salomons as to the examination of Hon. Henry Parkes, and thereon	0	6	8
1	3	6	Paid Mr. Salomons conference fee	1	3	6
0	6	8	Attending him	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Stephen for brief	0	6	8
			Paid him refresher	11	0	0
0	6	8	Attending him with brief	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Butler for brief	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid him refresher	8	13	0
0	6	8	Attending him with brief	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Salomons for brief	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid him refresher	6	11	0
0	6	8	Attending him with brief	0	6	8
2	2	0	31st May—Attending Court all day, cause part heard	5	5	0
			Clerk's attendance	1	1	0
0	6	8	1st June—Attending Mr. Stephen for brief	0	6	8
			Paid him refresher	11	0	0
0	6	8	Attending him with brief	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Butler for brief	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid him refresher	8	13	0
0	6	8	Attending him with brief	0	6	8
0	6	0	Attending Mr. Salomons for brief	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid him refresher	6	11	0
0	6	8	Attending him with brief	0	6	8
2	2	0	Attending Court all day, cause part heard	5	5	0
			Clerk's attendance	1	1	0
0	6	8	2nd June—Attending Mr. Stephen for brief	0	6	8
			Paid him refresher	11	0	0
0	6	8	Attending him with brief	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Butler for brief...	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid him refresher	8	13	0
0	6	8	Attending him with brief	0	6	8

£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Salomons for brief	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid him refresher	6	11	0
0	6	8	Attending him with brief	0	6	8
2	2	0	Attending Court all day, cause part heard	5	5	0
			Clerk's attendance	1	1	0
0	6	8	3rd June—Attending Mr. Stephen to appoint consultation on plaintiff's evidence	0	6	8
3	5	6	Paid him consultation fee	3	5	6
0	6	8	Attending him	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Butler to appoint consultation	0	6	8
2	4	6	Paid his fee and clerk	2	4	6
0	6	8	Attending him	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Salomons to appoint consultation	0	6	8
2	4	6	Paid his fee and clerk	2	4	6
0	6	8	Attending him	0	6	8
1	1	0	Attending him on plaintiff's evidence	1	1	0
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Stephen for brief	0	6	8
			Paid him refresher	11	0	0
			Attending him with brief	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Butler for brief	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid him refresher	8	13	0
0	6	8	Attending him with brief	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Salomons for brief	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid him refresher	6	11	0
0	6	8	Attending him with brief	0	6	8
2	2	0	Attending Court all day—cause part heard	5	5	0
			Clerk's attendance	1	1	0
0	6	8	June 14—Attending Mr. Stephen for brief	0	6	8
			Paid him refresher	11	0	0
0	6	8	Attending him with brief	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Butler for brief	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid him refresher	8	13	0
0	6	8	Attending him with brief	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Salomons for brief	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid him refresher	6	11	0
0	6	8	Attending him with brief	0	6	8
2	2	0	Attending Court all day—cause part heard	5	5	0
			Clerk's attendance	1	1	0
0	10	0	Paid cab-hire	0	10	0
			5th—Telegram to Mr. Myers, at Newcastle, to come to Sydney as a witness for defendant	0	5	0
			Attending at Telegraph Office therewith	0	3	4
			Paid	0	5	9
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Stephen to appoint conference on plaintiff's evidence	0	6	8
3	5	6	Paid his fee and clerk	3	5	6
0	6	8	Attending him	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Butler to inform him thereof	0	6	8
2	4	6	Paid his fee and clerk	2	4	6
0	6	8	Attending him	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Salomons to inform him thereof	0	6	8
2	4	6	Paid his fee and clerk	2	4	6
0	6	8	Attending him	0	6	8
1	1	0	Attending conference	1	1	0
1	1	0	Attending defendant as to result of conference thereon and as to evidence to be given in answer—long attendance	1	1	0
0	6	8	7th—Attending Mr. Stephen for brief	0	6	8
			Paid him refresher	11	0	0
0	6	8	Attending him with brief and thereon	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Butler for brief	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid him refresher	8	13	0
0	6	8	Attending him with brief and thereon	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Salomons for brief	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid him refresher	6	11	0
0	6	8	Attending him with brief and thereon	0	6	8
2	2	0	Attending Court all day—cause part heard	5	5	0
			Clerk's attendance	1	1	0
0	6	8	8th—Attending Mr. Stephen for brief	0	6	8
			Paid him refresher	11	0	0
0	6	8	Attending him with brief and thereon	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Butler for brief	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid him refresher	8	13	0
0	6	8	Attending him with brief and thereon	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Salomons for brief	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid him refresher	6	11	0
0	6	8	Attending him with brief and thereon	0	6	8
2	2	0	Attending Court all day—cause part heard	5	5	0
			Clerk's attendance	1	1	0

£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
			Attending searching Registry Office for particulars of mortgage from Michael Nowlan O'Connell to plaintiff and Thos. Jno. Roberts, and taking extracts—2 hours	0	13	4
			Paid search	0	2	6
0	13	4	Attending counsel thereon	0	13	4
			Attending Registry Office—searching for and taking particulars of Mortgage, Wm. Holden to plaintiff—2 hours	0	13	4
			Paid search	0	2	6
0	13	4	Attending counsel thereon	0	13	4
0	6	8	9th—Attending Mr. Stephen for brief	0	6	8
			Paid him refresher	11	0	0
0	6	8	Attending him therewith	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Butler for brief	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid him refresher	8	13	0
0	6	8	Attending him therewith	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Salomons for brief	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid him refresher	6	11	0
0	6	8	Attending him therewith	0	6	8
2	2	0	Attending Court all day—cause part heard	5	5	0
			Clerk's attendance	1	1	0
0	6	8	10th June—Attending Mr. Stephen for brief	0	6	8
			Paid him refresher	11	0	0
0	6	8	Attending him therewith	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Butler for brief	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid him refresher	8	13	0
0	6	8	Attending him therewith	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Salomons for brief	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid him refresher	6	11	0
0	6	8	Attending him therewith	0	6	8
2	2	0	Attending Court all day—cause part heard	5	5	0
			Clerk's attendance	1	1	0
0	6	8	11th June—Attending Mr. Stephen for brief	0	6	8
			Paid him refresher	11	0	0
0	6	8	Attending him therewith	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Butler for brief	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid him refresher	8	13	0
0	6	8	Attending him therewith	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Salomons for brief	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid him refresher	6	11	0
0	6	8	Attending him therewith	0	6	8
2	2	0	Attending Court all day—cause part heard	5	5	0
			Clerk's attendance	1	1	0
0	6	8	14th—Attending Mr. Stephen for brief	0	6	8
			Paid him refresher	11	0	0
0	6	8	Attending him therewith	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Butler for brief	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid him refresher	8	13	0
0	6	8	Attending him therewith	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Salomons for brief	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid him refresher	6	11	0
0	6	8	Attending him therewith	0	6	8
2	2	0	Attending Court all day—cause part heard	5	5	0
			Clerk's attendance	1	1	0
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Stephen for brief	0	6	8
			Paid him refresher	11	0	0
0	6	8	Attending him therewith	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Butler for brief	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid him refresher	8	13	0
0	6	8	Attending him therewith	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Salomons for brief	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid him refresher	6	11	0
0	6	8	Attending him therewith	0	6	8
2	2	0	Attending Court all day—cause part heard	5	5	0
			Clerk's attendance	1	1	0
0	6	8	16th—Attending Mr. Stephen for brief	0	6	8
			Paid him refresher	11	0	0
0	6	8	Attending him therewith	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Butler for brief	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid him refresher	8	13	0
0	6	8	Attending him therewith	0	6	8
0	6	8	Attending Mr. Salomons for briefs	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid him refresher	6	11	0
0	6	8	Attending him therewith	0	6	8
2	2	0	Attending Court all day—verdict for the defendant	5	5	0
			Clerk's attendance	1	1	0
			Paid jurors' fees	27	6	0
			Paid Court fees	1	18	0
			Searching if motion for Rule Nisi filed, and paid	0	7	8
0	13	4	Attending Court—Rule Nisi on paper, and adjourned to 29th June	0	13	4

£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
0	13	4	Instructions for brief to Mr. Stephen to watch Rule Nisi	0	13	4
1	0	0	Drawing and copy same... ..	1	0	0
			Attending Mr. Stephen therewith	0	6	8
1	1	0	Paid his fee and clerk	3	5	6
0	6	8	Attending him	0	6	8
0	13	4	29th June—attending Court, Rule Nisi spoken to, and adjourned till 2nd July	0	13	4
0	6	8	Attending plaintiff's attorneys, when they determined to abandon Rule Nisi	0	6	8
0	13	4	July 2nd—attending Court, when rule abandoned	0	13	4
0	6	8	Instructions for affidavit of increase	0	6	8
0	10	0	Drawing same and copy... ..	1	10	0
0	10	0	Engrossing same... ..	0	15	0
0	3	4	Attending to swear and paid	0	4	4
0	10	0	Copy for plaintiff's attorneys	0	15	0
0	1	0	Attending serving them therewith	0	4	4
3	15	0	Drawing bill of costs and copy... ..	7	10	0
2	10	0	Copy to file	2	10	0
			Attending filing and paid	0	4	4
0	12	6	Copy and service... ..	2	13	4
			Appointment to tax, and attending and paid	0	8	4
1	1	0	Attending taxing and paid	4	4	0
			Drawing judgment	0	5	0
			Attending to sign same and paid	0	13	4
			Entering proceedings on roll	0	18	6
0	6	8	Attending to demand costs and give receipt	0	6	8
			Term fee	0	15	0

EXPENSES in reference to services of Subpœnas on Witnesses for the Defence.

2	2	0	Service on Thos. Casey of Araluen, lessee of saw mills, distant from agent's residence, Braidwood, 20 miles, including correspondence to and from agent... ..	3	2	0
2	0	0	The like service on P. Doyle, of Fairy Meadow, farmer, distant from agent's residence 23 miles, including correspondence to and from agent	3	5	0
0	10	6	The like service on Mr. Jno. Musgrave, of Braidwood, newspaper-proprietor, including correspondence to and from agent	1	1	0
2	2	0	The like service on Mr. Thos. Atkinson of Araluen, distant from agent's residence 20 miles, including correspondence to and from agent	3	2	0
1	10	0	The like service on Mr. Simeon Jennings of Uradun, farmer, distant from agent's residence 8 miles, including correspondence to and from agent	2	10	0
2	0	0	The like service on Thomas Stewart, of Mount Elrington, Esq., distant from agent's residence 12 miles, including correspondence to and from agent	2	14	0
2	0	0	The like service on Mr. Peter Stewart of Reidsdale, farmer, distant from agent's residence 13 miles, including correspondence to and from agent	2	15	0
1	17	0	The like service on Frederick Brown, of Warrumbueca, farmer, distant from agent's residence 8 miles, including correspondence to and from agent... ..	2	10	0
1	1	0	The like service on Jno. Frazer, of Braidwood, ironmonger, including correspondence to and from agent	1	1	0
2	5	0	The like service on Jonathan Tyler, of Reidsdale, farmer, distant from agent's residence 13 miles, including correspondence to and from agent	2	15	0
0	16	0	The like service on James Larmer, of Braidwood, Esq., including correspondence to and from agent	1	1	0
2	5	0	The like service on Stephen Brown, of Reidsdale, gold-miner, distant from agent's residence 13 miles, including correspondence to and from agent	2	15	0
0	16	0	The like service on Christopher Payne, of Braidwood, storekeeper, including correspondence to and from agent	1	1	0
0	16	0	The like service on Robert Maddrell, Esq., of Braidwood, including correspondence to and from agent	1	1	0
0	10	6	The like service on Wm. Huskisson Myers, of Newcastle, storekeeper, including correspondence to and from agent	1	1	0
0	16	0	The like service on G. P. Rodd, of Braidwood, miller, including correspondence to and from agent	1	1	0
2	2	0	Agent's charges in reference to endeavouring to serve Mr. Inspector Orridge, of Braidwood, but who was ultimately served after repeated efforts in Sydney, and including charges for a number of attendances in reference to serving this witness in Sydney... ..	2	2	0

EXPENSES paid Witnesses.

			Thomas Casey, of Araluen, lessee of saw mills, residence distant from Sydney 195 miles	17	1	0
			P. Doyle, of Fairy Meadow, farmer, residence 180 miles from Sydney	25	5	0
			John Musgrave, of Braidwood, newspaper-proprietor, residence 180 miles from Sydney	34	0	0
			Thomas Atkinson, of Araluen, Esq., residence distant from Sydney 195 miles... ..	13	12	0
16	2	0	Simeon Jennings, of Uradun, farmer, residence distant from Sydney 180 miles... ..	48	7	0
			Thomas Stewart, of Mount Elrington, Esq., residence distant from Sydney 190 miles	20	0	0

£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1 5 0	Peter Stewart, of Reidsdale, farmer, residence distant from Sydney 192 miles	11 15 0
	Frederick Brown, of Warrambucca, farmer, residence distant from Sydney 192 miles	10 0 0
	John Frazer, of Braidwood, ironmonger, residence distant from Sydney 180 miles	
1 10 0	Jonathan Tyler, of Reidsdale, farmer, residence distant from Sydney 192 miles	12 0 0
	James Larmer, of Braidwood, Esq., residence distant from Sydney 180 miles	12 0 0
1 10 0	Stephen Brown of Reidsdale, gold-miner, residence distant from Sydney 192 miles	14 10 0
	Christopher B. Payne, of Braidwood, storekeeper, residence distant from Sydney 180 miles	11 5 0
	R. Maddrell, of Braidwood, Esq., residence distant from Sydney 180 miles	31 17 8
	Wm. Huskisson Myers, of Newcastle, agent, residence distant from Sydney 64 miles	6 15 0
	G. P. Rodd, of Braidwood, miller, residence distant from Sydney 180 miles	15 0 0
83 5 0	Wm. Cotton Fell, of Braidwood, solicitor, residence distant from Sydney 180 miles. Mr. Fell having, in addition to his attendance as a witness, attended to assist as the country agent in the conduct of the trial for the defence	126 0 0
28 12 0	Expenses of defendant in attending as a witness, residence distant from Sydney 180 miles, 32 days at £2 2s. per day	65 4 0
<hr/>		<hr/>
111 17 0		£1,947 9 3
	Taxed off ...	776 8 10
		<hr/>
	Allowed ...	£1,171 0 5

26th August, 1869.

D. B. HUTCHINSON,
Prothonotary.

Examined with the original Bill of Costs and found to be a true copy thereof (as altered), this seventh day of February, A.D. 1873, by us,—

T. K. B. MAYNE, }	Clerks to JOSEPH LEARY, Solicitor, 108, King-street, Sydney.
F. J. M'CARTHY, }	

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(CASES OF PRISONERS SPENCER AND M'GEE, BATHURST ASSIZES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 February, 1873.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 4 February, 1873, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“(1.) Copies of all Papers, Petitions, &c., sent to His Excellency in reference to the case of the prisoner Spencer, found guilty of wilful murder at the last Bathurst Assizes, and whose punishment has been reduced by His Excellency to three years' imprisonment; also, any and all similar Papers sent to His Excellency in the case of the prisoner M'Gee, found guilty of wilful murder at the last Bathurst Assizes, and whose sentence has been reduced by His Excellency to five years' imprisonment, with hard labour,—in both cases the sentence of the Court being death recorded.

“(2.) Also, all Minutes by His Excellency (if any) in both cases, and any documents by which the reasons which governed His Excellency, in the conclusion he arrived at in both cases, are in any way set forth.”

(*Mr. Buchanan.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Petition (received on 11 November, 1872) from 210 persons in favour of R. Spencer	2
2. Report of the Chief Justice on cases of Spencer and M'Geo. 16 November, 1872.....	2
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4. The Honorable W. B. Dalley to the Private Secretary. 21 November, 1872.....	3
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ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. 1.

PETITION.

To His Excellency SIR HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON, C.M.G., Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and the dependencies thereof, and Vice-Admiral of the same, and the Executive Council of the said Colony.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Colonists of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That Richard Spencer was committed and convicted of the wilful murder of Charles Corse, at the Criminal Court holden at Bathurst, on the 26th day of October last.

That your Petitioners, while deeply deploring the act which was committed by the said Richard Spencer, most humbly desire to submit that the evidence on which the verdict of the jury was based, and as reported in the public newspapers, showed that great provocation towards the prisoner had been used by the deceased; that the said Richard Spencer was at the time of committing the fatal act morbidly excited; and that his whole previous conduct and character, as spoken of by trustworthy witnesses, was incompatible with an intention of committing wilful murder.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Excellency, as representative of our beloved Queen, and the Executive Council of the Colony of New South Wales, will use your prerogative of mercy in this case, and mitigate the sentence to be passed upon the said prisoner to such a minimum of punishment as to your Excellency's and to the Executive Council's wisdom may seem sufficient to meet the circumstances of the case.

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

[Here follow 210 signatures.]

No. 2.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Two cases of death recorded.

IN the two cases undermentioned, tried before me at Bathurst at the recent Circuit Court, verdicts of "murder" were returned. But, as I thought each a case proper for recommendation to the Executive for commutation of punishment, I directed the sentence of death to be recorded merely: by virtue of section 2 of the 6 and 7 Wm. 4, c. 30, adopted in this Colony in 1837, and on the authority of Lord Denman, in *Mary Hogg's case*, 2 *Moody and Rob*: 380. The following are the facts in those cases; and I annex a copy of the observations noted by me, after reflection, on the day succeeding the trials respectively, for His Excellency's consideration:—

Spencer's case.

First:—*The case of Richard Spencer*: This prisoner is of gentle birth and respectable connexions; his father being the late Captain (or Rear Admiral) Sir Richard Spencer, and his sister being Lady Grey, the wife of Sir George Grey, formerly Governor of New Zealand. And I will record the fact in the outset, that the case has excited very general sympathy in the prisoner's favour, partly from his exceedingly high character for general mildness, good temper, and forbearance, and partly from the ruffianly and brutal character of the man whom he killed,—partly also from the circumstance that the prisoner was at the time suffering under physical irritation, supposed to have been caused by severe rheumatism; and that the deceased's conduct to him, which led to the unhappy act, was offensive and insulting in the highest degree.

Nevertheless, the case was clearly one of *murder*, and it would be most dangerous to society, if not a direct encouragement to bloodshed in every quarrel, should the idea be allowed to prevail that any intruder on one's premises who happened while there from intoxication to be intolerably insolent, might thereupon without incurring the heaviest responsibility be shot down.

Yet this was exactly what Mr. Spencer did. The deceased (a man named Chas. Corse) came to the former's house, demanding payment for a lost saddle (for which the prisoner was in no way liable)—was scandalously abusive—challenged Mr. Spencer to fight—called him names grossly offensive—and refused repeatedly to quit the premises, although ordered to do so. But in the course of the altercation the prisoner unhappily threatened more than once to shoot his assailant. "I will shoot you," he said, "if you don't go." The deceased went away, and then the prisoner (fearing, it is supposed, the man's return, or, as it was suggested, wanting only to shoot some kangaroos, for which purpose he had borrowed the same weapon once or twice before) sent to a neighbour's for a gun, and, on its arrival, loaded it. The deceased, who was a man of giant strength, celebrated as a wrestler, came again towards the evening half intoxicated, with bottles of rum on his saddle, dismounted, and entered the kitchen. The prisoner came in and ordered him immediately away, repeating the threat used a few hours before. At that moment, as far as I could collect from the witnesses, the prisoner had not the gun with him, and it is not clear to me when he took it up, or whence he brought it; but repeating the threat with the gun in his hand, and being met by an insolent and vulgar gesture from the deceased, who, turning his back, exclaimed, "Fire away, you b—r"; the prisoner instantly did fire, and killed him on the spot—the charge entering the base of the skull. The prisoner then rode off to the nearest Magistrate, told his story, declaring that he had been so maddened as scarcely to know what he did,—and gave himself up at once.

M^rGee's case.

Secondly:—*The case of Peter M^rGee*: This case, in many respects, and (as to the principle involved in it) in all essential particulars, resembles the last. It is one of deliberate shooting on provocation;—but here the prisoner, in some degree, was responsible for the deceased's act, and the provocation received was of an infinitely less aggravating character.

The prisoner was the keeper of a public-house; and he, as well as the deceased, who was a young fellow in his own class of life, named Terence Connolly, had been drinking there up to a very late hour, together with some other men. About 1 in the morning, the deceased, who was not sober (and who was sworn to have been of an habitually violent, quarrelsome, temper), was turned out; and the prisoner, who also was intoxicated, retired to rest—at all events to his bedroom. The deceased, after going some distance down the street, returned and demanded admittance; and being refused, kicked violently at the door, and threw stones over the roof—which, as it was of sheet iron, made a great noise. One or two other men were still in the house—one of whom had been a friend of the deceased,—and the latter, it seems,

seems, had not long before been in gaol for some act of violence. The prisoner, irritated at the disturbance, exclaimed to a servant, "I can't stand this"—and then took up his gun, which he seems recently before to have loaded. The servant remonstrated, but he went towards the door, which the man above referred to was opening. The prisoner said, "Where is that gaol-bird mate of yours?" The deceased, advancing, threw open his shirt in a defiant manner, and said, "Here I am." On this the prisoner instantly fired, and the deceased fell—dying the next day. Until the fatal occurrence the two men had been intimate friends; the prisoner had done him acts of service; and the deceased, in his dying declaration, said that the act had been provoked by himself, and he believed was unpremeditated—or to that effect.

I have, in the observations alluded to by me, suggested the *minimum* of commuted punishment in each case. The question whether that limit shall be exceeded, and if so, to what extent, I would humbly submit to His Excellency and the Executive Council. Recommendation as to punishment.

ALFRED STEPHEN.

Sydney, 16th November, 1872.

P.S.—I may add, as to M'Gee's case, that there would seem to have been a scuffle between him and the deceased; but this was before the latter's being shut out. There were marks of a scratch or scratches on the prisoner's nose—and the deceased called him a whoremonger. But I am bound also to say, that whatever may have been the deceased's character for violence, that of the prisoner is as bad or worse. He has been four or five times before the Police Magistrates for assault.

A.S.

[Enclosures in No. 2.]

(1)

Note on the case of Richard Spencer.

I AM strongly disposed to believe that the prisoner's account of the gross and brutal abuse and insults, which the deceased heaped on him, was true, and that the two witnesses (Wright) kept back the fact for some unexpected reason, although I thought and said, yesterday, that their manner was in their favor. The deceased's language and conduct were indisputably outrageous, and he was on the premises without any excuse, after being warned to depart. It cannot be supposed that any man could endure such provocation without a high degree of irritation. And it may be conceded that it was very difficult indeed to know how to deal with a powerful half-intoxicated ruffian like his assailant. It is, moreover, right to believe (as I entirely do), that nothing short of excessive provocation would have excited a man of the prisoner's very high character for quietude and forbearance. But, on the other hand, we must not forget that before the last culminating insults, the prisoner had threatened that he would shoot the man "unless he went away;" and that he sent for and loaded a gun immediately after that threat. Moreover, he had repeated the same threat before those final insults; and assuming that he was so much excited by these as he represented, yet on the whole can we doubt that the prisoner fired the fatal shot, chiefly because of the deceased's pertinacity in remaining—as also partly because of the prisoner's previously expressed determination. Looking at all the circumstances, I cannot think that *less* than three years' imprisonment would meet the requirements of the case.

A.S.

[Copy of note, written at Bathurst the day after the trial.]

(2)

Note on M'Gee's case.

This is a very different case indeed from that of Spencer's. There was no personal insult whatever at or about the time of the firing, offered by the deceased. The provocation was simply that of a violent, drunken man, trying to enter again his friend's public-house,—where the prisoner (its landlord) was as intoxicated as himself,—and creating a disturbance because he was refused admittance. There had been a scuffle between them some time before; but the shot was fired deliberately—and not because of that scuffle, or of any insulting words (some abusive ones were uttered by deceased an hour previously), but because solely of irritation at the disturbance. Moreover, the prisoner's character is that of a violent and quarrelsome man. He was fined in January, 1867, for assaulting one Cregan; bound over in June, 1869, for threatening one M'Namy; fined in January for abusive language to Sergeant Kernan; and in February, 1867, and September, 1868, he was charged with assaults—the former on one M'Intyre, and the latter on his own wife—(both of these cases were settled out of Court). I think that this prisoner's sentence ought to be *at the least* five, and I am disposed to recommend even seven, years' imprisonment. (The deceased was also, when intoxicated, a violent and quarrelsome person; but the prisoner knew this, and yet drank with him. In fact, they both, at midnight, were intoxicated together.) The shot was fired at about 1 in the morning.

A.S.

[Copy of note, written at Bathurst the day after the trial.]

No. 3.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Orielton, Saturday.

MY DEAR SIR HERCULES,

In Spencer's case my sentence certainly would be to imprisonment simply. In McGee's case, imprisonment with hard labour.

Truly yours,
ALFRED STEPHEN.

No. 4.

THE HONORABLE W. B. DALLEY, Esq., to THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

225, Macquarie-street,
Sydney, 21 November, 1872.

DEAR MR. DE ROEBECK,

The petitions to His Excellency the Governor, which I do myself the honor of forwarding with this note, were sent to me by to-day's post from Bathurst, with a request that I would present them to His Excellency.

They are subscribed by the leading citizens of Bathurst and Orange respectively (including the prelates of the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches, and nearly all the clergymen of the other denominations), and most of the professional men, Justices of the Peace, and officials of the districts.

I do not wish to trouble His Excellency with a personal interview, for the simple purpose of presenting the petitions, and therefore I take the liberty of sending them to you, asking you whether you will be good enough to hand them to the Governor.

I am, &c.,
WILLIAM B. DALLEY.

[Enclosures

[Enclosures in No. 4.]

(1.)

To His Excellency Sir HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, K.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency,—

We the undersigned, inhabitants of the Colony of New South Wales, residing in the Western district, beg leave to approach your Excellency for the purpose of bringing under your notice the circumstances surrounding the recent trial and conviction of Richard Spencer, at the Bathurst Assizes, who was, on Saturday, the 26th of October, 1872, found guilty of the wilful murder of one Charles Corse, and respectfully beg to state:—

1. That from the personal knowledge extending over numbers of years, of many of us whose names are appended to this memorial, and in the case of the rest of us from the unanimous testimony of witnesses of all stations, and of high reputation, given at his trial, we can safely affirm that the prisoner, against whom sentence of death has been recorded, was a man whose character for inoffensiveness, gentleness, and even tenderness, was a remarkable one. Of his humanity many instances are known to some of us, and several were referred to at the trial.

2. That it was clear beyond all doubt that he had been subjected to the grossest insult by the unfortunate deceased, who was notoriously a man of violent and lawless character, and who had received no provocation whatever for his outrages upon the prisoner.

3. That the shooting of the deceased followed instantaneously, according to the statement of the prisoner (which there is no reason to disbelieve), upon an insult which could hardly be borne, and that such shooting took place when the prisoner was almost driven to madness by the conduct of deceased.

4. That under all the circumstances a mild sentence would sufficiently meet the justice of the case, and that we respectfully ask your Excellency, in the determination of the question of the punishment to be inflicted upon the prisoner, to take the circumstances, which we have presumed to lay before you, into your merciful consideration.

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

[Here follow 107 Signatures.]

(2.)

[N.B.—The second Petition, from 79 "inhabitants of the Colony of New South Wales, residing in the Western District," was precisely similar to the preceding one.]

No. 5.

MINUTE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Government House, Sydney.

Memo. for Colonial Secretary.

The enclosed reports, petitions, and letters, in the cases of Spencer and M'Gee may now be "put by."

The sentence in Spencer's case may be commuted to three years' simple imprisonment,—and in that of M'Gee to five years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

HERCULES ROBINSON.

3rd December, 1872.

No. 6.

THE SHERIFF TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Prisons Department,
Sydney, 10 December, 1872.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 5th instant, notifying the commutation of the sentence of death, recorded against Peter M'Gee, I have the honor to inquire whether it is not intended that the prisoner should pass through the usual course of separate treatment in the "A" division at Berrima Gaol, which would have been followed had the sentence been to hard labor on the roads instead of imprisonment with hard labor?

I have, &c.,
HAROLD MACLEAN,
Sheriff.

No. 7.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The decision is "five years' imprisonment with hard labor."—13 December, 1872.
His Excellency.

H.P., 13/12/72.

No. 8.

MINUTE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Yes; it is intended that M'Gee should pass through the regular course of separate treatment.
H.R., 16/12/72.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(PERJURY CASES TRIED AT COURTS IN WESTERN DISTRICT, 1857-1873.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 February, 1873.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 19 February, 1873, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “ (1.) How many cases of perjury have been tried at the Quarter Sessions
 “ at Orange, between the 1st January, 1868, and the 1st January, 1873.
 “ (2.) How many cases are recorded between the 1st January, 1857, and
 “ the 1st January, 1868, distinguishing the number of cases that occurred
 “ during each respective year.
 “ (3.) Also, the number of committals for perjury that have taken place,
 “ during the same period, at the Police Courts of Dubbo, Wellington,
 “ Molong, Carcoar, Cowra, and Bathurst, specifying the number of cases in
 “ each year in each district.”

(Mr. Buchanan.)

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

1. Perjury cases tried at the Quarter Sessions at Orange, between the 1st of January, 1868, and the 1st January, 1873:—

1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
2	nil.	1	1	4

2. Number of cases recorded between the 1st January, 1857, and the 1st January, 1868:—

1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Quarter Sessions not held at Orange until 1862.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	1	nil.

3. Number of committals for perjury that have taken place, during the same period, at the Police Courts of Dubbo, Wellington, Molong, Carcoar, Cowra, and Bathurst, specifying the number of cases in each year in each district.

	Dubbo.	Wellington.	Molong.	Carcoar.	Cowra.	Bathurst.
1857	Nil.	Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1858	"	"	Nil.	"	"	1
1859	"	"	2	"	"	Nil.
1860	"	"	Nil.	"	"	"
1861	"	"	"	"	"	"
1862	"	"	"	"	"	"
1863	"	1	"	"	"	"
1864	"	Nil.	"	"	"	"
1865	"	"	"	"	"	"
1866	1	"	"	"	1	1
1867	Nil.	"	"	1	Nil.	3
1868	"	"	"	Nil.	"	1
1869	1	"	"	"	"	1
1870	Nil.	1	"	"	"	2
1871	"	Nil.	"	"	"	Nil.
1872	1	"	"	"	"	2
Total	3	2	3	1	1	11

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(RETURNS OF PRISONERS IN DARLINGHURST GAOL, PUNISHED FOR FEIGNING INSANITY, SINCE 1st JANUARY, 1867.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 March, 1873.

EXTRACTS from Punishment Book, Darlinghurst Gaol, showing the number of Prisoners who have been punished for feigning Insanity since 1st January, 1867.

No.	Date of Punishment.	Nature of Punishment.	Evidence by whom given.	Punishment ordered by	Remarks.
1	15 June, 1867	7 days cells.....	Matron and F. Warder	Visiting Magistrate.	Certified to be insane by Drs. Aaron and Alleyne, and sent to Lunatic Asylum, 25th April, 1870.
	23 " "	7 do.	Matron and F. Warder		
	1 Feb., 1868	Under medical observation. To be kept separate from other prisoners.	Visiting Surgeon, Matron, and Chief Warder.		
2	25 Jan., 1869	3 days cells.....	Visiting Surgeon and two Warders.		
3	11 April, 1869	7 days cells.....	Visiting Surgeon.		
4	31 Jan., 1870	3 days cells, under medical observation.	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser		
	25 Feb., 1870	Reprimanded.....	Two Warders		
5	16 Aug., 1870	3 days cells.....	Visiting Surgeon		
6	10 Aug., 1871	24 hours cells	Visiting Surgeon.		
	27 " "	48 do.	Do. and Warders		
7	25 Sept., 1871	24 do.	Visiting Surgeon and Overseer Telfer.		
8	14 Nov., 1871	7 days cells.....	Visiting Surgeon and Warders		
	16 Jan., 1872	3 days dark cells	Do. do.		
	20 " "	7 days cells.....	Do. do.		
		Subject to medical observation.			
9	29 Nov., 1871	7 days cells.....	Warders.		
	20 Jan., 1872	7 days cells.....	Visiting Surgeon and Warders		
		Subject to medical observation.			
	29 " "	The like	Visiting Surgeon and Warders		
	12 Feb., 1872	Locked up for a week	Do. do.		
10	19 Dec., 1871	4 days cells.....	Visiting Surgeon, Matron, and F. Warders.		
11	24 Feb., 1872	1 week cells, subject to medical observation.	Visiting Surgeon and Warders		
12	8 Feb., 1872	7 days cells, subject to medical observation.	Visiting Surgeon and Warders		
	26 Mar., 1872	7 days do.	Do. do.		
13	14 April, 1872	Kept separate for a week, subject to medical observation.	Visiting Surgeon and Warders		
	22 " "	The like	Do. do.		
	25 Aug., 1872	7 days cells, subject to medical observation.	Do. do.		

7th March, 1873.

J. C. READ,
Principal Gaoler.

1872-3

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(APPROPRIATION OF FINE IMPOSED ON JAMES DOHERTY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 March, 1873.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 25 February, 1873, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copies of all Correspondence between the Police Authorities, the Audit
“ Office, and the Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions at Raymond
“ Terrace, relative to the appropriation of a moiety of a fine imposed on
“ one James Doherty, at Raymond Terrace, last year, together with all
“ minutes and memoranda in any way bearing thereupon.”

(*Mr. Jacob.*)

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

SENIOR-SERGEANT THOMSON to THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Police Department,
East Maitland Station,
3 October, 1872.

MEMO.

The appropriation of the reward in *re* Doherty—"unlawful occupation, &c."—as shown in the attached sheet, is referred for the consideration of the Inspector General of Police.

Senr.-Constable Johnston informs me that the information was laid and case sustained by him, and that half of the fine properly belongs to the Police Reward Fund, but was paid under protest of the Senior-Constable to a person named Snodgrass, a servant of Mr. Bolding's (the Police Magistrate), who was summoned personally by Mr. Bolding without the knowledge or desire of the Senior-Constable, and whose evidence was not material to the issue.

Pro. Supt. (absent),
R. THOMSON, S.-S.

NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

EXTRACT from Quarterly Return of all Fines inflicted at Raymond Terrace Court of Petty Sessions, other than those of Drunkenness.

Date of conviction.	Court.	Offence.	Offender's Name.	Act under which dealt with.	Amount of Fine.	Whether paid or not.	Whether portion of Fine awarded to Police Reward Fund or paid to Informer not a member of Force.	If property confiscated and sold, amount realized and how disposed of.	Remarks.
1872. July 5...	Raymond Terrace.	Unlawful occupation of Crown Lands	James Doherty	25 Vic. No. 2.	£2.	Paid.	£1 paid to Mr. Snodgrass, a witness.	.....	Mr. Snodgrass was not the Informer in this case.

E. V. Morisset, Esq.,
Superintendent of Police, N.E. District.

J. JOHNSTON,
Senior-Constable.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE to THE AUDITOR GENERAL.

As I have no authority to call upon the Police Magistrate for an explanation, perhaps the Auditor General will be good enough to query the return containing the item of the appropriation of the fine in question.

7th Oct., 1872.

JNO. M'LERIE, I.G.P.

The Inspector General.—Query and answer in this case forwarded for the information of the Inspector General of Police.—C.R., B.C., 4/11/72. To be returned. Again referred to Supt. Morisset.—J. M'L., I.G.P., 5/11/72.

Audit Office, Sydney,
21 October, 1872.

(To be returned.)

Reference to the Account.	Observation or Query.	Explanation or Answer.
Attested Account of Fines, Sept. Quarter, 1872.	James Doherty, fined £2 under 25 Vic. No. 2, and the amount appropriated—one-half Revenue, one-half informer. The C.P.S. is requested to state if the informer in the above case was not a member of the Police?— C. ROLLESTON.	The informer is <i>not</i> in the Police Force.—H. J. BOLDING, P.M. & C.P.S., 22nd Oct., 1872.

SUB-INSPECTOR THORPE to SENIOR-CONSTABLE JOHNSTON.

Police Department,
Superintendent's Office,
8 November, 1872.

MEMO.

With reference to the amount paid to Mr. Snodgrass, being part of fine inflicted on James Doherty by the Raymond Terrace Bench for unlawful occupation of Crown Lands, it will be necessary for Senior-Constable Johnston to forward report of the whole of the proceedings, as Mr. Bolding, P.M., in his reply to the Auditor General, denies that the informer was a member of the Police.

C. THORPE,
Sub-Inspector.

SENIOR-

SENIOR-CONSTABLE JOHNSTON to THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF POLICE, N.E. DISTRICT.

Raymond Terrace Police Station,
13 November, 1872.

SENIOR-Constable J. Johnston, (No. 846) respectfully reports, with reference to the attached papers in the case of James Doherty, and begs to state that he laid the sworn information that led to the conviction, and if that information was produced it would bear out this statement. Neither Mr. Bolding nor Mr. Snodgrass gave the Senior-Constable any information previous to him (Senior-Constable Johnston) proceeding from the Police Station to where he found Doherty in occupation.

Clement Lester, Esq., now acting Police Magistrate, gave the Senior-Constable a copy of the heading of the said case, which will show who is the informer. In the first instance Senior-Constable Johnston had information from persons who does not wish their names made public, and at the time this case was pending the Senior-Constable told Mr. Bolding, the Police Magistrate, that Mr. Snodgrass was not the Senior-Constable's informer. The Senior-Constable has no access to the informations or depositions, or he would send copies. The heading received from Mr. Lester herewith.

J. JOHNSTON,
Senior-Constable.

Forwarded, for the information of the Inspector General of Police.—C. THORPE, Sub-Inspector, *pro* Superintendent, 15/11/72.

Forwarded for the Auditor General's information—J. M'L., I.G.P., 18 Nov., 1872.

Inspector General of Police,—Read and returned. I don't see that I can interfere further in the matter.—C.R., 20/11/72.

Police Court,
Raymond Terrace.

EXTRACT from deposition-book of case tried at Raymond Terrace Court, on 5th July, 1872, before H. J. Bolding, P.M., Chas. Parnell, J.P., J. B. Carmichael, J.P.

JAMES DOHERTY, summoned on sworn information Senior-Constable James Johnstone, for occupying Crown Lands unlawfully.

Decision—Guilty. Fined £2, and costs 8d. 4d.; in default of distress one month in Maitland Gaol.

Raymond Terrace,
13th November, 1872.

CLEMENTS LESTER,
Acting Police Magistrate.

THE ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE, RAYMOND TERRACE, to THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
EAST MAITLAND.

Police Office, Raymond Terrace,
22 November, 1872.

SIR,

A few days since Senior-Constable Johnston applied to the Court for an extract from the deposition-book, with reference to a case in which one James Doherty was summoned, on 5th July last, for "occupying Crown Lands unlawfully," principally for the purpose, as he informed me, of satisfying the authorities as to who was the informer, and in the absence of Mr. Bolding, the Police Magistrate of this district, who is away on leave of absence, and for whom I am acting officially, I gave the extract applied for, but in looking carefully over the depositions in the case I find that one Kenneth Snodgrass gave important evidence, but there is nothing to show who set the constable in motion, although he states in his evidence "from information received."

I have, &c.,
CLEMENTS LESTER.

Forwarded for the information of the Inspector General of Police.—C. THORPE, Sub-Inspector, *pro* Superintendent, 24/11/72.

SENIOR-SERGEANT THOMSON to THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Police Department,
E. Maitland Station,
25 November, 1872.

MEMO.

Referring to Mr. Lester's remarks in the attached report, Senior-Sergeant Thomson may be permitted to state that previous to reporting the matter in the first instance, he ascertained from Senior-Constable Johnston that Snodgrass was not the informant, but another individual was, whose name can be given when required; and further, that the evidence given by Snodgrass was uncalled for by the Police, and superfluous.

R. THOMSON, S.-S.



1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(DEPOSITIONS, &c., IN CASE OF REGINA v. COADRY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 March, 1873.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 25th February, 1873, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A copy of the Depositions in the case of the Queen *v.* Coadey, who was
“ tried at the Court of Quarter Sessions, Muswellbrook, before Judge
“ Meymott, on the 9th day of July last; together with a copy of the
“ Judge’s notes (if any).”

(Mr. Driver.)

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Information—(General Purposes.)

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

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BE it remembered, that on this twenty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at Singleton, in the Colony of New South Wales, Enoch Cobcroft, of Sunnyside, appears before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices duly assigned to keep the peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and informs me, that in the month of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, two head of cattle were stolen from my paddock at Yellow Rock, in the District of Patrick's Plains, viz. :—One red heifer, branded ACC over T on near hip, and one red steer, branded ACC over T on near hip; and from information I have received I am led to believe, and do believe, that said cattle were stolen by one Michael Coadey, of Wollombi Brook, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided; whereupon the said Enoch Cobcroft prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

ENOCH COBCROFT.

Sworn before me, at Singleton, in the said Colony, on the day first above written, before me,—

WILLIAM CHARLES BROWNE,
Justice of the Peace.

Summons.

To Michael Coadey, of Wollombi Brook, in the Colony of New South Wales.

WHEREAS information hath this day been laid before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, for that you did, sometime in the month of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, at Yellow Rock, feloniously steal two head of cattle, branded ACC over T near hip, viz., one red heifer and one red steer, the property of one Enoch Cobcroft, of Sunnyside: These are therefore to command you, in Her Majesty's name, to be and appear, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March instant, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office, Singleton, in the said Colony, before such Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, to answer to the said information, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, this twenty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at Singleton, in the said Colony.

WILLIAM CHARLES BROWNE.

Court House, Singleton,
9 April, 1872.

Michael Coadey appears on summons charged with cattle stealing.

Enoch Cobcroft, being duly sworn, on oath, states:—I have heard the information read; it is true to the best of my belief; the defendant before the Court is the person I complain of in that information; I live at Sunnyside, 15 or 16 miles from Singleton; the defendant resides about 11 or 12 miles from Sunnyside, at a place called Warren Creek; I have known him by sight for the last two years; I have frequently seen him in my neighbourhood; in March, 1871, I lost a number of unbranded and branded cattle from the fenced paddock—the Yellow Rock paddock; I don't remember the day I missed them; sometime in March I came to Singleton on the evening that the cattle were taken, to a Volunteer Parade, and returned home about 11 or 12 o'clock that night, and got home after 12, and heard the cattle bellowing at a great distance; it indicated to me that some one was amongst them—that they had been disturbed; it was a very bright moonlight night (just about full moon); when I got home I immediately went in search of the cattle on horseback, and found a number of cows returning back as if looking for their calves; they were cows which I knew had calves; I then got on the tracks of them where they had been driven along and had knocked down a piece of an old fence where they had apparently drafted the cows from the calves; I still went following on in the direction from where I heard the bellowing of the calves; also I followed the tracks through Mr. Watts's shifting panel; I followed the tracks distinctly; this was still during the moonlight (as light as day); the panels were up; I followed them about half-a-mile further to the back of Harrowby House (Watts's property); after that I heard some rails fall, as if some one was taking down a fence; then I saw a number of cattle moving about near a fence; I was at the time at the back of a ridge, looking to see what I could discern; I heard a man's voice; he was saying, "Go back," and whistling, as if he was whistling to his comrades; I then turned round, as soon as I found what was going on, with the intention of getting my gun; I could not see the man; he was amongst the standing timber; I then went for the Police, and went out again with Sub-Inspector Thorpe and Constable Smith; we got on the tracks and followed them for a considerable distance through the mountains; those tracks tended to Will's Ridges, where we lost trace of them; we could get from there to defendant's place; I believe it is about 10 or 12 miles from where his cattle used to run; the class of cattle I lost were some of them very good, worth £20 to £25 each, some unbranded calves, and several branded cattle among them; some of the cattle were branded as follows,—E over O and ACC over T, separate brands on different cattle; those with ACC over T belong to my brother Arthur the

the whole of the cattle were in my care; the E over O of cattle belonged to me; when searching for these cattle I did not find any of them on the tracks; I think, on the following morning, when in search of them, three came back; since then Mr. Blaxland brought four cows, which had been stolen, to me; I think there are still missing about fourteen, principally young cattle; the two mentioned in my information were among those that were taken, and those which are still missing; they are quiet milchers and calves, worth about 50s. a head; one was a red heifer, branded ACC over T on near hip; the other was a red steer, rather coarse about the head, staggy looking, branded ACC over T—both branded the same; after Mr. Blaxland brought the four home, he gave me some information, and we went to defendant's place; we went to his house, and were told he was not at home; we went up the creek and found him putting up a sapling fence; Mr. Blaxland told him that we had come in search of the two head of cattle which Mr. Blaxland had seen him driving; he said that the steer that he had seen that morning was running with some quiet cattle of his, and that we would find him in a gully leading up to his own house; he described a steer; Mr. Blaxland said that is not the color of the one I saw you driving yesterday; defendant described a strawberry steer with brush off the tail; he said the heifer had been running with Payne's cattle, and had very likely gone back there again; Payne lives $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles from defendant's place; defendant said, in reply to Mr. Blaxland, that Mr. Blaxland must have been mistaken; Mr. Blaxland then went to look for the beast which defendant described; we looked for my steer as well; we found the one defendant described—a strawberry with the brush off the tail (branded IC I think), but we did not find mine; we went back to defendant and requested him to come with us and show us the steer as we could not find him; he immediately saddled his horse and came down with us; we then returned back to the cattle again and made another search; he pointed out the strawberry steer, which we had seen before, and said that was the one, and if Mr. Blaxland was not satisfied he would go back with him to Payne's and ask Payne whether that was not the one which had been running with his cattle; we went to Payne's then; we did not remove the steer; I don't know what conversation took place between Mr. Blaxland and defendant, who went ahead of me to Payne's, and then returned in the direction of defendant's, and I remained at Payne's; I did not see the heifer or steer we went to look for; I then rode back after them, and asked defendant to show me the heifer; he said "No," he would not, unless Mr. Blaxland was satisfied that was the steer—then he would show us the heifer; Mr. Blaxland said defendant would never make him believe that was the steer he had seen him with previously, and then we left; we saw fifty or sixty head of cattle at defendant's; I saw a bull among them; I did not on that occasion see any cattle resembling those that I had lost, but I did on a previous occasion, when I was looking for them; I think it is two months ago; Mr. Blaxland and Durham were helping me to search; I then saw one resembling the cattle I had lost—a young beast, about 18 months old, with defendant's brand on it—a bull; I believe it to be one of my breed; I could not positively swear to it or I would have taken it; I offered defendant £5 for it; he would not take it; I have no doubt in my own mind that it was a calf I had saved for my brother twelve months ago, but of course he had very much altered in the meantime; defendant claimed that beast as his, and said it was from a cow he described, which we had seen, and from which I believe such a beast could not be raised—and I believe defendant's bull could not get such a calf; the young bull which I saw, if it was one of the cattle I had lost, was unbranded when I lost it, and I believe it worth, when I lost it, £25; my breed of cattle are all of the Durham breed; this young bull was a Durham; the mother represented to me as the mother of this bull, and the supposed father, are not of such a breed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gould, Attorney:—Defendant did not show me the mother of this bull; he did describe to me a cow which he said was the mother of the bull; I have seen a cow answering his description with a calf—a very ordinary calf—but I will not swear that is the cow represented as the mother of the bull; he did not tell me which was the father of the bull; there are persons who have the Durham breed of cattle in my neighbourhood; I am sorry to say I don't think Mr. Watts has any cattle of the same breed as that of the young bull which I have lost; to the best of my belief the bull was not got by any of Watts's cattle, but I will not swear that it was not, but I will swear that there is not a beast like it of the same quality amongst any of Watts's cattle; I know Mr. Watts had a bull of Mr. Durham's breed, which he sold to Mr. Picton some time ago; I will not undertake to swear that this bull could not have been got by any other bull but mine; defendant has cattle, and is a grazier; I saw my cattle the morning previous to missing them, in the Yellow Rock Paddock; this paddock had a very bad fence, and rotten and backed up by the mountains; I had over 200 head of cattle in this place; I could not say the exact number; there were 200 head within twenty or thirty; I could not say how many were heifers, and how many steers there were; I could not name the day on which I saw them, but fancy it was on a Tuesday morning; it was in March; I cannot say whether in the beginning, middle, or at the end of March; it was on the night of a Commanding Officer's Parade at Singleton that I missed them; when I got near home I heard the cattle bellowing from the direction of Clark's house; when I heard the cattle bellowing I went home first, which was the nearest direction to where the cattle were bellowing; I did not take anyone with me after the cattle; I did not take anyone with me, because I wanted to know first what was going on, although I believed some one was disturbing the cattle; it is not a very easy task to separate the calves from the cows; they had every convenience for it in that paddock, more so than in the open bush; I missed about twenty head of cattle—ten or twelve unbranded cattle, and eight or ten branded cattle; the branded cattle were two branded ACC over T, and the remainder with E over O of; some of the cattle were recovered which I knew were missing at the time; the two branded T with ACC over were calves (about 9 months old)—one a heifer, the other a steer; they might have had a little white on them, but what I call red cattle; the other cattle were, I think, two spotted ones, and the remainder strawberry and white, with one red bull calf, but I cannot say the exact number of each; when I heard the man's voice near Harrowby House I did not go to see who it was but returned home: I was riding a very bright piebald horse, and I knew that directly he saw me the man with the cattle would run away; after reaching home I came into Singleton immediately to the Police, reaching Singleton at sunrise; in the morning the Police went out with me at once; we tracked the cattle as far as Wilk's Ridges, but I won't swear they were the same cattle that I tracked the previous night; Wilk's Ridges are in a contrary direction to where defendant lives; I never knew that defendant had any cattle running at Wilk's Ridges; it might be 16 or 20 miles from Wilk's Ridges to defendant's house; I may have sold some cattle in January, February, or March, of last year; am almost positive that I did not sell a red heifer or red steer; one of that brand—ACC over T—has never been sold; it is quite a new registered brand; the red heifer and red steer were branded some time in
January

January or February, 1871; I will swear that the four cows brought by Mr. Blaxland to me were stolen in the month of March, and these cattle were bred on the Yellow Rock Farm; I knew that the four cows were some of those taken in the month of March, but I could not give any description of them till after they were returned; I am positive they were taken away at the same time the two calves were, because I missed them out of the paddock; I noticed one of the cows particularly before they were missing; I knew the description of the heifer and steer that were taken away, directly after they were gone; when Mr. Blaxland and I went and asked defendant about the cattle, he said he had seen the steer that morning amongst the milking cows, but that the heifer he had not seen lately, but he supposed it was somewhere on the run, or amongst Payne's cattle, where she had been before; I don't know all of defendant's bulls.

By Mr. Thompson, Attorney: As far as I could judge we tracked the cattle from Watts's panel to the Ridges, through a gap where I should have thought it impossible to get the cattle up; they left hair and bits of skin on the rocks where they had passed; the tracks I saw were those of young cattle, and we also found where they had been prodding the cattle with sticks, and saw the hair on the sticks on the tracks; we followed tracks of horses after the cattle (three) and the tracks of one horse coming back, which were quite fresh; the tracks went along a fence for perhaps three-quarters of a mile, which reached to this crossing at Wollombi Brook, and again at another fence at the back of Harrowby House.

ENOCH COBCROFT.

Sworn before us, at Singleton, 9th April, 1872,—

S. B. DIGHT, J.P.

WILLIAM CHARLES BROWNE, J.P.

*Charles Thorpe, on oath, states:—*I am a Sub-Inspector of Police, stationed at Singleton; I remember getting information from Mr. Cobcroft respecting some cattle that had been stolen; it was on Wednesday, 8th March, 1871; I went with Mr. Cobcroft to his place, and from thence to the top of the mountains, following a track of cattle; I have had nearly 20 years' experience in tracking cattle; there were a number of cattle; I saw tracks of two horses following the cattle; I could judge from the tracks they were those mostly of young cattle; I followed them from 9 to 10 miles, or perhaps more; I have no doubt that the tracks Mr. Cobcroft showed me at his place were those which we followed to the top of the mountain, where we lost them.

*Examined by Mr. Gould, Attorney:—*I did not observe the tracks of a horse coming back; I did not go down to see it.

C. THORPE.

Sworn before us, at Singleton, 9th April, 1872,—

S. B. DIGHT, J.P.

WILLIAM CHARLES BROWNE, J.P.

*Reginald Blaxland, on oath, states:—*I reside at Fordwich; I am a Magistrate of the Colony; in February last I made a search with Mr. Durham, in the neighbourhood of defendant's place, for cattle; I found four cows and four calves, which I returned to Mr. Cobcroft (within 5 or 6 miles of defendant's residence); they were not within 2 or 3 miles of the place where defendant's cattle run; when I and Mr. Cobcroft were going to defendant's place, we saw a bull 2 to 3 years old or more; I did not go near him to examine the brands on it; I would know the bull again if I saw him; when I was bringing cattle in (the four cows and four calves), I met defendant in the mountain; he was riding away from his place some hours afterwards; after passing his place, at a shifting panel ($\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from his place), I saw a man on horseback over the ridge, driving two head of cattle away from me, driving them fast as if he did not wish me to notice him; at the distance I saw them; I should call them both red cattle; when I was within 100 yards of the shifting panel and not seeing there two head of cattle, my suspicions were further aroused, and I left my cattle, and rode up a little gully for about 200 yards, as I knew I must see the cattle by getting up there; before getting as far as 200 yards I saw defendant sitting on his horse, and the two head of cattle above him, perfectly still; the cattle were in such a position that they could not get away without passing defendant; I saw the defendant more on one side, and then the cattle passed me in the direction from which he had driven them; the rocks at the head of the gully prevented the cattle from going further up the mountain; I call them red cattle—one had a little white on him (the steer) on his off flank; I said, "Halloa Mick; are these cattle on the cross; you seem afraid of my seeing them"; he then said he was not afraid of me or anyone else, and he supposed we had been put on him by some one else, and that he had never stolen cattle or had anything to do with stealing cattle; I said decidedly, we had not been put on him, and as far as he was individually concerned, I had not suspected him before of cattle-stealing; I told him I would take particular notice of the cattle under the particular circumstances in which I met him; the cattle joined mine—the four cows and four calves; I took further notice of the brand of these two cattle while we were driving them for about a quarter of a mile; defendant then cut them out to join five or six working bullocks, and I proceeded with my cattle; the steer was branded AC over C near rump; the other (a heifer) had ACC with, I believe, T under; they were remarkable cattle; the steer had a staggy horn, curled in the front, thick at the butt, and woolly hair about the head; afterwards I gave a description of the cattle to Mr. Cobcroft; I went with Mr. Cobcroft to defendant's place about these cattle; about three weeks afterwards we saw defendant, and asked him if he would produce the cattle which I had seen him drive on the Sunday when I was driving the cows, as Mr. Cobcroft claimed them as his, from the description; he said, "Oh yes; I will show them willingly"; the steer was with my milking cows this morning; the heifer may not be so handy, but I saw her a day or two ago; he told me where the milchers were running, and we went and saw them, but nothing among them resembling in any way the heifer or the steer; we went back to defendant's to ask him to come and point out the steer; he willingly came with us and pointed out a steer—white roan spotted steer, staggy horns, hair pulled or cut off his tail; defendant said that was the steer

steer which I had seen him driving on the Sunday, and that the heifer was all red, and that I must have made a mistake about the steer; the steer pointed out by defendant was not in the least like the one I saw him driving; I told him so, and that I had a good deal of experience in cattle, and that I was not mistaken; defendant said that another person had seen him driving the steer and heifer a few minutes before I met him, and that his name was Payne, and if I liked he would take me down to him to satisfy me that the steer he pointed out was the same; we went to Payne's in company; Mr. Cobcroft and defendant asked Payne to describe the steer which he had seen him driving on the Sunday; Payne described the steer, which corresponded with the steer defendant had pointed out to us, namely, a white spotted steer; we then left Payne's; defendant asked me if I was satisfied; I said I was not, and that the steer he had pointed out to me on his run did not at all resemble the steer I had seen him driving with the heifer; afterwards I said to defendant, as there seemed a doubt about the steer, would he produce the heifer; he said "No, unless you will acknowledge the steer I pointed to you as being the one you saw me driving with the heifer, I will not produce the heifer, as you might say the same of her;" he finished up, saying, "Go and do what you intend to do," and we left him; the brand on the white spotted steer he pointed out to us was IC over 3 on near rump; he wished to make me believe that I had mistaken the brand, but I had not the least doubt in the matter.

R. BLAXLAND.

Sworn before us, at Singleton, 9th April, 1872,—

S. B. DIGHT, J.P.
WILLIAM CHARLES BROWNE, J.P.

Case adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

S. B. DIGHT, J.P.
WILLIAM CHARLES BROWNE, J.P.

Court House,
Singleton, 10 April, 1872.

Michael Coadey, on remand, appears, charged with cattle-stealing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gould, Attorney. Reginald Blaxland, recalled, on oath states:—The cows were branded that I took to Mr. Cobcroft, the calves were not branded; they were a fortnight to two months old; two were branded EJ over C; they were red and white spotted cows; the other cows were branded JC on shoulder and X on rump; one a roan poley, the other white spotted—the last two were older than the former two; I knew well on that occasion Mr. Cobcroft's brand; I did not know Arthur Cobcroft's brand, but Enoch's; at the time Enoch Cobcroft lost his cattle, I knew his brand, but not that of Arthur; I met defendant driving the two head of cattle on Sunday, the 18th February; when I saw him he drove the cattle to the side towards the mountain; it struck me he did not wish me to see the cattle; at this time he was near the shifting panel; he had got through the shifting panel, and the cattle also were ahead of him; he appeared to me to be in such a hurry that he did not wait to put up the panels; he would have to go through this shifting panel to go towards his house; it is possible that the cattle may have broken away from him and gone towards the mountain, but when he got on his horse they had got such a distance that at the pace he started at he could easily have headed them in the direction that I was coming; if the cattle continued going in the direction I saw them going they would not have gone within a mile of his home without turning; I will not swear that defendant was not endeavouring to head the cattle for the purpose of driving them towards his own house; it did not appear to me that his intention was to drive them home; when I saw him up the gully he was not turning his cattle, but sat quietly on his horse; but I had hardly seen him a second before he moved and let the cattle come down; by turning a little to the right or left they could have got up the mountains, but they would have been visible to me from where I was; when the two head of cattle came back they joined the cows I was driving; when I told him I should take particular notice of his driving these cattle he made no objection, but claimed the cattle as his; we drove his cattle together about a quarter of a mile, which was away from his home, and they were cut out as soon as possible; I did not get off my horse to examine the brands; if I had done so I could not have examined them so well as on horseback, as they were wild; the two head were from 18 months to 2 years old; I can swear positively to the brand on the steer, which was AC over C; I can also swear that the heifer was branded ACC, and I think T underneath, but I am not sure whether it was T; there was another brand at all events; the letters are pointed letters in the ordinary way; I don't recollect telling anyone I would swear to the best of my opinion, but I swear that those were the brands that I saw on the cattle; I recollect being at Mr. Dorrington's; I did not say there that I would only swear to the best of my opinion; the letter which I imagined to be T might have been C; having since heard that the heifer I saw was branded with T, has assisted in impressing on my memory that it was T; I don't recollect the date when I went to defendant's place, but it was on a Monday with Cobcroft.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thompson, Attorney:—When I met him first he was going from his home, and when I met him again he was coming towards his home, and had got to the other side of his home; neither the defendant or the cattle would have been visible to me from the road if the defendant had remained where I saw him in the gully; when I saw defendant at the shifting panel he was bringing two cattle from the direction of Payne's towards his own place.

By the Bench:—The shifting panels are about 5 or 6 miles from where I found the cows I was driving; they were found in a gully, and near to where I met the defendant the first time; the first time I met the defendant he was on the main road between Wollombi and the Bulga Road, or Howe's Valley; it is only a bridle-track, almost impracticable in places, but still it is the road generally used.

R. BLAXLAND.

Sworn before us, at Singleton, 10th April, 1872,—

S. B. DIGHT, J.P.
WILLIAM CHARLES BROWNE, J.P.

By

*By Mr. Thompson, Attorney:—William Quirk, on oath, states:—*I am a milkman in the employment of Ned Payne, who lives at Stockyard Creek, about a mile or better from defendant's place; I saw Mr. Blaxland since the beginning of this year at Payne's, on the ground; he was watering some cattle on the creek; at that time I had a red heifer in the yard; she was not defendant's, and had not his brand; she was branded ACC over T; I took particular notice of her for I never saw the brand before; I saw defendant drive her out of Warren Creek paddock, and Mr. Blaxland was up at the gate at the time; I saw defendant in the paddock; he took her round the ridge, through a little paddock that was there, and put her through the panels; the panel leads on to defendant's ground; he took a bullock; he took the two together; the bullock had a red neck with red spots on its sides; I did not see the brand, and did not know the beast; I never saw the heifer but twice; I saw her the first time amongst our milchers, and turned her out, and the second time she was amongst our milchers; I turned her out; she disappeared, and I have never seen her since defendant took her; I should say the heifer was about 2 years old; it was not long between the two times that I saw her; it might be a week; she was at the yard with the milkers on both times, and I saw her in the paddock.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Gould, Attorney:—*No one told me what I was to say here to-day; this heifer was all red, there may be spots of white on her belly, but I did not notice them; I did not see any white on her brisket; if there had been any white there I suppose I would have seen it; I know what defendant's brand is—it is MC; I saw the defendant take the heifer and bullock away out of the paddock; I was not far away at the time; Mr. Blaxland was near, I believe, when defendant took the cattle away; I never saw any one bring the heifer to Payne's place; I never told anyone that I saw a butcher bring the heifer to Payne's place with other cattle; no butcher ever comes there; the bullock had a red neck, and red spots on the side, and a kind of white.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Thompson, Attorney:—*I saw Johnny Coadey; he might have given me something to drink; I was drunk and put in the lock-up.

his
WILLIAM + QUIRK.
mark

Witness' mark,—W. M. DUDGING, C.P.S.

Sworn before us, at Singleton, 18th April, 1872,—

S. B. DIGHT, J.P.

WILLIAM CHARLES BROWNE, J.P.

*Edward Payne, senior, on oath, states:—*I live at Stockyard Creek, about a mile from defendant Coadey's; I know defendant's brand; it used to be MC; I remember seeing Mr. Blaxland and Mr. Cobcroft at my place some few weeks ago; they had a conversation with me about some cattle; defendant was with them at the time, and heard what took place as far as I know, he was close along with them; we were talking about a red heifer that was running with my milkers; she was branded ACC over T; Mr. Cobcroft asked me where this heifer was; I told him I did not know; she was among my milchers, and had left there two or three days before they came; I saw that heifer at my place twice; I did not to my knowledge tell Mr. Cobcroft or Mr. Blaxland who had taken her; I only knew who had taken her from what I heard; I had seen this heifer against my fence with another beast one Sunday morning, and, thinking they must be defendant's, I put them through the panel and went up to defendant's; saw him, and told him that I had put two head of cattle through the fence, but was not sure they were his or not; I told him one was a spotted steer and the other a red heifer, but said nothing about brands; he said the steer belonged to his brother Johnny, and the heifer belonged to him; that was all the conversation, and I went away about my business.

*By Mr. Gould, Attorney:—*The three came together to my place; when I described the heifer branded ACC over T Mr. Cobcroft said it was his; defendant said it was not the heifer branded with M and CC, and I said No, it was ACC over T plain for any one to see; a week or more before this I put the two into defendant's ground; the heifer came back again the day after I put her through the panel, and remained with my cattle two or three days; the heifer was missed on the day we were working a machine, but not on the day we were working at Merricks's (a day or two before); I cannot say whether defendant was working with me on the day the heifer was missed; I think the heifer was all red; I did not notice any white,—there might be and there might not; I believe John Coadey has cattle running at defendant's place; I don't know what day of the week Blaxland, Cobcroft, and defendant came to my place; I think it was in January, but I am not sure; they were only at my place once on that matter.

his
EDWARD + PAYNE.
mark.

Witness to mark,—W. DUDGING, C.P.S.

Sworn before us, at Singleton, 10th April, 1872,—

S. B. DIGHT, J.P.

WILLIAM CHARLES BROWNE, J.P.

*James Payne, on oath, states:—*I live with my father at Stockyard Creek; I know old Quirk, the milkman; I have helped him to milk; I remember Mr. Blaxland, Cobcroft, and defendant, being at my father's place some weeks ago; I don't remember the day of the week; before they came I saw a strange beast in the yard among the milchers; it was a heifer; she had not had a calf red colour; I saw her once or twice; I don't know how she was branded; I did not see who took her away.

*By Mr. Gould, Attorney:—*I have seen other strange beasts in with the milchers about the same time; the red heifer was a remarkable beast; that is the reason I thought of her; I had no other reason for mentioning her; there was a red heifer and a spotted steer with her (milchers) in the yard; the red heifer had hoop horns, white spots (not many) under her belly, none on the sides, or anywhere else; I have not seen other heifers like her with such spots; that is the reason she is remarkable.

JAMES PAYNE.

Sworn before us, at Singleton, 10th April, 1872,—

S. B. DIGHT, J.P.

WILLIAM CHARLES BROWNE, J.P.

John

John Thomas Austen, on oath, states:—I am a farmer, living at Fordwich, about half a mile from Enoch Cobcroft's, and 10 or 12 miles from defendant's place; I know the brands Mr. Cobcroft has on his cattle at Sunnyside; I was at Payne's place on the 23rd February last; I was there part of three days; conversation took place when I was there about a beast—a heifer—a red one, which was standing near the barn with other cattle; I took a look at this heifer; Mr. Payne was there and one or two of his boys; this beast was branded ACC over T; I know that to be Mr. Arthur Cobcroft's brand, and similar to the brand on cattle in Mr. Enoch Cobcroft's possession at Sunnyside; I don't know any other person in that neighbourhood who brands in the same way.

By Mr. Gould, Attorney:—Mr. Payne pointed out the beast to me, and I understood him to say that it had been running at his place about two months; he called my attention to it, and said it was a strange beast; he did not say how often he had seen it; I could not say whether the beast had any white on it; it might or it might not; it is what I call a red beast; I don't know whether any cattle with ACC over T have been sold or not; the only other place where I have seen cattle running with that brand is at Mr. John Cobcroft's, at Charlton; I believe Mr. Arthur Cobcroft did take a great number of cattle with that brand on them up the country with him.

JOHN THOMAS AUSTEN.

Sworn before us, at Singleton, 18th April, 1872,—

S. B. DIGHT, J.P.
WILLIAM CHARLES BROWNE, J.P.

Edward Payne recalled, on oath, states:—The witness Austen was at my place about the time he states, threshing; I did point out a beast to him; that was the beast I have already spoken about, branded ACC over T; that was the only beast of that brand that ever came near our place—a red heifer, branded ACC over T.

By Mr. Gould, Attorney:—This beast was not in the yard when Austen saw her; she was passing by the shed; I have seen her in the yard with the milchers; there was another strange beast (a steer) in the yard, but not at that time, but two or three days before; I did see the steer and heifer in the yard with the milchers on a Saturday, and then I put them through the fence to defendant's ground on Sunday.

his
EDWARD X PAYNE.
mark.

Witness to mark,—W. DUDDING, C.P.S.

Sworn before us, at Singleton, 18th April, 1872,—

S. B. DIGHT, J.P.
WILLIAM CHARLES BROWNE, J.P.

Edward Payne, jun., on oath, states:—I live with my father at Stockyard Creek; I remember seeing Austen at my father's place since the beginning of the year; I saw at my father's, on one of the days that Austen was there, a strange beast (a red heifer) about 3 years old; she had not had a calf; she was branded ACC over T; I have seen the beast about my father's house several times; I don't know anyone in that neighbourhood that brands ACC over T; I don't know who took that beast away.

By Mr. Gould, Attorney:—When I saw the beast at one time Austen saw it; I think it was running at my father's place about three weeks; I am quite sure as to the brands being ACC over T; I know defendant's brand; it was not his brand.

EDWARD PAYNE.

Sworn before us, at Singleton, 10th April, 1872,—

S. B. DIGHT, J.P.
WILLIAM CHARLES BROWNE, J.P.

(N. 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 42.)
Statement of the Accused.

New South Wales, }
Singleton, to wit. }

MICHAEL COADEY stands charged before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony aforesaid, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, for that he, the said Michael Coadey, did steal two head of cattle, the property of Enoch Cobcroft; and the examinations of all the witnesses on the part of the prosecution having been completed, and the depositions taken against the accused having been caused to be read to him by me, the said Justice, by or before whom such examination has been so completed; and I, the said Justice, having also stated to the accused and given him clearly to understand that he has nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat which may have been holden out to him to induce him to make any admission or confession of his guilt, but that whatever he shall say may be given in evidence against him upon his trial, notwithstanding such promise or threat; and the said charge being read to the said Michael Coadey, and the witnesses for the prosecution, Enoch Cobcroft, Sub-Inspector Thorpe, Reginald Blaxland, J.P., John Austen, William Quirk, Edward Payne, sen., Edward Payne, jun., James Payne, being severally examined in his presence, the said Michael Coadey is now addressed by me as follows:—"Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so; but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you upon your trial;" whereupon the said Michael Coadey saith as follows:—"I am not guilty."

Taken before me, at Singleton, in the said Colony, the day and year first above-mentioned,—

S. B. DIGHT, J.P.

Prisoner committed for trial at the ensuing Court of Quarter Sessions, to be holden at Singleton. Bail allowed for his appearance—Himself in £40, with two sureties in £20 each.

S. B. DIGHT, J.P.

(Copy—

(Copy—73/420.)

REGINA V. COADEY.

NOTES of evidence concerning the brands of cattle, for stealing which prisoner was tried at Musclebrook on 9th July, 1872.

ENOCH Cobcroft, after detailing the loss and ineffectual attempts to trace and find his cattle, said :—

I missed between sixteen and twelve head—mostly young; they were pure-bred Durhams, and valuable.

One heifer, eighteen months old, red, short horns, branded ACC over T on the near rump. One steer, red, deal of hair, short rather staggy horns, branded ACC over T.

Mr. Cobcroft then proceeded to state that he heard nothing of them for a long time, till Mr. Blaxland gave him some information about them, and that he and Blaxland went to prisoner's place but did not see them.

Reginald Thomas Blaxland proved that at a distance of 5 or 6 miles from prisoner's place he saw four cows and four calves bearing Mr. Cobcroft's brand; that he afterwards saw prisoner driving towards his house two head of cattle, viz. :—One red steer, with staggy horns and curly hair, and branded AC over C, and a red heifer, branded ACC, with, I believe, a T under on the off rump, and, I think, but would not be certain, with curly horns. They were both ill-bred beasts, and not pure Durhams. I did not know they were Cobcroft's, except by the brand.

Mr. Cobcroft, having heard Mr. Blaxland give his evidence, was recalled, and said :—The chief part of my cattle are pure bred; the two in question were not pure; their dams were by an imported bull; they might have had some white about them.

Verdict—Not Guilty.

F. W. MEYMOTT.

Parramatta, 6th March, 1873.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(CASE OF REVEREND CHARLES R. CURREY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 April, 1873.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 28th March, 1873, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of the Depositions, Correspondence, Petitions, Reports, Minutes,
“and all other Documents in the possession of the Government, relating
“to the case of the Reverend Charles R. Currey.”

(*Mr. Burns.*)

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. 1.

THE LORD BISHOP OF GRAFTON AND ARMIDALE TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Armidale, 23 December, 1871.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to submit to you the following list of clergymen of the Church of England in my Diocese, holding my license, with a view to your list for licenses to marry, viz. :—

Revs. R. Winterbotham, Grafton, Jos. Spencer, Walcha (to remove in February, 1872, to Grafton), C. J. Robinson, Walcha, F. Davis, Tenterfield, N. S. Newton, West Kempsey, Rev. C. C. Greenway, Bundarra.	Revs. S. Hungerford, Armidale, W. F. H. Walker, Warialda, W. H. Dunning, Casino, F. R. Kemp, Port Macquarie, G. T. Marshall, Narrabri, J. F. R. Whinfield, Tamworth,
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I will observe here that the Rev. C. R. Currey will be after January 1st, 1872, no longer a licensed clergyman of the Church of England, and in no wise subject to my authority or control, and I sincerely trust that Her Majesty's Executive will not grant him a license to marry.

I have, &c.,

JAMES F. TURNER,
Bishop of Grafton & Armidale.

Circular sent, 9/1/72. Mr. Grant, 27/1/72. Letter to Rev. C. R. Currey (72/12), 8/1/72.
 —C.H.G. Letter to Rev. Mr. Johnston, informing him of the omission of his name from the Bishop's List (72/47).—C.H.G., 19/1/72.

No. 2.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL TO THE REV. C. R. CURREY.

Registrar General's Office,
Sydney, 8 January, 1872.

REVEREND SIR,

Dated 23rd Dec.,
1871.

I have the honor to inform you that I am in receipt of a letter from His Lordship the Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, stating that after the 1st of the present month you would no longer be a licensed clergyman of the Church of England of this Colony.

It becomes my duty therefore to notify to you that your name will not, in consequence thereof, appear on the annual list of registered Ministers, to be published during this month, and that you will no longer hold any authority to celebrate marriages, &c.

I am, &c.,

E. G. WARD,
Registrar General.

No. 3.

THE REV. C. R. CURREY TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Church of England Parsonage,
Lawrence, Clarence River,
12 February, 1872.

DEAR SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt (upon the 11th instant) of your favor of the 8th January, in which you inform me that you are in the receipt of a letter from the Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, dated 23rd December, 1871, stating that after the present month I should no longer be a licensed clergyman of the Church of England in this Colony, and that I should no longer hold any authority to celebrate marriages, &c. Passing the consideration that a Bishop of Grafton and Armidale's jurisdiction does not extend to this Colony, allow me to express my very great surprise that such a communication should have been made to you by the Right Reverend James F. Turner, D.D., who being as yet only Provisional Bishop of this Diocese (his nomination to the Episcopate not having been confirmed by the Synod, not yet constituted—without which he can have no legal status), can only issue a license provisionally. Further, I have never held a license from him, my license and service in the Church extending back for years previously to his arrival in this Diocese, and for which service I hold the highest testimonials for ministerial character and efficiency. I am in the present full and acceptable performance of all my clerical duties, and in the undisturbed possession of the Church properties, as I have been since taking

taking charge of this parochial district in 1870. If, therefore, my clerical acts are now to be held to be illegal, what have been their character during the previous period of my charge of this district? It is also a recognized principle of Statute Law as of Ecclesiastical Law and administration that a clergyman's license cannot be revoked by any Bishop of the Church of England without just and sufficient cause having been shewn for such revocation by competent authority, after due investigation, and the clergyman having been duly cited to shew cause why such revocation should not be made? Of the existence of any such cause neither myself nor any official member of several congregations possess any information (although repeatedly solicited), neither have I received from the Right Reverend James F. Turner, D.D., any citation or any other process upon the subject. It is therefore self-evident that, in the absence of any just cause for the revocation of my license, clearly proven and judgment given by competent authority, such power over a clergyman as is claimed by the Provisional Bishop of Grafton and Armidale in this instance is simply monstrous, as it places the individual clergyman completely at the mercy of another's will or caprice, without any safeguard against injustice or oppression—a principle clearly repugnant to the universally recognized principles of Civil and Ecclesiastical Law, and which involves the most serious, and it may be irreparable, consequences to the subject upon which power is exercised,—there being unfortunately no tribunal provided in connection with the Church of England in this Diocese (from the want of a Synod), at which redress for injustice done or injury inflicted can be sought or obtained.

The celebration of marriages, &c., is a legal function, to which, as an officiating priest of the Church of England, in parochial charge, of unblemished character and widely recognized efficiency, I am duly entitled. Therefore, until just and sufficient cause shall have been shewn by the Right Reverend James F. Turner, and other necessary steps shall have been taken for legal revocation of my license as an officiating priest of the Church of England, I must respectfully but decidedly repudiate his action in this matter, holding that the only conditions upon which a clergyman's license can be revoked in the Church of England have not been complied with, and, therefore, that his notice to you is invalid, and that I possess now fully, as at any previous period of my ministry, the right and authority to celebrate marriages, &c. As the Right Reverend James F. Turner's notice to you is clearly informal and illegal, I leave it to your judgment to take such steps in the matter respecting him as may be expedient. The subject, however, involves such important principles that I have determined to refer it to the Colonial Secretary, and if necessary carry it to the Supreme Court and the Legislative Assembly for adjudication.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES R. CURREY,
Incumbent of the Lower Clarence.

No. 4.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL TO THE REV. C. R. CURREY.

Registrar General's Department,
Sydney, 1 March, 1872.

REVEREND SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th ultimo, in reply to a communication from me, informing you that your name, at the request of the Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, had been omitted from the list of Ministers of the Church of England who are authorized to celebrate marriages in this Colony.

It was my intention to have written you fully on this subject, but, on consideration, think it best to postpone any remarks I may have to make till you have carried out your resolve to refer the matter to the Colonial Secretary, who is the Ministerial head of this Department.

I have, &c.,

E. G. WARD,
Registrar General.

No. 5.

THE REV. C. R. CURREY TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Ullmarra,
9 April, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose the Parochial Statistical Returns (Church of England) of the Lower Clarence, for 1871, sent me from your office.

In reply to your favour of the 1st March ultimo, I beg to state that my expressed intention (if necessary to refer the case to the Colonial Secretary, &c.) was not designed to supersede your official action, but had reference to any ultimate proceedings which might be imperative in regard to the quasi-judicial acts of the provisional Bishop of Grafton and Armidale.

I shall, therefore, with the highest consideration receive, and feel greatly indebted to you by your "writing me fully upon this subject," as intimated, assured that from your great experience opinions expressed by you must be of an important character. I am convinced that the premises upon which my arguments are based, as expressed in my last letter, must commend themselves to the full endorsement of every lover of justice; while to myself they are of supreme importance, as essential to maintaining my rights and privileges as an officiating priest of the Church of England. You will also greatly oblige me by favouring me with a copy of the letter received by you from the Right Reverend James F. Turner, upon which basis your communication to me of the 8th January was made.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES R. CURREY.

No. 6.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL TO THE REV. C. R. CURREY.

Registrar General's Department,
Sydney, 24 April, 1872.

REVEREND SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, with reference to the omission of your name from my list of Ministers of the Church of England in the Diocese of Grafton and Armidale, authorized to celebrate marriages.

It appears to me that the position which the Bishop of Grafton and Armidale assumes with relation to his clergy is not a subject which calls in any way for an expression of opinion on my part.

In regard, however, to the right of the Bishop to authorize me to omit your name, I have to inform you that I have acted in accordance with an established precedent, founded on legal opinions obtained at various times from the Crown Law Officers.

It is still open to you to apply to me to be registered as a minister to celebrate marriages, but not as a clergyman of the Church of England of the Diocese of Grafton and Armidale.

In the event of your electing to take this course, I shall be ready to inform you of the necessary steps to effect your object.

The reference which the Bishop makes of you in his letter to me is as follows:—"I will here observe that the Rev. C. R. Currey will be, after January 1st, 1872, no longer a licensed clergyman of the Church of England, and in nowise subject to my authority or control."

I have, &c.,
E. G. WARD,
Registrar General.

No. 7.

THE REV. C. R. CURREY TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Grafton, 2 May, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 24th April, 1872.

As the clergy connected with denominations are by law registered by the head of such denomination, I agree with you that your omitting my name from the Clerical Registry is departmentally unavoidable. The only question at issue is the Bishop's right so to instruct you, without taking any of those steps, in virtue of which he could exercise such right. This question being of supreme importance, must be determined by the proper tribunals. The case presents this glaring anomaly, that while claiming to exercise the right to remove my name from the Governmental Clerical Registry, the Bishop has evidenced no power to remove me from the incumbency of the Lower Clarence, as I am in present possession of and exercising all the powers, rights, and privileges of such incumbency.

I have before me a letter from the Bishop, dated Armidale, January 4th, 1872, in which he says:—"I heroby give you notice, that being unlicensed by me, you will not, from this date, be permitted to officiate in any church in my diocese belonging to the Church of England, and should you intrude yourself into any such church, steps will be taken by law to eject you therefrom."

Again, under date March 22nd, 1872: "I have duly received your two last letters, and also one sent by your direction from Mr. Foott, solicitor, of Grafton, making certain inquiries (*i.e.*, the grounds of his action against me). I have not replied to those queries, and do not intend to do so. Unless compelled, at present I see no occasion for resorting to that kind of relation which is implied to exist between us by the employment of an attorney. On hearing that you have vacated Lawrence Parsonage and discontinued holding services at Ulmarra, I shall be ready and will forward my cheque for the Government stipend."

I also enclose the published report of the Annual Church Meeting, held at Ulmarra Church, April 18th, 1872, which is conclusive that the position that I have taken is just and expedient, and also proves that no just and sufficient cause can exist for the Bishop's action towards me.

The only cause for his opposition to me I can conceive of is that I will not endorse or support a course of action upon his part which I believe most detrimental to the best interests of the Church. If he is aware of any just and sufficient cause (to others unknown) for the attempted degradation of a clergyman, hitherto supposed irreproachable, he must and shall be compelled to prove it in the Supreme Court, however he may dislike such publicity; my financial position, as independent of him, enables me to act in whatever way the case may require.

Please inform me in what way I can be registered, independently of the Bishop of Grafton and Armidale's "authority or control," from which I purpose to disconnect myself so soon as I have compelled him to make the *amende honorable*.

With warm thanks for your courtesies,

I have, &c.,
CHARLES R. CURREY.

No. 8.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL TO THE REV. C. R. CURREY.

Registrar General's Department,
Sydney, 28 May, 1872.

REVEREND SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 2nd instant, wishing to be informed of the course you should adopt to be placed on the register in this office as a minister authorized to celebrate marriages in this Colony, I have to state that you being a minister, who has no recognized head, it is necessary that a written request to have your name registered as a minister authorized to celebrate marriages should be forwarded to me, signed by at least fifty of your congregation.

This document should set out that the subscribers are of a certain denomination, and that they occupy a fixed place of public worship.

I have, &c.,
E. G. WARD,
Registrar General.

No. 9.

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No. 9.

THE LORD BISHOP OF GRAFTON AND ARMIDALE TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Parsonage, Grafton,
18 May, 1872.

DEAR SIR,

The Rev. Chas. Rowland Currey is, I believe, celebrating marriages as a Church of England Minister, although I purposely omitted his name from the list of Clergy licensed in my Diocese, which I sent to you in December or January last.

May I ask you to be so kind as to inform me why, when the Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Glen Innes, was forbidden to celebrate marriages on account of my (accidental) omission of his name, Mr. Currey is still permitted, although his name was omitted also? Mr. Currey has held no license from me since December 31st, 1871, and I presume cannot lawfully celebrate marriages if Mr. Johnson could not. I hope you will excuse my writing thus as it appears to me so unintelligible.

I have, &c.,
JAMES F. TURNER,
Bishop of Grafton and Armidale.

No. 10.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL TO THE LORD BISHOP OF GRAFTON AND ARMIDALE.

Registrar General's Department,
Sydney, 10 May, 1872.

MY LORD,

Adverting to your letter of the 23rd December last, respecting the omission of the name of the Rev. Mr. Currey from the list of registered ministers in this Colony,—I do myself the honor to request the favour of your informing me, at your earliest convenience, whether that gentleman is at present officiating in or in any way connected with the Diocese of Grafton and Armidale?

I have, &c.,
E. G. WARD,
Registrar General.

No. 11.

THE LORD BISHOP OF GRAFTON AND ARMIDALE TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Grafton, 20 May, 1872.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to yours of May 10th, 1872, I beg to say that the Rev. C. R. Currey is officiating without my license against my express orders, and that I do not regard him as in any way connected with the Diocese of Grafton and Armidale; and his name was purposely omitted from my list of Clergy in my letter of December 23rd, 1871, I having informed him previously that I should deem his incumbency vacant after December 31st, 1871.

I have, &c.,
JAMES F. TURNER,
Bishop of Grafton and Armidale.

No. 12.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL TO THE LORD BISHOP OF GRAFTON AND ARMIDALE.

Registrar General's Department,
Sydney, 28 May, 1872.

MY LORD,

In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, with regard to the celebration of marriages by the Rev. C. R. Currey, I have the honor to inform you that his name was, at your request, omitted from the last published annual list of your Clergy. I find that on the 8th January last I informed Mr. Currey that such would be the case, and that he would no longer hold my authority to celebrate marriages, as his name would not appear in the list of Ministers to be published during the month of January.

If Mr. Currey has been celebrating marriages subsequent to the 1st February last, he is liable to a prosecution under the Act 19 Vic. No. 30.

I have, &c.,
E. G. WARD,
Registrar General.

No. 13.

No. 13.

THE LORD BISHOP OF GRAFTON AND ARMIDALE TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Grafton, 24 June, 1872.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to yours of the 28th day of May, 1872, I am glad to find that I was wrong in my surmise that the Rev. Mr. Currey's name had not been omitted from my list to you of Clergy acting under my license in the Diocese of Grafton and Armidale. That he has since your notice performed the marriage ceremony will appear from the returns of the Registrar here next time the return is made; indeed it would have appeared before had the certificate been sent in due time. Mr. Currey celebrated marriage between two parties at Lawrence on March 16th last past.

I have, &c.,

JAMES F. TURNER,
Bishop of Grafton and Armidale.

No. 14.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

(No. 51.)

Registrar General's Department,

Sydney, 25 July, 1872.

SIR,

A certificate of marriage has been received by me, from which it appears that a marriage was celebrated on the 16th March last, at Lawrence, on the Clarence River, by Charles Rowland Currey, he at the time knowing that his name, designation, and usual place of residence was not then duly registered.

On perusing the papers connected with this case, I find that Mr. Currey was, on the 8th January last, informed that his name would be omitted from the annual list of registered ministers of the Diocese of Grafton and Armidale, and that he would no longer hold any authority to celebrate marriages, which communication he duly acknowledged.

It appears to me therefore that Mr. Currey has been guilty of a breach of section 21 of the Act 19 Victoria, No. 30.

Under these circumstances, I have the honor to request that the opinion of the Crown Law Officers may be obtained as to the course which should be taken in this matter.

I have, &c.,

E. G. WARD,
Registrar General.

[Enclosure in No. 14.]

SCHEDULE E.

(19 Victoria, No. 30.)

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

I, CHARLES ROWLAND CURREY, being Clerk in Holy Orders (Church of England), do hereby certify that I have this day, at Laurence, Clarence River, New South Wales, duly celebrated marriage between Alfred Trasey, bachelor, Tomki, Richmond River, New South Wales, station manager, and Diana Ann Davison, spinster, Laurence, Clarence River, New South Wales, after declaration duly made as by law required.

CHARLES R. CURREY.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1872,—

ALFRED TRASEY.

DIANA ANN DAVISON.

Witnesses,—E. POTTS; SAMUEL DAVISON.

No. 15.

THE Under Secretary, Department of the Attorney General, B.C., 6th August, /72.—H.H.

No. 16.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Attorney General's Department,

Sydney, 17 September, 1872.

SIR,

Referring to your B.C. of 6th ultimo, respecting breach of the Marriage Act by the Rev. C. R. Currey, I am directed by the Attorney General to say that he cannot enter into the merits of the question raised by the reverend gentleman and the Bishop, nor into the question whether his name was properly omitted from the registered list. If omitted improperly he should have taken steps to have it restored.

The Attorney General can only deal with a serious and wilful violation of the law, which, if suffered to pass, would lead, as a precedent, probably to serious abuses. The enclosed information should be forwarded, through the Inspector General of Police, to an intelligent local Police officer, to be by him sworn and exhibited.

The correspondence with the Registrar General's Office, including Mr. Currey's letter, should be forwarded at the same time.

If necessary, the Police authorities can get a remand, in order to prove the fact that Mr. Currey's name is not registered.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT.

No. 17.

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No. 17.

MAY be forwarded to the Inspector General of Police, and Mr. Currey informed, as herein; also, the Registrar General.—9th Sept., /72.
Approved.—H.P., 18/9/72.

No. 18.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 20 September, 1872.

SIR,

In transmitting the accompanying papers, relating to a breach of the Marriage Act, 19 Victoria No. 30, by the Reverend Charles Rowland Currey, of Lawrence, Clarence River, in celebrating a marriage at that place on the 16th March last, he not being at the time registered as a minister of religion for the celebration of marriages, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will cause the requisite steps to be taken, as indicated in the letter of 7th instant, from the Attorney General's Department for instituting proceedings against Mr. Currey in the matter. To be returned.

I have, &c.,
WM. GOODMAN,
(For the Under Secretary.)

No. 19.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE REV. C. R. CURREY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 20 September, 1872.

REV. SIR,

Attention having been called by the Registrar General to a breach of the Marriage Act, 19 Victoria, No. 30, committed by you in celebrating a marriage at Lawrence on the 16th March last, you not being at the time registered as a minister of religion for the celebration of marriages, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that, under an opinion which has been obtained from the Attorney General on the subject, it has been determined that proceedings shall be instituted against you in the matter, and that the necessary instructions have been issued accordingly.

I have, &c.,
WM. GOODMAN,
(For the Under Secretary.)

No. 20.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

(72-5,845.)

Sydney, 20 September, 1872.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 25th July last, and its enclosures, relative to a breach of the Marriage Act, 19 Victoria, No. 30, by the Reverend Charles Rowland Currey, of Lawrence, Clarence River, in celebrating a marriage at that place on the 16th March last, he not being at the time registered as a minister of religion for the celebration of marriages, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that, under an opinion which has been obtained from the Attorney General on the subject, it has been determined that proceedings shall be instituted against Mr. Currey in the matter, and that the Inspector General of Police has been instructed accordingly.

I have, &c.,
WM. GOODMAN,
(For the Under Secretary.)

No. 21.

THE REV. C. R. CURREY TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Grafton, 14 October, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose report of the legal proceedings which you have initiated in the local Court against me. Any candid person conversant with the case would at once pronounce the charge brought against me to be untenable, and cannot be sustained.

In your letter to me of January 8th, 1872, you only notified me of what you purposed doing, viz., to remove my name from the list of clergy authorized to perform marriages, solely upon the authority and demand of the Right Rev. James F. Turner. To such action I strongly demurred in my letter of February 12th, upon what I deemed legal and equitable grounds, and only accepted your final decision expressed in your letter of April 24th, because I purposed being registered upon my own status without any reference to or connection with Dr. Turner, as you then suggested, and which I shall at once consummate (as per enclosed requisition) to prevent any future misunderstanding.

Believing

Believing the matter to have been decided only after your letter of April 24th (as is evident from my correspondence), it is a perversion of the right meaning of language to charge me with "knowing" that my name was removed from your registry. I did not, I could not have known it, the fact not having been established, while I believed that judged by the Marriage Act you exceeded your authority in removing my name from the registry, as I had complied with all the conditions specified, and I believe that the Crown has been ill advised to prosecute me for "illegally performing a marriage."

Judged by my practice since first registered on September 3rd, 1867, in this Colony, and my prudence in ceasing to perform marriages since April 24th, although I have had several applications, my action in the case alleged can only be justly regarded as an involuntary violation of the Act (if it can be proven to have been violated), and consequently not criminal; therefore not meriting the excessively harsh proceedings instituted against me.

Of this I trust you will upon unbiassed reflection be convinced, the episcopal authority under which you have acted not having been designed to be used as an instrument for injustice or oppression of the clergy as in this case is its self-evident use and effects.

It appears very strange that I should be prosecuted on October 11th for an official act performed on March 16th.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES R. CURREY.

No. 22.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 14 October, 1872.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 20th ultimo (No. 72-5,845), I have now the honor to inform you that proceedings have been initiated against the Reverend Charles Rowland Curry as directed, and that gentleman committed for trial.

The letter dated 12th February last, from Mr. Currey to the Registrar General, has been attached to the depositions, together with the marriage certificate, both having been put in as exhibits.

I have, &c.,
JNO. M'LERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

No. 23.

The Registrar General.—H.H., B.C., 16 October, 1872. To be returned. Perused.—E.G.W., 18/10/72. B.C., Principal Under Secretary.—E. G. WARD, Registrar General, 18 Oct., 1872. Put by.—19 Oct., /72.

No. 24.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Registrar General's Department,
Sydney, 7 January, 1873.

SIR,

Referring to my letter of the 25th July last (No. 51), reporting a breach of the Marriage Act by the Reverend C. R. Currey, and submitting certain correspondence, I have now the honor to request that you will be so good as to cause the papers, which are not likely to be required in Mr. Currey's case, to be returned to me at earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,
E. G. WARD,
Registrar General.

No. 25.

Where are they? If with the Inspector General of Police, ask for their return. 8th January. For report, &c., of the Inspector General of Police.—H.H., B.C., 8th January, 1873.

No. 26.

Papers herewith returned. I regret the omission to do so previously.—JNO. M'LERIE, I.G.P., B.C., Principal Under Secretary, 9th January, 1873. Return to the Registrar General, 10th January, 1873.

No. 27.

No. 27.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 11 January, 1873.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, asking for the return of the papers submitted with your letter of 25th July last, respecting a breach of the Marriage Act by the Reverend C. R. Currey, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to return herewith the letter of the Right Reverend Bishop Turner to your address, dated 23rd December, 1871, and to inform you that the other papers referred to are not procurable, having been put in as exhibits in the case, and attached to the depositions.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 28.

REGINA v. CHARLES ROWLAND CURREY—UNLAWFULLY CELEBRATING A MARRIAGE.

Copy of Depositions, &c.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

11 March, 1872.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at Grafton, in the Colony of New South Wales, Richard Creaghe, of Grafton, in the said Colony, Sub-Inspector of Police, appears before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices, duly assigned to keep the peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the said Colony, and on oath informs me that he has good cause to believe, and that he doth verily and truly believe, that on the sixteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, Charles Rowland Currey was a person officiating as a Minister; that the name, designation, or usual residence of the said Charles Rowland Currey was not then duly registered in the office of the Registrar General for Marriages at Sydney, in the said Colony; and that the said Charles Rowland Currey, on the day and year last aforesaid, at Lawrence, Clarence River, in the said Colony, unlawfully did celebrate a marriage, to wit, a marriage between one Alfred Trasey and one Diana Ann Davison, and that at the time the said Charles Rowland Currey celebrated the said marriage as aforesaid, he knew that his name, designation, or usual residence was not then duly registered in the Office of the Registrar General for Marriages, in Sydney, in the said Colony; and the said Richard Creaghe prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

RICHARD CREAGHE.

Sworn at Grafton, in the said Colony, on the day first above written, before me,—

CHARLES A. SINCLAIR, J.P.

Police v. Reverend Charles R. Currey.

Mr. Foott for defendant.

Celebrating a marriage, knowing his name is not duly registered.

Court House, Grafton,
11 October, 1872.

Before the Police Magistrate and Wm. Robertson, Esq., J.P.

Alfred Trasey, on oath, states:—I am a station manager at Tomki, Richmond River; I know the defendant, Reverend Charles R. Currey; he celebrated a marriage between myself and Diana Ann Davison, at Lawrence, on the 16th day of March last, at Mrs. Ann Davison's home, at Lawrence; the marriage was celebrated under the rites of the Church of England; there were present at the marriage Mrs. Ann Davison, Mr. and Mrs. Potts, and Mrs. Currey; I signed the usual certificate of marriage—that is my signature; I saw Mr. Currey sign the certificate of marriage produced; I saw all the signatures made—these signatures were made in my presence; I have since resided with my wife at Tomki, Richmond River.

Examined by Bench:—Lawrence is on the Clarence River, in the Colony of New South Wales.

Examined by Mr. Foott:—I was married in the house instead of the Church, as my wife wished to be married in the house instead of the Church; there was no other objection whatever; a short time before my marriage I had been in the habit of attending Divine Service at the Church at Lawrence; Mr. Currey was the ordinary officiating minister when I attended.

Examined by Bench:—Mrs. Trasey is very unwell at present, and cannot attend the Court.

ALFRED TRASEY.

Sworn before us, at Grafton, this 11th day of October, 1872,—

CHARLES A. SINCLAIR, P.M.

W. ROBERTSON, J.P.

Samuel George Davison, on oath, states:—I am a storckeeper; I reside at Lawrence; I was present on the 16th of March last at the celebration of a marriage at Lawrence between Alfred Trasey and Diana Ann Davison; the Reverend Mr. Currey, the defendant, now before the Court, was the officiating clergyman on the occasion; a person named Henry Potts was present on the occasion; that is my signature; I saw all the other signatures made to the certificate produced; the marriage was celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England.

411—B

Examined

Examined by Mr. Foott :—The Reverend Mr. Currey was the ordinary officiating minister of the Church of England at Lawrence at the time of the celebration of that marriage; he had been the incumbent of the Lower Clarence for some time; I believe he occupied certain apartments at the Parsonage at that time; I held the office of minister's churchwarden at Lawrence at that time; I still hold that appointment; there is a Church committee; I am a member of that committee; I am secretary of the committee; I am not aware that the committee have received any notice that Mr. Currey had ceased to hold office; the Reverend Mr. Currey officiated regularly as minister there; he had not gone to reside in any other district on the Clarence.

SAMUEL G. DAVISON.

Sworn before us, at Grafton, this 11th October, 1872,—

CHARLES A. SINCLAIR, P.M.
W. ROBERTSON, J.P.

Edmund Potts, on oath, states :—I am a storekeeper; I reside at Chatsworth Island; I was present in March last at a marriage between Mr. Alfred Tracey and Diana Ann Davison, at Lawrence; Lawrence is in the Colony of New South Wales; the Reverend Mr. Currey was the officiating minister—the defendant now before the Court; the marriage was celebrated under the rites of the Church of England; Samuel Davison was present at this marriage; that is my signature to the certificate produced; the signatures of Diana Ann Davison and Alfred Tracey were made in my presence; I am not so certain about the signature of Charles R. Currey.

E. POTTS.

Sworn before us, at Grafton, this 11th October, 1872,—

CHARLES A. SINCLAIR, P.M.
W. ROBERTSON, J.P.

W. H. H. Becke, being sworn, states :—I am Clerk of Petty Sessions at Grafton; I produce the *Government Gazette* of 31st January last past, containing the registration of the ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages in the Colony of New South Wales for the current year in the Diocese of Grafton and Armidale; the name of the Reverend Charles Rowland Currey, the defendant now before the Court, does not appear; I am also Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for Police District of Grafton; in my capacity of Registrar I received a certificate of marriage, dated the 16th March last, between Alfred Tracey and Diana Ann Davison, celebrated at Lawrence on the 16th March last past; certificate was signed by the Reverend Charles R. Currey.

Cross-examined :—Lawrence is in the Police District of Grafton; the Reverend Charles R. Currey does not cease to reside in the said Police District.

Examined by Mr. Foott :—I produce the *Government Gazette* of 31st January, 1871, containing list of ministers for the celebration of marriages then registered; the Reverend Charles R. Currey's name is registered for Lawrence, in the Diocese of Grafton and Armidale.

W. H. H. BECKE.

Sworn before us, at Grafton, this 11th October, 1872,—

CHARLES A. SINCLAIR, P.M.
W. ROBERTSON, J.P.

Sub-Inspector Creaghe produces a letter addressed to the Registrar General by Reverend Mr. Currey.

Mr. Foott, on behalf of the defendant, objects to the production of the letter.

The Bench decide upon receiving the letter. Letter received and marked by Clerk of the Court. The letter is read by the Clerk of the Court, by the order of the Bench.

CHARLES A. SINCLAIR, P.M.
W. ROBERTSON, J.P.

Document handed in, and marked "B."

W. H. H. Becke being sworn (examined by Mr. Foott) :—I am constantly in the habit of receiving communications signed by the Registrar General; I believe the document now produced bears the signature of E. G. Ward, the Registrar General.

W. H. H. BECKE.

Sworn before us, at Grafton, this 11th October, 1872,—

CHARLES A. SINCLAIR, P.M.
W. ROBERTSON, J.P.

Samuel Mawhinney, on oath, states (examined by Mr. Foott) :—I reside at Ulmarra; I am one of the trustees of the Church of England at Ulmarra; I know the defendant (the Rev. Charles R. Currey); I know that he was the ordinary officiating minister at the church at Ulmarra; I think he had been officiating as such minister for about eighteen months previously; he was such officiating minister in March last.

SAMUEL MAWHINNEY.

Sworn before us, at Grafton, this 11th October, 1872,—

CHARLES A. SINCLAIR, P.M.
W. ROBERTSON, J.P.

Committed

Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions. Bail allowed—himself in £40, and two sureties in £20 each.

CHARLES A. SINCLAIR, P.M.
W. ROBERTSON, J.P.

THE Bench commit the defendant to take his trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to be holden at Grafton, on a day of which due notice will be given. Bail allowed—himself £40, and two sureties £20 each.

CHARLES A. SINCLAIR, P.M.
W. ROBERTSON, J.P.

(743. Produced in Court, the Police v. Rev. C. R. Currey.—W. H. H. Becke, Grafton, 11 October, 1872.)

“SCHEDULE E.

“(19 Victoria, No. 30.)

“CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

“I, Charles Rowland Currey, being Clerk in Holy Orders (Church of England), do hereby certify that I have this day, at Lawrence, Clarence River, New South Wales, duly celebrated marriage between Alfred Trasey, bachelor, Tomki, Richmond River, New South Wales, station manager, and Diana Ann Davison, spinster, Lawrence, Clarence River, New South Wales, after declaration duly made as by law required.

“Dated this 16th day of March, 1872,—

“CHARLES R. CURREY, Minister.

“Signatures of parties to the marriage,—

“ALFRED TRASEY.

“DIANA ANN DAVISON.

“Signatures of witnesses,—

“E. POTTS.

“SAMUEL G. DAVISON.”

(Exhibited.—W. H. H. Becke, Grafton, 11 October, 1872.)

“Church of England Parsonage,

“Lawrence, Clarence River,

“12 February, 1872.

“Dear Sir,

“I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt (upon the 11th instant) of your favour of the 8th January, in which you inform me that you are in the receipt of a letter from the Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, dated 23rd December, 1871, stating that after the present month I should no longer be a licensed minister of the Church of England in this Colony, and that I should no longer hold any authority to celebrate marriages, &c.

“Passing the consideration that a Bishop of Grafton and Armidale’s jurisdiction does not extend to this Colony, allow me to express my very great surprise that such a communication should have been made to you by the Right Reverend James F. Turner, D.D., who being as yet only Provisional Bishop of this Diocese (his nomination to the Episcopate not having been confirmed by the Synod not yet constituted, without which he can have no legal status), can only issue a license provisionally.

“Further, I have never held a license from him, my license and service in the Church, extending back for years previously to his arrival in this Diocese, and for which service I hold the highest testimonials for ministerial character and efficiency.

“I am in the present full and acceptable performance of all my clerical duties, and in the undisturbed possession of the church properties, as I have been since taking charge of this parochial district in 1870. If, therefore, my clerical acts are now to be held to be illegal, what have been their character during the previous period of my charge of this district?

“It is also a recognized principle of Statute Law, as of Ecclesiastical Law and Administration, that a clergyman’s license cannot be revoked by any Bishop of the Church of England without just and sufficient cause having been shown for such revocation, by competent authority, after due investigation, and the clergyman having been duly cited to show cause why such revocation should not be made.

“Of the existence of any such cause neither myself nor any official member of my several congregations possess any information (although repeatedly solicited); neither have I received from the Right Reverend James F. Turner, D.D., any citation or any other process upon the subject. It is therefore self-evident that, in the absence of any just cause for the revocation of my license, clearly proven, and judgment given by competent authority, such power over a clergyman as is claimed by the Provisional Bishop of G. & A. in this instance is simply monstrous, as it places the individual clergyman completely at the mercy of another’s will or caprice, without any safeguard against injustice or oppression,—a principle clearly repugnant to the universally recognized principles of Civil and Ecclesiastical Law, and which involves the most serious, and it may be irreparable, consequences to the subject upon which such power is exercised, there being, unfortunately, no tribunal provided in connection with the Church of England in this Diocese (from the want of a Synod) at which redress for injustice done or injury inflicted can be sought or obtained.

“‘The celebration of marriages,’ &c., is a legal function to which, as an officiating priest of the Church of England, in parochial charge, of unblemished character and widely-recognized efficiency, I am duly entitled. Therefore, until just and sufficient cause shall have been shown by the Right Reverend James F. Turner, and other necessary steps shall have been taken for the legal revocation of my license as an officiating priest of the Church of England, I must respectfully but decidedly repudiate his action in this matter, holding that the only conditions upon which a clergyman’s license can be revoked in the Church of England have not been complied with, and therefore that his notice to you is invalid, and that I possess now as fully as at any previous period of my ministry the right and authority to celebrate marriages, &c.

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"As the Right Reverend James F. Turner's notice to you is clearly informal and illegal, I leave it to your judgment to take such steps in the matter respecting him as may be expedient. The subject, however, involves such important principles that I have determined to refer it to the Colonial Secretary, and, if necessary, carry it to the Supreme Court and the Legislative Assembly for adjudication.

"I have, &c.,

"CHARLES R. CURREY,

"Incumbent of the Lower Clarence."

"The Registrar General.

(Produced and read in Court.—W. H. H. Becke, Grafton, 11 Oct., 1872.)

"Registrar General's Office,

"Sydney, 8 January, 1872.

"Reverend Sir,

"I have the honor to inform you that I am in receipt of a letter from His Lordship the Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, stating that after the first of the present month you would no longer be a licensed clergyman of the Church of England of this Colony.

"It becomes my duty therefore to notify to you that your name will not in consequence thereof appear on the annual list of registered ministers to be published during this month, and that you will no longer hold any authority to celebrate marriages, &c.

"I have, &c.,

"E. G. WARD,

"Registrar General."

"The Rev. C. R. Currey.

("C."—Produced by Mr. Foott, solicitor for defendant.—W. H. H. Becke, Grafton, 11 October, 1872.)

(*l.s.*)

"WILLIAM, by Divine Permission, Bishop of Newcastle.

"To our beloved in Christ, Charles Rowland Currey, Clerk,—

"Greeting:—

"We do by these presents give and grant unto you, in whose fidelity, morals, learning, sound doctrine, and diligence, we do fully confide, our license and authority to perform the office of Minister in the District of the Namoi River, within our diocese and jurisdiction, in reading the Common Prayers, and performing other ecclesiastical duties belonging to the said office, according to the form prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer, made and published by authority of Parliament, and the canons and constitutions in that behalf lawfully established and promulgated, and not otherwise, or in any other manner (you having first before us subscribed the Articles, taken the oaths, and made and subscribed the declaration, which in this case are required by law to be subscribed, made, and taken.)

"And we do by these presents assign unto you, in addition to such stipend, allowance, or advantage, as may be lawfully annexed to the said office, all such fees commonly called surplice fees, as are authorized and allowed by us, and duly recorded in our Registry Office at Sydney.

"And we require and appoint that you reside at Gunnedah.

"In witness whereof we have caused our seal, which we use in this case, to be hereto affixed.

Dated the nineteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of our consecration the twenty-first."

[Endorsed.]

Extract from Letters Patent, 25th June, 1847. 11th Victoria.

"We do by these presents further declare that the aforesaid Bishop of Newcastle and his successors may exercise and enjoy full power and authority by himself or themselves, or by the Archdeacon or Archdeacons, or the Vice-General, or other officer or officers hereinafter mentioned, to give institution to benefices, to grant licenses, to officiate to all Rectors, Curates, Ministers, and Chaplains of all the Churches or Chapels, or other places, within the said Diocese, wherein Divine Service shall be celebrated according to the Rites and Liturgy of the Church of England."

Extract from Act of Council 8 Wm. 4, No. 5 (6th September, 1837), intituled "An Act to regulate the temporal affairs of Churches and Chapels of the United Church of England and Ireland in New South Wales."

"XIX. And be it enacted, That, from and after the passing of this Act, no person shall be, or shall be received, as Chaplain or Minister, or permitted, suffered, or allowed to sing or say the Common or open Prayer, or to minister the Sacraments, or to preach any sermon in any Church or Chapel consecrated according to the use of the United Church of England and Ireland, within this Colony and its Dependencies, unless he be first approved and thereunto licensed by the Archbishop of the Province, or the Bishop of the Diocese, or (in case the See be vacant) by the Guardian of the Spiritualities under his seal."

Copy of Information.

In the Court of General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden at Grafton, in and for the Colony of

New South Wales, }
to wit.

BE it remembered, that Charles Edward Robertson Murray, Barrister-at-law, the officer duly appointed by His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, by whom and in whose name all crimes, misdemeanors, and offences cognizable in this Court of General and Quarter Sessions may be prosecuted, and who

who, as such officer for our Sovereign Lady the Queen in this behalf prosecutes in his proper person, cometh into this Court of General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, holden at Grafton, in and for the said Colony, on the fifteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and for our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, informs the said Court that Charles Rowland Currey, on the sixteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at Lawrence, in the Colony aforesaid, was a minister of religion, ordinarily officiating as such; and that the name, designation, and usual residence of the said Charles Rowland Currey were not then duly registered in the office of the Registrar General for Marriages, at Sydney, in the said Colony; and that the said Charles Rowland Currey, on the day and year last aforesaid, at Lawrence, in the Colony aforesaid, did unlawfully celebrate a marriage, to wit, a marriage between one Alfred Tracey and one Diana Ann Davison, the said Charles Rowland Currey at the time he so celebrated the said marriage as aforesaid then knowing that his name, designation, and usual residence, were not then duly registered in the office of the Registrar General for Marriages, in Sydney, in the said Colony.

C. E. R. MURRAY.

Copy of Record.

Before F. W. MEYMOTT, Esq., Chairman; C. E. R. MURRAY, Esq., Crown Prosecutor.

Plea:—Not Guilty.

Jury:—(Mr. Foott, for defendant), William Bowman, Thomas Brown (foreman), David Braham, John Bowling, Hugh Cameron, William Bultitude, William Burton, John Burns, Duncan Cameron, James Cameron, Nicholas Barnier, James Battersby.

Verdict:—Guilty.

Sentence:—To pay a penalty of £50, and six months imprisonment in Darlinghurst Gaol; and to be further imprisoned until the amount be paid; the whole period not to exceed five years.

W. H. H. BECKE,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

No. 29.

THE REV. JOHN DUNMORE LANG, D.D., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sydney, 10 March, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit that I have had the honor to be requested, by a committee of gentlemen at Grafton, Clarence River, to present to His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable the Executive Council the accompanying Petition from upwards of thirteen hundred of the residents of Grafton and its vicinity, praying for the remission of the sentence passed upon the Reverend Charles Rowland Currey, a Clergyman of the Church of England, by Mr. District Judge Meymott, of a fine of £50 and six months' imprisonment at Darlinghurst Gaol, for the alleged illegal celebration of a marriage.

Concurring entirely as I do in the sentiments of the Petitioners in regard to the nature and character of that sentence, I cannot help expressing my sincere regret that the administration of justice should in any instance in this Colony be in the hands of men so utterly unfit for the proper discharge of the sacred duties of their office as that monstrous sentence implies.

Trusting that His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable the Executive Council will at once grant the prayer of the Petitioners,

I have, &c.,
JOHN DUNMORE LANG, D.D.

[Enclosure in No. 29.]

To His Excellency Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Knight, K.C.M.G., Governor, and the Honorable the Members of the Executive Council of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned Residents of the Clarence District,—

Humbly Showeth:—

1. That the Reverend Charles Rowland Currey, a Clerk in Holy Orders in connection with the Church of England, Incumbent of the Lower Clarence, was tried at the Grafton Quarter Sessions, on Monday, the 17th of February, 1873, before His Honor Judge Meymott, for a breach of the Marriage Act, for that he did, in the month of March, 1872, marry Alfred Tracey and Diana Ann Davison, he the said Reverend Charles R. Currey, as it is alleged, not being at the time registered according to the Act.

2. That Mr. Currey was for the year 1871 on the list of clergymen authorized to marry, and that the Registrar General informed him during the month of January, 1872, that his Bishop had withdrawn his license and disqualified him, and therefore his name would be omitted from the list to be published on the 31st of that month.

3. That Mr. Currey in a letter to the Registrar General denied that his license had been withdrawn, and disputed the right of the Bishop to order the Registrar General to omit his name from the list, believing that his qualification under sections 12 and 15 of 19 Victoria No. 34, limit the power of the Registrar General to omit clergymen from the list, remained intact.

4. That Mr. Currey, relying on the provisions of the Act, sections above, which limits the power of the Registrar General to omit clergymen from the list *bona fide*, believed that the Registrar General would not omit his name under the circumstances set forth in Mr. Currey's letter, and being ignorant of the fact, celebrated the marriage referred to.

5. That immediately Mr. Currey was notified of the omission of his name he discontinued officiating at marriages, and obtained the services of another authorized clergyman to perform the ceremonies for members of his congregation. Several such marriages were in this way performed before action was taken against him in October last, proving that he had every desire to respect the law when convinced that it was his duty to relinquish the celebration of marriages.

6. That the jury found Mr. Currey guilty only from the points of consideration to which the Judge confined them, but your Petitioners believe that the jury looked upon their verdict as a technical one only, and as with your Petitioners deserving only of such a sentence as would vindicate the majesty of the law, and they further recommended Mr. Currey to the favourable consideration of the Judge.

7. That the presiding Judge sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of £50 and to six months in prison, and to be further imprisoned till the fine be paid, a sentence, in the estimation of your Petitioners, out of all proportion to the offence, which, although not wholly excusable, was not of such a magnitude, or attended with such injurious consequences as to merit the degrading penalty of being sent to prison, or to suffer the loss of liberty for so long a period.

8. Your Petitioners are strongly impressed with the good faith of the Reverend defendant, in defence of his conduct, and believe him to be a gentleman incapable of wilfully breaking the law, or of being influenced by those motives that have induced some to celebrate marriages for the accompanying fees.

9. Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Excellency and your Honorable Council will take such steps as may be deemed right, either for the entire removal of the sentence, or to such a mitigation thereof as shall sustain the majesty of the law without abusing its power.

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

[Here follow 1,440 signatures.]

No. 30.

In the Colony of New South Wales, Sydney, to wit.

I, CHARLES ROWLAND CURREY, late of the Lower Clarence River, in the Colony of New South Wales, but at present in confinement in Her Majesty's Gaol, at Darlinghurst, Clerk in Holy Orders, do solemnly and sincerely declare that at the time I celebrated the marriage between Mr. A. Trasey and Miss Diana Ann Davison, at Lawrence, Clarence River, on the sixteenth day of March last, and for which I am now suffering imprisonment in Darlinghurst, I verily and conscientiously believed I was fully entitled to do so, being wholly unaware of any act on my part which legally disqualified me, and conceiving, until the final and decisive letter of the Registrar General, of date the twenty-fourth day of April last, that the facts were misunderstood by that gentleman, and that after the explanation given by me his two previous communications (one being annexed hereto and the other in the possession of the Government) would be withdrawn. I further solemnly and sincerely declare that on receipt of such letter of the twenty-fourth day of April last, I determined to and did refrain from solemnizing any marriage, and that I have not from the moment of its receipt until now celebrated one, although five times, in any event, I have since its receipt been applied to to do so. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of the said Colony of New South Wales, made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits."

CHARLES R. CURREY.

Declared at Sydney, in the said Colony, the tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, before me,—

JOHN DAWSON, Notary Public, Sydney, New South Wales.

[Enclosure in No. 30.]

The Registrar General to The Rev. C. R. Currey.

Registrar General's Department,
Sydney, 1 March, 1872.

Reverend Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th ultimo, in reply to a communication from me, informing you that your name, at the request of the Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, had been omitted from the list of Ministers of the Church of England, who are authorized to celebrate marriages in this Colony.

It was my intention to have written you fully on this subject, but on consideration think it best to postpone any remarks I may have to make till you have carried out your resolve to refer the matter to the Colonial Secretary, who is the Ministerial head of this Department.

I have, &c.,
E. G. WARD,
Registrar General.

No. 31.

PETITION OF SUSAN R. CURREY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

To His Excellency the Governor, and to the Executive Council of New South Wales.

The respectful memorial of Susan R. Currey, the wife of the Rev. Charles Rowland Currey, Clerk in Holy Orders, now in confinement at Darlinghurst,—

In or about the middle of March, 1871, I commenced a boarding school for young ladies at the Parsonage of the Lawrence and Ulmarra Parish, of which parish my husband, the Rev. C. R. Currey, was incumbent, His Lordship the Bishop of Grafton and Armidale having some time previously spoken to me in favour of my so doing.

In a few months the number of pupils had so increased, that either removal to a larger building or the addition of rooms to the Parsonage became necessary; the expense of such additions we feared to incur, as the supposed church property was of most uncertain tenure, the land having been presented but not made over to the church by the Honorable E. D. Ogilvie, of Yulgilba (this property has since been taken possession of by him). We were also at this time urgently solicited by the citizens of Grafton to remove my school to that town, and after due consultation we consented.

We

We did not at that time or ever after see that this removal could in any way interfere with Mr. Currey's clerical duties, as he retained the use of two rooms at the Parsonage, placed a married couple upon the premises to receive and forward messages to him, visited the place regularly, kept up all previous services throughout the parish, and moreover, our new residence being only about 4 miles beyond the boundaries of Mr. Currey's parish, and we considered much more advantageously placed, as regarded the advantage derived from steamers plying upon the Clarence River, we thought it better for his work as well as for my school. However, the Bishop of Grafton and Armidale was pleased to make this a ground for removal from an incumbency, and notified Mr. Currey that at the end of the current year he should supersede him.

Mr. Currey remonstrated, but received no reply for a long time. Members of Mr. Currey's committees wrote, but with like success; and even as yet no other cause is shown for the withdrawal of his license.

Early in the year 1872 Mr. Currey received a notification from the Registrar General that in sending in names of clergy the Bishop of Grafton and Armidale had mentioned that "the Rev. Charles R. Currey would no longer be a licensed clergyman of the Church of England in this Colony," and in accordance with this notice his name had been withdrawn.

Mr. Currey, in conversation with me upon this subject, remarked "That the Bishop of G. and A. had, he conceived, exceeded his power, for he not only had withdrawn his name without just cause shown but had said he was no longer qualified to celebrate marriages (not in his diocese but) in the Colony, and certainly his rule did not extend so far, and that he thought the Registrar General could not have had the facts of the case before him, as the Registration Act directed that no clergyman's name could be removed unless he had been by trial found guilty of some immorality, broken some canon of the Church, or that he had ceased to officiate for at least six months, or that he was deceased, and that as in this case no such causes had been or could be shown, he certainly thought he was entitled to and should demand that his name should be retained on the Register, and that he should write to the Registrar to this effect, and I would soon see the result."

I am positive that it was his opinion that he was at this time as legally qualified to celebrate marriages as he had ever been, and under this feeling he did perform the marriage ceremony between Mr. A. Trasy and Miss Davison—a marriage which he had been engaged to perform for months previously; this marriage took place during the correspondence between the Registrar General and himself upon the Bishop's right to remove his name; the final and decisive letter from the Registrar General was of date April 24th, more than one month after the marriage had been performed, the marriage taking place upon the 16th of March.

Upon reception of the letter, bearing date April 24th, Mr. Currey remarked to me, "I have no wish to act in a spirit of defiance of the law; therefore I will not again perform the marriage ceremony until I am re-registered, although I do not admit the Bishop's right to remove my name merely by his own will, without just cause shown."

Within two weeks after this a party applied to Mr. Currey for celebration of marriage. He refused, explained the reason, took them to the Rev. Mr. Cuthbert, of Grafton. Again, in June, another party applied; he did as before. The notices of these marriages I have attached, and Mr. Cuthbert's evidence at the trial (which I would respectfully refer you to) will show the same.

Nearly eight months passed by before Mr. Currey had any reason to suppose he was thought to have infringed the law, the first evidence thereof being a summons to stand trial for breach of the Marriage Act. Now, if he had not been wishing to act strictly right why did he not continue to perform marriages as before? I know of five that he refused during this interval. Why was this if he did not wish to comply with the law?

When the summons came he was not troubled. He said he could not understand how he could be accused of, or punished for an act which, if wrong at all, he had done ignorantly, believing himself in the right; and having proved this willingness to yield to lawful authority, by ceasing to perform marriages after the reception of the Registrar General's letter of April 24th, his innocence at least of intention must appear, and all be well. In this belief we rested secure, even in thought untroubled, up to the hour—nay, moment—that the cruel sentence was pronounced. It came to us, and indeed to all who heard, like a thunderbolt; even the jury were appalled. What could have been Judge Meymott's reason for refusing to read letters handed in as evidence, talking to Mr. Currey from the Bench about his opposition to the Bishop, saying that for this and for his defence, which he asked for and then ridiculed, he would make his sentence the heavier?

I enclose a paper, the marked passages of which, I pray you read, as they apply closely to the merits of this case.

I understand that Petitions from some parts of the Clarence River, &c., have been presented to your most Honorable Council. These petitions have been the spontaneous work of the people among whom we have dwelt, commenced, and finished since we left, they being uninfluenced by either Mr. Currey or myself, except so far as regards their kindly feeling to us, and their defence of right and truth.

I am the wife of the accused, and I am aware that the degradation of this sentence passed upon my husband has stirred the very depth of feeling; still I have tried to write dispassionately and truthfully. I trust my letter may have the effect of making my husband's innocence apparent to your minds, and that you will, as far as may be, let this be known publicly by a mitigation or reversion of sentence.

The imprisonment of Mr. Currey, with all its degrading associations, is well nigh killing him. I appeal for its annulment. May God, in whom we trust, defend us in our hour of need, and make the cause of right to prosper.

Should they be required, I have in Sydney with me testimonials, licenses, letters dismissory, and commendatory, letters and addresses of sympathy, &c., belonging to Mr. Currey, dating from the beginning of his ministerial career up to the present moment; also other papers proving all assertions herein made; any of these I shall be happy to furnish you if you request them of me.

Most respectfully, &c.,
SUSAN R. CURREY,

Late of Grafton, at present in Sydney.

March 10th, 1873.

[Enclosures

[Enclosures in No. 31.]

No. 1.

MARRIAGE.

Jones—Maloney.—At the residence of Mr. Attwater, storekeeper, Grafton, on the 21st May, by the Rev. W. J. Cuthbert, Presbyterian Minister, Daniel Jones, formerly storekeeper and postmaster at Lambton, to Margaret, the sixth daughter of John Maloney, Esq., of Ormond Hall, County Clare.

No. 2.

MARRIAGE.

Johnson—Eggert.—On the 14th June, at the residence of his mother, Coldstream, Clarence River, by special license, by the Rev. W. J. Cuthbert, Charles Johnson, grazier, to Mary Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Henry Eggert, of the South Arm, Clarence River, late of Hamburg.

No. 3.

Extracts from *Grafton Observer* newspaper of 22 February, 1873.

THE LATE QUARTER SESSIONS.

The sessions, a full report of which occupies several columns of this issue, has been remarkable for the unusual number of cases tried, for the unusual proportion of cases that fell through, and for what we might justly term some remarkable miscarriages of justice. It is on these that we think it our duty to pass some remarks.

In dealing with the administration of justice we are aware that we tread on delicate ground. Not that we are insensible of the right of the Press to fairly criticise all actions of a public character, whether political, social, or judicial—not that we believe in the infallibility of lawyers any more than we do of other learned professions—not that we shrink from discharging a public duty, however onerous and delicate it might be, when forced upon our attention by the public voice—but because we instinctively dread, much less would we create, the least suspicion on the wisdom, not to say the purity, of the administration of justice. To err is human; administrators of the law are human and liable to err; therefore, to question the wisdom of any action done by them, is but the logical sequence of a natural truth, and what we all believe in. But an error in the administration of the law is a grave matter to society, and a wrong done to the sufferer, equally as though it were done with motives that bear a questionable aspect. The only difference is that the purity of the Bench is saved from suspicion of corruption. Hence, when we say that there has been a remarkable miscarriage of justice at the late sessions, we merely insist on a want of wisdom that can be proved, that is injurious to the public as to individuals, and that ought to be noticed by the Press, if perchance the notice might lead to the remedy of some of the evils inflicted, and restore that public confidence which, we regret to say, has received a violent shock.

The first miscarriage of justice, somewhere, is seen in the unusual proportion of failures. Six persons put on their trial were acquitted by the jury on their own judgment of facts, or by direction of the Judge, two cases were withdrawn by the Crown. We do not say that the escapees ought to have been convicted because they had been committed, but as two were withdrawn by the Crown, and four acquitted by the direction of the Judge because there was no proof against them, we have a right to presume that six at least were either wrongfully committed, or badly prosecuted, or the juries were improperly directed. Kindred subjects have often led legal gentlemen to the conclusion that the administration of justice in the country districts need reforming. We want minds legally trained to commit as well as finally to try. The appointment of such gentlemen would be a saving to the country, and a protection to many innocent people who have to pay the expenses and pass through the torture of a trial without rhyme or reason. From many of our country Benches accused persons are often committed for trial because they *might be* guilty, and this is how some Quarter Sessions are usually supplied with a long calendar, but a gentleman trained to the law would know that there is a great difference between *prima facie* evidence, which the law requires, and a *might be* guilty. We do not say to whom these evident miscarriages of justice are to be attributed, but that they are such, either to the country which has to pay, or to the accused which have both to pay and suffer, no one can doubt, and we recommend the result of the sessions in this respect to the attention of the Government and our law reformers.

The first case of positive miscarriage of justice was that of uttering counterfeit coin. It was proved by the only way open to the Crown, that the accused had uttered a spurious sovereign in a gambling transaction, and by implication he acknowledged it. It was also sworn that the person who received it tried to utter it a second time, and when he found it was detected he returned it to the accused, who made away with it before the constable could pounce down upon him. The direction of the Judge that the accused could not be convicted until the identical spurious coin was produced, was no doubt according to precedent cases, and reasonable, but the public has some interest in inquiring whether it was not possible to vindicate the law by some other course of procedure. As a second spurious sovereign, said to be from the same die, was produced in Court, there is reason to fear that it was not the last of the family, but that many more might find their way into circulation, and that other business people, not adepts at detecting spurious coin, might yet be victimised. The law might be powerless to reach utterers directly under similar circumstances, but there was none the less a miscarriage of justice which some people think might have been prevented.

There was another case not altogether inappropriate to our remarks, which, if not showing a miscarriage of justice was administered in a most extraordinary way. A principle of British law holds that a prisoner shall be convicted according to the forms of law, and one of those forms—the one most prized by Englishmen, is, that he shall be heard in his own defence. A man was being tried for larceny, and after the Crown Prosecutor had examined a second witness, and while calling a third, the Judge suggested to the Crown Prosecutor that he had evidence sufficient already to sustain his case. Without asking the prisoner if he had any defence or statement to make, the Judge summed up and charged the jury, who were actually consulting in the boxes when the Crown Prosecutor called His Honor's attention to the omission. The prisoner after this was permitted to make a statement, which was somewhat plausible, but in a very few minutes the jury returned a verdict of guilty. In this case it was, we have not the least doubt, a mere inadvertence on the part of the Judge; but if the prisoner had been innocent the mischief of the error would have been complete, and it is so far worthy of being publicly noticed.

The next case is that of the Reverend C. R. Currey, who was tried for a breach of the Marriage Act. It is of the sentence passed on this gentleman, and the incidents that led to it, that constitute a miscarriage of justice. The case against Mr. Currey was very simple. He was enjoying all the advantages of a duly recognized clergyman of the Diocese of Grafton and Armidale, and his name was included in the list of clergymen authorized to marry to the end of 1871. Previous to that period, and at the time, some unpleasantness existed between him and his Bishop, but as far as the public know that unpleasantness did not affect Mr. Currey's character or his position in the church. In February, 1872, Mr. Currey received a letter from the Registrar General, dated in January, informing him that the Bishop had written to say that he was no longer a licensed clergyman in his diocese, and therefore his name could not be continued on the list of clergymen authorized to marry, as previously. Mr. Currey replied by denying the right of the Bishop to deprive him of his license; that in fact he had not and could not do so but for cause shown, and therefore he claimed to have his name retained on the list, as he was still ordinarily officiating as a clergyman of the Church of England. In the following April Mr. Currey received another letter, acquainting him that his name had been omitted from the list, and directing him how to proceed to have it inserted under some other designation. Mr. Currey declined to take any such step, as it would relieve the Bishop of all responsibility, but Mr. Currey thereafter relinquished the performance of marriage, and referred members of his congregation to another authorized minister. This minister performed several such marriages in the interval of final notice from the Registrar General and the action of the police. It so happened, however, that while the correspondence with the Registrar General was pending, and acting under the belief that he had a right to marry, and that it was illegal to remove his name, he married a couple at Lawrence. This was on the 16th March, 1872. It is not known positively who primarily set the prosecution in motion, but no official notice was taken of this marriage till seven months after, in October following, when Mr. Currey was prosecuted at the instance of the Inspector General.

General of Police. Whoever was the prime mover he cornered the defendant, for in point of fact his name was omitted from the list when published on 31st January, 1872, and he was liable, whether he knew it or not, for a breach of the Marriage Act. From the letter produced it was fair to presume that Mr. Currey was ignorant of his name being actually omitted, and it is beyond doubt that he respected the law immediately he became acquainted with the decision as a fact. Now all these facts, documentary and otherwise, were laid before the Judge, and it becomes a very grave question whether they ought not to have been charged on the jury, and in the event of the verdict that was given operated in the defendant's favour for a nominal penalty.

There is first of all the alleged withdrawal of Mr. Currey's license. When the solicitor argued that the Bishop had not the power to do this the Judge replied that he was not sitting in an Ecclesiastical Court, and would hear nothing on the subject. Subsequently, Mr. Currey's license was put in evidence, when the Judge decided, on what was purely an ecclesiastical question, that the license being issued by the Bishop of Newcastle, and under which Mr. Currey had performed his ministerial functions on the Namoi and here, was not applicable to the Clarence district. We shall not pass an opinion on its judicial value, but it is plain that if it is rejected as in favour of defendant, no opinion in presence of the jury should have been given as against him.

In the second place, evidence was given that the Registrar General improperly omitted, on the information of the Bishop only, Mr. Currey's name, and that that information was not such as the law required to justify the omission. The Judge declined to consider this question, and suggested a mandamus as its cure. But is it not fair, in a case like this, to consider if the Registrar General could legally omit a clergyman's name, except for the reasons limited in the Act? If it could be shown that the Registrar General exceeded his power, it would by inference prove that Mr. Currey was legally entitled to officiate, or at least to maintain his right against a wrong. An illegal act by the official was fairly no disqualification to the injured party. The suggestion of a mandamus is a cruelty to honest clergymen. It would cost £20, and nearly certain without costs, so that, in point of fact, any clergyman might be fined £20, for it would amount to that, on the mere whim of the Registrar General. The clause of the Act limiting his power is a check to his caprice or ignorance, and if it had been admitted here as an argument, it might have saved Mr. Currey, and the responsibility would have been properly thrown on the official who first of all made the mistake.

We think we shall not be doing wrong if we say that the Judge's charge to the jury very strongly helped a miscarriage of justice. He forbade them to consider anything more than the four points he laid down, while a multitude of facts quite relevant to the case might have operated to make the guilt appear doubtful. We shall say nothing of the manner in which the charge was given, or the treatment of the jury, as both are well known to our readers. But the fact of his inviting magistrates to assist him on the Bench ought not to weigh a bit in proof of the justice of the trial. The Judge ought to have known on whom he could rely, amongst other things, as free from undue favour for the Bishop or prejudice against the accused.

The next item on this subject, as it affected the sentence, has reference to one remark of Mr. Currey in his speech as to why sentence should not be passed by the Judge. Mr. Currey charged the Judge with acting as if he held a brief from the Bishop. Now we do not justify or condemn the remark, but if the conduct of the Judge impressed a prisoner with unfairness of trial, the fact of this impression was a good reply why the Judge should not pass sentence. If no plausible reason should be shown, why ask the question? If such a remark had been applied to the Crown Prosecutor, who by the way conducted the case to the satisfaction of the public, perhaps this reply would have been viewed as a legitimate one, why not then if the prisoner felt it as against the Judge? We hold that it was a legitimate reason, a simple straightforward answer to the question, why the Judge should not pass sentence. The Judge then told the defendant that he had attacked the Bishop, now himself, and would punish him the more. Now, why should the Judge say that the defendant first attacked the Bishop? Is it not a question if the Bishop did not first attack him? How did he first attack the Judge when the defendant implied that the Judge first attacked him? Then it is fair to ask if Mr. Currey were to be punished more for honestly answering the Judge's question, how much of the punishment inflicted is due to the breach of the law, and how much to the offensive remark to the Judge?

Then the great miscarriage of justice was in the sentence passed. It shocked the Court and the shock is still vibrating from one end of the district to the other. It is a sentence due to a great criminal, whereas 1s. fine and custody till the rising of the Court would have satisfied the law. But the cruel sentence of a heavy fine and imprisonment for six months, far from his family, is a stain upon the law's majesty. Look also at the sentences on the other prisoners, and the nature of the crimes of which they were convicted. Can it be said that their crimes and punishment are equal to Mr. Currey's trifling offence and the heavy penalty awarded?

No. 4.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Grafton Observer.

Sir,

If you will kindly allow me space in your columns, I would desire, in justice to the Reverend Charles Roland Currey, to state publicly the true reasons why the late jury in his case recommended to His Honor Judge Meymott a favourable consideration of his sentence, namely, that the jury were of opinion that the defendant considered himself entitled to have remained on the registry, as legally qualified, and was under the belief that his name would have been reinserted; and also that the jury were not cognizant of any cause why his name should have been struck off, they never having heard of any complaint having been made against the reverend defendant by any person.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.,
DAVID BRAHAM,

One of the jury.

Grafton, February 18th, 1873.

No. 5.

ILLEGALLY MARRYING.

"CHARLES ROWLAND CURREY, a Clerk in Holy Orders, was indicted for that he did, at Lawrence, on 16th March, 1872, illegally marry Alfred Tracey and Diana Ann Davison, he not being at the time duly registered as an officiating clergyman. The indictment was laid on 19 Vic. No. 30, secs. 17 and 21.

Defendant pleaded not guilty and was defended by Mr. Foott.

The Crown Prosecutor directed the attention of the jury to the clause requiring a celebrant of marriage to be registered as an officiating minister at the time of celebrating the marriage, which the defendant was not. He then called—

Alfred Tracey, who deposed that he knew defendant, who celebrated a marriage at Lawrence, between him and Diana Ann Davison, the 16th March, 1872, according to the rites of the Church of England. The marriage certificate was put in as evidence of the marriage. The marriage was celebrated in a private house at Lawrence. Witness had been in the habit of attending the Church of England at Lawrence and Mr. Currey was ordinarily officiating minister.

His Honor then summed up, and directed the jury's special attention to four points that in his opinion must be established before the jury could find a verdict. Those points are—1. Defendant must be a minister of religion ordinarily officiating as such. 2. That his name must be duly registered. 3. That he celebrated the marriage. 4. That at the time he knew he was not on the register. His Honor then commented on those points very strongly against the defendant, and cited the evidence as it applied to the points he had laid down for the jury's guidance.

The jury retired about a quarter of an hour, and on returning into Court inquired if they had a right to inquire into any temporary registry that might have occurred after the 31st January, and date of the marriage. His Honor replied that they had no right to inquire into anything more than what he had directed, and he had written the points on paper for their information, as he thought some of them looked rather stupid. When the jury came into Court again they returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the favour of the Court.

Mr. Foott asked the Judge to reserve a point as to whether the Registrar General had a right to leave defendant's name off the list. His Honor said the only course open was for a mandamus to compel the Registrar to register defendant's name.

Then, addressing the Revd. defendant, His Honor inquired if he had anything to say why the Court should not pronounce sentence. The defendant replied in the affirmative, and delivered an eloquent appeal to the crowded Court, till he explained his impression that the Judge had acted in the case as though he had received a brief from the Bishop. His Honor then stopped him, and reminded him that he was expected to say why sentence should not be passed, but after attacking the Bishop he now attacked the Judge. The more he (the defendant) went on that way the more he would punish him. (Marks of dissatisfaction.) The defendant then concluded by showing that what he had done was in ignorance and that he had no intention of defying the law.

His Honor then said: Charles Rowland Currey, you are indicted for an offence against the Marriage Act. The facts of the indictment were brought before the jury, and they have properly found you guilty. He (the Judge) had invited three or four magistrates to join him on the Bench, because he did not like to judge this case without advice. They agreed that the sentence he was about to pass was just and fair, with due regard to the law and your conduct. The sentence might have been £500 and five years in prison—but he would not inflict the heaviest penalty, but would fine him £50 and six months in Darlinghurst Gaol, and then to be kept there till the fine is paid.

The Court was crowded in every part, and the sensation felt by the sentence was seen in every countenance.

No. 32.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR SIR HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON.

His Excellency.—H.P., 15/3/73.

THIS appears to me to be a case where the prerogative of mercy may be wisely exercised, should the Law Officers, on reference, concur in the view I take.

H.P.

Refer to Law Officers.—H.R., 17/3/73.

The Under Secretary, Department of Attorney General.—H.H., B.C., 17 March, /73.

No. 33.

CASE OF REV. C. R. CURREY.

I HAVE read all the papers in this case, including the report of the trial in the newspaper. I am not quite satisfied that it was made clear by the evidence upon the trial that the Rev. C. R. Currey, at the time he celebrated the marriage in question, supposed that he might do so without violating the law, pending the settlement of the matter still in controversy between himself and the Registrar General. He now makes a statutory declaration to this effect, which I entirely believe, corroborated as it is (if corroboration be necessary) by the fact that he ceased to officiate in the celebration of marriages upon the conclusion of that controversy. If this intent on his part had been made sufficiently clear to the Judge upon the trial, a sentence merely, or little more than nominal, would have sufficed, in my opinion, for the ends of justice.

It was, however, apparent that the reverend gentleman was acting from the motive of asserting his right, or his supposed right as a clergyman, against some ecclesiastical authority of his Bishop, and not from a fraudulent or mercenary design in defiance or in disregard of the law.

Upon this view of his case, that portion of the sentence which imposed imprisonment, and that, moreover, for so long a period as six months, in a common gaol, appears to me to be unusually severe.

I beg accordingly to recommend respectfully to His Excellency that at the least this portion of the sentence may be remitted.

E. BUTLER,
Attorney General.

March 19, 1873.—W.E.P.

I CONCUR in thinking that under all the circumstances of this case, the sentence (or rather, that part of it particularly alluded to by the Attorney General) was disproportionately severe; and assuming that no sufficient reason to the contrary is adduced by the learned Judge in his report upon the memorial, I join in respectfully recommending to His Excellency the remission of the imprisonment portion of the sentence.

J. GEO. LONG INNES,
Solicitor General.

19 March, 1873.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.—W.E.P., B.C., 19 March, 1873.

No. 34.

His Excellency.—H.P., 19/3/73.

The imprisonment portion of the sentence may be remitted.—H.R., 20/3/73.

No. 35.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO MRS. SUSAN R. CURREY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 20 March, 1873.

MADAM,

In reply to your Petition in favour of your husband, the Reverend C. R. Currey, at present serving a sentence of a fine of £50 and six months imprisonment, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to remit the sentence of imprisonment passed upon Mr. Currey; but that he cannot be released until the fine has been paid.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 36.

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No. 36.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 20 March, 1873.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Governor has been pleased to authorize the remission of the imprisonment portion of the sentence of a fine of £50 and six months imprisonment, passed upon the Reverend C. R. Currey for a breach of the Marriage Act; and that the necessary instructions have been given for carrying this decision into effect.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 37.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE REVEREND DR. LANG.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 20 March, 1873.

REVEREND SIR,

In reply to the Petition presented by you on the 10th instant, in favour of the Reverend C. R. Currey, at present serving a sentence of a fine of £50 and six months imprisonment, I am directed to state, for the information of the Petitioners, that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to remit the sentence of imprisonment passed upon Mr. Currey; but that he cannot be released until the fine has been paid.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 38.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE SHERIFF.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 21 March, 1873.

SIR,

Referring to the Petition of the wife of the prisoner named in the margin, praying for a mitigation of his sentence of a fine of £50 and six months imprisonment, I am desired by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to authorize the remission of the imprisonment portion of the sentence.

2. You will therefore cause the prisoner to be liberated, on condition that the fine is paid, provided no other cause exists for his detention.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

The Rev.
C. R. Currey.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(CASE OF E. G. CLERK, JUNR., J.P.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 April, 1873.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 27th November, 1872; praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“A copy of the Depositions taken in the case of E. G. Clerk, Junr., J.P.,
“charged recently before the Bundarra Bench with cattle-stealing.”

(*Mr. Terry.*)

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

THE QUEEN v. EDWARD GEORGE CLERK, JUNIOR, and MALACHI KELLY.

*Charge.—Robbery with Arms, of Cattle.*Court House, Bundarra,
Saturday, 26 October, 1872.

Before John Lethbridge, Edwin Everett, C. R. Blaxland, and William Martyn,—Esquires, J.P.'s.

Henry Sharp, of Bundarra, in the Colony of New South Wales, a constable in the Police Force of aforesaid Colony, on oath, states:—I know the prisoners before the Court; from information received, I proceeded to the "Grove Station," in Bundarra, on Monday, the 14th instant; on arriving there I was shown a stock-yard; from further information, I proceeded to Cope's Creek, near Inverell, in this Colony; had laid an information and obtained two warrants—one for the apprehension of each of the two prisoners; by virtue of the warrant, now produced, I apprehended Edward George Clerk, junior, at Stony Creek Station, near Bundarra, on the 16th instant; I charged him with robbery under arms; in answer, he replied, "All right, Sharp;" I then brought him into Bundarra, and confined him in the lock-up; on the 19th instant I apprehended, by virtue of this other warrant now produced, Malachi Kelly, about 2 miles this side of Stony Creek Station, on the Bundarra Road; I charged him with robbery under arms; he made no reply; I brought him to Bundarra, and confined him in the lock-up; the revolver-pouch and strap marked *JB* and piece of rope now produced, were handed to me by Mr. Darby, at the Grove Station, on the 14th instant.

HENRY SHARP.

Sworn before us, this 26th day of October, 1872, at the Police Court, Bundarra,—

JOHN LETHBRIDGE, J.P.
EDWIN EVERETT, J.P.
CHARLES R. BLAXLAND, J.P.
WILLIAM MARTYN, J.P.

Sydney Hudson Darby, of Grove Station, near Bundarra, grazier, on oath, deposes:—I am a Magistrate of the Territory (New South Wales); I know the prisoners before the Court; I have cattle on the Teengah Station; I remember my attention being drawn to some young cattle in the stockyard on my aforesaid station, about the 3rd instant; I observed that several of the cattle had very blotched brands on them; I noticed the brand *mk* (Mrs. Kelly's brand) on the ribs of every one I noticed; I noticed a blotched brand on the rump of nearly every one that was there on the same place where my stockmen brand my cattle; to the best of my belief we throw-down several of the cattle, and, to the best of my belief, I could trace a brand under the blotched brand; my brand is registered; the brand in the Directory, now shown me, is my registered brand—*Gh*; I have never, to my knowledge, sold the cattle I saw on the occasion referred to, but I have sold some to Mr. Cooper about six months ago.

S. H. DARBY.

Sworn before us, this 26th day of October, 1872, at the Police Court, Bundarra,—

JOHN LETHBRIDGE, J.P.
EDWIN EVERETT, J.P.
CHARLES BLAXLAND, J.P.
WILLIAM MARTYN, J.P.

William Champain, of the "Grove," near Bundarra, superintendent, on oath, deposes:—I know the prisoners; I remember the 30th September last; I had some conversation with James Kelly on that day; in consequence of that conversation I went on the 2nd instant to look for cattle; I found some and brought them to the yard at the head station; I noticed a blotched brand on the near rump, and both ears cropped; I saw some more cattle in the paddock three or four days after, and noticed the blotched brand on their rumps and their ears cropped; there were thirteen or fourteen altogether; I sent for Mr. Martin Kelly, and we threw the cattle in Mr. Kelly's presence, and examined the brands, and found part of a *G* under the *g*; the tail of the *h* and the bottom part of the *h* under brand like *C* or *G*, like this, *G^{ER}*; I noticed also on the near ribs of all I saw, *mk*, and on two or three *66* under blotched brand on near rump; at the examination of the cattle there were present Mr. Sydney Darby, Mr. Robert Darby, Rawlins, Mr. Martin Kelly, of Stony Creek, and Glover; I remember the night of the 13th of this month; we put these cattle into the yard near the house; we locked the rails with a chain and padlock; we slept near the yard—myself, Glover, John Black, James McKenzie, and James Munroe; about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 14th inst., John Black awoke me and said there were two men outside; when I woke up I saw one man standing in front of the gonyah, with a revolver in his hand, and two standing at the back of the gonyah; the one in front was Edward Clerk, before the Court, and one of those at the back was Malachi Kelly, now before the Court; when John Black went outside Clerk told him to lie on his belly; Black said he would not, and then Clerk tried to push him down by putting his hand on the back of his (Black's) neck; I did not hear Clerk say anything just then; Clerk then handed the revolver to Kelly and said, "Take care; it is a hair trigger"; Clerk then tied Black's arms behind his back; Clerk then told Glover to come outside; he did not mention his name but said, pointing a revolver, "Come out here;" Glover then went out and Clerk tied his arms behind his back with a piece of cord; Clerk then pointed the revolver at the gonyah and said, "Come out here;" he said this two or three times; he then walked up to the gonyah, and pointed the revolver close to my head; I then got up, put on my boots, and went outside; he (Clerk) then

then tied my arms behind my back, after which I went and stood with Glover and John Black; Clerk did not say anything to me whilst tying my arms; Clerk then said, "Where is the key?" Glover said "It is down at the house;" Clerk then went to the rails where they were locked, and tried to open them; when he found he could not open them, he went into the next yard, where there was a split post; he then pulled some of the rails down, and turned the cattle out; the other prisoner, Malachi Kelly, was, during this time, standing and pointing the revolver towards us; by us, I mean myself and Glover, and Black; when Clerk turned the cattle out he came back to us, where Kelly was standing; he (Clerk) said, "Come out;" Black walked out; Clerk then said, "Come out you tall fellow;" Clerk then tied Black's and Glover's arms together—one of each; Kelly then whispered something to Clerk which I did not hear; and Clerk said, "We'll leave him alone;" Clerk said to Kelly, "Horses;" Kelly walked towards the slip rails of the stockyard; Clerk stood there for about five minutes, and then said, "Good night," and went in the direction of Kelly, and I heard horses cantering off in the direction the cattle had gone; I saw no more of them that morning; I did not recognize any one else besides these two—Clerk and Kelly; I recognized them by their voice, figure and manner, and height; they had dark coats buttoned up; Clerk had something black about his face; I do not know whether it was with cork or hair; it was the lower part of his face; I have not the slightest doubt as to who it was; I have known Clerk six or seven years; I have had frequent opportunities of seeing him; I recognized the other prisoner by his voice, manner, and height; I noticed no peculiarity about him; he sometimes tried to disguise his voice; I have no doubt as to his identity; I looked at my watch after they had gone and found it was half-past 3; they were there about half an hour; the *Gh* that I said was under the EC or EG is Mr. Sydney Darby's registered brand.

By the Bench :—The EC or EG was a new brand; the *Gh* was the oldest of the two.

Examined by Mr. Abbott :—The *mk* brand that I saw appeared to be older than the EC or EG brand mentioned; Martin Kelly, of Stony Creek, claims all cattle with the *mk* brand; I believe that *mk* to be Martin Kelly's brand; when Mr. Kelly was at the yard he claimed all the cattle I showed him with the *mk* brand; Kelly was at the yard on the 3rd October instant, and saw the seven head of cattle, and claimed them as his; the night of the 13th instant was a Sunday; it was cloudy in the early part of the night, and when the moon went down it began to rain; it was dark and raining when the attack I have spoken of was made; the moon had gone down; I did not recognize the faces of any of the parties present at all; I did not notice any other peculiarity about Kelly than that he tried to disguise his voice sometimes; I noticed no other attempt at disguise; I have known Kelly six or seven years; I have seen him pretty often—mustering cattle with him on his father's run; I could not see his face; it was too dark, and he had his hat pulled over his eyes; the nearest distance Kelly stood from me on that occasion was, I think, about a yard; the fire was about two yards in front of the gunyah, and was nearly burnt out; Kelly was within two yards of the fire; I, Glover, and Black went and stood by the fire; I can positively swear to the prisoners by their voices, figure, height, and manner—although I could not swear to Kelly's face; I did not say his face was not disguised; I could not see whether it was or not; Clerk had on a slouched hat, pulled over his eyes—the brim of it over his eyes; Clerk was a foot and a half from me when he was tying my arms behind my back, and he was behind me at the time; Clerk was never nearer to me than a yard, except when he was tying my arms, and when he came up to the gunyah with a revolver in his hand, and pointed it towards my head; the only reason I can give for stating that Clerk's face was disguised, and Kelly's not, is, that I did not take much notice of Kelly's, and when I turned round and saw Clerk going away, after tying my arms, I saw the left side of his face, which was whiter looking than the lower part; he was walking away when I turned round, with the side of his face towards me, about two feet off; I cannot say whether Kelly's face was black or white, although he was within a yard of me at one time; I would undertake to swear to the prisoners as being the men there that night, even if I had not heard anything about them in connection with this case previously; the coats worn by the prisoners on the night in question looked like Galatea coats, but turned up; it was not too dark for me to form that opinion.

W. H. CHAMPAIN.

Sworn before us, this 26th day of October, 1872, at the Police Court, Bundarra,—

JOHN LETHERIDGE, J.P.
EDWIN EVERETT, J.P.
CHARLES R. BLAXLAND, J.P.
WILLIAM MARTYN, J.P.

John Black, of the Grove, near Bundarra, waiter, on oath, deposes :—I know the prisoner, Malachi Kelly; I remember the night of the 13th instant; I was watching cattle at the stockyard at Mr. Darby's; two men came round the corner of the yard; they came round to the gunyah, and I called out, "Here they are—two of them;" the farthest one told me to lie on my belly; he was one of the two; his name is Edward Clerk; I said I wouldn't; he called out the same several times for me to lie on my belly; he caught me on the back of my neck, and forced me on one knee; I kept saying, "Hey, hey;" I got up to go into the gunyah; he told me to stand, saying, "Your life is in danger;" he then put a revolver to the side of my head; he then handed the revolver to Kelly, saying, "Hair-trigger;" he then fastened my arms with a saddle-strap; I would know the strap again; the strap produced is the one; I know it by having *JB* on it; I asked him if I could go into the gunyah; he said "No," but afterwards let me; he called out, "Big fellow, come out here;" Glover came out, and he fastened his arms with a cord; Glover then went back into the shed over the fire; this was not the same place we slept in; we slept in the gunyah; he (Clerk) then called out to Champain, "Come out here;" he fastened his arms with a cord; when he fastened the cord on Mr. Champain he went behind the gunyah, where the black boys were sleeping, and whistled; he then went to the rails, and tried to get the rails down; they were locked; he asked George Glover for the key; Glover said the key was down at the house; he then went round the fence and tried every post; I heard a noise like the breaking of a fence; he then drove the cattle out, and I saw him do so; one of the weaners broke away, and he came to the fence—I mean Mr. Clerk—Mr. Clerk came to the gunyah, and said, "Who's there?" I saw the weaners (the lot of cattle) jumping out of the yard and going into the bush; Malachi Kelly was standing all the time this happened with a revolver, pointing to the gunyah; Edward Clerk called out to us, "Come out, there;" and I and Glover

Glover came out; I said to Edward Clerk, "You will get wet;" he said "Yes;" he said, "the arse of my breeches is out;" I said, "They wanted to be out;" he said "Good night," and went away; very nearly all he said was through his nose; he cantered away; I saw him canter away; I saw him on a horse; one of the black boys (Mr. Darby's) was making up the fire, and Malachi Kelly said, "Let the fire out, boy;" I recognized Malachi Kelly because his face was blackened; I know them by their manner, style of them, and height; the other man (Edward Clerk) had a false beard; it looked like horsehair; I was about eighteen inches from Clerk, and two or three feet from Kelly; I have no doubt that these two men are the same as those who were there that night.

By the Bench :—I have known these two men; I have known Kelly for two years, I believe—I think so that these two men were there that night; it was a wet night; it was wet when they came; it was not dark; it was not very dark; the gunyah was near the yard—joined on to the yard; not the same side the cattle got out; I found the revolver-pouch next morning in the yard, under the rails that were locked; the revolver-pouch produced I know; that is the one.

Cross-examined by Mr. Abbott :—I knew Kelly at the time; Kelly positively, by his style, manner, his voice, and height; I never heard these words before from anybody or anywhere; I did make a little statement with regard to this matter at Chapman's, near Scott's, "Half-way House;" I spoke to Mr. Chapman; I have not spoken to anyone else about this case, except to Chapman; I swear it; I am quite sure of it; there was a statement of mine taken down in writing by Mr. Sharp, at the "Grove" (Mr. Darby's house); Sharp is the constable; Mr. Robert Darby, Mr. Champain, and Mr. Jones were present with Sharp when I made this statement; Mr. Jones is a gentleman who lives at the "Grove," in Mr. Darby's employ; I am sure no one else was present; Mr. Sharp was asking me about it; he asked me what took place; I told him what I have told the Court here to-day; I could not say exactly; only Sharp and I spoke; I did not hear Mr. Champain, Mr. Robert Darby, nor Mr. Jones speak a word; Mr. Champain was there at first, but went out before we had finished; afterwards, when I was at work, I heard George Glover and two Jennings (black boys) called; that is all I heard; there was nothing else I saw or heard after that; I heard Mr. Champain called before I went in; I know Mr. Champain made a statement, because I know Mr. Sharp had it afterwards; I saw it in his hands in the yard; I did not see Mr. Champain's statement; I swear I never heard Mr. Champain nor anybody else say that he knew these men by their manner, style, voice, and height; I will not swear that I did not make use of the same terms to Mr. Sharp when he took my statement; Mr. Champain was in the room when I made use of these words, and he might have heard them; it was a dark night, but not very dark, when these people came to rescue the cattle; it was raining heavily, and the moon was down; it was light enough to distinguish faces of anyone near, and these men were within a yard of me; their faces were black—one face was black—I couldn't say if the other was black; Kelly had the black face; I am sure about it; I couldn't see the face of the other; I saw his beard; he had a false beard, but I couldn't tell what color his face was; the beard looked like horsehair, very coarse and straggling; there was light enough to show me that the beard was horsehair; it looked like horsehair; when he went down the side of the yard he was 6 or 8 feet from me; when I saw him drive the cattle out he was four or five panels off; at that distance I saw him drive the cattle out; I swear there was light enough to see what Clerk was doing four or five panels away; I heard him break down the fence, and he then drove the cattle out; as he drove the cattle out he came close to me; one of the weaners broke away from the mob in the yard; the distance between where the cattle were let out and the bush is about 15 or 20 yards; I have never seen Mr. Edward Clerk in Mr. Darby's house; I have seen him at the yard at Grove Station on two occasions, and I saw him once at the Races at Bundarra; I never saw him at any other time in my life.

By Bench :—I have seen Kelly about a dozen times.

JOHN W. BLACK.

Sworn before us, this 26th day of October, 1872, at the Police Court, Bundarra,—

JOHN LETHBRIDGE, J.P.

EDWIN EVERETT, J.P.

CHARLES R. BLANLAND, J.P.

George Glover, of the Grove Station, stockman, on oath, deposes :—I am living at the Grove, and am stockman there; I know the two prisoners before the Court; their names are Mr. Clerk and Mr. Kelly; I remember on or about the 3rd instant some cattle being brought into the yard—one red cow, *Sn* over 66 near rump; another black calf, about 5 months old; two more strawberries, one heifer and one steer, branded *Sn* on near rump, and another brand over; we them and overhauled them; there was *mk* on the near ribs; the brand over others was EG or EC; it was blotched; there were others besides, ten more which I couldn't swear to, but I believe them to be Mr. Darby's; the two strawberry ones I swear to, because I helped to brand them; I have known them ever since they were calves; the two mothers Mr. Darby sold to Mr. Cooper; the black calf's mother is on our run now; I helped to brand it; the red cow has no other brand but Mr. Darby's *Sn* over 66; it is nearly twelve months since any cattle were sold by Mr. Darby to Mr. Cooper—a mixed lot of bullocks, cows, and steers, and the youngest was about 2 years old; Mr. George Moss, Mr. Daniel Baker, and Mr. Martin Kelly were looking at these cattle—these I am now describing in the paddock; Mr. Martin Kelly claimed these cattle—*mk* cattle; he said he bought them of Mr. Clerk—Mr. Edward Clerk; he said they were branded *mk*; all branded *mk* except the cow; our brand (Mr. Darby's) *Sn* was the oldest in the rump; the *mk* brand looked an old brand too; the hair was grown over it; Martin Kelly said that the EG brand on the rump was Mr. Clerk's brand; we used to mind these cattle in the day time, and yard them at night; on the night of the 13th instant we had them in the yard; I am stockman on the run, and have a good deal of knowledge; these cattle were never sold; I took the first watch till about half-past 11, and then I woke Mr. Champain, and he took the watch; I was woke up by Johnny Black saying there were two men coming; just as I was getting up I saw a man pointing a pistol or revolver; he said, "Come out here"; I was not near enough to recognize any of these men; I could not swear to any of them, nor to their voices; they went to the rails and tried to open them; the rails were locked; they then asked for the key; I told them it was down at the house; they went further along and took the fence down; they drove the cattle out; I have not seen the cattle since.

By

By Bench:—All the young cattle were branded *mk* on the ribs; Mr. Martin Kelly claimed all the *mk* cattle, inclusive of the four which I helped to brand, except the cow; we have an ear-mark (a piece taken out of the near ear, making a fork); our ear-mark was cut out by taking out the under piece, and the off ear was cut away too; they were not ear-marked that way when I branded them; I don't know one who ear-marks cattle in that way; it was a new ear-mark to me; I assisted to brand three of these young cattle by putting *Gn* on near, rump; no other brand was on them at the time; the two strawberries were about six months old then, and the black calf about one month; it is hard to tell which of the brands is the oldest—the brand on the ribs or the brand on the rump; when I helped to brand those I have inferred they had no brand nor ear-mark at the time.

his
GEORGE + GLIVER.
mark.

Sworn before us, this 26th day of October, 1872, at the Police Court, Bundarra,—

JOHN LETHBRIDGE, J.P.
EDWIN EVERETT, J.P.
CHARLES BLAXLAND, J.P.
WM. MARTYN, J.P.

Cross-examined by Mr. Abbott:—George Gliver (the last witness):—On the night of the 13th instant my hands were tied by a man; Champain and Black were present at the time; their hands were tied also by the same man; Black was tied first; then Mr. Champain—one immediately after the other; I know Mr. Edward Clerk; I have known him thirteen or fourteen years—since we were children and playmates together; I have known Kelly four or five years; I have seen him when we have been after cattle, during the time I have been in Mr. Darby's employ; he is the son of Mr. Martin Kelly, the owner of Stony Creek Station; that station joins Mr. Darby's; I have been two years in Mr. Darby's employ, constant, and on and off before that; before I went to Mr. Darby's I lived about the Bundarra, since I was a kid running about; I have seen both Clerk and Malachi Kelly about the Bundarra as long as I can remember anything, though I did not know Malachi Kelly to talk to him until about four or five years ago; they came in—the men I have spoken of—about the time it came on to rain; it was raining when they came; it was a very dark night; there was no moon; I, Black, Mr. Champain, and the two black boys were called in by Sydney Darby into his house on the next morning after the cattle had been driven away; we were taken into the parlour; in the parlour were Captain Swinton, Mr. Baker, from Armidale, Mr. Robert Darby, and Mr. Jones; Mr. Champain and Black were in the room at the same time, and the black boys and Mr. Sydney Darby were there; Mr. Sydney Darby asked me what happened; I told him I was woke up by a black, and I told him what I have told the Bench here to-day; we were not all present at the same time, but called in separately; I was called in first; when I went into the room Mr. Sydney Darby, Mr. Robert Darby, Captain Swinton, and Mr. Baker, of Armidale, were there in the room; Mr. Sydney Darby asked me what happened; I told him; there was no writing at that time; only Mr. S. Darby asked me questions; when I had told him all I knew I went out; one of the black boys was called in next; then Mr. Champain; then Black, the last witness; I was again examined when Sharp, the constable, came; there were present then Mr. Robert Darby, Mr. Jones, Mr. Sinclair, and Mr. Sharp; we were called one at a time; I was called in first; Mr. Champain was not present on this occasion, at this examination; he had gone to Inverell; he had started that morning, before the examination, and had not returned till all the examination was over; I did not hear who was called in after me; I went into the kitchen; Black I think was in the pantry; Black was on the premises at the time of this examination; I know that Black and the two black boys, and Mr. Jones, were examined; they told me so afterwards; I was never on any other occasion, examined when Mr. Sharp was there; I was never called in to Mr. Darby's to make a statement when Sharp was present, except on this one occasion, which I have last described; if Black has stated that Champain was present on this occasion he has not stated the truth; I have heard Black speak to Mr. Champain about this case in the kitchen at the "Grove;" it was after the statement taken down by Constable Sharp; immediately after I was examined on the 14th instant I heard Black being called in; I did not see him; I saw him afterwards; he told me that he had been examined on that occasion; if Black has stated that he was never examined, except on that occasion when Sharp was present, he cannot have told the truth with regard to his being examined.

By the Bench:—When I was tied up it was 3 o'clock in the morning, and I reported it to Mr. Darby the same morning.

his
GEORGE + GLIVER.
mark.

Sworn before us, this 26th day of October, 1872, at the Court House, Bundarra,—

JOHN LETHBRIDGE, J.P.
EDWIN EVERETT, J.P.
CHARLES BLAXLAND, J.P.
WM. MARTYN, J.P.

Robert Brown Darby, of the "Grove," on oath, deposes:—I am living with my father; I assist on the station; I remember on or about the 3rd October there were some cattle brought into our yard—about twenty or thirty head; I noticed some there with blotched brands; I was near enough to distinguish; I thought it looked as if one brand had been put over another; the brand on the near rump seemed to be either "*SG*" or "*EG*"; I could not distinguish it; we threw some of them and examined the brands; I could trace another brand on the first we threw; I could trace what I thought the top of an *H*; on all the others we threw I could trace the same mark; the cattle were branded with an *mk* on the near ribs; their ears had been cropped; they were all branded *mk*—seven of them; there was one branded the same blotched brand on the near rump and *mk* on near ribs, and two sixes under the blotched brand

below

below it; I noticed no other cattle there, except our own, at that time; my father's registered brand is a printed *Ct* and writing *z*; when we examined the cattle Mr. Martyn was present; I remember the night of the 18th instant; I have not seen these cattle since the 13th instant.

R. B. DARBY.

Sworn before us, this 26th day of October, 1872, at the Police Court, Bundarra,—

JOHN LETHBRIDGE, J.P.
EDWIN EVERETT, J.P.
CHARLES R. BLAXLAND, J.P.
WM. MARTYN, J.P.

Martin Kelly, of Stony Creek Station, near Bundarra, grazier, on oath, deposes:—I remember the 3rd of October instant; think it was the 3rd; I was at the Grove on that day and saw seven head of cattle branded *ES* on the rump, and *mk* on the ribs, which I claimed as mine, because I bought them from Mr. Edward Geo. Clerk, junior; I saw no more cattle at that time; I purchased them about the 9th of last May; the cattle were all branded with Mr. Clerk's brand and with my brand; some of them were 12 months old; the oldest of them about 18 months old; there was nothing done to them then in my presence; Mr. Darby said there were two head that his stockman could swear to; that's all he could swear to; he asked my permission to rope them; I gave him permission and his men threw down two or three of them; I saw *ES* on the rump, and something like a stroke under the *ES*; I could not tell what it was,—no man could; it might have been a burn or not.

By the Bench:—I did not take the cattle home; I sent for them two days after; Mr. Darby refused to give them; I have been a cattle-owner thirty years; it was impossible for any one to say that there were any brand on those cattle, except the *ES* and the *mk*.

MARTIN KELLY.

Sworn before us, this 26th day of October, 1872, at the Police Court, Bundarra,—

JOHN LETHBRIDGE, J.P.
EDWIN EVERETT, J.P.
CHARLES BLAXLAND, J.P.
WM. MARTYN, J.P.

Case dismissed, and prisoners discharged by us this 26th day of October, 1872, at the Court House, Bundarra.

JOHN LETHBRIDGE, J.P.
EDWIN EVERETT, J.P.
CHARLES R. BLAXLAND, J.P.
WM. MARTYN, J.P.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTORAL ROLLS.

(NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN EACH DISTRICT, FOR 1872-3.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 November, 1872.

RETURN showing the Number of Electors on the Roll of each Electoral District of New South Wales for 1872-3.

Electoral District.	Number of Electors.	Electoral District.	Number of Electors.
1. Argyle	2,331	30. Manero	1,900
2. Balranald	1,599	31. Morpeth	781
3. Bathurst	1,185	32. Mudgee	6,699
4. The Bogan	3,579	33. The Murray	1,160
5. Braidwood	2,537	34. The Murrumbidgee	2,632
6. Camden	2,469	35. Narcellan	686
7. Canterbury	5,299	36. The Nepean	1,253
8. The Clarence	4,160	37. Newcastle	1,558
9. Carcoar	1,999	38. New England	2,846
10. Central Cumberland	2,188	39. Newtown	2,668
11. Eden	1,925	40. Northumberland	2,724
12. The Globe	2,881	41. Orange	1,740
13. Goulburn	904	42. Paddington	3,499
14. The Gwydir	2,190	43. Parramatta	1,503
15. Hartley	1,768	44. The Paterson	584
16. The Hastings	3,194	45. Patrick's Plains	1,641
17. The Hawkesbury	1,457	46. Queanbeyan	1,176
18. The Hume	2,454	47. Shoalhaven	1,488
19. The Hunter	1,229	48. St. Leonards	2,169
20. The Lower Hunter	666	49. East Sydney	11,161
21. The Upper Hunter	2,936	50. West Sydney	8,928
22. Illawarra	1,358	51. Tenterfield	1,878
23. Kiama	1,234	52. The Tumut	1,711
24. The Lachlan	4,083	53. Wellington	1,563
25. Liverpool Plains	2,948	54. The Williams	1,349
26. East Macquarie	2,608	55. Windsor	610
27. West Macquarie	1,171	56. Wollombi	1,181
28. East Maitland	844	57. Yass Plains	1,862
29. West Maitland	1,121		

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 5 November, 1872.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTORAL ROLLS.

(NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN GOLD FIELDS DISTRICTS, FOR 1872-3.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 November, 1872.

RETURN showing the estimated Number of Electors entitled to vote in the several Gold Fields Electoral Districts, for 1872-3.

Electoral District.	Estimated Number of Electors.
1. Gold Fields South	2,500
2. Gold Fields West	20,000
3. Gold Fields North	2,000

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 5 November, 1872.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTORATE OF THE BOGAN.

(PETITION FOR DIVISION OF—GEORGE HARRIS, CHAIRMAN OF PUBLIC MEETING, BOURKE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 November, 1872.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of certain residents in the Bourke District, Electoral District of The Bogan,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners, in common with many residents in the Bogan Electorate, are desirous of an amended Electoral Law, by which the present Electoral District of The Bogan may be divided into two or more Electorates.

That the Town of Bourke should be the place of nomination for one of the new Electorates, such Electorate to embrace an area nearly in conformity with the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted at a public meeting, held in Bourke on Thursday, the 8th of August, 1872, viz. :—

“ That an electoral area, comprised as nearly as possible within the following boundaries, to be represented by one Member, would be more equitable, convenient, and inexpensive, viz. :—All that country starting from the Queensland boundary, on the western side of the Narran River; to its junction with the Barwon; thence continuing south along the west side of the Macquarie River to Mount Foster; thence in a south-south-westerly direction to the point where the 144th parallel of longitude intersects the Lachlan River thence north-westerly to the 144th parallel of longitude by the north end of Mount Macpherson; thence north by the 144th parallel of longitude to the boundary of the Colony of Queensland; thence easterly to the point of commencement.”

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House may be pleased to take their Memorial into favourable consideration.

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

GEORGE HARRIS,
Chairman.

(And signed in accordance with a resolution, on behalf of the persons who attended the public meeting at which the above Memorial was adopted.)

Bourke, November 4th, 1872.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTORATE OF THE CLARENCE.

(PETITION FOR SUBDIVISION OF—INHABITANTS OF POLICE DISTRICT OF RICHMOND AND TWEED RIVERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 December, 1872.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants, residing in the Police District of Richmond and Tweed Rivers, forming part of the Electorate of the Clarence,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That at the time of the passing of the Electoral Act of 1858, the population settled on the Richmond and Tweed Rivers was so scanty in number and so widely dispersed that it was deemed inexpedient to assign to it any separate representative in Parliament, and that consequently the districts of the Richmond and Tweed Rivers were included in the Electorate of the Clarence, to which one representative only was allotted in the distribution of seats in the Legislative Assembly.

That during the past twelve years the population, industries, and material wealth of this large Electorate have greatly increased, so that the portion of it now known as the Police District of the Richmond and Tweed Rivers not only greatly surpasses in wealth and population the whole of the Electorate as constituted at the passing of the Electoral Act of 1858, but has the advantage of possessing a population of a more settled character, yielding a much larger revenue to the State in proportion to its extent.

The districts of the Richmond and Tweed Rivers, containing an area of 4,500 square miles, with a coast-line of 65 miles, including three navigable rivers, independent of the Clarence, with, according to the last Census returns, a population of 4,988, which has since then been very largely increased by a constant influx of fresh applicants for eligible land suitable for farming, sugar plantations, and manufactories, and also in consequence of rich mineral discoveries; that the last Electoral Rolls for these districts contain 1,834 names; that the Richmond River District alone contains 4,467 head of horse stock, and 99,735 head of horned cattle, the latter exceeding in value half a million of money.

That since the passing of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, after deducting those cancelled or disallowed, 1,052 conditional purchases of land have been made on the Richmond River, containing 92,287 acres, in addition to which, under pre-emptive right by selection and at auction, 44,724 acres have been sold, still leaving very extensive tracts of the richest agricultural land available for purchase.

That during the year last past the trade of the Richmond River has employed 205 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 22,550 tons, the value of the exports by which, based on the Customs' returns for 1871, was not less than £80,000; and that during the same period the trade of the Tweed River employed vessels, exporting to the value of £ , and that of the Brunswick River, 13 vessels, with exports valued at £10,500.

That your Petitioners submit to your Honorable House that it is utterly impossible for these districts, attached to the Clarence as they are at present, to be adequately represented by one Member of Parliament.

That your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take the premises into your favourable consideration, and to cause that portion of the Electorate of the Clarence, at present known as the Police District of the Richmond and Tweed Rivers, to be erected into a separate and independent electorate at as early a date as to your Honorable House may appear to be convenient. And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 740 signatures.]

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE GWYDIR ELECTORATE.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN ELECTORS OF THE GWYDIR, RELATIVE TO A DIVISION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 April, 1873.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors of the Electoral District of The Gwydir, and residents therein,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners have heard that it is the intention of your Honorable House, during the present Session of Parliament, to introduce a Bill for amending the Electoral law of the Colony, giving additional representations and more Members to particular districts.

That we are desirous you will be pleased to take such steps as may be necessary to secure a subdivision of the extensive Electorate of "The Gwydir," which is found to be inconveniently large for the transaction of the duties devolving upon the Returning Officer at an election, and especially so for the candidates in the field, who, in order to address their constituents, have to travel fully eight hundred miles, or more, thereby rendering it almost impracticable to make known personally their political views, or to ascertain and judge for themselves as to the local requirements of this extensive district, before recommending and supporting applications for the expenditure of the public funds.

That, on the passing of the Electoral Act of 1858, "The Gwydir" and "Liverpool Plains District" formed one Electorate, containing six hundred and fifteen electors, when one Member was allotted to these united districts. The first Electoral Roll for "The Gwydir," after the passing of the Electoral Act of 1858, was that for 1859-60, which contained six hundred and fifty-seven names. The Gwydir Electoral Roll for 1873-4 contains two thousand two hundred and twenty-five electors, being an increase over the number, at the passing of the "Electoral Act of 1858," of one thousand five hundred and sixty-eight, and an increase of one thousand six hundred and ten since the first Electoral Roll was collected for "The Gwydir." We therefore think we are entitled to additional representation, from the reasons that if these united Districts of "The Gwydir" and "Liverpool Plains," with six hundred and fifteen electors, was entitled to one Member, and "The Gwydir," with six hundred and fifty-seven, it will be only fair to allot two Members, when the Electoral Roll has trebled itself.

That the approximate area of "The Gwydir Electoral District" is thirty thousand miles; the extreme length, east and west, two hundred and ninety miles; extreme breadth, north and south, one hundred and ninety miles, or larger than Ireland.

That we have our application on population as well as excessive area.

That the Electorate of "The Gwydir" is amongst the largest and richest in the Colony, and yields greatly to the revenue.

That the increase of inhabitants, and of property, both real and personal, together with the very large and growing importance of the Electorate, are such as to amply warrant a division of the same.

That the Police Districts of Wee Waa, Wallgett, and Warialda, extend over a tract of country about three hundred miles long by two hundred miles broad, which is felt to be inconveniently large for electoral purposes.

That there are eighteen polling-places for "The Gwydir Electorate," all of which are a long distance from each other.

That in the Report from the Select Committee on proposed alterations of Electorates, ordered by your Honorable House to be printed on the thirteenth day of December, 1866, the Select Committee recommended that an additional Member should be given to "The Gwydir,"—it being extensive and remote—such having strong claims on your consideration.

That the population of "The Gwydir,"—when one Member was allotted to it—was only one thousand four hundred and fourteen; it is now, under the last Census return, on the 2nd April, 1871, six thousand six hundred and ninety-five, being an increase of five thousand two hundred and eighty-one, or four times greater than then, the numbers being as follows, viz.:—

Warialda	3,546
Wee Waa	1,701
Wallgett	1,448
	6,695

That at one election for "The Gwydir," the Returning Officer had to appoint a second day for taking the poll at several of the remote polling-places, partly in consequence of the difficulties he had to encounter in finding deputies for all the places at which votes were recorded, thus creating unnecessary delay, attended with great inconvenience and expense to the candidates and their supporters, and causing the Writ to be detained beyond the time appointed for its return, and necessitating the issue of a Proclamation to prevent the election from being invalidated.

That the distance of Narrabri—the place of nomination for the Electorate—from Warialda, Bingera, Wallgett, and other townships, is so great as to render it impossible for the inhabitants of these places and other parts of the Electorate to attend the nomination, and they are thus deprived of taking part in the same.

That the residents of the Barwon, Namoi, Culgoa, and other rivers, are not closely allied by interest with those located at Bingera and Warialda, and which renders a separation necessary by allowing each interest to be represented.

That the wishes of your Petitioners would be best consulted by dividing the Electorate, allotting one Member to the Police District of Wee Waa, Narrabri, and Wallgett, which would include the Culgoa, Narren, Bokirah, and these streams; and one to the Police District of Warialda, which would include Bingera, Moree, and Yetman, &c.

That the number of electors in each of these Police Districts is about equal, one-half being in the Police Districts of Wee Waa, Narrabri, and Wallgett, and the other half in Warialda Police District; while the Census returns likewise show about an equal share.

That no extra expense would be incurred in the subdivision of the Electorate, as the boundaries of these Police Districts are already defined.

That your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that you will cause a division to be made of "The Gwydir Electorate," giving to each portion one Member.

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

[Here follow 739 Signatures.]

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

(RETURNS RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 February, 1873.

RETURN (in part) to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10th December, 1872, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing—

- “ (1.) The number of persons temporarily employed by the Government who have submitted themselves for examination for admission to the Civil Service.
- “ (2.) The number to whom certificates were refused.
- “ (3.) The number of those to whom it was a second refusal.
- “ (4.) The number of those to whom it was a third refusal.”

(Mr. Garrett, on behalf of Mr. Greville.)

RETURN (in part) showing—

- (1.) The number of persons temporarily employed by the Government who have submitted themselves for examination for admission to the Civil Service.
- (2.) The number to whom certificates were refused.
- (3.) The number of those to whom it was a second refusal.
- (4.) The number of those to whom it was a third refusal.

	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)
Departments under the control of the Colonial Secretary	11	9	2	...
Departments under the control of the Attorney General	...	...	...	...
Departments under the control of the Secretary for Public Works	3	1	1	1

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 12 February, 1873.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

(FURTHER RETURNS RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 March, 1873.

FURTHER RETURN (*in part*) to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10 December, 1872, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “ (1.) The number of persons temporarily employed by the Government, who have submitted themselves for examination for admission to the Civil Service.
 “ (2.) The number to whom certificates were refused.
 “ (3.) The number of those to whom it was a second refusal.
 “ (4.) The number of those to whom it was a third refusal.”

(*Mr. Garrett, on behalf of Mr. Greville.*)

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION RETURN.

Department under control of	Number of persons temporarily employed, who have submitted themselves for examination for admission to the Civil Service.	1st refusal.	2nd refusal.	3rd refusal.
The Colonial Treasurer	3	3	.....	.....
The Secretary for Lands	9	3	3	2
The Postmaster General	4	2	1	.....

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CIVIL SERVICE;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

5 *March*, 1873.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1873.

1872-3.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 5. TUESDAY, 12 NOVEMBER, 1872.

9. THE CIVIL SERVICE :—Captain Onslow moved, pursuant to *amended* Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the organization of the Civil Service, and the promotions and appointments under the same.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Driver, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Forster, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Hay, and the Mover.
- (3.) That the Progress Report and Evidence on the same subject, laid upon the Table of this House on the 2nd August, 1872, be referred to this Committee.
- Debate ensued.
Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 57. TUESDAY, 4 MARCH, 1873.

8. MR. PASS, RAILWAY STATION-MASTER :—Mr. Robertson (*with the concurrence of the House*) moved, without Notice, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, copies of all correspondence and other documents relative to the case of Mr. Pass, Railway Station-master; particularly any complaints or reports from the Traffic Manager.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 58. WEDNESDAY, 5 MARCH, 1873.

2. THE CIVIL SERVICE :—Captain Onslow, as Chairman, brought up a 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 subject was referred on the 12th November, 1872, together with Appendix.
- Ordered to be printed.
-

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1872-3.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 12th November, 1872, *with power to send for persons and papers, for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the organization of the Civil Service, and the promotions and appointments under the same,—to whom was referred on the same date the Progress Report and Evidence on the same subject, laid upon the Table of the House on the 2nd of August, 1872,—have agreed to the following Report:—*

1. The inquiry entrusted to your Committee is so extensive that they have restricted their researches to those points which are common to all the Public Departments. A more intimate knowledge and much time would be necessary for a thorough inquiry into the working details of each separate office, and though such an "Audit of Service," if properly conducted, would be most valuable, it could only be efficiently carried out by a Royal Commission. That the organization of the Civil Service is far from perfect, and that it has some serious defects will hardly be questioned by any who have considered the subject.

2. The increasing importance of public business renders it indispensable that the permanent Civil Service should possess, more particularly in the higher offices, men of ability, character, and intelligence, capable of counselling and assisting those who occupy the responsible offices of Government, as from the nature of Parliamentary Institutions, particularly when changes of Administration are frequent, it cannot be expected that the Political Heads of Departments will be always well versed in the details of office.

3. Admission into the Civil Service is no doubt eagerly sought after, but as the remuneration is not high, the duties monotonous, and promotion slow, it is doubtful, more particularly in times of prosperity, if the candidates as a class are equal to the requirements of the Country. The method by which the junior clerkships have of late been filled seems to be that youths called cadets are placed in the offices without pay, and when a vacancy occurs they are appointed to the permanent staffs. This plan of training young men for the duties they will be required to perform, seems to your Committee far preferable to taking men of mature age, many of whom it may not unreasonably be conjectured have been unsuccessful in some other walk of life. The superior docility of young men, the more ready formation of regular habits, the easier maintenance of discipline, and the more moderate remuneration which, being untried, they would expect, are not the least of the advantages which would result from selecting them rather than persons more advanced in life; and if the same care were displayed in the selection as is exercised in private establishments, or if, when found unfit, they could be at once removed, no better system could perhaps be substituted. But great as is the interest many of our Public Officers take in the efficiency and well-being of their department it cannot in all cases be equal to that of private individuals, whose fortunes often depend on the supervision they exercise.

Part I:

Q. 98—0, 590, 876.

Part II: Q. 18.

4. The Public Service will always be less efficient and more costly than like service under private administration, so long at least as reward for exertion in the former is so much less sure than in private pursuits, and so long as the blunders which are fatal and ruinous in one case entail scarcely any penalty in the other. Experience has proved that in this, as in every other country whenever public and private interests clash, the former are in most instances likely to suffer. Your Committee are therefore of opinion that it would be unwise and unsafe to entrust first appointments to mere private recommendation; for, though such recommendations might in many cases be unexceptionable, they would be always liable to abuse. If one person is to be admitted free, why not another—why not all?

5. The Government should have some general system by which the fitness of all candidates for appointment should be tested. As to what that system should be, your Committee are somewhat divided; but there is no doubt whatever that the preponderance of evidence taken before your Committee is in favour of what is generally known as a system of test examination, rather than the competitive system which at present finds general acceptance in England.

6. Your Committee are clearly of opinion that no person should be appointed to the clerical staff in any department of the Service until he had satisfactorily passed an examination before a Board appointed by the Government for the purpose, the severity of the examination being determined by the Governor and Executive Council.

7. Of course it is not intended—it certainly is not desirable—that a candidate should submit himself to examination during his candidature for a given office, although this may be necessary in given cases. It is hoped that young men, on leaving school or entering into life, who seek employment in the Public Service, would, as a preliminary, submit themselves to examination, and if successful carry with them certificates of proficiency, to be used subsequently as opportunities offered.

8. One immediate advantage from this system would be, that the patronage of the Crown, now somewhat largely exercised, would at least be confined to those persons who had evinced their fitness for office.

9. Where special and technical knowledge is required, as in the Survey or the Engineering branches of the Public Works Department, your Committee think that no examination can be so effective as one conducted in the department itself. With respect to the subordinate appointments, particularly in the Public Works Department and Custom House, which seem to be very eagerly sought after, there can be no doubt that better educated men if equal to their fellows in other respects will be the more valuable servants, and though, considering the nature of their duties, physical and moral qualifications are of more importance than intellectual attainments, your Committee are of opinion that the reading of both print and manuscript and being able to write a legible hand should in all cases be required.

10. Among the chief defects in our Civil Service may be mentioned the absence of all system as regards first appointments,—young men of 16 and old men of 60 being admissible. Promotion appears generally to have been regulated by seniority; but as little care seems in some instances to have been taken to secure fit persons for the first appointments, it has happened, upon a situation of importance becoming vacant, considerable difficulty in filling it has been experienced, and it has been necessary to confer such appointment on men not only out of the office but out of the Service.

11. With regard to salaries, it appears that great discontent exists, not so much from their being considered inadequate as from the want of classification, it being stated that a corresponding clerk in one office may be receiving £400 or £500 a year, whilst in another department for similar duties the salary may only amount to £200, the junior in standing often receiving the higher remuneration. There is an impression, not altogether unfounded, that undue advantages are attached to the offices more immediately under the supervision of Ministers. Every increase of salary has to be voted in Committee of Supply, and it has not unfrequently happened that deserving officers, who have been recommended for an increase by their permanent and political chiefs, have lost their expected reward through some caprice of the Committee, or the accident of a small attendance. This is necessarily discouraging to the Civil Servant, and tends to create a strong feeling that their advancement depends more on political influence than on their own exertions.

Part I:

Q. 350.

Q. 11, 138, 592,
878, 1204, 1669.

Q. 1658.

Q. 991.

Q. 108—11, 511,
1807.Part II:
Q. 379.Part I:
Q. 1013.

Q. 63, 904, 1017.

12. Another serious evil is the absence (except in the Postal Department) of all regulations for dealing with minor offences. Mr. Halloran states, that in one or two cases offenders have been punished by an arbitrary reduction of salary; but in fact, unless a clerk commits some very gross irregularity, he may act in a manner most prejudicial to the discipline and good order of the Service with impunity. Part I:
Q. 58, 240, 400,
570, 969.

13. Your Committee would also draw special attention to the evidence given by Mr. Robertson as to the serious injury resulting from the unsettled state of the Superannuation question. If pensions are to be continued, and in the opinion of your Committee they are necessary (more in the interest of the public than of the Civil Servants), such pensions should be assured to the proper recipients by law and placed beyond all question. Q. 1266.

14. Though your Committee are of opinion that as a general rule some test is necessary to ascertain the fitness of all persons receiving first appointments, there are some cases in which an examination might be unsuitable. If men were selected to fill the office of Police Magistrate or Clerk of Petty Sessions from any special fitness it would be needless to require an examination in such cases; but your Committee invite attention to the evidence on this head, given by Mr. Robertson and Judge Francis. Part II:
Q. 58.

15. The department of the Auditor General is by the operation of the Audit Act removed from the Colonial Secretary's control and placed immediately under the control of Parliament. Your Committee are strongly of opinion that in order to maintain the independence of the office, so as to insure its being what it is intended to be—an efficient check upon the expenditure of the supplies voted by Parliament, and in order to place its officers in a position in which they may feel themselves responsible to Parliament for the proper discharge of their duties and dependent on Parliament for advancement or reward,—the recommendation of the Auditor General with regard to the organization and salaries of his staff should be laid before the Legislative Assembly with the Estimates, for their information and consideration.

16. Your Committee have no evidence that the Service as at present conducted is over-officered (though it is not improbable that if the efficiency of the different departmental staffs was increased, means would be devised for reducing the work); and as all salaries come under the supervision of Parliament it is not likely that exorbitant ones will be proposed, or that any undue number of officers can be appointed. Parliament can generally judge for itself whether any officer requiring a large salary is necessary or not, but it is a very incompetent body to determine whether the Railway Department, for instance, has ten or one hundred men too many.

17. It does not appear that the wages paid to skilled artizans and mechanics is at all too great; but it can be no ordinary inducement which causes so strong a desire to obtain other subordinate situations in the Public Works Department; and the very extraordinary evidence given by Mr. Moody, Mr. Byrnes, and the Honorable John Sutherland, renders it necessary, in the opinion of your Committee, to institute a searching inquiry into the whole management of the Railway Department. Your Committee are further of opinion that the time has arrived when a permanent officer should be appointed under the Act as Commissioner of Railways. Q. 500.

18. As it would be difficult, if not impossible, for any Government to make the alterations suggested, and as such alterations, if not expressly enacted by statute, might be modified or allowed to fall into disuse by succeeding Governments, your Committee are of opinion that if the changes, they have recommended, are to have any force, a Bill to regulate the Civil Service should be brought before Parliament as soon as the public business will permit, and that such Bill should provide generally—

1. For a proper classification of the Service.
2. For the examination, probation, and appointment of Candidates.
3. For the promotion of Civil Servants.
4. For the mode of dealing with offences or misconduct in the Service.
5. For the granting of leave of absence on some uniform principle.
6. For the retirement and superannuation of Officers.

ARTHUR ONSLOW,
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 5 March, 1873.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 19 NOVEMBER, 1872.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Captain Onslow, | Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Captain Onslow called to the Chair.

Entry in Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That John Robertson, Esq., M.P., be requested to give evidence at the next meeting.

[Adjourned until To-morrow, at *half-past Two* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 20 NOVEMBER, 1872.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Captain Onslow in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay, | Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Hay.

The witness summoned for this day not being present, Committee deliberated, and decided to examine W. Wilkins, Esq., next meeting.

[Adjourned until To-morrow, at *half-past Ten* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 21 NOVEMBER, 1872.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Captain Onslow in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay, | Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Forster, | Mr. Hay.

Clerk read letter from Mr. Wilkins, requesting the Committee to excuse his absence this day, as he had been summoned to attend the Supreme Court.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That John Robertson, Esq., M.P., be requested to attend at the next meeting, and W. Wilkins, Esq., be summoned to give evidence.

[Adjourned until Wednesday next, at *half-past Ten* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 27 NOVEMBER, 1872.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Captain Onslow in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay, | Mr. Hay,
Mr. Parkes, | Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Fitzpatrick.

John Robertson, Esq., a Member of the Committee, examined in his place.

W. Wilkins, Esq. (*Secretary to the Council of Education*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That R. Moody, Esq., be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.

[Adjourned until To-morrow, at *Three* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 28 NOVEMBER, 1872.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Captain Onslow in the Chair.

Mr. Forster, | Mr. Hay,
Mr. Farnell, | Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Parkes, | Mr. Macleay,

R. Moody, Esq. (*Traffic Manager*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That W. Blackman, Esq., be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.

[Adjourned until To-morrow, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1872.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Captain Onslow in the Chair.

Mr. Forster,	|	Mr. Hay,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,	|	Mr. Macleay.

W. Blackman, Esq. (*Department of Lands*), called in and examined.
Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That C. Rolleston, Esq., be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.

[Adjourned until Wednesday next, at *Three o'clock*.]

WEDNESDAY, 4 DECEMBER, 1872.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Captain Onslow in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay,	|	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Hay,	|	Mr. Fitzpatrick.

C. Rolleston, Esq. (*Auditor General*), called in and examined.

Witness produced "Attendance Book" of the Audit Department.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated, and inspected "Attendance Books" of the Customs Department.

Ordered,—That W. J. Stephens, Esq., and T. Richards, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned until Wednesday next, at *Three o'clock*.]

WEDNESDAY, 11 DECEMBER, 1872.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Captain Onslow in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay,	|	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
	|	Mr. Jacob.

W. J. Stephens, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

T. Richards, Esq. (*Government Printer*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

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

[Adjourned.]

FRIDAY, 20 DECEMBER, 1872.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Captain Onslow in the Chair.

Mr. Robertson,		Mr. Macleay.
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James Byrnes, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

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

[Adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY, 15 JANUARY, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Captain Onslow in the Chair.

Mr. Forster,	|	Mr. Macleay,
	|	Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Clerk read a letter, excusing the absence of the Hon. John Sutherland, M.P., on the ground of previous engagement.

Committee deliberated.

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

[Adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 22 JANUARY, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Captain Onslow in the Chair.

Mr. Robertson,	|	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,		Mr. Macleay,
	Mr. Jacob.	

Clerk read a letter, enclosing a medical certificate from Mr. Moody, excusing his absence on the ground of illness.

The Honorable John Sutherland (*Minister for Public Works*) called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That R. Moody, Esq., J. Whitton, Esq., and W. C. Bennett, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

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

WEDNESDAY, 29 JANUARY, 1873.

MEMBER PRESENT :—

Captain Onslow.

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

TUESDAY, 11 FEBRUARY, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Captain Onslow in the Chair.

Mr. Robertson,		Mr. Macleay.
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R. Moody, Esq., called in and further examined.

Witness handed in letter from James Byrnes, Esq. (*See Appendix A.*)

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That A. T. Holroyd, Esq., and James Byrnes, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned until To-morrow, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 12 FEBRUARY, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Captain Onslow in the Chair.

Mr. Forster,	|	Mr. Hay,
	Mr. Macleay.	

A. T. Holroyd, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness handed in correspondence. (*Vide Appendix B.*)

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated, and decided to meet on Thursday next, at *Eleven* o'clock, to consider Report.

[Adjourned accordingly.]

THURSDAY, 13 FEBRUARY, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Macleay,	|	Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Farnell,		Mr. Fitzpatrick.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Macleay called to the Chair.

The acting Chairman stated that, in his opinion, a mistake had been made in summoning the Committee for to-day, as the Chairman (Captain Onslow) had left town yesterday, believing the Committee would not meet again before this day week. The Clerk stated that, at the rising of the Committee *yesterday*, Captain Onslow instructed him to call next meeting for Thursday *next*—that being to-day—he had acted accordingly.

Committee deliberated.

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

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 20 FEBRUARY, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Captain Onslow in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Robertson,

Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Chairman submitted Draft Report, same *read* 1^o, as follows:—

"1. The inquiry entrusted to your Committee is so extensive that they have restricted their researches to those points which are common to all the Public Departments. A more intimate knowledge and much time would be necessary for a thorough inquiry into the working details of each separate office, and though such an 'Audit of Service,' if properly conducted, would be most valuable, it could only be efficiently carried out by a Royal Commission. That the organization of the Civil Service is far from perfect, and that it has some serious defects will hardly be questioned by any who have considered the subject.

"2. The increasing importance of public business renders it indispensable that the permanent Civil Service should possess, more particularly in the higher offices, men of ability, character, and intelligence, capable of counselling and assisting those who occupy the responsible offices of Government, as from the nature of Parliamentary Institutions, particularly when changes of Administration are frequent, it cannot be expected that the Political heads of departments will be always well versed in the details of office.

"3. Admission into the Civil Service is no doubt eagerly sought after, but as the remuneration is not high, the duties monotonous, and promotion slow, it is doubtful, more particularly in times of prosperity, if the candidates as a class are equal to the requirements of the Country. The method by which the junior clerkships have of late been filled seems to be that youths called cadets are placed in the offices without pay, and when a vacancy occurs they are appointed to the permanent staffs. This plan of training young men for the duties they will be required to perform, seems to your Committee far preferable to taking men of mature age, many of whom it may not unreasonably be conjectured have been unsuccessful in some other walk in life. The superior docility of young men, the more ready formation of regular habits, the easier maintenance of discipline, and the more moderate remuneration which, being untried, they would expect, are not the least of the advantages which would result from selecting them rather than persons more advanced in life; and if the same care were displayed in the selection as is exercised in private establishments, or if, when found unfit, they could be at once removed, no better system could perhaps be substituted. But great as is the interest many of our Public Officers take in the efficiency and well-being of their department it cannot in all cases be equal to that of private individuals, whose fortunes often depend on the supervision they exercise.

"4. The Public Service will always be less efficient and more costly than like service under private administration, so long at least as reward for exertion in the former is so much less sure than in private pursuits, and so long as the blunders which are fatal and ruinous in one case entail scarcely any penalty in the other. Experience has proved that in this, as in every other country whenever public and private interests clash, the former are in most instances likely to suffer. Your Committee are therefore of opinion that it would be unwise and unsafe to entrust first appointments to mere private recommendation; for, though such recommendations might in many cases be unexceptionable, they would be always liable to abuse. If one person is to be admitted free, why not another—why not all?

"5. The Government should have some general system by which the fitness of all candidates for junior appointments should be tested. One plan, which recommends itself to some members of your Committee, would be through a system of competitive examination, open to all subjects of the Queen who fulfil certain definite conditions as to age, health, and character, the successful candidate to be admitted after a probation of twelve months. That this would exclude incapables, have a very beneficial influence on the education of the humbler classes throughout the country, and conduce materially to the improvement of the Service, cannot be doubted; but as it would interfere with the prerogatives of Ministers, trench on the time-honoured custom of political patronage, weaken private interest, and render it difficult for Members of Parliament and other influential persons to procure situations in the Government offices for their relatives or constituents, it will scarcely meet with general approval.

"6. The competition should be restricted to matters absolutely essential: Reading, as far as it can be tested; writing, both from copy and dictation; and arithmetic. But as, on these subjects, competitors may come out almost on a dead level, the examiners should be allowed to frame questions on various common-place subjects, with a view of ascertaining not so much the special knowledge of the candidates as their general ability and intelligence.

It has been objected to the competitive system—

- 1st. That it will not give the best men.
- 2nd. That it will give men too good for the duties required of them, and they will be likely to prove discontented and insubordinate.
- 3rd. That it fails to test the moral qualities, such as energy, fidelity, industry, etc.
- 4th. That the patronage is taken away from responsible Ministers and given to irresponsible examiners.
- 5th. That the successful candidates will often be found to have precocious intellects, stimulated to an early maturity; and if a second examination were to take place after an interval of some years the winner in the former contest would probably be the loser in the latter.

"7. The last objection would have weight if it were invariably true that the most perfect minds mature the slowest, but those who take the lead early in life as frequently as not keep it. No transcendent degree of talent is necessary even for the very highest offices. As regards other objections, no patronage would really rest with the examiners; they would have to decide according to fixed rules. Moral qualities can be tested by no examination;—the period of probation must be relied on to ascertain them. From evidence given in England, where the competitive system has been in force for some time, it does not appear that insubordination and discontent are more rife than under either the test or nominee system. It is no doubt true that competitive examinations may occasionally exclude men from the Public Service who would be competent to perform the duties of the office for which they compete, but it is quite as certain that the successful candidates will be men in every way qualified for the discharge of those duties.

" 8. Other Members of your Committee would prefer a test examination, and if the requisite standard could be maintained this would be sufficient.

" On this point it may be worth while to quote Mr. Gladstone:—

'It is impossible to maintain a high test; you find yourself in a continual conflict of personal, party, and other selfish interests; these selfish interests rooted and grounded in human nature exercise a continual pressure on your test examinations, tending always to lower it. It is not because competition is in itself a perfect system that resort is had to it, but because it is practically found that it affords the best and perhaps the only means of contending against the constantly lowering action of a simple test examination.' *Hansard, Vol. 172.*

" Lord Palmerston says:—

'I quite agree that the standard examination is not so advantageous as the competitive, because the tendency of a standard generally is to sink down to a minimum, whereas the tendency of the competitive is to raise itself up to the maximum.' *Hansard, Vol. 156, Feb. 16, 1860.*

" And the almost unanimous opinion of the witnesses examined before a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1861, on Civil Service appointments, was, that a test examination failed to exclude incapables.

" 9. But a test examination, however efficient, would fail in getting rid of the evils of patronage—it would not prevent the creation of needless offices, or the appointment of unnecessary officers. It would not extinguish the jealous apprehension, unfortunately too common, that religious or national feeling might cause an unequal distribution of patronage, and that promotion might depend upon favouritism more than upon merit. These objections, whether well or ill founded, could be at once removed by having examinations where all are free to compete. But whatever form of examination may be determined on, your Committee are of opinion it should be confined to young men receiving first appointments, and that their future advancement should depend on the practical fitness they may exhibit, supported by the certificate of the head of their department.

" 10. Where special and technical knowledge is required, as in the Survey or the Engineering branches of the Public Works Department, your Committee think that no examination can be so effective as one conducted in the department itself. With respect to the subordinate appointments, particularly in the Public Works Department and Custom House, which seem to be very eagerly sought after, there can be no doubt that better educated men if equal to their fellows in other respects will be the more valuable servants, and though, considering the nature of their duties, physical and moral qualifications are of more importance than intellectual attainments, your Committee are of opinion that the reading of both print and manuscript and being able to write a legible hand should in all cases be required.

" 11. Among the chief defects in our Civil Service may be mentioned the absence of all system as regards first appointments—young men of 16 and old men of 60 being 'admissible'; 'no care being taken in either case to ascertain whether they are suffering from any bodily infirmity, likely to make them a burden rather than an assistance to the Service.' Promotion appears generally to have been regulated by seniority; but as little care 'seems' to have been taken to secure fit persons for the first appointments, it has happened upon a situation of importance becoming vacant, considerable difficulty in filling it has been experienced, and it has been necessary to confer such appointment on men not only out of the office but out of the Service.

" 12. With regard to salaries, it appears that great discontent exists, not so much from their being considered inadequate as from the want of classification, it being stated that a corresponding clerk in one office may be receiving £400 or £500 a year, whilst in another department for similar duties the salary may only amount to £200, the junior in standing often receiving the higher remuneration. There is an impression, not altogether unfounded, that undue advantages are attached to the offices more immediately under the supervision of Ministers. Every increase of salary has to be voted in Committee of Supply, and it has not unfrequently happened that deserving officers, who have been recommended for an increase by their permanent and political chiefs, have lost their expected reward through some caprice of the Committee, or the accident of a small 'attendance.' This is necessarily discouraging to the Civil Servant, and tends to create a strong feeling that their advancement depends more on political influence than on their own exertions.

" 13. Another serious evil is the absence (except in the Postal Department) of all regulations for dealing with minor offences. Mr. Halloran states, that in one or two cases offenders have been punished by an arbitrary reduction of salary; but in fact, unless a clerk commits some very gross irregularity, he may act in a manner most prejudicial to the discipline and good order of the Service with impunity.

" 14. Your Committee would also draw special attention to the evidence given by Mr. Robertson as to the serious injury resulting from the unsettled state of the Superannuation question. If pensions are to be 'continued,' and in the opinion of your Committee they are necessary (more in the interest of the public than of the Civil Servants), care should be taken to apportion them with some reference to the character and ability of the recipient. It would therefore be advisable to keep systematic records of the conduct and merits of the public 'servants.' This course appears to have been followed in the Audit Office, and your Committee would strongly recommend its being followed in every department.

" 15. Your Committee would also recommend that the system of press-copying should be introduced into every department of the Public Service.

" 16. Though your Committee are of opinion that as a general rule some test is necessary to ascertain the fitness of all persons receiving first appointments, there are some cases in which an examination might be unsuitable. If men were selected to fill the office of Police Magistrate or Clerk of Petty Sessions from any special fitness it would be needless to require an 'examination.' This, however, does not appear to have been the case. Mr. Robertson states that the former are 'the most unsatisfactory of all appointments made.' The evidence of Judge Francis is also worthy of consideration; and your Committee would suggest the expediency of placing on record the circumstances under which all such appointments are made.

" 17. The department of the Auditor General is by the operation of the Audit Act removed from the Colonial Secretary's control and placed immediately under the control of Parliament. Your Committee are strongly of opinion that in order to maintain the independence of the office, so as to insure its being what it is intended to be—an efficient check upon the expenditure of the supplies voted by Parliament, and in order to place its officers in a position in which they may feel themselves responsible to Parliament for the proper discharge of their duties and dependent on Parliament for advancement or reward,—

Part I:
Q. 360.

Q. 11, 133, 592,
873, 1204, 1669.
Q. 1759.

Q. 1658:

Q. 991.

Q. 108—11, 511,
1807.

Part II:

Q. 379.

Part I:

Q. 1013.

Q. 63, 904, 1017.

Q. 58, 240, 409,
570, 989.

Q. 1266.

Q. 124, 1035.

Q. 40, 175, 673,
635.

reward,—the recommendation of the Auditor General with regard to the organization and salaries of his staff should be laid before the Legislative Assembly with the Estimates, for their information and consideration.

“ 18. Your Committee have no evidence that the Service as at present conducted is over-officered (though it is not improbable that if the efficiency of the different departmental staffs was increased, means would be devised for reducing the work); and as all salaries come under the supervision of Parliament it is not likely that exorbitant ones will be proposed, or that any undue number of officers can be appointed. Parliament can generally judge for itself whether any officer requiring a large salary is necessary or not, but it is a very incompetent body to determine whether the Railway Department, for instance, has ten or one hundred men too many.

“ 19. It does not appear that the wages paid to skilled artisans and mechanics is at all too great; but it can be no ordinary inducement which causes so strong a desire to obtain other subordinate situations in the Public Works Department; and the very extraordinary evidence given by Mr. Moody, Mr. Byrnes, and the Honorable John Sutherland, renders it necessary, in the opinion of your Committee, to institute a searching inquiry into the whole management of the Railway Department, and to place an officer of high standing and large powers at its head. Part II : Q. 580.

“ 20. As it would be difficult if not impossible for any Government to make the alterations suggested, and as such alterations, if not expressly enacted by statute, might be modified or allowed to fall into disuse by succeeding Governments, your Committee are of opinion that if the changes they have recommended are to have any force, a Bill to regulate the Civil Service should be brought before Parliament as soon as the public business will permit, and that such Bill should provide generally—

1. For a proper classification of the Service.
2. For the examination, probation, and appointment of Candidates.
3. For the promotion of Civil Servants.
4. For the mode of dealing with offences or misconduct in the Service.
5. For the granting of leave of absence on some uniform principle.
6. For the retirement ‘and superannuation’ of Officers.”

Draft Report then read 2^d, paragraph by paragraph; paragraphs 1 to 4, inclusive, read and agreed to; paragraph 5 read and considered.

Question proposed,—That paragraph, as read, stand paragraph 5 of Report.

Amendment proposed (Mr. Fitzpatrick), to omit paragraph 5, as read, with a view to inserting new paragraph instead thereof.

Question,—That paragraph 5, proposed to be omitted, stand part of the Report,—*put*.

Committee divided.

Aye, 1.	Nocs, 3.
Mr. Macleay.	Mr. Jacob, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Robertson.

So it was resolved in the negative.

Question,—That new paragraph stand paragraph 5 of the Report,—*put*.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.	No, 1.
Mr. Jacob, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Fitzpatrick.	Mr. Robertson.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Paragraph 6 read and omitted on motion of Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Mr. Fitzpatrick then moved new paragraph 6.

Question,—That new paragraph stand paragraph 6 of the Report,—*put*.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.	No, 1.
Mr. Jacob, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Fitzpatrick.	Mr. Robertson.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Paragraph 7 read and omitted on motion of Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Mr. Fitzpatrick then moved new paragraph 7.

Question,—That new paragraph stand paragraph 7 of the Report,—*put*.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.	No, 1.
Mr. Jacob, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Fitzpatrick.	Mr. Robertson.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Paragraph 8 read, and omitted on motion of Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Mr. Fitzpatrick then moved new paragraph 8.

Question,—That new paragraph stand paragraph 8 of the Report,—*put*.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.	No, 1.
Mr. Jacob, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Fitzpatrick.	Mr. Robertson.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Paragraph 9 read, and omitted on motion of Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Paragraph 10 read.

Question,—

Question,—That paragraph 10 stand paragraph 9 of Report,—*put and agreed to.*
Paragraph 11 read.

Amendment proposed (*Mr. Robertson*) to omit the following words after the word "admissible" "no care being taken in either case to ascertain whether they are suffering from any bodily infirmity, likely to make them a burden rather than an assistance to the Service."

Question,—That the words proposed to be omitted be so omitted,—*put and agreed to.*

Further amendment proposed (*Mr. Robertson*), to insert after the word "seems" the words "in some instances."

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.	No. 1.
Mr. Macleay, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Jacob.	Mr. Fitzpatrick.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Question,—That paragraph 11, as amended, stand paragraph 10 of the Report,—*put and agreed to.*

Paragraph 12 read.

Amendment proposed (*Mr. Robertson*), to omit all the words after the word "attendance" to the end of the paragraph.

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

Committee divided.

Aye, 1.	Nocs, 3.
Mr. Robertson.	Mr. Macleay, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Jacob.

So it was resolved in the negative.

Question,—That paragraph 12, as read, stand paragraph 11 of the Report,—*put.*

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.	No, 1.
Mr. Jacob, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Fitzpatrick.	Mr. Robertson.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Paragraph 13 read.

Question,—That paragraph 13, as read, stand paragraph 12 of the Report,—*put and agreed to.*

Paragraph 14 read,—Amendment proposed (*Mr. Jacob*), to omit after the word "continued" the following words—"and in the opinion of your Committee they are necessary."

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

Committee divided.

Aye, 1.	Noes, 3.
Mr. Jacob.	Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Macleay.

So it was resolved in the negative.

Paragraph further considered,—Amendment proposed (*Mr. Fitzpatrick*), to omit all the words after the word "servants" to the end of the paragraph, with a view to inserting the words—"such pensions should be assured to the proper recipients by law, and placed beyond all question."

Question,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the paragraph,—*put and negatived.*

Question then,—That the words proposed to be inserted in the place of the words omitted be so inserted,—*put and agreed to.*

Question,—That paragraph as amended stand paragraph 13 of the Report,—*put.*

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.	No, 1.
Mr. Macleay, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Fitzpatrick.	Mr. Jacob.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Paragraph 15 read and omitted on motion of Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Paragraph 16 read and amended on motion of Mr. Fitzpatrick, by the omission of all the words after the word "examination" to the end of the paragraph, and insertion of the following words—"in such cases; but your Committee invite attention to the evidence on this head, given by Mr. Robertson and Judge Francis."

Question,—That paragraph 16, as amended, stand paragraph 14 of the Report,—*put and passed.*

Paragraph 17 read and considered.

Question,—That paragraph 17, as read, stand paragraph 15 of the Report,—*put.*

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.	No. 1.
Mr. Macleay, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Fitzpatrick.	Mr. Robertson.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Paragraph 18 read.

Question,—That paragraph 18, as read, stand paragraph 16 of the Report,—*put and passed.*

Paragraph

Paragraph 19 read,—Amendment proposed (*Mr. Fitzpatrick*), to omit all the words after the word "Department" with a view to inserting the following words—"Your Committee are further of opinion that the time has arrived when a permanent officer should be appointed under the Act as Commissioner of Railways."

Question,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the paragraph,—*put* and *negatived*.

Question then,—That the words proposed to be *inserted* in the place of the words so *omitted* be so *inserted*,—*put* and *agreed to*.

Question,—That paragraph 19 as amended stand paragraph 17 of the report,—*put* and *passed*.

Paragraph 20 read,—Amendment proposed (*Mr. Jacob*), to omit the words "and superannuation" from sub-paragraph 6.

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

Committee divided.

Aye, 1.

Noes, 3.

Mr. Jacob.

Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Fitzpatrick.

So it was resolved in the negative.

Question,—That paragraph 20, as read, stand paragraph 18 of the Report,—*put* and *passed*.

Committee deliberated as to taking further evidence, and decided to examine Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Whitton, and Mr. Moody next meeting.

Clerk directed to forward a copy of Mr. Moody's evidence to Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Byrnes, and Mr. Whitton, with a view to their being examined thereon.

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

THURSDAY, 27 FEBRUARY, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Hay,

Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Jacob,

Mr. Fitzpatrick.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Robertson called to the Chair.

James Byrnes, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Whitton, Esq. (*Engineer-in-Chief for Railways*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

The Hon. John Sutherland, Esq., M.P. (*Minister for Public Works*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

R. Moody, Esq. (*Traffic Manager*), called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Motion made (*Mr. Hay*) and *Question*,—"That the Chairman move the House to procure from the Works Department, Correspondence and all complaints and reports of the Traffic Manager in the case of Mr. Pass, Railway Station-master"—*put*.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 2.

No, 1.

Mr. Hay,
Mr. Jacob.

Mr. Fitzpatrick.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Clerk to prepare motion for the House.

Consideration of Report postponed to next meeting.

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

[Adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY, 5 MARCH, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Captain Onslow in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay,

Mr. Hay.

Committee met to consider adoption of the amended Report.

Extract from the Votes and Proceedings, calling for the papers in the case of Mr. Pass, Railway Station-master, read by the Clerk.

Committee deliberated.

Motion made (*Mr. Macleay*) and *Question*,—"That the Report, as amended, be the Report of this Committee"—*put* and *passed*.

Chairman to report to the House.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

	PAGE.
Blackman, William, Esq.	13
Byrnes, James, Esq.	21 & 33
Holroyd, Arthur Todd, Esq.	34
Moody, Richard, Esq.	9, 31 & 44
Richards, Thomas, Esq.	20
Robertson, John, Esq., M.P.	1
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Stephens, William J., Esq.	18
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1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

WEDNESDAY, 27 NOVEMBER, 1872.

Present:—

MR. FITZPATRICK,
MR. HAY,
MR. MACLEAY,

CAPTAIN ONSLOW, R.N.,
MR. PARKES,
MR. ROBERTSON.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR A. W. ONSLOW, R.N., IN THE CHAIR.

The Honorable John Robertson, Esquire, M.P., a Member of the Committee, examined in his place:—

1. *Chairman.*] You have held office as Minister in a great many Cabinets? Yes, some six or seven—commencing nearly fifteen years ago, and continuing off and on until about four or five months ago.
2. You are therefore acquainted with the administration of the public business in several departments? Yes.
3. Have you considered the difference between the administration as a Crown Colony and under Responsible Government? I have. I lived in the country many years while it was yet a Crown Colony; in fact, all my life before Responsible Government here.
4. Do you think there has been any improvement in the Civil Service or any falling off, comparing the two periods? I think the Civil Service is unquestionably better than it was before Responsible Government; I imagine that can scarcely be disputed.
5. Do you think the majority of the appointments are now good—that we have now efficient men in the public offices? The usual system of making fresh appointments now is to put in juniors at the bottom of the list, and promotions usually go by seniority—not always so; but the custom prevails, that unless there is some objection to a senior officer he takes before a junior. If there is no senior capable, then a junior is selected. Of course there are exceptions.
6. Are there many men now high in office who entered under Responsible Government? Not very many.
7. In former days there was an examination required;—was there not? I think there was some kind of examination; but from my experience of many of the officers who came in under it, a great many were so thoroughly inefficient that I think it must have been more in name than reality. In fact it was matter of common notoriety that “ne'er-do-wells” from England were sent here for the Government here to find employment for them.
8. Do you know why the system of examination ceased? I do not. It has never had existence I think since I have been connected with the Government, except in some sort in the Lands Department.
9. Until within the last twelve months are you aware that any examination has been required? I do not think so since Responsible Government, except examination for professional people. The usual practice was to appoint a person on probation for six months, and to confirm the appointment if he was found suitable.
10. Is there any probation now? I do not know; I think not usually. Persons receiving promotion are usually those who have come in as juniors, and such as are well known to the officers at the head of the department. It is very seldom a man is brought into the Service to a position above others who has not grown up in the Service. No examination could possibly be of as much use as practical experience of a man's character and ability.
11. Do I understand you to say that the heads of the departments are, as a rule, acquainted with the subordinates before they enter? When they enter at fifteen or sixteen, certainly not; but when they get promotion they are.

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12. I am speaking exclusively of their first entry into the Service? When they first enter they are generally recommended by some one in whom the Government have confidence; or it may be that a Minister may himself know the family of the appointee. In many cases they have been the sons of officers of the Government, of long standing.
13. In many cases are not appointments due to the solicitations of Members of Parliament? No doubt they are.
14. Do the heads of the departments, political or permanent, ever inquire into the antecedents of people appointed? I think no appointment is ever made without inquiry.
15. You do not think that any bad appointments are made? I do not say so. It is impossible to avoid making some bad primary appointments, but I do not think bad appointments ever get very high in the Service now as they used to do in the early days.
16. Do you think it advisable to have a system of examination prior to appointment? Such an examination cannot possibly do harm, and no doubt it might be a benefit; but I should be very reluctant to be guided by a mere examination as to which young man is most suitable for an appointment.
17. You would prefer, after examination, to trust to experience and personal observation? Yes.
18. Are the political heads of departments in the habit of personally ascertaining the fitness of subordinates? They, or the Minister, always make inquiries. The fact is, a practice has grown up in the departments under which the permanent heads of the departments really do almost the whole thing, for they have been in the habit of putting in cadets, so called, in the offices, and when a vacancy occurs these young men are appointed. In many cases that has happened. That is the way young men have come in of late—as cadets without pay. Usually, Ministers have too much to do to bother about these appointments.
19. They are obliged to rely upon the permanent heads of the departments? Yes, frequently upon the permanent heads of the departments. In fact they rely upon the best information they can get. When a vacancy occurs, the first question is who in the Service has the best claim to it. Usually the next in seniority gets it if he is fit for it, and those below being also promoted some one is taken in at the bottom of the list; and it has grown to be quite a practice to take into the establishment one of these hangers-on—young men writing in the office without any pay.
20. Are these hangers-on chiefly protégés of Members of Parliament? They are usually brought in by the heads of the departments. Many of them are sons of old officers.
21. Do you not think the Public Service should be thrown open to the public generally—that every person, if fit and qualified, should have a right to be employed? Certainly not. You could not employ every person in the community, otherwise the Service is open to the whole people.
22. I mean that a certain limited number should be selected by competitive examination, or otherwise;—or would you prefer that the patronage should be restricted to the sons and relatives of officers already in the Service, and to protégés of Members of Parliament? I certainly would not restrict it to any class. I do not know any class of men more likely to make good recommendations than those whose recommendations are now taken; and I do not know any persons more likely to be anxious for the good of the Service than the Ministers in charge of it.
23. Ministers have sometimes a very short tenure of office? And sometimes a very long one. I think I have been ten years in office in the aggregate, during a Parliamentary life of sixteen years.
24. Do you think, as a rule, Ministers have the good of the Public Service more at heart than their own continuance in office? I am quite satisfied of it. I could mention several Governments which fell for doing that which was for the good of the country.
25. Is it not probable that, if a Minister should be very long in office, he would have the public offices filled with the sons and relatives of himself and his friends? I do not know of any Minister who has put his son into office since we have had Responsible Government.
26. *Mr. Parkes.*] Did not Mr. Cowper put a son of his in? Certainly not.
27. Not the Water Police Magistrate? The present Water Police Magistrate held office as Police Magistrate at Bourke previous to receiving his present appointment, and he was not put in by Mr. Cowper; I put him in; and a most efficient officer, too, he has turned out to be. When he was put in, his father was not even a M.P.
28. *Chairman.*] As far as your experience goes, you think the patronage in the hands of the Government has generally been purely and properly administered? I think so. When you compare it with what the patronage was before Responsible Government, it is purity itself.
29. Is not very strong pressure occasionally put on Ministers by Members of Parliament? Yes. I remember four or five Members of Parliament pressing the Government to give an appointment to the father of one of them. The Government were told that these men would turn round against them if they refused, and they did refuse, and on a close division, on an important question, they did change sides, and the Ministers went out of office in consequence.
30. Do you not think it would be advisable to put a check, by examination or otherwise, upon Members of Parliament using their position in so shameful a manner? I do not know who would be more likely to abuse it—the examiners or Members of Parliament. There is a check now; there was a case in which Ministers were sufficiently firm, and they went out of office for it.
31. Do you think, as a rule, Cabinet Ministers are strong enough to take so decided a stand? I do not suppose there has been any other so glaring a case of improper use of Parliamentary voting in the history of Responsible Government. Mr. Weekes was the Minister to whom the threat was made.
32. *Mr. Parkes.*] Did this person afterwards get a situation under Government? He did.
33. *Chairman.*] As regards the salaries of Civil Servants, they are voted now every year by Parliament;—do you not think it would be better to have a regular scale? If you mean—Do I think it would be better to take this power from Parliament, I think not; I think it is better in the hands of Parliament.
34. Have you not known cases where deserving officers have had their names put down on the Estimates for increases of salary and Parliament has refused to vote them? Yes, often.
35. Do you not think that is a hardship? If the opinion of Parliament is against it that opinion is not necessarily wrong.
36. Do you think Members of Parliament can be quite as *au fait* to the intelligence and acquirements of an officer as the Minister with whom he is in constant contact? No; but I think Parliament is much guided by the opinions of Ministers.

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37. Have you not known cases where votes recommended by Ministers have been refused? Yes, and I have often thought Parliament was right in refusing to sanction such recommendations.
38. And the Minister wrong in putting it on? Yes; it is matter of opinion.
39. On what theory do you think we ought to proceed;—should we pay the person independently of the service performed, or should we pay for the work done? I do not exactly comprehend your meaning.
40. A person who is inefficient may hold an important position, or a person who is efficient may hold it;—would you pay the office or the person? I would pay the office. There are several most inefficient old officers, but they are very respectable men and do their work in some sort, and no Government likes to be so harsh with them as to remove them. But I am quite sure the departments are not nearly so blocked up with inefficient officers as they were when I first became a Responsible Minister, which was in January, 1858,—now nearly fourteen years ago.
41. In your experience, the most inefficient men are those appointed under the old regime? Yes, the worst of them. Numbers were excellent officers. Many of the inefficient ones have been cleared out.
42. Some time ago the Civil Servants presented a petition, asking that a Civil Service Bill should be introduced? Yes.
43. Do you think it desirable to have any measure of that kind? I think the Civil Servants ought to have some protection; they should not be entirely in the hands of the Ministry. I have known cases where officers have been dismissed, as it seemed to me, for very insufficient reasons. I remember restoring one very old and very efficient officer after his dismissal by a former Government. I thought that in that case an improper dismissal was made.
44. Where there has been any insubordination or minor fault, what is the system pursued? There is no system. The practice has been either to dismiss an officer, or to merely rebuke him. Of late there have been some cases where officers have been put down a step; but I do not think the arrangements are very good with regard to the means of dealing with officers whose faults are of such a kind that it makes it particularly disagreeable to a Minister to take the extreme course of removal.
45. You think that some amendment might be made as regards minor punishments? Yes; I think the Ministers have too much power.
46. Would you have a Board to inquire? Certainly not; a Board is the worst thing you can have.
47. Some one must have power;—to whom would you delegate it—to the permanent head of the department? No; it must be in the hands of the Minister. It would be as well if Parliament looked more carefully after the treatment of Government officers by Ministers.
48. Do you think it possible for Parliament to go into all these questions? If these things were likely to come before Parliament, Ministers would be sufficiently careful. I do not know many cases where Ministers have been unnecessarily harsh; I am only speaking of the power they have.
49. You say Ministers have too much power? I mean that they have the power to do things, but they have many checks upon them. They may act, but they are responsible to Parliament. When a case of hardship occurs I think Parliament should look into it.
50. Do you think Ministers are not sometimes deterred from doing right by dread of Parliament? I do not think Ministers care twopence-halfpenny for Parliament as a coercing power. Of course they like the approval of Parliament, as they do of the public; but I do not think they usually could be induced to do what they think injurious to the country, to please Parliament, or even to please the public. That is my experience. I think Ministers like to do their duty; but I do not think Ministers have been coerced into doing that which they think wrong from fear of Parliament.
51. Then the high amount of zeal and honor, which is shown, according to your opinion, by Ministers, must react upon their subordinates? I think it has done so. I think the departments are incomparably superior to what they were before Responsible Government. You hardly ever hear now of fraud or corruption on the part of anyone of the high officers of Government. It was not so in former times. I remember a Colonial Treasurer flitting from the colony; I remember a Curator of Intestate Estates running away from the colony; I remember one or two High Sheriffs defrauding the colony; I remember a man, who held office as protector of the blacks and Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, charging the Government with the keep of horses, and receiving a large amount of money for that purpose, when in truth and in fact his horses were running idle on a creek called Mehi, not far from the Namoi River; I remember a district surveyor charging fodder for horses which the horses never received, and drawing groceries of all kinds for his family instead of drawing hay and corn; I remember when a Police Magistrate of Sydney was charged, and justly charged, with employing constables in building his house; I remember when much public scandal arose from a charge that a Police Magistrate dealt differently with publicans on license day, according to whether or not they had purchased land he then had for sale, and many other equally bad cases. Corruption was then gross and outrageous; there is nothing like it now.
52. Was there no public opinion to check it? I have known a newspaper editor in gaol for publishing some of these things. There may have been a little favouritism since Responsible Government, but it has been very little.
53. You think the character of the superior officers you have mentioned must have deteriorated their subordinates? I do not know that; but I think the smaller men must have had some pickings if the big ones were taking it away wholesale. I do not know a single case of any high officer flitting with the public money since Responsible Government.
54. Perhaps there are stronger checks now;—would it be so easy? It would be very easy. Plenty of officers have opportunities of taking money, but of course they are liable to be detected.
55. The system of promotion that has been in force, I understood you to say, you approve of generally? Yes. There may have been a few cases of gentlemen being brought in who did not belong to the Service, which were perhaps not quite defensible; but there is no comparison between them and the pitchforking system that used to obtain, of Ministers of the Imperial Government sending out flocks of “ne'er do wells” for employment here. If a Minister now puts anyone into the Service many persons know who the man is.
56. Do you think the colony is so small that every man appointed is known? I think, as a rule, that appointees are well known.
57. Has it not been the case that several Police Magistrates have been appointed about whom no one knew anything? One or two persons might know nothing of them, but a great many did know all about them.

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58. What is the general way in which Police Magistrates are appointed? I think they are the most unsatisfactory of all the appointments made. I think the best plan would be to take them generally from deserving Clerks of Petty Sessions, who have had long experience of the duty; and it seems a fair and natural way of raising that class of officers. I think in almost every case where I have had much to do with it that has been done. But sometimes old gentlemen who have long been unpaid Magistrates in the country have been chosen in preference. There are some cases where men have not previously been Magistrates at all.

59. Do you think that as a rule our Police Magistrates are a credit to the Colony? There will always be some inferior men, and those who were good men when originally appointed will sometimes deteriorate. In the course of ten or fifteen years they may become fond of drink. Usually when one of them comes down in the scale it can be traced to that. But I think the Police Magistrates are infinitely better than they used to be.

60. That may be attributed to their living secluded lives perhaps? In the bush the towns are very small, and the Police Magistrate when he comes in to Court necessarily takes his lunch at an inn; some gentlemen come into the town, and the temptation is great for that class of officers, who see so few people, to take more drink than they should do, for the sake of the opportunity of having a talk. I think that is the reason why the public officers in the country districts are more than other officers given to that failing.

61. You think drunkenness a particular failing of surveyors? I do. Of course I am not saying that any great proportion of them are given to it, but many of them are, as well as country medical men; all that class of men are placed much in temptation for the reasons I have given.

62. You think it impossible to make such appointments as would lessen the evil? The evil is by no means frequent, but I do not think it can always be guarded against. You appoint a man at thirty,—young, clear-headed, and intelligent,—and when he comes to fifty perhaps gets a habit of taking whiskey-toddy. I do not know how you can guarantee twenty years before that he will not do so.

63. Do you think these habitual or confirmed drunkards ought to be maintained in the Service? I did not use the words "habitual" or "confirmed"; I did not mention the word "drunkard" at all. I merely said that the principal faults that existed in officers of the class we are speaking, usually arose from their taking too much wine. I do not know a case where a Police Magistrate has been known to the Government to be drunk and retained in office; if he has he has almost invariably been dismissed at once. Under extenuating circumstances he might get a severe rebuke, but if it occurred again he would surely be dismissed.

64. Do you think more care would be taken in making appointments if a return were laid upon the table of Parliament every Session, stating the names of persons appointed, with the names of persons recommending them, and the reasons for making the appointment? Certainly not.

65. Would there be any objection to such a return? I know if I was a Minister I would not give it; I would sooner throw up office. I would not give up the recommendations. I would take the responsibility of making the appointment, but it would be very shabby indeed if, after consulting with you or any other person, I were to put the blame on you.

66. In appointing Justices of the Peace is it customary to have a formal application, or any letter on record from the person recommending? I do not remember a single case where a man was anxious to be put on the Commission where he turned out a good Magistrate. Those who make the best Magistrates are those who are appointed without recommendations from any one.

67. What is the system;—are the appointments made on the recommendation of the Clerks of Petty Sessions, or of the Members for the districts, or of whom? The first consideration is, are there Magistrates wanted. If a Bench is found to be unable to carry on the business from want of Magistrates, inquiry is made as to what gentlemen in the neighbourhood are not in the Commission and are fit to be so. These gentlemen are usually known to some one in whom the Ministers have confidence. They are often recommended by the Benches of Magistrates. These names are placed upon a list, which is kept with the papers connected with the subject, and when a Cabinet meeting is held for the purpose of considering the appointments, the names are gone through, and those that are considered unobjectionable are put on the Commission. Where there is sufficient reason for rejecting any names they are struck out at once, and any that it is not thought desirable to appoint at once, but which are worth retaining for a future list, remain with the papers for further consideration. Thus I suppose I left behind me in the Colonial Secretary's Office nearly a hundred gentlemen's names that came before me, and most of them are accompanied by papers showing how it came to be submitted.

68. Where you have had any doubt as to fitness have you been in the habit of causing inquiries to be made? I have usually appointed those who have been recommended by persons in whom I could place confidence.

69. I understood you to say no Magistrates were appointed who were not wanted? No, I did not say that; that would be going too far. You asked what has been usual, and I told you what has been the usual way in appointing Magistrates in the country districts. In Sydney it has been somewhat different. There has always been great difficulty in getting Magistrates to sit upon the Bench in Sydney. It has been found that they seek appointment more for the honor of the thing than from a desire to take part in the public business. When a man has been well recommended as a suitable person he has been placed upon the Commission. There are exceptional cases where gentlemen have been appointed without waiting for any recommendation. Perhaps old colonists returning to the colony. It has always been looked upon as an advantage to have a man of high character and position in a country district on the Commission.

70. Do you think that, as a rule, our country Benches are what they ought to be? I think they are quite as good as you can make them. You cannot expect to have many men of high educational acquirements and in every way suitable at every Bench; but you have such Benches as I believe the people of the country have confidence in.

71. You think that proper and reasonable inquiries are made? I think so. But the Government are sometimes misled. I have known a case where a gentleman, since the Premier of a neighbouring colony, recommended to the Government of which I was a member the appointment of two persons at New England, one of whom was, we were afterwards told, what is called a wood and water joey in a squatter's employment, and the other was a shepherd. We, not thinking this gentleman would be guilty of making an objectionable recommendation, and not knowing who the men were, appointed them; but as soon as these people saw their names in the *Gazette* they wrote to the Government, resigning. That created a great scandal at the time, and all manner of attacks were made on the Government for it; but the Government did not disclose who recommended them.

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72. Do you not think it would be a correct thing for the Government to keep a record of those who make these recommendations? I think each Minister does, but he does not give it up; it is a record for his own personal use.
73. It is in the office;—is it not? It ought not to be in the office. I think it would be very wrong for recommendations to be made known; they are not intended as official papers.
74. You do not think they should be official papers? No; you would get no one to tell you anything if they were. It would be an unwise and improper thing for a Minister to leave such papers behind him.
75. Do you not think people would be more chary of making bad recommendations if they were liable to be made known? I think, as a rule, they are careful enough, and it is easy to supersede a Magistrate if any mistake is made.
76. During the time you have been in office how many Magistrates have you known to be superseded? A great many. Many are given the option of resigning, or submittal to an inquiry, and they have preferred the alternative.
77. It is usual to do that before issuing the supersedeas? Yes; there is no reason for making an exposure in such cases. If you show a man what is the cause alleged, and say he can resign if he likes, if not there must be an inquiry, if he chooses to resign there is an end of it.
78. With regard to pensions;—do you think it desirable to have pensions? I once thought pensions unnecessary and injudicious, but I do not think so now. No Government, no community, could leave old servants without provision; and we found before the system of pensions was established that we had debates for ever and a day about individual cases. In fact the time of Parliament was almost taken up in dealing with individual cases for allowances. I do not think that where persons in the permanent Service have been unable to make provision for old age they should be left penniless; and I think therefore it is a good thing that there should be a system of pensions. The pension should be looked upon as a portion of a man's pay. If a man is getting £300 a year in the Government service, and knows he will have a pension after a reasonable length of service, he will probably consider it as good as £350 or £400 a year in other service. I think it induces good service, because if a man is dismissed he loses his pension, and good officers may be induced to remain in the Service in consideration of a provision for old age. I think it is a provision that is unavoidable, because you cannot leave old servants to beg in the street. That never has been done, and never will be done. Public officers are not usually highly paid, and being obliged to keep up a respectable appearance they are not able in many cases to make much provision for the future.
79. If there were no pension system, would there not be considerable difficulty in getting rid of old and worn-out officers? Yes, you must have a pension even in the interest of the Government, in order that men incapable from age and infirmity may not be drawing high pay for inferior service.
80. Do you think pensions should be regulated by Act of Parliament, or left to the discretion of the Ministers? Certainly not left to the Ministers; they should be regulated by Act.
81. You say a great deal of time is wasted in debating individual pensions;—does not the same evil apply in cases of increases of salary? Not so much. Sometimes when a man has trodden on a Member's toes he may be made to feel the weight of his displeasure, but usually the majority of the House does what is just. Debates arise in but few instances; you may look down the list and pick out the men whose increases will be debated.
82. Would it not be better to have the salaries fixed by an Act, in order to avoid these personal debates? I think not.
83. You think it would be far better to let the Assembly determine the value of each individual's services? I think so. The majority of the Assembly usually act justly. I think the Civil Service is well treated by Parliament, and Ministers usually well protect their subordinates.
84. Have you known cases of Ministers sacrificing their subordinates to maintain themselves in office? I have suspected, but I have been in opposition to the Ministry at the time, and perhaps I did not do them justice.
85. In the Colonial Secretary's office is a copying-machine kept? No, I think not.
86. Have you considered the advisability of it? There is one great objection, that the copies made in that way are so flimsy. You generally find all officers of the Government very much opposed to it. The expense of copying is not very great. We copy more rubbish for Parliament than is of any use, no doubt. Members of Parliament move for any amount of papers, and they are printed, that nobody ever reads.
87. Have you any suggestions to make by which you think the Civil Service could be improved, either in the working of the several departments, or in respect of the appointments or promotions, or as regards the salaries? I think a great deal of injury has been done to the *esprit de corps* of the Service, from the fact of the non-payment of the pensions to the officers, who at any rate had some right to expect them. I think a custom has grown up of officers in the Public Service seeking other means of remuneration, more than used to obtain. I only go by what I hear—by public rumour—that some of the officers seek their own advantage in matters where I feel satisfied they used not to think of themselves; and I cannot help thinking that that tendency might be caused by some incidents in the conduct of Parliament towards these retired officers, shaking the confidence of those who remain in the Service. When a man retires after long service, expecting his pension, and does not get it, that has a tendency, I fear, to affect the character of juniors growing up in the Service.
88. Are you referring to the Service generally? Yes. For example, they are working a Co-operative society, and doing all manner of things they used not to do in a variety of ways. They are in many instances, I fear, devoting more time to other means of income besides that they obtain in public employment.
89. Do you think the salaries of public officers are as high relatively as the salaries of persons in private employment? No, I do not think they are; but I do not think they ought to be, if they are to have pensions, because in private service they do not have pensions. But if they are to be told they are to have pensions, which will be paid when we have money, which we know we never will have, it is not very pleasant.
90. Making allowance for the pensions, do you think the salaries are sufficient? As a rule they are very fair. Some officers or offices are better paid in some departments than corresponding officers in other departments.
91. Do you think any favoritism or preference has been shown to offices immediately superintended by Ministers as compared with others not so immediately in contact with them? I do not think so.

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92. Do you think that impression exists? I do not think so. I have never known that men desired to get to the Ministerial offices for promotion.
93. With regard to the Co-operative store which you have mentioned;—do you think they are not perfectly justified in establishing it, and, in fact, that it is rather laudable than otherwise? I think they are entirely justified, especially when they cannot rely upon the pensions which they thought they could rely on.
94. Have you ever heard any rumours about land-jobbing in the offices? I have heard them, but I am perfectly satisfied that until lately nothing of the kind ever occurred in the department. I have heard rumours that there has been something of the kind lately; I do not know whether it is true or not.
95. As regards the examination ordered by the late Government on entry into the Service, was that drawn up by the Professors of the University? Yes.
96. Have you not known cases where increases of salary have been given by order of the Executive Council instead of putting them on the Estimates? They would have to be covered by Estimates.
97. Are not people sometimes paid out of the savings of the departments? Cases of that kind have occurred, but it is for extra work. Take the case of the Lands Department at the present time: I am quite sure from my knowledge of the department that there must be a tremendous amount of work there now, and it must be a kind of work which, even if the Minister were to call in extra hands to do it, he could not find them capable. I apprehend the probability is that he has authorized the chief officers in the various branches to allow extra pay for over work. As a rule, it is a very bad plan, but there are times when you must depart from rule.
98. Then these salaries are paid before the Estimates come on? They are not salaries at all; the men already on the establishment are paid so much an hour, I think it is, for overwork; but there is not much of that. They have now no Chief Clerk in the Lands Office, which causes a saving, and that has been the case for a long time.
99. Does that arise from any difficulty in getting a fit person? I should think not; I cannot tell what it arises from. One hears rumours. But I assume that the saving of the salary has been in some way used for extra clerical assistance.
100. Do you think there would be any difficulty in filling vacancies if by any misfortune we should lose persons now in office? There would be the greatest possible difficulty in filling vacancies in the higher offices.
101. Do you mean the Under Secretaries? Yes; and the chiefs of rooms. I do not know how you could find the men, unless from amongst the juniors; and you would have to take the chance whether they would be capable of carrying the work out.
102. You do not think this has arisen from any want of care in selecting people for first appointment? I think the high officers are scarce, and always will be so. It is the same if you want a Judge of the Supreme Court; you have the greatest difficulty in finding him; but if you want a clerk for the Court, you can get any amount of them. There is the same difficulty in supplying the place of any man in a high position. These men have very high and responsible duties to perform. Practically, they have the management of the department, except where cases of dispute arise, which are decided by the Minister.
103. You think it incumbent upon the political heads of the departments to be extremely careful in the selection of the juniors who may rise to these appointments? Yes, and I think they are. I think the juniors climb to the highest offices just as the juniors did before.
104. And yet I understood you to say there would be considerable difficulty in filling vacancies in the higher appointments? Perhaps I misunderstood you. I meant if all the higher officers were removed at once.
105. I did not say all—I ask would there be any difficulty in filling up an occasional vacancy? Certainly not. You have to try the men first. When a man gets into a responsible position he sometimes loses his head. Some men are more capable of governing while others make better subordinates. You must just chance that. But I think the Service has a great many very good young men in it. Take the Lands Department. It is quite wonderful how that department has stood up against the extraordinary number of withdrawals from it. I think within the last four years there have been withdrawn from that department, by death or resignation, or in one way or other, nine or ten of the highest of its officers. Well, that is a great strain upon a department, to have to bring up so many juniors to supply these vacancies; and yet that has been done, and I believe with considerable success. I do not think there ever was a time in the history of the country when any department has had such a drain upon it for superior officers as the Lands Department has had lately, and it has sustained it creditably. The only deficiency has, I believe, been in the number of surveyors in the field, and their number has been augmented, I believe, to the full number available in the colony. Others could not be introduced because there is not sufficient prospect of the present rush for mineral lands being permanent. Much land has been surveyed, and it seems to me that a very few months will enable the Survey Department to overtake its work.

William Wilkins, Esquire, called in and examined:—

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106. *Chairman.*] You have held the office of Secretary to the Council of Education since its establishment? Yes.
107. And you were previously connected with the department? With the former Board of National Education as Secretary, as Chief Inspector, and also in the first instance as head-master of the Model School in Fort-street.
108. Was any examination required for schoolmasters at the time you joined the department? I first introduced the system in 1851.
109. Previously to that there was no examination? Not to my knowledge. Certainly not under the Board of National Education, which had been constituted then two years.
110. You must have had many inefficient teachers? That is my belief.
111. I presume the standard of examination has materially risen since that period? It has risen to an extraordinary degree as compared with what it was in 1851. I have preserved the original examination-papers used in 1851, and I sometimes compare them with those in use now, as affording a very remarkable contrast between the requirements of that time and the requirements of the present time.

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112. Do all schoolmasters now pass an examination? Not in the case of provisional schools, which are, as the Act calls them, private schools, and which are temporary in their nature. When I say they do not pass an examination, I mean that they do not pass a formal examination; but there is an inquiry by the Inspector as to their previous history and character, and to some extent as to their acquirements.
113. If a man known to be of high attainments wished to be appointed a schoolmaster you would require him to undergo some examination? Yes.
114. You think it essential to have some rule? Yes.
115. Have you a Board of Examiners? Yes.
116. Are they paid by fees or by salary? There is one paid by salary and the remainder give their services gratuitously.
117. What is their number? There are five. The paid Examiner is Mr. Gardiner; the others are Dr. Badham, Professor Pell, Mr. Weigall, of the Grammar School, and the Revd. W. B. Clarke.
118. Can any person who wishes to be a schoolmaster compete;—is the examination open to all? To all.
119. You do not require them to have been pupil-teachers? No; it is considered an advantage, but it is not necessary.
120. How often is the examination held? The examinations for admission have usually been held four times a year—at the commencement of each quarter; but for the future they will probably not be oftener than twice a year.
121. What number of candidates do you generally have? Perhaps twenty would be a fair average.
122. Previous to examination do you give them any idea of what they have to go through? Do I understand that they have to pass a certain test, or is the examination competitive? The first examination is not competitive, but they are told they will be examined in certain subjects. Subsequent examinations are of a more competitive nature. They must come up to a certain standard in order to pass; but the better their examination the higher the rank they attain.
123. Are there more candidates than vacancies? The numbers vary. At present there are more vacancies than candidates, but as a rule it is the other way.
124. To what do you attribute the falling off? I think it is more to be attributed to the more prosperous circumstances of the colony than to anything else.
125. Do you think the Public Service generally is not sought after by men of great ability and attainments? I think much depends upon individual taste; a liking for the kind of work they will have to engage in.
126. As regards the systems of test or competitive examination, have you given any consideration to their respective advantages or disadvantages? I have considered it to some extent.
127. Do you consider that in the Public Service an examination of some sort is indispensable? Decidedly.
128. Do you think in your own department, or in any department of the Public Service, it would be right to entrust the admittance of individuals to selection or personal predilection? Speaking for myself, I should say decidedly a much better course would be to have a test, competitive or otherwise, and that selection should be restricted within the successful candidates. I should prefer not to have anything in the nature of selection; that is, from an indiscriminate number of applicants. The various influences which people strive to bring to bear upon persons in authority must to some extent influence their final action.
129. Are you able to maintain the standard of your examination;—do you think it is rising or falling, or does it remain about the same? It is rising yearly.
130. Are there any complaints among the teachers or candidates of the stringency of the examination? None have come to my knowledge directly or indirectly.
131. Taking the Public Service as a whole, do you think complaints would not be made if the examination were too high? I cannot say I have much acquaintance with that part of the subject; but I am not disposed to think it of much importance whether complaints are made or not. If the exigencies of the Public Service require such a thing, those who wish to enter should bring themselves up to the standard.
132. If great pressure were brought to bear upon Parliament, is it not likely the test would be lowered—is it not a danger to be feared? Yes, I quite think the danger you speak of would be experienced, and I think it might be avoided by making the examination competitive.
133. In your own department do you always have a probationary period before appointments are confirmed? Yes.
134. The Council have the power of dismissal? Yes.
135. Have you seen the examination-papers for candidates for the Civil Service? I have seen one set; I think the first.
136. Do you think the test was high or low, or what it should be? I think it exceedingly low, and practically of very little value.
137. A low test you think of little value? Quite so.
138. Low as that test was, are you not aware that many persons were plucked? I am aware of that. Judging from my own experience I can quite conceive of its antecedent probability.
139. You think it would be better to have a higher test than the existing one? Decidedly.
140. Have you heard the objection to competitive examination, that very unnecessary and useless questions would be asked;—do you think there is any force in that objection? I think not, because the selection of subjects can be varied.
141. The chief object of an examination should be to test a man's general ability and intelligence? Yes.
142. You think by giving a very varied number of subjects that object would be in some measure attained? I think so. I have regarded it as part of the necessary policy of teachers' examinations that the subjects should be as varied as possible; and I think the same principle would hold good in all occupations in which mental power is an ingredient.
143. What effect do you think it would have upon the education of the country, throwing the Public Service open to the whole community? I think the immediate effect would be to show parents that education has a real value—a practical money value—and that so far it is an advantage. One of the greatest difficulties our teachers have to encounter is to show people that education is of value. The objection most frequently brought against their teaching is, "What is the use of it?—I have got on in the world without the knowledge of certain subjects; why cannot my children do so too?"
144. Is that objection general? I think among the lower classes generally it is to a very considerable extent. Certain subjects are mentioned; for example, grammar: "What is the use of grammar? Why should

W. Wilkins, should my children be taught grammar? I have made some money without knowing anything about
Esq. grammar." They will even go so far as to positively forbid the teacher to give instruction in certain
subjects.

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145. Do you keep a copying-machine in your office? Yes.

146. Do you think it saves a great deal of labour? Yes; we should require nearly double the staff we have already if we did not use it. We have written this year over 12,000 letters, the mere copying of which would require a considerable number of clerks. Besides, you cannot always guarantee exact correctness.

147. With reference to the details of your office, is the architect paid by fees or by salary? By salary, and by commission when he superintends the erection of buildings himself.

148. Who examines the titles to school sites? The solicitor.

149. How is he paid? By fees.

150. Do you think it would be a good plan to give an opening to any clever teacher, who may be dissatisfied with teaching, to enter the Public Service in another department? I hardly think it would be right to give him special privileges or advantages.

151. Are there not very often cases of clever pupil-teachers, who would be beneficial servants of the public;—would it be for the benefit of the Public Service that such men should have an opportunity of exerting their talents? They have that opportunity at present. At the expiration of their term as pupil-teacher they have the opportunity of considering their future course, whether they will continue as teachers, or turn their attention to some other occupation. As a fact very few do leave the Service. But during the time they have been employed as pupil-teachers they have been receiving instruction which would fit them, I imagine, to become efficient clerks, so that they do not need any special favour or privilege.

152. The clerical part of your department has nothing to do with the teaching? No.

153. Are the Inspectors required to pass an examination? They are required to have attained by examination a certain classification.

154. How are they admitted? Any one can apply. Usually the vacancy is advertised.

155. Who examines them? The Board of Examiners. No teachers can rise into the first class without undergoing examination in what we call alternative subjects. There is a list of subjects, from which the candidate may choose. That list includes latin, mathematics, modern languages, physical sciences, and natural sciences.

156. Are Inspectors allowed travelling expenses? Yes.

157. Do you find that any inconvenience arises from their special holidays—would it not be better to commute the allowance? If it could be done in a fair way it might be convenient. The rule is laid down very definitely under what circumstances they are entitled to travelling expenses, and their diaries furnish information of the work they perform daily; their accounts for travelling expenses must conform to that.

158. What I mean is this: The Inspector gets travelling expenses when he is travelling for every day he is on the move;—is not this allowance likely to hinder him from taking necessary rest? I do not think so; they more frequently ask for leave of absence than they are allowed it by the Council. They would be very glad to get more leave, but the demands upon their time are so great that the Council has not felt at liberty to grant much leave of absence.

159. One of the great objections people make to the competitive system is, that it leads to cramming;—do you think it is possible to "cram" in composition? I do not, without its being detected.

160. Do you think cramming is so very objectionable;—does it not show that a person who can cram well has at least a talent for acquisition? It shows that he has that particular kind of talent; but that particular kind of talent is very often associated with a talent for nothing else. I have known men who had a talent for acquisition who were not good for anything else.

161. Do you think examiners are able to detect the imposition—the cramming? In some subjects—not in all. There are some subjects in which a student has to depend largely upon memory; but he may be well posted in facts and dates, and yet have very little knowledge of the essence of the subject. Take geography, for example. A man may be well posted in all the statistical parts of the subject, and may pass a good examination if the questions are framed so as to give him the opportunity of answering them; but he may have no knowledge whatever of what may be called the principles of the study.

162. Would it not be the duty of an examiner to detect these fallacies? Yes; still it is difficult to bring it home when a question is answered correctly and bears upon the surface evidence of the subject having been studied. Perhaps a different question would have shown that the examinee was ignorant of very important parts of the subject. In this, as in every other department of examination, the ability of the examiner is the point of most importance.

163. You do not think it would affect the teaching in our schools, or in any class of private schools that are likely to arise? I think it likely to affect our schools, unless very great care is taken by examiners. It is within my knowledge that there has been an immense deal of cramming for the University examinations, and it arises in this way:—Parents desire their children to pass these examinations; the children have not perhaps been thoroughly educated up to that time—they have not gone through that gradual course of education which is necessary before it can be called true education; the parents will say they desire their children to pass—the teacher will say they are not fit; the reply is that they must work hard during the next twelve months, and the teacher gives way, and does his best in the time allowed to supply the deficiency.

164. Does that exist at all in our public schools? I am speaking generally now, not particularly with reference to our public schools; but I know it to take place in them as well as in others.

165. The examiners are warned of this? Yes. Our own examination is so framed as to prevent it. There must always be a correspondence between a child's school-life and his attainments and the degree of mental culture he shows.

166. Mr. Hay.] In your evidence you have said that the test examination for the Civil Service is exceedingly low, and that notwithstanding the lowness of the test a great many of the examinees have broken down;—on what subjects principally have they broken down—was it in elementary subjects, spelling, reading, and arithmetic? I am not able to speak of my own knowledge. Spelling was, I think, one; and arithmetic also. I am also under the impression that grammar was a weak subject.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 28 NOVEMBER, 1872.

Present:—

MR. FARNELL,	MR. HAY,
MR. FITZPATRICK,	MR. MACLEAY,
MR. FORSTER,	MR. PARKES.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR A. W. ONSLOW, R.N., IN THE CHAIR.

Richard Moody, Esq., called in and examined:—

167. *Chairman.*] You hold the office of Traffic Manager of the Great Southern and Western Railway? Yes, I have held that office for the last three years, and I was Chief Clerk of the Railway Department for the previous twelve years. R. Moody,
Esq.
168. Have you the power of conferring appointments? Nothing more than mere temporary from day to day labour that may be required on emergency. 28 Nov., 1872.
169. Have you any power of dismissal? I claim the right of dismissing any man not an Executive officer, but I never have done so without first having a conference with the Minister for Works, who has hitherto held the position of Commissioner of Railways; until recently, and since the present Minister has held office, I have never dismissed any man except after conference with him, or at his desire.
170. You simply take on occasional labourers and dismiss them when they are no longer required? Just so.
171. Then the appointments and dismissals rest with the Commissioner? In fact they do, although I think it ought not to be so.
172. On your recommendation, or independently? Either independently, or on my recommendation.
173. Are you satisfied with the efficiency of the employes generally in your department? Certainly not.
174. Are you much solicited for employment by applicants? Very much so; in fact so much so that it is a daily interruption to the more important duties of my office.
175. Do applicants generally apply in person? A great many apply in person, bringing letters from Members of Parliament and other persons. A great number are sent by the Ministers for Works for the time being. Sometimes they are brought to me personally without letters.
176. Is Parliamentary influence much used? To a very great extent; in fact the men most useless are the men so recommended. The only men that are a credit to the Railway Department are those who have been picked up from the streets, so to speak—men who have presented themselves for labour, and who, from their physique and general intelligence have, after having been put on for a few days, proved themselves too good men to be dismissed, and consequently have been retained.
177. You think then that this influence is detrimental to the Public Service? Very much so; so much so that when such men are recommended and employed, I feel great diffidence in dealing with them, and I am often personally insulted when reprimanding or otherwise meddling with these men's insubordination.
178. Do the men, although in the Public Service, expect much from Parliamentary influence;—do they rely upon that more than upon their own merits? I apprehend that that is the only thing on which they do rely as a rule. They appear to think the Minister or Member who recommends them will keep them in office. I have only the very slightest control over them.
179. You have experienced the greatest inconvenience from this cause? Insult—more than inconvenience. I am constantly being told by common labourers, men employed for a few weeks, that they will go and see Mr. So-and-so, a Member of Parliament, or person of influence, and consequently that makes it dangerous to meddle with them.
180. Do you think these are merely threats? They are more than threats, or I would take but little notice.
181. Have you been restrained by this? I have been restrained. In fact I was nearly losing my appointment on one occasion through the dismissal of some men who had committed great irregularities by losses of great quantities of goods; but after the dismissal of these four men I did not lose the value of a match for months. But I was threatened with, and really feared, the loss of my appointment over that case. I was worried for months over it.
182. But notwithstanding these difficulties you have succeeded in getting people dismissed? I have. I might say I feel I have insisted on it on more than one occasion.
183. Has any pressure been put on you for reappointments? Some of them have been reappointed.
184. Against your recommendation? Against my wish, not against my recommendation.
185. Against your judgment? Against my judgment I should say.
186. Did I not hear of a case some time ago where a drunken pointsman was dismissed, whose reappointment was solicited by a Member of Parliament? I remember receiving a deputation of several influential persons—a clergyman being one—asking me to reappoint a drunken pointsman on the strength only of his being an old man and his promise of amendment. It was at Christmas time—three years ago—and the man was lying drunk at the points when a special train was passing; and his companion who went to relieve him was there drunk also. But I remember being much pressed in that case, and I had to resist it at some personal inconvenience.
187. I have understood that your subordinates have occasionally written threatening letters to you? No, they do not write, except anonymously; they know better than to do that; but I know letters have been sent to the Ministers which have not been shown to me, but from which I have had extracts read of the most defamatory character; and when I have asked for such letters I have been told I could not see all that was sent to Ministers. That is all I know about that sort of thing. I can never get at the letters. I have heard some scandalous language used about myself personally.
188. Then you are of opinion that there are several subordinates in your department who look more to patronage for advancement than to merit? I believe a very large proportion of them do.
189. How do promotions take place;—what is the general system? Men are promoted by the Minister, except it may be in the case of some technical appointment, where I may object on the score of efficiency.
190. Are you generally consulted? I am consulted, but not by asking whether I would do so and so; I am generally told that such a man would do for such a place, and of course I do not offer any opposition if the man is at all competent.

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191. You consider it your duty to object if men are incompetent? As a rule I do so, although the result is not always satisfactory.
192. Are the men classified as to wages? Yes. I recommended a classification some time ago for all the men.
193. Is that in writing? Yes, the paper was printed and laid before Parliament.
194. Are all the men now employed so classified, or does that apply only to recent appointments? At the time that classification-sheet came out the men were all numbered; I think in my return every man was returned in his class. But great complaints have arisen in consequence of that classification, and I believe some alterations have since been made. I know I have a great number of applications now that are unanswered, for I have no time to attend to them—a great number of complaints from men who think they have not been properly classed. Men, employed perhaps for a few months, think they are worth more money, and ask to be put in a better class. I consider all men entering the Service should enter in the lowest class. They have to be taught their business. All of them have something to learn. I have endeavoured to make it a rule through the Service that every man should be taught all the technical duties, commencing with those of the lower grades. One of the great difficulties I feel is that if I attempt to remove a man from Sydney or elsewhere I always receive some inconvenience or insult in consequence, more or less. Every man appears to desire to remain where he thinks proper, and I am sorry to say I have not the power to restrain that, for a great many of them do.
195. I understand you that a great many are paid according to classification? Yes.
196. Do any men, holding a low classification, get higher remuneration than others classed in the same way? Perhaps in some few instances that may be so.
197. Why is this? I could not give any specific cases.
198. Have you any scheme of minor punishments, short of dismissal, for drunkenness or neglect of duty? I have proposed on more than one occasion regulations for the conduct of the men, and for punishments for minor offences. Recently, and I think in that classification-sheet, I also recommended some similar regulations, so as to avoid dismissing the men without serious cause; because when much trouble has been taken to educate these men in the technical duties they are really valuable. It takes many months of hard work and a great deal of personal annoyance to bring men into a state of subordination and give them a knowledge of the technical duties. My desire was to enable us to retain such men as long as we could, by punishing them for minor offences by small fines instead of dismissing them.
199. In a large department like that you must frequently have minor offences committed;—what I want to know is, how you punish those offences? I have about 350 men under me, and the only way in which men are punished for minor offences is by fining them. In some cases they are fined, in some let off with a reprimand, and in some they are dismissed. But there is no system pursued—no system whatever. If men lose goods, it may be set down to carelessness, and they may be dismissed, or the value of the goods may be charged against them, either in part or in the whole. But I know that a man may lose goods without any particular fault of his own. It is sometimes impossible to trace them to particular hands. A man may have taken in goods and another porter may by mischance lay hold of them and send them to a wrong station. In such cases I have thought that fines would satisfy such apparent neglect. But there is a great deal that occurs that can scarcely be called carelessness. A man may be one of the best servants of the Government and meet with a slight accident resulting in damage to goods or otherwise, and those things are frequently charged against men.
200. Who makes the charge—on whose authority? It is always done on the authority of the Minister. In very small matters I, as a rule, tell them they will be held responsible, and furnish it in a weekly return, but in more important matters I forward the papers for the Minister to act upon.
201. As regards drunkenness, want of punctuality, and offences of that kind, how do you punish them? The only punishments I have inflicted immediately—I mean without conference with the Minister—have been for three or four cases of drunkenness, which I have dealt with on the spot at once. In cases of general insubordination, knowing with whom I have to deal, as a rule I consult the Minister, and the party may or may not be punished.
202. Do you consider that you have enough authority to maintain discipline? No; so much so that I have more than once thought of resigning rather than retain the awful responsibility of office.
203. If you had more authority do you think you would be able to perform the service with fewer hands? Decidedly I could, because I would appoint none but really efficient hands.
204. Have you ever made any application for greater power? Not in writing.
205. But verbally you have? I have talked the matter over with each successive Minister, and when it is thought necessary the power is conceded; I mean that I do not get constant power, but I carry out the wishes of the Minister.
206. If you make applications for punishments or dismissals are you generally supported? As a rule I have been supported.
207. But not as often as you could wish? No.
208. Have you anything to do with the permanent-way? Nothing.
209. Has any improper pressure been put on you to remove efficient men? I think that is scarcely a fair question. I have received pressure that I did not approve of. I have sometimes had to have a will of my own, as people call it.
210. Have you received letters—anonymous or otherwise—or self-constituted deputations, asking you to appoint, promote, or remove people? That has been of very common occurrence. I have had persons, who call themselves persons of influence, come to me, asking for the appointment and removal of men.
211. And assigning reasons? Not such reasons as I could approve of.
212. In fact, making it matter of political or personal favour? Exactly so.
213. Have you ever represented this? Yes; Mr. Byrnes was well aware of it, and I think Mr. Sutherland is too; in fact, I remember speaking of such matters to him in your own presence.
214. Do you consider the station-masters generally competent? We have some very efficient men, but very few.
215. And you have some inefficient? Some inefficient.
216. Many? There are several that would be better employed in other businesses.
217. Have they any written instructions as regards their duty? They have printed instructions—a book of regulations—and in it instructions for bookkeeping, which enables them, if they understand instructions

tions at all, to clear out their work without much difficulty. But the great fault amongst station-masters and others having petty authority is the want of decision of character and intelligence to meet emergencies when they arise. They fail not so much from not attending to their duties as from not having the strength of mind to grapple with difficulties.

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218. Is that from want of education? I think it is as much from want of education as anything.

219. Even in the mechanical duties of your department do you find that men of education and intelligence perform them better than uneducated men? Yes, in every case; even among the lower grade of porters, where we have intelligent men, it is wonderful how easily the work is got over. For instance, a given number of men, when I took charge of the railway, did about seven and a-half tons per man per day; now a somewhat smaller number do at the rate of thirteen tons per man per day, with less labour to themselves, being ganged and intelligently worked.

220. Are all the station-masters supposed to understand the use of the telegraph? Yes; alphabetical instrument only. There are some two or three who are not efficient in its working, and they depend upon their porters. There is no station without an efficient operator; I take care of that.

221. Do not these instruments often get out of order? They are useless at times. The instrument is defective. It is a common sort of thing, inapplicable to our business.

222. Is it not a far more expensive instrument than the Morse? I do not know the value of the other; the alphabetical instruments cost about £25 each.

223. Would there be any difficulty in making the station-masters learn the use of the Morse instrument? There would be great difficulty in doing it. It requires great care in manipulation. There is a good class of alphabetical instrument which would be perfectly safe, self-adjusting, and quite reliable.

224. You have a copying-machine in your office? Yes.

225. Are there many clerks under your immediate supervision? I have one efficient clerk, recently appointed, and I have other clerks in the office.

226. Are they efficient? They are not efficient for my purposes. They can sometimes copy a document correctly if it is given them, but they cannot do much more than that. They are improving since I have had them at school, as I may call it. I have felt that I was unable to rely upon their work for months, until I paid that close attention to it myself, to the injury of my health no doubt, which has brought them up to greater efficiency.

227. Were they inefficient in writing—the mere clerical duties? In the general carrying out of their duties. For instance, if I gave them a document of this kind (*referring to the classification-sheet*) to make out, very likely after they had done it I would have to do it over again myself, to show them how to do it.

228. Who appoints these clerks? They are appointed by the Minister; they are not Executive appointments.

229. Are they subject to immediate dismissal? Yes, they ought to be. Executive officers stand in a different position. Any of the clerks that are paid daily wages, as the porters are, I always consider I have a right to deal with, and as a rule I do so, unless otherwise instructed.

230. *Mr. Forster.*] Will you explain the distinction in your mind between Executive officers and other clerks of this latter description? Executive officers are appointed by the Governor and Executive Council, are regularly gazetted, and their salaries appear on the Estimates; the others are appointed by the Minister or Commissioner of Railways, and are paid daily wages.

231. When anything goes wrong with them do you make a complaint? I can make a complaint against a station-master, who is an Executive officer, but I apprehend that I can deal with the clerks on daily pay the same as with porters. I cannot even suspend an Executive officer without first submitting the case to the Minister.

232. Which do you think is the better system—the employment of clerks on daily pay, or under the authority of the Executive? I believe that if an efficient head of the department be appointed, extreme power to any extent may be placed in his hands—whether it be a Commissioner or Board, or whatever it may be—to deal with everybody under him, apart from Executive authority. Efficient men would then be found, and the duties performed efficiently, equal to what we find in mercantile establishments.

233. Do you mean that the efficiency of clerks in mercantile establishments is higher than in Government departments? I do not say it is as a rule; but it is higher than I find in the Railway Department.

234. You think there would be greater efficiency if this power of instant dismissal were given to some person in authority? Yes.

235. I presume you do not mean to deprive the person dismissed of an appeal? Unquestionably not. At present we have a regulation under which an appeal is given to the Commissioner, even if I reprimand a man.

236. In the case of these inefficient clerks placed under you, how is it that you put up with them at all? I think you should be in my place for one week to understand that question fully.

237. Do you mean to say you are compelled by your position to keep a number of inefficient clerks against your own judgment? If I did not I should not be able to draw my salary long.

238. If you were left to yourself would you keep these clerks? No, I would not.

239. With regard to these inefficient station-masters, who, you have said, are not able to work the telegraph for instance, does their inefficiency ever amount to so much as to compel you to complain of them? Verbal communications between myself and the Ministers are going on constantly, but we do not as a rule put these things in writing.

240. Have you complained at times? Yes.

241. Have you found that your complaints have any effect? In some cases; not in all.

242. As a rule, with regard to station-masters, do I understand you to say it is the same as with clerks? Station-masters are Executive officers; I have no power over them.

243. I understand you that there are some station-masters whose efficiency is not such as you would approve if you had the power to dismiss them? Yes, there are some whom I would not keep for my own credit or my own safety. If anything occurred I have been told more than once the blame would rest with me.

244. *Chairman.*] Do you think if a private Company were to work the railway they would keep these men? Certainly not.

245.

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245. *Mr. Forster.*] Is it a fact that many of these inefficient station-masters have been appointed on the recommendation of Members of Parliament? I have really no knowledge of how they are recommended, but I know, as a rule, they generally have influence of that kind.
246. Are the inefficient clerks generally the favourites of Members of Parliament? I do not quite see what you mean.
247. Have they been forced upon you? They are all appointed by the Minister.
248. You said, in the beginning of your examination, that you received constant applications, through Members of Parliament and people of influence, to appoint persons, and that it rather interfered with your time? So it does, every day in the week.
249. Did you not refer to clerks? No, to the inferior grades of men—labourers.
250. When you speak of the superiority of educated men, do you mean men having a special education for the purpose, or do you mean men possessing general education? I mean men of general intelligence, who have had an education peculiarly fitting them to think. In our business it is not every educated man that would be suitable; it requires special adaptability.
251. Supposing other things to be the same, do you prefer a man of good education to a man not educated? Yes. Some men who have not education have practical knowledge; they are machines, but you can trust them to do a particular duty which you instruct them how to do.
252. I think you have said that if you remove a man from Sydney to the country you become generally subject to insult? I do.
253. Have you not complained? Yes; I have complained to the Minister in almost every case. In some cases the man is retained, and in some he is compelled to go.
254. What is the general rule? That I never order any man to go until I find out that he has no friends.
255. If you know a man has friends —? I dare not speak to him; I put up with anything.
256. With regard to the anonymous letters written against your character;—do you know whether they produce any effect against you? I fear they have seriously—in the minds of Ministers too.
257. Can you state any facts that would lead to that conclusion, or is it merely your general impression? I should not like to give facts; I have enemies enough already without creating any more.
258. I suppose you regard drunkenness —? As the worst of all crimes in the Railway Department.
259. If it occurs twice you would not think of retaining a man? I would not retain a man who had been once drunk. I think of all situations an appointment on a railway is one in which a man inclined to drink should never be employed. One of the most successful railway managers in the world—Meadows Rendell—gives that as one of the things most conducive to his success, that he never in a single case retained a man after drunkenness.
260. You say some of these drinking men have been reappointed? I have got a good many unfortunately, but I believe that by what is called “tyranny” I have compelled some scores of such men to become sober, and I believe it will now be found that more than one-third of the men employed are strict temperance men.
261. Then in fact your department has been made a reformatory? That is especially the case at the station at Redfern. The men’s wives and families will bear me out that they have had some benefit from it, and I am quite sure some of the men, if examined, will confirm what I have said on that point.
262. You have said men have threatened to go to persons of influence;—do you find that these threats are put into practice? I have been spoken to repeatedly by Ministers.
263. Have you ever been interfered with by Members of Parliament? Yes, I have been in certain cases.
264. I suppose you would not like to specify them? Not unless compelled.
265. You say you are in the habit of getting letters from Members of Parliament;—do they amount to more than recommendations as to fitness, or is there anything implying that you will be expected to appoint the men without reference to their fitness? I have been spoken to by different Members of Parliament in a way that led me to believe that if I did not do what was required I might hear of it some other time, and I am sorry to say I have done so.
266. Do you think you have suffered? I have. There is one case—I should be glad if the Committee would not press me for the name—where I was directed to send a man to a station where his cousin was station-master, and I was to do so because it was politic to do so.
267. As a rule, do the railway stations along the lines contain any great number of friends and relations of Members of Parliament? I am sorry to say there are a great many families, and the difficulty of managing these men, from the interest they have amongst them, is such as to make it very “hot” for me, as people say.
268. Does the majority consist of people of this kind? Not the majority; but there are a great number of families, very extensive families, for I find men springing up who are cousins or brothers-in-law, or what not, making a very extensive connection.
269. Do the men on the railway receive wages higher or lower than the average of other employments? I believe the lower grades receive about the average wages, but some of the higher class men who have technical duties are really underpaid.
270. Do you think the Railway Department has a tendency to attract men from other occupations? I believe there is a general impression that a man employed in the Railway Department will “get a job where the work is put out;” that is, that he will have nothing to do.
271. Do you think that is more the case with regard to the Railway Department than any other? I think so, because the men are so numerous. I believe it is generally understood that a man once getting in will be supported there.
272. Is the impression that the work is light a correct impression? I believe it is. I have been told by men over and over again, and even this last week, that when a man had got a billet he was not going to be made a slave of,—simply because he was required to do his day’s work.
273. In that case was he required to do any work that was unfair? Exactly the same as other men on the like wages; and he is not the only one.
274. Can you say whether he was a friend of a Member of Parliament? I really do not know.
275. Has there been any general reduction of wages made in the Railway Department lately, such as has been spoken of? There was a reduction of wages made by the late Ministry.
276. Have you given any opinion on that reduction, whether it was well advised or not? I think it was
not

not well advised. Had I been consulted I should have recommended a great deal to be left undone that was done. I know in some cases it was an interruption to the efficiency of the department.

277. You think the reduction was carried out excessively? I think so.

278. Do you think it was advisable at all? I think not. I believe the only men's wages that should have been at all interfered with were those of the very commonest labourers, who were at the time plentiful.

279. Did this reduction extend to the class where skilled or technical labour was required? It went throughout the whole department. Every individual was taken—not by rule, because in some cases 3s. or 4s. were taken from one man and 1s. 6d. from another.

280. There was no particular rate or principle? None whatever.

281. Do you think the Service suffered by the loss of any of these skilled men? I am sure the efficiency of the Service suffered materially by reason of the general discontent as well as by the loss of some who left it.

282. Some left? Some few left.

283. Were they the best men? Some were good men.

284. Did you retain good men in spite of the reduction? Yes; a great many remained at my instigation, I may say.

285. How was it they remained? Simply because they had become wedded to their work.

286. You think that in spite of their remaining in the Service the reduction was wrong in their case? Quite wrong.

287. *Chairman.*] Does this refer to the labourers as well as to skilled workmen? No, I think it only refers to the skilled men—the technical men.

288. Had there been a strike among the porters and labourers would there have been any difficulty in filling their places? We might have got labourers by the score.

289. Were the labourers more highly paid by the Government than elsewhere? Yes; men offered themselves to me at 4s. 6d. a day when we were paying 7s.

290. The men technically educated, you think, could not have been replaced? Quite so.

R. Moody,
Esq.

28 Nov., 1872.

FRIDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1872.

Present:—

MR. FITZPATRICK,
MR. FORSTER,

MR. HAY,
MR. MACLEAY.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR A. W. ONSLOW, R.N., IN THE CHAIR.

William Blackman, Esq., called in and examined:—

291. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in the Civil Service? Thirteen years.

292. In the Lands Department all that time? In the Lands and Works Department originally, and afterwards in the Lands Department, when the division took place.

293. In what branch of the department are you at present employed? I am at present at the head of the conditional purchase and pre-emptive lease branches.

294. Have you formed any opinion as to the best mode of reorganizing the Lands Department in particular? I cannot say I have any scheme for the reorganization of the Lands Department in particular. In a general way I have come to a conclusion as to what ought to be the principal features of a general reorganization of the Service.

295. We shall be glad to hear what your opinion is? My idea is, that intellect is the great want of the Civil Service, and always has been; and that unless you have a highly intelligent administrative staff all through you will never be able to reorganize the Service.

296. What do you mean by an administrative staff? The whole class of officials particularly connected with the administration of the Civil Service.

297. Do you mean the heads of the departments? I mean the heads of the departments and the heads of the different branches, and what is called the subordinate staff also in the Civil Service—all those who have not merely mechanical duties to perform.

298. Do you think it possible in any Service in the world to obtain this intellect? I certainly think so. You can get any amount of intellect for adequate remuneration. What I mean is this, that you ought to have a staff consisting not merely of men of plodding industry, but a class of men of a discriminating, intelligent, and suggestive character.

299. What should be the special character of the staff you refer to? That they should not be merely men of plodding industry and conscientious assiduity, which have been hitherto the chief characteristics of such a staff, but that, in addition to being men of industry, they should also be men of intelligence, quite equal to their industry. You cannot get on in any service in the world in the present day without intellect. For instance, agriculture thirty-five or forty years ago was considered the most stupid game in the world; but at the present day it is seen to be one of the most intellectual, and the *Sydney Morning Herald* writes a leading article to say that a man wants to know three sciences at least to be a farmer. And that is the practical tendency of things.

300. Can you give us any practical suggestion for obtaining these men of intellect in the Civil Service? I mean men of ability, not merely of plodding industry, who will walk in the grooves laid down for them whether they are right or wrong.

301. To descend from theory to practice, can you suggest any means by which we may induce these clever people to enter the Service? The inducements of the Service should be higher than they are at the present time. If you look at the Estimates as a whole there appears to be a large aggregate expense, but if you look at the salaries in particular you will find that the individual emolument is very small. I have known Ministers in this country who have stated that they wondered that anybody should think the Civil Service worth entering.

W. Blackman,
Esq.

29 Nov., 1872.

- W. Blackman, Esq.
29 Nov., 1872.
302. Then, to raise the standard of intelligence you must remunerate them higher? Yes, decidedly. Between that and paying two or three times more for your work than you need do, I see no alternative.
303. You think it would be economical? Yes; you would get double the work done by more intelligent men; or, what is better, you would have the work simplified, so that there would be a more direct road to the object in view.
304. Do you think many men in the Service are not fit for the work they have to do? I could refer to the general character of the Service, given by men of the highest standing, who have stated such to be the fact. In fact men of plodding industry alone are out of place in the Civil Service.
305. Do you think there are many men who are not fit for the situations they hold? What men are fit for entirely depends on what you give them to do. If you have a routine system and routine practices, and insist on observing that routine, one man is as good as another. But that is the very thing I object to. If you have a lot of fixed permanent grooves for men to walk in, men of very limited ability will no doubt do; but that is precisely the ruin of the Civil Service. There has never been any reform except by those men who have got rid of the grooves, and who have substituted more direct methods for the cumbrous ones existing.
306. Could you give any practical suggestion? You must begin first with a complete staff. As things are now you never can have a complete staff. Three-fourths of the men in the Service are men of routine. And you cannot do anything better, as things are, because it requires the intelligent and systematic co-operation of the whole Civil Service staff to produce a perfect routine. That is the reason why we never have a perfect routine in the Service.
307. I understood you to say there is too much routine? Of course there is.
308. Must there not be routine? Yes; but there is routine and routine; it may be a straight line to the object, or it may be a circumbendibus. There is routine in the Commercial Service which is very different from ours.
309. What do you mean by routine? I mean the shortest method to the attainment of any object in so far as that object can be attained by fixed forms or fixed methods of administration. There is a great deal of work in every service in the doing of which a man must rely on his own resources; but I am not speaking about that now.
310. Is it not often necessary to change the routine? It must be changed with circumstances. If it is not changed you may be sure that everything is wrong. I maintain that in the Commercial Service it has been changed over and over again, and that is the cause of the perfection of the routine in the Commercial Service as compared with that in the Civil Service. The routine of the Commercial Service has been the result of revision after revision, effected by thousands of the best men during the last two hundred years, while at the same time, from their being so closely connected together, what each man has invented has become common property. Every one knows that it is by virtue of a perfect routine that you can get very inferior men to do very superior work; and that is the state of things now in the Commercial Service.
311. In your own office, have you made any alteration in the routine—have you made any practical suggestions? I have made some suggestions from time to time. But the mischief is this, it is not what one man can do; one man is of very little avail. There must be a general co-operative effort; and the reason why in fact the Civil Service routine has been termed "circumlocution" for the last forty or fifty years is, because no such co-operative effort was possible in a system which made three-fourths of the staff men of routine, and thus kept the Service *excessively* short of its proper complement of men of ability.
312. Who ever heard of commercial routine being called "circumlocution"? From the fact of its being so splendidly revised, commercial men have got rid of the whole thing; and in fact they have expended such a vast amount of ability on their administrative system of routine that they have been able to simplify it as they went along.
313. Any commercial or Bank failures, I suppose, you would attribute to bad routine? No; these arise from another cause.
314. To come to practical questions;—is there any dissatisfaction in your own office at present as regards the scale of pay, or its reduction, or the system of promotion? There is dissatisfaction all over the Service; there is dissatisfaction with everything. That is my opinion. There is a general feeling of dissatisfaction throughout the Service.
315. What are the practical grievances? Dissatisfaction with the pay, and dissatisfaction with the mode of promotion. These are two very important particulars. If any increase is placed on the Estimates by the Minister of a Department it is generally cut off by the Cabinet, or if not by the Cabinet almost certainly by the Assembly, so that there is no encouragement to a man to do his best.
316. Do you think there is any tendency on the part of Civil servants now to look to outside means for support? I should not be surprised if it was so, because they are very uncertain about their own prospects. For instance, if a vacancy occurs, it does not follow that any junior will get it, and if it is given the salary is probably reduced. There is the chance of outsiders coming in and the uncertainty as to superannuation.
317. There is a strong feeling in the Civil Service against outsiders coming in? There is a decided feeling against outsiders, and also against persons from one department coming into another. The work of all the departments is totally distinct; and a man from one department is totally ignorant of the work of another. In fact, to get on he must depend on the knowledge of those men who for the purposes of his advancement have not been allowed to get on themselves, on their own ability.
318. Would you restrict promotion entirely within the limits of each department? I would, as a general rule, except in those cases where professional knowledge is necessary. Surely it is infinitely better to look within the department in which men have been brought up, to the men who have grown up with the administration of this or that Act, and are, as it were, to the manner born, than to bring in an outsider to do work which it will take him years to learn, for on account of the press of work and the necessity of daily discharging important duties, it would take an outsider a long time to learn a little; he would thus have to trench on the time of the officers immediately next him; their work would get into arrear; these arrears would, in so far as it was possible, have to be worked off by officials further down in the scale, and would thus keep descending till you got to the bottom; and then, if you were to look at the Estimates-in-chief, you would find that two or three new appointments had to be made to keep down the confusion created by such an irrational mode of appointment. Of course the disappointment it creates is extreme, to say nothing of the slur on the whole department.

319. If any vacancy were to occur in the upper offices of your own department, would there be any difficulty in filling it with efficient men from among the subordinates? There would certainly be no difficulty. W. Blackman,
Esq.
320. There are competent men among the juniors? Yes. We never look further than one or two men. 29 Nov., 1872.
321. You are not aware that there is any officer in the Public Service generally, whose loss would be replaced with difficulty? Well, really, I believe there are a good many men in the Service whose loss would be felt, and that such should be the case is a proof of the pains that have been taken to keep the ability of the Service at the lowest point.
322. Would there be great difficulty in getting as good men? There would be great difficulty in getting better men.
323. Do you think what the examination candidates have to go through now is sufficient? I do not; it is very trivial.
324. Do you think the Public Service should be thrown open to competition? I think better men might be got for the Service by two combined methods: First, by public competitive examination, which would decide as to the intelligence of the individual; and second, a probationary term of (say) two years. That is, no doubt, a very long term of probation, but any one coming into a department should have the power of reducing it, by obtaining special certificates of fitness, to twenty-one months, eighteen months, or twelve months. It is during the first two years that a young man's habits are formed, and I would make them earn everything they got, not allowing them to gain anything by mere effluxion of time. According to my view, the department should have the refusal of the candidate, who would in fact be under examination in this way from the time he was examined at the University until his probationary course was declared at an end.
325. Do you think political influence has been injurious to the Service? I do, certainly—very injurious.
326. Do the juniors look more to political influence than to their own merit? Well, they certainly think that in any difficulty or extremity a political friend would be very apt to be the best instrument to get them out of it.
327. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] When you speak of commercial routine;—I suppose you mean the modern system of bookkeeping? Yes, and all their various forms.
328. The routine of one merchant's office will differ wholly from that of another? Because the business will differ. Each business man will only take that which he wants of the general commercial routine.
329. Do you conceive that there is any general routine applicable to all mercantile houses? There may be differences in the routine arising from differences in the work. For the same work you will generally have through the Service the same routine.
330. There can be no such thing as general commercial routine? There is a particular part of the general routine which is applicable to each house. The whole routine is not wanted, because each house only carries on a particular business. But the work will always be the same in houses of the same business. You can take the manager of one Bank and put him at the head of another Bank.
331. Is there any general routine applicable to all commercial houses, except the modern system of book-keeping? They have a great many other practices applicable to all.
332. I understood you to say that the routine of one Government department differs from that of another? Of course, because the business differs. If you want to attain one particular object you take a different course from that which you take to attain another object.
333. I understood you to say, also, that the success of what you call commercial routine is due chiefly to the perfection of that system of routine, and that indifferent juniors can work it by reason of its perfection? It is a perfect routine, and under a perfect routine inferior men can do superior work.
334. Then if the routine in any given public department were made as perfect as you conceive commercial routine to be, inferior employes would be able to conduct the business. They would most decidedly.
335. Then it is not necessary, if you have a perfect system of routine in a public department, that all the employes should be men of high intelligence? No doubt if the particular act or acts they have to administer were to continue, you would be able to do what they do in the commercial service, employ men who work with mechanical precision and dexterity. But the Acts under which we work are often changing, and therefore we are always wanting to frame new routine.
336. Suppose we had in the public departments men of intelligence, capable of creating a new or amending the old routine, and suppose that routine had been got into that state of perfectibility which you think so desirable, could not the work then be conducted by persons of lower intelligence? It could so long as that routine would last, but when a new Act had to be administered new routine would have to be devised. We have always had clever men at the head of the Service, but they have never been able to perfect the routine, chiefly because they have had too much to do with the higher difficulties of Acts of Parliament, difficulties of the time, and the routine men have not been able to co-operate with them in suggesting improvements.
337. Do you conceive that as a rule the junior clerks who go into Banks and mercantile offices are of much higher intelligence than those who enter the Government Service? I do not.
338. Then how is it that according to your opinion they work so much more successfully? Because they have a more perfect system of routine provided for them *beforehand* by the general intelligence of the Service.
339. Then again, I refer to the position, that if the routine of a public department were perfect these lower intelligences would be able to work the business? They could if once a perfect routine was established.
340. *Chairman.*] Is not the true solution because in private business the head of it is personally interested—his living directly depends upon it? I do not think so. There must also be a principle of honor, or *esprit de corps*. I think there have been men at the head of the Civil Service who have taken as much interest in it as if their living depended on it in the direct way you say.
341. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] When you entered the Service was there any examination? No.
342. Do you think it desirable that persons entering the Service should be subject to examination? I do, most decidedly.
343. You would allow no one to enter who had not proved that he had acquired a certain amount of book knowledge? Just so.
344. And then I think I understood you, he should be subject to probation to prove that he had the necessary adaptation to his work? Yes.

- W. Blackman, Esq. 345. Do you approve of the general theory that all men should enter as juniors? Decidedly; that is very important.
346. Have you thought at all of the rules that should be applied, to determine or regulate promotion;—how it can be done with fairness on the one side to the applicant, and with fairness on the other side to the Service? I believe a great deal too much has been made of the question of seniority. I believe, all other things being equal, the feather should turn the scale; but if there were a man specially and peculiarly qualified for the work, over and above the senior, that man should get the position.
347. Who should judge? The head of the department.
348. Is there not some risk that the head of the department might act arbitrarily? There is; and you must take the risk in all these things. There are circumstances which would control him—such as the public opinion of the department.
349. You are aware that for many years there has been a formula of promotion in the Lands Department;—can you state it accurately? It is this, that the next senior should have the promotion, unless the head of the department publicly and openly declare him incompetent, and then the promotion would go to the next one below him.
350. That rule or formula has been in operation for some fourteen years, I believe? It has.
351. Have you heard it impeached in any way;—do you yourself impeach it? It is the best rule we have. I would not interfere with the principle in any way, except in a case where a man had made considerable improvements in the routine of the Service.
352. *Chairman.*] Would you promote a man of greater intelligence and ability over the head of the senior, even though the senior might be fit for the office in every way? If he was a much superior man I would. You are bound to get the best men you can for the Public Service.
353. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] Are you under the impression that the men in the Lands Department, now travelling up to the higher grades by seniority are equal in ability and intelligence to those who occupied similar positions five or six years ago? I should scarcely say they are. There are some. Five or six years ago there were a very clever lot of subordinates in that particular department, almost exceptionally so.
354. As a rule, are the juniors sufficiently educated, in your opinion, to be the heads of sub-branches? Not all of them; there are some.
355. Do you think there would have been more qualified men if there had been an examination? Most decidedly.
356. Have you thought at all of the desirability, for the sake of the Service and the public, of a Civil Service Bill? I have.
357. What do you conceive to be the wants of the Service in that respect? I do not see my way to agree with the promoters of that Bill on the question of the classification of officers. I think you must first classify the work. It would be on a classification of the work that a classification of the officers would be based. I do not see any mode by which you can classify the Service generally, except that each department should do the best it can under the shifting and peculiar circumstances of its work. Under the old routine system that has prevailed at Home, no doubt classification of officers was to a large extent suitable, but in a Service where the Acts of Parliament to be administered are constantly being changed, and the routine, as a consequence, constantly varying, it is inapplicable. During the first three or four years of the administration of a complex and difficult Act the work is much harder than it is afterwards, and a classification based upon the state of things at the beginning would have to be completely altered after it had been some time in operation.
358. Has it been felt as a want in the Service that there is no, so to speak, protection against arbitrary action on the part of the Minister? It has. I believe that is a very general feeling.
359. There was a proposal in the Civil Service Bill submitted by the Service some years ago, to the effect that whenever an officer was charged with any offence he should be tried by a Court, something after the style of a Court-Martial, consisting of officers of the Service;—do you think that would work well? I do.
360. It has been felt in the Service that it is objectionable that officers are open to personal animadversion during the passing of the Estimates;—have you thought of any remedy for that? I do not see how you can remedy that. If gentlemen will make these remarks I do not see how they can be prevented.
361. Have you thought whether it is desirable to have a system of superannuation? I think it is highly desirable for the Service, and economical for the public.
362. How does it work? When a man comes into the Civil Service he is specialised to such a degree that he is not fit for anything else. If turned out of the department in which he has served for a number of years he is not fit for employment anywhere else, for want of knowledge of any other kind of business. But if a man is retrenched in one Bank he can get employment in another, and in the same way the more experience he acquires in one mercantile house the better his chance of getting on. A man put out of a Government department is not fit for anything in the world, because he cannot come into competition with men who have been all their life-time at a particular business, with any chance of beating them.
363. I do not fully see how you make out that the existence of superannuation is economical to the public? I believe it is a great inducement to fit and suitable men to enter the Service, and to look upon the Service as their provision for life.
364. To be contented, in fact, with a lower rate of remuneration? That has been the case; and at the same time I would beg most distinctly to say that upon a low rate of remuneration I do not believe the Service will ever be what it ought to be.
365. Do you think the existence of pensions would tend to keep men of good behaviour in the Service? Yes, I think so decidedly. I think it is a great inducement.

WEDNESDAY, 4 DECEMBER, 1872.

Present:—

MR. FORSTER, | Mr. HAY,
MR. MACLEAY.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR A. W. ONSLOW, R.N., IN THE CHAIR.

Christopher Rolleston, Esquire, Auditor General, called in and examined:—

366. *Chairman.*] Has the Audit Act of 1871 made any material change in the duties of your office? It has required from me much greater caution in connection with the accounts. In the first place it has constituted me Controller of the Exchequer, that is to say, no issues can take place without my certificate that the sum required is then legally available. That is the most important change that the Audit Act has brought about. C. Rolleston,
Esq.
4 Dec., 1872.

367. Then the change is more in your own particular duties than in those of the office? It affects the whole staff of the office, or at least those who are immediately under me, the superior officers, who have to deal not only with the expenditure but with the appropriation branch of the office: The office is divided into three departments: There is what we call the appropriation department—the branch which keeps the whole of the appropriation accounts in accordance with the votes of Parliament. The second is the revenue branch—the branch which deals with the revenue of the country. The third is the branch which deals with the expenditure.

368. Your office is not now under the Colonial Secretary? No; by the Audit Act it is created an independent office, responsible to Parliament alone.

369. Have you found any difficulty in working the Act? I have had differences of opinion with the Treasury Department and other departments of the Government as to expenditure—differences which in many cases have been given up in my favour; in other cases the departments have endeavoured to carry out their own views, and in some cases have done so in opposition to me.

370. Has any change been made with regard to the appointment of subordinates in the department? None whatever.

371. Are you satisfied with the men you have got? The clerks I have on the permanent staff of the office are, I think, on the whole a very trustworthy, intelligent, and deserving set of men,—painstaking and careful; but they are dissatisfied. There is very great dissatisfaction in the department.

372. If you think any of them deserving of promotion to whom do you apply? To the Colonial Secretary. Under the administrative arrangements the Audit Office is under the Colonial Secretary.

373. Are your recommendations sufficiently attended to? I can hardly say I am quite satisfied.

374. Would it not be better to have your recommendations submitted directly to Parliament? I should prefer it, because, being responsible to Parliament—being a Parliamentary officer—the Parliament would probably see the expediency of carrying out my recommendations, which the Government might not be disposed to do. The Government view my representations as they affect all the other departments under them, and they naturally say, if we allow so many extra clerks or such increases here we shall have the greatest dissatisfaction in all the other departments. And so they stop them all.

375. That would result in the work of your office not being as efficiently performed as it might be? It would. In fact I was anxious this year to reorganize the department, and I made a recommendation with that object; but the Cabinet thought that no recommendation should be made on the Estimates for increases, and therefore they wiped out the whole thing, with the exception of one clerk at £200 a-year, whom I proposed as absolutely necessary to enable me to check the revenue derivable from the mineral and auriferous leases which are now being granted in such numbers.

376. I suppose there can be no doubt that your office has prevented the improper expenditure of money? Very largely. It acts as much in the way of a preventive as it does as a detective, and very much more, I apprehend.

377. If you are unable to obtain proper rewards for your clerks, will they be disposed to leave the office? Two or three of my best men are very anxious to get away, and have been trying to do so for some time past.

378. To join other departments? Yes—very excellent men. They will not stay without some encouragement.

379. There has been an impression that more favouritism is shown to departments under the immediate supervision of a Minister than to other departments not so directly under Ministerial control? I think there are much greater opportunities for Civil Servants who are immediately under a Minister to get promoted than there are in departments not immediately under a Minister. In fact, the Treasury is a notable instance.

380. If you had any very promising men in your department they would naturally try to get into the Treasury, or the Treasury would try to get them? The Treasury would be glad to get them because they would know them to be excellent clerks.

381. You think there are superior inducements in the Treasury? Yes, higher salaries to look forward to.

382. Have you ever had clerks appointed against your wish—whom you have protested against as being hardly up to the mark? No. Whenever I have objected to a person appointed, and stated that he was inefficient it has never been attempted to force him upon me; he has always been withdrawn.

383. Has no one been appointed who failed to pass the test examination? Yes, there is one gentleman who failed to pass the test examination; but he is on the “extra” staff, not on the permanent establishment.

384. Does it not give him some claim, having been on the extra staff? It is thought to do so by the individual himself. I do not know whether it does. It is not supposed to do so by the rules. I believe the Government intend to carry out the rule that a man must pass the examination before he can be put on the permanent staff. But in almost all departments there are extra clerks who are paid out of “contingencies,” and who remain in the same position from year to year.

385. I think you have an appearance book in your office? Yes. This is the one now in use. [*Produced.*] I have always had one since I have been at the head of the department, and also in the Registrar General's Department when I organized that office.

- C. Rolleston, Esq. 386. I think I understood you to say that you consider it advisable to have this book in all the public departments? I do not see how they can keep a check on the arrival and departure of their officers unless they do keep a book of the kind.
- 4 Dec., 1872. 387. In your former evidence I understood you to say you would like to have two Commissioners of Audit associated with you? Yes, I think it very desirable. The duties, I think, are too onerous for one.
388. Would that increase the expense of the Service? I think not. It might add to its efficiency. I think the Inspector of Accounts in the Audit Office, Mr. Rennie, might be created one of the Commissioners of Audit; he is now proposed on the Estimates at £600 a year, and I think if Mr. James Thomson, the Chief Inspector of Accounts in the Treasury, who is now getting £650 a year, were made another, and their salaries equalized, we might then have an Audit Board, without materially increasing the expense to the country, and an efficient Audit Board—each of them doing very much the duties he is doing now.
389. And it would relieve you of some responsibility? The responsibility would be shared. People are apt to question, and departments are apt to resist, the determination of the man, but they would not be so ready to question the determination of a Board of three. Questions would be more fully discussed, and I think there would be greater confidence that the determination come to was a right and just one—that there was no bias, or anything of that sort, to affect it.
390. Have you made any representation to this effect to the Cabinet? I did, both to Mr. Samuel and Mr. Cowper, when the Audit Bill was brought in; but Mr. Cowper said there was not the least chance of the House assenting to it, and he would not propose it. The idea was, he said, "That you can kick one man, but you cannot kick three."
391. Then you think it would be advisable if you could always have your wishes or minutes laid before Parliament to decide upon? I should like it very much.
392. The Government may find the Audit Office a considerable check upon them at times, and not be disposed to give you greater facilities than you possess? They must do so no doubt at times. It is the duty of the office to maintain a check upon the expenditure of the Government and the departments generally, and naturally the establishment of a check where there has hitherto been none worth mentioning is regarded with impatience.

WEDNESDAY, 11 DECEMBER, 1872.

Present:—

Mr. FITZPATRICK, | Mr. JACOB,
Mr. MACLEAY.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR A. W. ONSLOW, R.N., IN THE CHAIR.

William John Stephens, Esq., called in and examined:—

- W. J. Stephens, Esq. 393. *Chairman.*] You have been engaged for many years in education in this Colony? Yes.
- 11 Dec., 1872. 394. Do you think there is any great desire on the part of the youth of the Colony to obtain Government situations? I have not found it so in my own experience; I have heard statements to that effect.
395. Are you aware of the examination now required from candidates for the Civil Service? I know there is an examination, and I have seen some of the papers.
396. Do you think the examination is sufficient? I think it is quite sufficient if the examiners are strict. It is very hard to say what the result of an examination is. The examiners have a wide discretion, and one examiner may pass where another would reject. I do not know how that power is limited, or whether it is limited at all.
397. From your knowledge of the community and from public report do you think we have many inefficient men in the Public Service? People say so.
398. Have you formed any opinion as to the best system of obtaining competent persons? Yes, I have; but I have a great dislike to the competitive system in its full development from considerable experience of it.
399. At the Universities? In Oxford, and from what I have seen, read, and heard since I have been here.
400. Can you conceive of any plan so fitted for preventing the improper use of patronage? I think the Executive ought always to be responsible for the *appointments*, and I do not see how it can justly be held responsible if a young man or boy has a right to an appointment secured because he has been successful in a competitive examination. I should prefer a strict test examination, and confine the choice of the Executive to those who had passed the test.
401. Do you think it possible to maintain the test? Yes, if the standard be low.
402. Is it not a general complaint that there is a tendency to lower the standard? There is such a tendency when the subjects are so various as they have been in all the test examinations that I know of. Where you have history, geography, latin, French, and so on, admitted as simultaneous subjects, it is impossible to maintain a fixed standard; and the tendency is always, on charitable grounds, to lower it.
403. The interest of the public is sacrificed to the interest of the individual? I do not know that I should say that. I think many men who would pass a very bad examination in such subjects as I have mentioned might be very good servants to the public.
404. Have you seen any of the examination-papers lately required, and did you notice that nearly half the candidates were rejected from faults in spelling? Yes; and I was not at all surprised. But I think the examination should be confined entirely to English, writing, and arithmetic.
405. Do you think these qualifications are wanting in many of our public officials? It has been very often asserted, and not denied that I know of.
406. From your own experience what is your opinion? I cannot judge, excepting from having received or seen a few ill-spelled letters from public offices. I know nothing worse against them.
407. You say it is necessary that Ministers should be responsible for their appointments;—is there any way of making them responsible? I meant *morally* responsible. Responsibilities are difficult to measure.
408. Considering that the tenure of office is very uncertain, is it likely a Minister would have any great regard for the character of the persons he appoints? One would hope so.

W. J.
Stephens, Esq.

11 Dec., 1872.

409. Do I understand that you would restrict the examination to reading, writing, and arithmetic? I should have a passage from some English author printed, to be copied within a certain specified time, and any errors in that copy I should consider fatal to the candidate's chance. I should give a piece of English, printed also, but with many misprints, which he should be required to correct; and there a certain allowance may perhaps be made for minor faults in spelling. There should also be some questions in the first four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound; and in proportion; and I think any errors in the simple parts ought to be considered fatal. I should not be inclined to require anything more as a test examination. Writing from dictation would be preferable to the correcting of a mis-spelled paper, only that it is very hard to get persons to read or dictate sufficiently well to give the candidates an even chance. Some read indistinctly and others too rapidly. Therefore I do not think writing from dictation is a fair test.

410. In these essentials might not the candidates come out so nearly on a level that there would be some difficulty in determining who were worthy of appointments and who were not? I am afraid the first test, though merely as to the power of copying out a fairly long passage of English, would be fatal to more than half the candidates. I think nearly all the youths likely to compete in these examinations are likely also to be deficient in accuracy. They have a smattering of history, geography, latin, and French, but they do not understand simple arithmetic, and they cannot read or write correctly.

411. Then, in fact, with all our boastful cry about education, the essentials are neglected? Certainly; I have no doubt that this is often the case.

412. People are trying to learn the higher branches before they know the A B C;—is that your opinion? I think that is the case everywhere, but I do not think it is more so here than in England.

413. Taking it for granted that in such an examination as you have named the candidates would come out nearly on a level, would you have any other subjects that they should be examined in to fit them for clerkships in the Public Service? No. The Ministry should have the power of selection from those persons who had passed. If the examination were competitive I believe the result would be very nearly the same, for I calculate that one-half would be thrown out; I do not think you would get more than 50 per cent. of the persons that are likely to become candidates, who could copy half of that (*pointing to a page of printed evidence*) in proper time, without making some mistakes. It seems to me that what is most wanted in the younger officers of the Civil Service is accuracy in copying, the power of writing a good hand, spelling respectably, and a certain proficiency in arithmetic; and this would be secured by such a test as I propose.

414. You have examined many of the masters in our public schools? At one time (under the National Board, not under the present Board). I examined in Latin and Greek and in English literature.

415. Do you think that in the schools of the Colony this defect exists—that undue prominence is given to music and drawing, to the detriment of reading, writing, and arithmetic? I do not think that any prominence that can practically be given to drawing would interfere with reading, writing, and arithmetic. About the music I am not prepared to give an opinion.

416. You think "the three R's" are unduly neglected, or not properly cared for? Everywhere.

417. *Mr. Macleay.*] You have said you have seen at Oxford and elsewhere many objections to the competitive system;—what instances can you give—in what cases have you seen the competitive system attempted? Some twenty years ago, when I had been lately made a Fellow of Queen's College, we were in the thick of University reform, and the system of competitive examination and appointments thereby to all Fellowships was then extended from the few houses where it had obtained before to all; and the result was, even during the time I was there, decidedly, in my opinion, disadvantageous. The men who had gained position by competitive examination seldom, as far as my experience goes, were not so attached to the institution to which they belonged as those appointed under the old method, partly indeed by favour, and sometimes, perhaps improperly, but always, professedly at least, on their merits.

418. But they could not be said to be men of inferior learning or acquirements, I presume;—they must have been superior in some way or other? They were superior in examination, but very often not better tutors or Fellows of Colleges.

419. You say you have seen reason since you came here to dislike the system of competitive examination? I think I expressed myself too strongly. I have not seen much disadvantage actually resulting from it; but it seems to me pressed beyond reasonable measure. You must, of course, have competitive examination in schools and colleges; there is no other way of classing your candidates for honors.

420. Do you think the system is not even good as applied to schools—that it is objectionable in some respects? I believe a schoolmaster seldom quite agrees with the order in which his scholars have been placed by the examiner. I have heard it remarked as a very singular thing by the master of a large school of 500 boys (a great friend of mine), that on one occasion his judgment of the boys' relative merits was exactly the same as that of the examiner; he said it was the first time such a thing had happened to him. Of course the master may be mistaken, but the examiner is just as likely to be wrong.*

421. The kind of test you propose, I suppose you would consider a very low one? It is low in the rank of the subjects, but I should keep it very high as far as proficiency in those subjects went.

422. Would it not be better if people in the public employment were educated a little beyond that? No one will have reached that point without having been trained to habits of accuracy, which are of the utmost importance. 423.

* NOTE (on revision):—I find that I have failed to express my meaning in these answers. I desired only to protest against a system which awards unconditionally a place of emolument and responsibility to any candidate who may happen to obtain higher marks than his competitors in an examination of a purely literary nature.

Even the examiner himself may feel convinced that another, less successful in obtaining marks, is nevertheless the fitter of the two for the office; but he is bound to regard the evidence of marks, and that alone, and so, in effect, to recommend the worse of the two.

Again, where a number of competitors are placed in order of merit, as assumed from their marks, it will often happen that the first is a hundred or more before the second, who in his turn is but one or two before the third. If, under these circumstances, there are two appointments to be made, it is clear that though the first may be justly successful, the second is so merely by the chances of the examination.

But supposing that all such inconveniences can be obviated, which I do not think impossible, the main objections to the system remain unaltered and unavoidable.

The student is under pressure to devote his energies more and more to what will tell best, make the best show, gain most marks—and less in the same degree to true learning and self culture. He seeks to *seem* rather than to *be*, or loses sight of the distinction. If he succeeds, he is conceited of his superior abilities; if he fails, he fully believes that the blame lies with his teacher or examiner, or both.

Such a training is evidently very ill contrived to fit men for offices of responsibility, where they will have to deal with various and important interests.

- W. J. Stephens, Esq.
11 Dec., 1872.
423. Surely you do not consider it a great test to write a piece of English accurately in a short time? It is, I believe, a great test. It is astonishing how few persons can do it.
424. You know what the present test is? Yes; but I do not know how strict it is. I ought to say I should include errors in punctuation as errors in English; and I should consider that the omission of such trifles as the "dotting of *i*'s and crossing of *t*'s" was a serious defect in writing, and so also with the common confusion of *u* with *n*, &c., &c.
425. *Chairman.*] Do you not think that men who are deficient in the rudiments may yet be men of considerable mental ability? Do you want such persons to enter as juniors in the Civil Service?
426. We have to look to their attaining senior positions. The duties of Under Secretary will eventually have to be performed by persons now juniors. From your knowledge do you think that young men of only moderate attainments will take opportunities of cultivating their mental abilities? I should think so. I think the needful accuracy is not at all so common as is generally assumed.
427. You think a person who has this accuracy is likely to be a man of no ordinary attainments, and likely to progress? Of reasonable attainments, and likely to progress. I should limit, as I said, the time in which the copy was to be made. He should be able to write as fast and well as an ordinary clerk; and if he can copy at that rate, without making any errors, and is a good arithmetician, and can spell, I should think he was fit, so far as intellectual qualifications go, for any junior position. You could not well ask less, but I do not think you would get more.*
428. Do you think that even in the lower employments, where manual labour is the chief requisite, reading and writing should be required? I should think so. No very great degree of scholarship is wanted; but I think every person in the Government employment ought surely to be able to read and write, so as to be able to give or understand printed or manuscript reports or directions.

Thomas Richards, Esq., Government Printer, called in and examined:—

- T. Richards, Esq.
11 Dec., 1872.
429. *Chairman.*] If I remember aright, when you were examined before a Select Committee on the Government Printing Office, you stated you had not sufficient authority, and that you had considerable trouble with many of the subordinates of your department? Just at that time I had.
430. You said that there were many men there who, though they might be good tradesmen, were insubordinate, and you were unable to get rid of them? I did say so, and that was the fact at that particular time.
431. Were these men appointed by you? None of the men are actually appointed by me; they generally come to me with a recommendation, or direction to employ them, from the Minister.
432. Do you think the efficiency of your department suffers from political influence, or has it at any time suffered from it. If I remember aright that was the tenor of your evidence? I scarcely know how I could trace it to political influence. I am aware that some of the men who have been employed in the Printing Office have assumed an insubordinate position, in the belief that they had political influence—that they would be supported by political people.
433. Do the men look to you for advancement, or to external influence? Some of them (very few) look to external influence, and have openly stated that they have external support. The majority, however, do not do so.
434. Does this state of things exist still in your office? Not at the present moment, but I have had to deal with a case of the kind recently.
435. Is there any likelihood or possibility of its occurring again? It has occurred during the last three or four years with the same persons on each occasion.
436. Were they men on the permanent staff? No; on the supernumerary staff. I may state that two of them were dismissed for insubordination some two or three years ago, by one Government, and restored by another Government, and these two have created all the disturbance we have had lately.
437. Are these men still employed? They are not at the present moment. I have not felt that I could take the responsibility of re-employing them.
438. Then you have the responsibility? I have taken it upon myself on this occasion. Supernumerary hands are employed day by day as required, but it is always supposed that men so taken on have a preferent claim if they behave themselves. One of these two men I have not taken on, but he has informed me he will come back in spite of me; that he has done so once, and he will do it again.
439. Has this a bad effect on the rest of the men? It had a bad effect at the time he was reinstated. In fact I have had great difficulty in getting the department back to the state in which it was before that time.
440. Are you of opinion that more authority should be vested in you? I think I should have entire control of the supernumerary portion of the staff. I think their engagement should be such that there should never be any such thing as dismissal;—that a man might be dispensed with when there is not work for him, so that his character should not be supposed to be in any way tarnished by the circumstance.
441. Have you ever been obliged to keep unnecessary hands on? I have had a great many more hands in the department than I thought necessary; but that is not the rule—that was an exceptional time.
442. Under whose authority? The Minister of the day sent them to me.
443. I think you made some suggestions for decreasing the expenses of the office? I did.
444. Has any notice been taken of those suggestions? I think only one has been carried out; that is, the separation of the Notice-paper from the Votes and Proceedings of the Assembly.
445. Your suggestions are to be found in the evidence given before the Committee on the Printing Office? In the Appendix. There is one thing I recommended in reference to the Bills; they are printed in open form, which causes enormous expense; I do not think that form is adopted anywhere but here.
446. Are they printed in the same form for the Council? Yes.
447. What is to prevent you from printing the Bills in the form you wish? The officers of the House will not receive them in any but the form they are accustomed.

* NOTE (on revision):—I should wish to explain that, though adverse to appointment in the first instance by competitive examination, I believe that the promotions of juniors, during their first few years of service, should be made either (1) on a decided and emphatic recommendation by the head of the department; or (2) by examination of such candidates as he should name,—the subjects for examination being selected with a view to test their special qualifications for the vacant post. The promotion of gentlemen who have been for several years engaged in the work of a public office is, I presume, a matter of routine, unless some exceptional ability or acquirement be indispensable. In such cases it is obviously impossible to limit the discretion of the Executive.

FRIDAY, 20 DECEMBER, 1872.

Present:—

MR. MACLEAY,

MR. ROBERTSON.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR A. W. ONSLOW, R.N., IN THE CHAIR.

James Byrnes, Esquire, called in and examined:—

448. *Chairman.*] You held the offices of Secretary for Public Works and Commissioner for Railways for some years? Yes.

449. During a portion of the time you were a Minister the Commissionership was held independently of the Ministerial office;—was it not? Yes, for a very short time.

450. Are the appointments in the Railway Department made by the Commissioner or by the Minister? All the time I was in office they were made by the Minister.

451. The Under Secretary for Public Works was Commissioner for a time? For a very short time. He never made any appointment while I was in office.

452. Is the patronage very considerable in the Railway Department? It is.

453. Does it consist more in the number of officers or in the salary? More in the number of officers, that is, when you consider the number of appointments, inferior clerical offices, and to the labour department.

454. Do you think there is any very strong desire among the public to obtain situations in the Railway Department? Very strong; very strong indeed.

455. More so than in other departments? More so than in any other branch of business that I know of in the Colony.

456. To what do you attribute this feeling? I attribute it, in the first place, to the certainty of employment and the amount of wages paid.

457. Distinguishing between the salaries and wages, the salaries are voted, I suppose, annually, and the wages paid from week to week or from day to day. Are the salaries high for the duties? No, I do not think they are.

458. Are the wages high? I have always considered the wages high.

459. The rates of wages are not dependent on a vote in Committee of Supply? No.

460. They are regulated by the Commissioner or the Minister? They are generally forced upon the Government by circumstances, generally speaking, over which they have no control. Recent events will show very clearly that the Government cannot control the wages department very well.

461. Do you know what is the average daily wage given to labouring men on the line? The average, when I was in office, was, I think, about 5s. 6d. a day to the labouring class. Some were rated at 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s.

462. It is stated by the Traffic Manager that when the wages were 7s. there were many men offering for 4s. 6d.;—do you know whether that was the case? I believe it was the case. I have not the means of knowing directly whether any men offered at 4s. 6d., but I believe the whole of the labour department of the Public Service might have been filled up at wages from 5s. to 5s. 6d. a day.

463. With equally efficient men? With equally efficient men.

464. Do you think sufficient care is taken now to ascertain the fitness of the men;—is any inquiry made? Very little inquiry I believe. I do not know what has been done since I left office; but when I was in office, one of the greatest difficulties I had to contend with was to shut out inferior labourers—men who could not earn their wages.

465. Is it the case that the porters, as a rule, are deficient in strength? I think the porters, as a rule, are sufficient in strength.

466. Do you think they are quite fit for the duties they have to perform? I think they are. When I was in office, I may tell you, I weeded out a great number and put in stronger men.

467. Are the men employed in the Railway Department required to read and write? It has not been made a *sine quâ non*.

468. Do you think it should be? I think it should.

469. Have any complaints come before you as to goods having gone astray, owing to ignorance or carelessness? I believe goods that went astray were purposely removed by a number of dishonest men in the department.

470. Did the public suffer from this? Where it could be shown that the goods were delivered to the Railway Department the Government had to make good the loss.

471. Have the Government losses from that cause been anything considerable? They have been at times considerable. Immediately after I went into office the last time, I discovered that some quantities of goods were lost almost every other day; and I instituted an inquiry, but could not ascertain where the goods had gone to. There was sufficient proof that the goods had been put into the trucks by the individuals whose duty it was to attend to that part of the business, but the goods never reached their destination. I sent up a detective on many occasions, to see if any of the goods were left at any of the stations to which they were not chargeable, but we could find nothing out that way. I then sent for the men whose duty it was to receive the goods, and place them in the trucks for conveyance up the country, and told them that if they could not show what became of the goods I should dismiss them. It ended in the dismissal of these men, and for a very long time after that we did not lose a single article; but the difficulty in dealing with delinquents in that way is very great—much greater than you can possibly imagine; because immediately a man gets himself into trouble he has a whole host of friends out of doors, some of them in Parliament, and others out of Parliament, who have influence with Members of Parliament, and the Minister is beset on every hand to get this man restored.

472. When Minister were you troubled with numerous applications for appointments and re-appointments? Yes, frequently.

473. By Members of Parliament? Members of Parliament generally take an interest in some of the applicants.

J. Byrnes,
Esq.

20 Dec., 1872.

- J. Byrnes,
Esq.
20 Dec., 1872.
474. Are the majority of the people on the line appointed by political influence? A very large number of them have been appointed in that way.
475. *Mr. Robertson.*] By whom have they been so appointed? If you ask me whether I appointed any under political influence I will answer that question.
476. *Chairman.*] Perhaps I had better finish my examination. Has the Traffic Manager complained to you of the insubordination and inefficiency of the men under him? Yes, he complained to me on several occasions.
477. Do you think, in all cases, his complaints have been justifiable? Well-founded; yes, I think so.
478. Do you think he has met with the support he should have—that he has been enabled to enforce discipline? During the period I was in office I supported him in every possible way when I found he was right, and I never found him wrong.
479. You must have considerable acquaintance with the details of the railway management. Do you imagine that if the railways were in the hands of a private company they would keep these men? I believe they would discharge one half of them.
480. Do you think we have too many? I do not profess to know the number employed, but a private company would discharge one-half, and get better men. I do not speak of the porters who have been long in the Service, because they are a class of good men, who conduct themselves well and give great satisfaction, though you may get an odd one not well up to his work.
481. Do you think political influence does injuriously affect the department? I am sure it does.
482. Do you think it affects all departments? I can only speak of the department over which I had control.
483. Do you think there is a strong desire on the part of these men to remain in Sydney? Yes, I am sure there is.
484. There have been cases of defalcations on the part of station-masters and others? Yes.
485. Is it the usual custom to allow these men to resign? Not the usual custom.
486. Have men been dismissed? Yes.
487. In other cases are they allowed to send in their resignations on the understanding that if they do not they will be dismissed? I have no recollection of such a thing.
488. Has it been the custom, if people have been dismissed, to receive them into the Service again;—is there any rule prohibiting it? I have no recollection of any men dismissed the Service being received into it again, except in one instance.
489. You are not aware of any rule that persons dismissed for dishonesty or incapacity should be absolutely precluded from re-entering the Service? There is no rule so far as I know.
490. Are you aware whether in such cases men have re-entered the Service? Yes.
491. Do you think that is a proper proceeding? I do not think it is as a rule. I have no objection to plead guilty to one instance myself, in which, after dismissing a man, I found he became a burden upon another officer of the department, and I gave him a very inferior position some time after his dismissal for defalcation.
492. Have you any reason to believe it has occurred in other cases? I have no recollection of its ever having occurred during the period I held office, except in this one instance.
493. Have persons resigned, knowing they would probably be dismissed? I have not heard of any instances.
494. Have you ever heard of any persons being dismissed for giving votes at elections? No; I never knew how any man voted at an election and never inquired. During the last period at which there was great excitement in connection with the elections, I believe I might have popularised the late Government had I consented to deal favourably with the petition sent in to me at the last moment. The petition was to this effect: I think it came in to me the day before the city nomination, and it was signed by a number of the artisans of the Railway Department, asking me to assent to their wages being restored to what they were before the reduction. I refused to consider the application. I stated that I perfectly understood their object in sending in their petition at that moment, but that if they all promised to vote for the city Members with whom I was connected I would not do anything of the kind. They then sent in an application to know if I would allow them to attend the nomination; I assented to the whole of them being permitted who could be spared from their work. They then sent in an application the day before the polling to know if I would allow them sufficient time to go and vote, and I assented to their leaving the works and going to the poll without stopping their wages. At the same time I was fully under the impression—in fact it was intimated to me—that if I agreed to all these things my colleagues in office would have been in a different position to what they were placed in after the poll.
495. Are the artisans and mechanics, fitters, and so on, generally efficient and good men? They are generally a good class of men.
496. Would there be considerable difficulty in replacing these men? I do not think so; I never thought so.
497. Do you think they are overpaid? I think they are.
498. In as great proportion as the labourers? I think so. I think the high rate of wages given by the Government keeps up the rate of wages throughout the whole of the establishments in Sydney. Private establishments cannot reduce the wages amongst their men because the best men would find employment in the Public Service. There never was a vacancy during the whole period I was in office but I had numbers of applications for the appointment, whether as a labourer or an artisan, or a person in the clerical department.
499. Do you think these men's ability or character is superior to that of men in private employment? I do not think it is.
500. If we pay higher wages do you not think we should get superior moral qualifications;—is drunkenness prevalent? I do not think so.
501. Do the stations along the line contain many friends and relatives of Members of Parliament? I do not think so. There may be a number of persons on the line of railway who are relatives of Members of Parliament—that I know nothing about. I do not think there are many bearing the same names as Members of Parliament.
502. The Traffic Manager says it has been made very "hot" for him by persons having political influence;—do you think his position is a difficult one? The most difficult position in all the Public Service.

503. To your own knowledge has he received threatening letters, anonymous letters, or deputations urging him to bestow places? He has received deputations, and threatening letters also, I know.

504. Does any patronage rest with him? It did not during the time I was in office. I never allowed him to make an appointment or dismiss a man without submitting the case to me.

505. Could he suspend? Yes.

506. Do you think his conduct has been arbitrary? I do not think so. When I went into office I consider he was placed in a most difficult position with the men. The fact is, the men in the Public Service think they have nothing to do, when there is any fault found with them, but appeal to some gentlemen out of doors who has influence with Members of Parliament.

507. What do you mean by political influence;—ability to obtain a number of votes? Yes.

508. *Mr. Robertson.*] You said a little while ago that you thought there were many men on the railway who obtained their positions from political influence;—how is that influence exercised? I think it is used in a direct manner with the Ministers.

509. Used you to make appointments of that kind? No; I have no hesitation in saying I never made an appointment of the kind under any circumstances. I never made an appointment without inquiring into the character of the individual, and his qualification for the office.

510. You have said this has been done;—will you say what means you have of knowing it if you were not in office yourself at the time? I had means of knowing that sort of thing which the generality of people could not possibly have.

511. Will you be good enough to tell us what the means were that you had? I do not think it is necessary I should say anything about that. I tell you I had means of knowing.

512. You absolutely know it—it is not merely suspicion—you know it? Yes.

513. *Mr. Macleay.*] You said there was great anxiety shown to get into the public departments on the part of labourers and clerks and people of all descriptions? Yes.

514. And you believe it is because the pay is good and it is a certainty;—do you think there is any other reason;—do you think it is not a general belief that there is little to do in the public departments? I believe many are under that impression.

515. Is there not some foundation for that belief? I think it is possible there is.

516. People employed at country railway stations, for instance;—are they not very often for days without having anything to do? Yes, very often. In fact there is very little to do at most of the stations at a distance from Sydney.

517. Are there any means of preventing that state of things, and substituting some other mode of employing the men; for instance, letting out the work to be done by contract;—would not that be a great saving? It would be a very great saving as long as there was one master-mind, a station-master who had some ability for his office.

518. There would be very little difficulty in getting people to tender to load and unload at so much per ton? Very little, I think.

519. And it would save a great deal of expense? Yes, a very great deal.

520. Has that been done at all? No. I think in Sydney it could not very well be accomplished, but I think it might be done at country stations.

521. *Mr. Robertson.*] You have said you know of political influence being used in making these appointments;—will you be good enough to say within what period any case you know of occurred, or the earliest case you know of—within what period of the present time? I do not think that is a fair question to ask me.

522. Will you be good enough to say how long it is since you gave particular attention to railway matters;—how long it is since you first gave such close attention to railway matters as to become cognizant of political influence being used in the way you speak of? Very soon after I went into office the first time, which is now between five and six years.

523. *Chairman.*] Do you think that as the railways progress and the department becomes larger this pressure will increase and act more detrimentally to the Public Service;—is it not an increasing evil? Unless it is checked it will increase; and the only way in which it can be checked is, in my opinion, that in dealing with delinquencies on the line, the Minister, the Commissioner, or the Traffic Manager, immediately a man appeals to any gentleman having political influence, or supposed to have political influence, to protect him in any way, when he is about to be dealt with by the proper officer, should have the power to dismiss him at once. I will give you an instance of the difficulty there is in dealing with men when they become delinquents: When I was in office the last time it became absolutely necessary to make a thorough change in the goods-shed department, in which there are a great number of men and a number of clerks. There was one man in particular, who had occupied the position of a sort of foreman in the department, and who I considered was not fit for the office under any circumstances. Without altering his pay I placed another man, who is there now and manages the department well, in the position he occupied, and that man immediately afterwards got a number of individuals in the city to write letters for him, and several of them went with him to Sir James Martin, and found fault with the manner in which I had dealt with him and others in the goods-shed. They wanted Sir James Martin to interfere to prevent me making the alterations I considered necessary. Sir James Martin sent me the man's letter, and I took no notice of it. A few days after another letter came, which I refused to notice, and carried out the new arrangements.* And he induced Sir James Martin and Mr. Wilson to come down and see me. I made this stand: I said, "If I am not capable of dealing with this department of course I am not fit to be in this office; and if this man persists in troubling you, under the impression that you can coerce me, I shall dismiss him." It was through that sort of thing that Mr. Moody always had so much difficulty in managing the men, because they obtained the ear of a Minister or Member of Parliament, or some one having great influence.

524. Are you aware that such a regulation as you have suggested exists in England with regard to the Customs and Excise Departments? I think so.

525. If such a regulation existed here would the Public Service be benefited? Yes, by prohibiting all interference whatever.

526.

NOTE (on revision):—I regret to say that by some unaccountable mistake I mixed up the names of Sir James Martin and Mr. Wilson with this case; neither of these gentlemen saw me about the man referred to. Sir James sent me the letters and left the matter in my hands. A different case to this flashed across my mind at the time I was giving my evidence.—J.B.

J. Byrnes,
Esq.
20 Dec., 1872.

526. Do you think Ministers are sometimes unduly and improperly influenced? I think they are. I will give you another instance: I had a great deal of trouble during my tenure of office with reference to the position of some fences round the railway-yards at Wallerawang. The matter was settled in a way which was satisfactory to the Engineer-in-Chief and everybody connected with it. A Member of Parliament, who sometimes interferes in railway matters, wrote a letter the other day to the person interested, saying, that if he would open up the question again he would see what could be done on his behalf with the Minister. These things are very injurious to the Service; and I believe it is almost impossible for the Minister and Traffic Manager to deal with those connected with the Railway Department as they ought to do, unless Members of Parliament discontinue the practice of interfering with these things.

WEDNESDAY, 22 JANUARY, 1873.

Present:—

MR. FARNELL,	MR. JACOB,
MR. FITZPATRICK,	MR. MACLEAY,
MR. ROBERTSON.	

CAPTAIN ARTHUR A. W. ONSLOW, R.N., IN THE CHAIR.

The Honorable John Sutherland, Esq., M.P., examined:—

The Hon.
J. Sutherland,
Esq., M.P.

22 Jan., 1873.

527. *Chairman.*] You have been Minister for Public Works in more than one Administration? Yes.
528. There is a great deal of patronage in your department? Yes.
529. Is employment in your department much sought after? A good deal.
530. Are not Ministers much hampered and inconvenienced by persons soliciting employment? A little, sometimes.
531. *Mr. Robertson.*] Have you had any complaints from Mr. Moody, the Traffic Manager, of under influence by Members of Parliament in regard to the patronage in connection with the railway lines? Sometimes personal complaints. I have not had complaints in writing, but personally he has sometimes complained about Members of Parliament.
532. About many Members of Parliament? Not many.
533. What was the nature of those complaints? That he was pressed to appoint certain individuals, and in other cases to promote those already in the Service to higher positions than those they occupied.
534. Have many Members of Parliament done this kind of thing—have the names of Members been mentioned? Not more than three or four.
535. Will you be good enough to tell us the names? If it is necessary, I shall not object to give the names, but I should prefer not to do so.
536. I think it most important that we should know;—do you refuse? No, I do not refuse to give any information I possess to the Committee for the purpose of this inquiry. There are about four or five Members of Parliament who have been often named to me by the Traffic Manager as interfering with him in carrying out the duties of his office, by pressing upon him men he did not think qualified for the positions they required. He has stated that ladies sent letters to him, and he has shewn me letters he has stated he has received from ladies ———
537. These are not Members of Parliament? No, the ladies are not, but they are connected with Members of Parliament. He has stated to me that influence was sought to be exercised by that means, that Members of Parliament did not do it themselves, but made their ladies and other people do it for them.
538. I should like to know what Members of Parliament have done this;—has any charge been made against me? No.
539. Against Mr. Macleay? No.
540. Against Captain Onslow? Captain Onslow was one of the gentlemen named, and complained of by the Traffic Manager to me. Mrs. Onslow also was complained of. Captain Onslow, as he said, made personal applications to him, and Mrs. Onslow addressed him by letter, which was shown to me. He complained very bitterly to me that that was the way Members of Parliament used their power over him. The letter was shown to me. I cannot say whether it was genuine or not, but it was in the handwriting of a lady.
541. Any other Member of Parliament? Mr. Wearne was another that the Traffic Manager complained very bitterly about in a similar manner. He said he did not do it all in a direct way, but that if he did not do it directly, he sent relatives and other friends to him to coerce him to do things he thought very improper.
542. Any other? Mr. Single, of Penrith, was complained of very much, and once or twice Mr. Hurley, of Campbelltown.
543. Any others? I do not recollect any others at present. Yes, there was Sir James Martin—letters were shown to me from Sir James Martin.
544. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] To the Traffic Manager direct? To the Traffic Manager direct;—all these communications have been to the Traffic Manager, not through the Commissioner or through the Minister.
545. The Traffic Manager complained of Sir James Martin endeavouring to use undue influence with him? Yes, often.
546. Any other? I do not recollect at this moment. There may have been some other complaints, but there were not many with reference to Members of Parliament.
547. *Mr. Macleay.*] That is during this Parliament, you mean? Yes, I am speaking now of only some short time back.
548. *Mr. Robertson.*] As a gentleman who has been a Minister of the Crown for some years, Mr. Byrnes has been assailed by Mr. Moody; I should like to go farther back than the present Parliament;—do you remember many cases? When I was in office before, and even now the Traffic Manager has complained of the influence and interference of Mr. Byrnes when he was a Member of Parliament; and now, since he has

has been out of that position, he has complained very bitterly to me about interference with the performance of his duties by Mr. Byrnes, not once only but dozens of times. He has complained to me also about Mr. Buchanan doing the same thing, and attempting to use the same influence.

The Hon.
J. Sutherland,
Esq., M.P.

549. Have you had much trouble in dealing with that class of men employed in your department, who are not appointed by the Governor and Executive Council, such as porters? I have had very little trouble with them, because I have taken no control over them. I have given all control to the Traffic Manager; I have permitted him to assert his power not only in appointing and suspending, but even in dismissing, reserving only the right of appeal to myself. I have never dismissed any one man since I have been a Minister, and have never been consulted with reference to the dismissal of any man, with the exception of two cases, since I have been Minister this last time. These cases had reference to two men at different times. On one occasion he asked me to call in at his office as I passed by in the morning, as he wanted me to advise him on some particular matter. When I called I found one of the men, and several witnesses who were in attendance to prove some charge against him. The Traffic Manager said he wished this man to be discharged, stating some reasons for desiring it. I told him I would not interfere with him in any case in suspending or discharging the men, unless they were Executive officers; and I told the man before the Traffic Manager, the Station-master, and one of the clerks who was brought from the office, that I would not interfere with the Traffic Manager in carrying out the duties of his office; but that if he acted wrongly in the matter, and the man appealed to me, I would deal with him according to the evidence as I would do with any other man. I did this in both of the cases to which I have referred; I refused to interfere.

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550. Then it is not the fact that the Traffic Manager has not the power to dismiss those persons who are not appointed by the Executive? He has in every case dismissed and removed at his pleasure any man and every man under him on the railway, excepting those holding Executive appointments; and he has I think in one or two cases removed even them. In every case I have directed the men's attention to one of the rules in the book, which is that if they are not satisfied with the decision of their superior officer they can appeal to the Commissioner or to the Minister, and have assured them that their case should then be decided on the evidence. When letters of complaint have been sent to me from any of the employés I have returned them and told the senders they must be forwarded to me through the proper channel—the head of the department,—and I have done this in order that the Traffic Manager should have the sole control over the whole of these men. As the complaint had been made that men had been employed and dismissed for political reasons, I purposely gave the whole and sole control over to him to see how he would act, and determined that I would not interfere with it, and I have not done so to this day, except as I have stated, in cases of appeal to me.

551. You have stated that there were two cases of men who were employed upon the line whom Mr. Moody had the power to dismiss, and who wished you to dismiss them;—can you tell the Committee why he did not dismiss them? I cannot say the reason; these men appealed to me afterwards by letter, and personally requesting reinstatement in their former positions, and stating the reasons why they desired to be reinstated, I examined the men and advised them to let the matter alone. One of them had directly disobeyed the orders of the Traffic Manager, and I told him I could not reinstate him; that it was his duty to obey orders, even if he thought them wrong, and that he could afterwards appeal to me against these orders. This man, as he stated himself, and as I believe, was the fact, was a relative of a previous Governor of the Colony; the other case was that of a very intelligent and evidently well educated man, who also appealed to me, and stated the reasons why he should be reinstated in his former position; he stated the Traffic Manager had used him most harshly because he would not leave off his work and put his hand to his hat every time he passed. That, he said, was a thing he could not do, because the Traffic Manager had not treated him as a man at all; but rather as a dog. He further stated that the Traffic Manager knew his power and ability, his education and friends, and had tried to get him out of his situation. I then asked him if he had made statements reflecting upon the character of the Traffic Manager, and he admitted that in the heat of the moment he had said that the Traffic Manager was only fit for a detective in his ordinary capacity, and should never have been put over to manage honest and honorable men. I at once told him that if he had said this I could do nothing more for him. He then applied to me to have the letter of recommendation he had received from Lord Belmore returned to him, as the Traffic Manager had refused to return it upon his application.

552. What was the other man's case? These are the two cases I have referred to.

553. Were both these men relatives of Lord Belmore? One was a relative of Sir John Young, and the other of Earl Belmore.

554. *Mr. Macleay.*] Were they porters? One was gate-keeper at the Sydney yard, and the other porter at the Sydney platform, but they were men evidently fit for much higher positions. I knew nothing of the men till they were brought before me in the Traffic Manager's Office.

555. *Chairman.*] How long has this power been given to the Traffic Manager? Since I came into office this last time. In fact, when I was in office before he never dismissed a man without consulting with me, but since I came into office this last time I have hardly ever been consulted, and when he has spoken to me about the influence which was sought to be exercised upon him, I have said, "Never speak to me about these things—do what you believe to be right and fear no man." Since then he has hardly consulted me about the dismissal of any man.

556. Do you think he is an efficient officer? He is a very clever man, but he is not infallible.

557. Do you think he is an honest man? I should hardly think that a fair question to put to me. As I understand the term "honest" I believe he is.

558. You have stated that he has told you that letters have been received by him from me and from Mrs. Onslow? Not from you—from Mrs. Onslow. He has shown me what he represented to be a letter from Mrs. Onslow.

559. Did he say he believed it was written by her? Not only so, but he said he had answered it.

560. You are perfectly sure? There can be no mistake.

561. Do you remember what the case was? One was with reference to a person, I think, named Wilson, who was at Wallerawang Station. I did not know anything about the man; he had not been long in the Service, and the Traffic Manager said he had taken him into the Service on the recommendation of Mrs. Onslow, and that now she was pressing him for promotion—that you and others were also pressing him. He read the letter to me and that was its purport, requesting him to put this man in a higher position.

562. Have I ever made any application to you for an appointment to any one? No.

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563. I have frequently sent you letters of recommendation? Yes.
564. Have I not invariably in such letters said that I only desired the man recommended might be appointed if he were fit for the office? Yes. I find that is always the case; every Member of Parliament or other person who sends a letter of the kind always bases it upon the fitness of the applicant.
565. Have I ever made a special request to you that you would make an appointment? No.
566. Have you had any reason to suppose that I had any particular wish for an appointment to be given? Not unless the person were suitable for the position he sought.
567. Have I not gone so far as to say that I made it a practice to give letters to those who applied to me, but that I wished the applicant to be judged entirely on his merits, and to be appointed only if he were a good man and fit for the position he sought? Yes, you have.
568. Have I in any way pressed the appointment of anyone? No, you have not in any case. In fact there is no Member of Parliament who has. Other Members have done simply what you have. I get a great many letters from Members, but they use no pressure whatever. They may say afterwards, "I gave such a man a letter to you, that he may have a fair chance with others if he is suitable for any employment in your department." I have had more letters, I may say, from one minister of religion in Sydney, who is well known, than from all the Members of Parliament during the time I have been in office. This reverend gentleman, who moves a great deal among the people, has often requested as a special favour that I would put certain persons in positions for reasons that he has given. As for instance, that a young man was supporting a widowed mother and a young family, or that a man had a large family and was unable to remove into the country. When I receive letters of this nature from Members of Parliament or other persons, if they contain nothing of a private character they are sent from me to the Traffic Manager, with a minute in the corner recommending that the man may be employed should a suitable vacancy occur; or should there be anything private in the letter, a memorandum is sent to the Traffic Manager, referring the applicant to him, and recommending that his name should be placed on the list as a candidate for employment should there be any suitable occupation for him. There is a list kept of applicants,—the kind of employment to which they have been accustomed, and their places of residence; and when vacancies occur, these men are sent for in the order of their names upon the list. In some cases these men have complained to me that they have not got employment, and that the Traffic Manager has employed his own friends, or men who have been recommended to him by others than myself or the Commissioner. I have told these men I would call at the Traffic Manager's office on my way to town in the morning, and inquire into their case. I have called in this way, I suppose, twice, when the Traffic Manager has informed me he has wanted two or three men while there have been fifteen or sixteen waiting for employment, and I have asked him to take the men from among those who were then waiting. Those have been the only cases of interference, on my part, with the Traffic Manager, excepting that I have told him to be careful, and to have no more men than were actually required. He has often stated, where there have been men at a station who were apparently doing nothing, that although they might often be quite unemployed when the trains were not there, they must be there when the trains stopped there, and it was necessary to have both night and day men, and that he never kept a man at a station unless it were necessary for safety.
569. You do not think there are too many men employed? I have thought so, and have myself ordered the removal of a man or two from a station, but never except in cases where I have personally examined the station myself, and questioned the station-master with reference to the requirements of the station. Where a station-master has said he could do with less men, I have ordered the Traffic Manager to remove them to some other station when he has wanted them.
570. If there are too many men the Traffic Manager is in fault? Yes, certainly; the Traffic Manager has the whole and sole charge. I may mention the case of the Mount Victoria Station: I was there once or twice and questioned the station-master, who said that if a certain signal were altered so that he could work it from the platform he could spare one of the porters. I ordered the alteration to be made, and the man was then dispensed with. Such are the only cases in which I have interfered.
571. Have you known if any men have been appointed in opposition to Mr. Moody's wish and against his recommendation? I know of no man that has been so appointed.
572. Have any complaints been made to you about some goods having gone astray? Yes, very often complaints are made of goods going astray,—less or more.
573. Do you think the amount is greater than it should be, allowing for unavoidable accidents? I do not think it is. Sometimes we do think there is dishonesty, but in very rare cases. I think it is attributable to carelessness rather than to dishonesty. There are a few cases which have been represented to me, where, although it could not be brought home to anyone, we believed the goods had been removed by some dishonest person.
574. Are these losses paid out of receipts? They are paid out of working expenses voted by Parliament.
575. Would there be any difficulty in getting a return of goods so lost? I do not think there would, for in every instance there is a report of the Traffic Manager.
576. Have you any idea what is the average loss per year or per month? I have not, but I think the average is very small.
577. Have many resignations taken place? Sometimes there have been many, especially since the great development of the gold and tin mines, which has lately occurred—in both branches, the permanent-way and traffic.
578. If a person is convicted of dishonesty do you allow him to resign rather than dismiss him? No; if it is believed that he has been guilty of intentional dishonesty he is not, as a rule, allowed to resign; but if the money is lost through carelessness or accident, or laxity in keeping accounts, sometimes the parties are permitted to resign.
579. Have there been many instances of dishonesty? Not a great many of late; and I think the cases that occurred formerly were mainly owing to the lax system that prevailed in keeping the accounts; for instance, the station-master hardly ever paid in his money daily as he received it; if the sum were right at the end of the month there was hardly any interference with him; but since the appointment of a Traffic Auditor, he is made responsible for the actions of these men, and, in fact, has the whole and sole control of them in money matters; and I think there have been very few cases of defalcation.
580. It has been stated by the Traffic Manager that he has some inefficient clerks;—do you think the clerks in his office are equal to the duties required of them? I am hardly competent to give an opinion, not having gone into the duties or qualifications of the men—I leave that to the Traffic Manager. He has often

often stated to me that he had clerks in his office who were useless for the purpose for which he required them, and he wanted me to remove or dismiss them. I requested him to report to me in writing what were the duties of these men, and to show how they were not able to perform them. He then stated that these clerks were connected with persons in positions of influence in Sydney; that he thought it would be better to instruct them in their duties as well as he possibly could, and would not report them as inefficient. At the time I doubted whether they were really so inefficient as he wanted to make them appear to me.

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580. Have you taken any steps to ascertain whether they are? I have taken no further steps than to order the Traffic Manager either to report to me the inefficiency of these men, or to remove them to positions where they would be able to perform the duties—to remove them, when vacancies occurred, to such positions as they were qualified to fill. The men he complained of had not been appointed by me. There was one clerk who was appointed by me when I was in office some years ago, but the Traffic Manager said he was a very efficient clerk, I think as index clerk, though not fit for the position for which he required him. He wanted a clerk who could take his position when he was away. He often complained to me that he had too much work, and I have said that it was his own fault, that he had too many men there, and that if he made them work more, and did less himself, it would be much better for the Government and better for himself. He then told me these men were inefficient, and were not fit to perform the duties he wanted. I told him to report to me in writing, and I would deal with the matter. He did not report their inefficiency in writing, but he stated that he had no one fit to discharge the duties he required performed, and requested me to appoint some able clerk. I asked him to recommend a man, which he did, and I accordingly appointed the man who is head clerk in the office. The man to whom I referred before is the son of an old colonist, had been a Bank clerk for some time, and had been represented as a very clever young man. The Traffic Manager has represented to me that he is a very good clerk, a steady man, attentive to his duties, though not fit to be his first clerk. The way this came about was this: I said if there were higher positions to be filled in his office he should promote those who were already there, in the place of bringing new men into it. It was out of that the complaints arose.

581. Do all the station-masters understand the use of the telegraph? They are not generally able to use the Morse instrument.

582. Or the alphabetical? They can the alphabetical.

583. Efficiently? Yes, I believe so; I never heard to the contrary.

584. The Traffic Manager states that there are two or three in the department who are not efficient? I would not dispute the Traffic Manager's statement, but they have never been so reported to me. The arrangement we have made with the Telegraph Department is, that in all important stations where we have a Morse instrument we have a lad who has been trained in the Telegraph Department to use it, as the station-master could not devote his time to watching the instrument, he having other duties to perform, which are more important, and require a man of higher ability than is needed for the other. The Railway Department pays these lads, and in consideration of that payment the railway gets the preference for local messages.

585. The Traffic Manager says it is difficult to get men to leave Sydney? Yes, there is a great desire to remain in Sydney, and that cannot be wondered at, for at many of the out-stations—for instance at Macquarie Plains—there are no houses for the men to live in, no proper station accommodation, and they have to walk very often in mud half up to their knees through the wet to some distance to lodge for the night. For a long time they had to do that, and the only place where they could get lodgings was a public-house.

586. The Traffic Manager complains that he has been subjected to insult when he has ordered people to go into the country, and states that he has frequently complained to the Minister;—have you had any complaints? One of the two cases to which I have referred was of that kind. One of these men refused to go, and abused the Traffic Manager for ordering him to go to one of these stations. There have been other cases, but the persons objecting have either had to go or to leave the Service. Many men I believe have left the Service rather than go. It has been reported to me by the Traffic Manager that these men would not go, and I have said there was no other course to be taken, if they continued to refuse, than to dispense with their services. They have left rather than go to these out-stations, where there was either hard work, or little to do and no society, and where they were away from their families and homes, if they had any.

587. He states that he never orders any man to go until he finds that he has no friends;—do you think that is a right course for a public officer in his position to take? If he has said so I think it is a very improper principle for him to act upon. He has never said so to me.

588. Have the wages of the labourers of the Government on the railway been restored to what they were before the reduction? There has not been a general restoration but a general revision of the wages. In some instances the men have less than they had before the reduction; in others they are restored to what they were reduced from. If you will permit me, I will read the minute, which will explain the action taken in all these different cases.

589. *Mr. Farnell.*] You are now speaking with reference to the classification of workmen? Yes, with reference to the orders given to the heads of the department to value the employment of the men. The minute I refer to is one that was sent to the Traffic Manager, and is the same in substance, although not exactly the same in words, as was sent to all the other departments under my control. (*The witness read the same.*) I may say that when this minute was drawn up I had the names of every man then employed in the Service, his wages before the reduction, and his wages then. I had also a report from almost every private employer of labour, of all kinds, in Sydney, of the wages they were paying for each class of labour. These lists were sent to every officer under me, along with this minute or a minute similar to this, and the heads of the departments were requested to classify the men, and to place against their names the amount they thought their labour was worth in the market at the time. I received the reports from all the officers on these minutes, and the wages of the different classes of mechanics and labourers was decided upon by the Government as nearly as possible at the rate paid by private employers, though not above that rate, because we had then lost a great many of our best men and had had to replace them by inferior men.

590. Do you think political influence does in any way affect the Railway Department? To a very small extent it does. For instance, men in the railway service, if they are obliging to their customers—station-masters and porters for instance,—make friends, and expect those friends to press for their promotion to higher positions, or to defend them if any charge is brought against them for carelessness or neglect. At country stations particularly, the station-master, it may be either by dishonest or by the fairest means, may be

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so obliging to customers as to become a favorite, or obtain the respect of the public. I have had a case of that kind lately before me—the station-master at Windsor, who was disrated. Before his disrating, the people of the district signed a very large petition, and a deputation, including several Members of Parliament, waited upon me, and almost insisted that the station-master should not be disrated or removed from that station. I had gone through the papers and the report of the Traffic Manager before the deputation had come to me, but I had not made any decision upon the matter then. I informed them that from the evidence before me it was impossible for me to leave the station-master at that station; they were very persistent, and insisted that he should not be removed, and some Members of Parliament pressed his case very hardly upon me. I told them at length that unless there were some other evidence than I had received I would rather leave the position I occupied than allow the man to remain on that station, because I believed if I left him there I should not carry out my duties properly from what I knew of his case. I afterwards heard the case—heard the evidence of the station-master himself, and of other parties—and the station-master was disrated and removed. I made a promise to the deputation of Members of Parliament and others—in fact one of them was one of my colleagues now present, who, I must say to his credit, as soon as I stated that I would rather resign the position I occupied than be dictated to in the performance of my duties, at once withdrew, saying he would not interfere, and that I was right —

591. Then people have attempted to interfere? That is one case where there was a very strong attempt to influence or coerce me to do what I believed was wrong. I promised the deputation that unless other evidence were brought before me I would remove this man, but that I would make his punishment as light as I could in justice to other servants of the Government. I did so, and although his salary was reduced by £50 a-year, he had given to him the appointment of postmaster, from which he derived some £32 in the way of commission and pay, so that his income was made up to within £18 of what he had lost.

592. Have you at my instance appointed anyone? No one whatever.

593. Do you believe, or are you aware, that in any department of the Government any person has been appointed at my solicitation? I have no knowledge of any.

594. *Mr. Robertson.*] You said some time ago that you now give the whole power of dismissing and employing those persons who are engaged on the railways, who are not appointed by the Executive Council, to Mr. Moody? I have up to the present moment given all power to him, excepting in the case of Executive appointments, and even in some of those, men have been removed without my orders; but in all cases of that kind, as a rule, I am consulted upon the removal or promotion.

595. I am speaking now of appointments not made by the Executive Council. You were saying that Mr. Moody deals with these in his own way—he appoints and he dismisses? I have purposely given him that authority to see how it would work, as I had been informed by him and others that the Minister had appointed men without his having any knowledge of them at all. I have never appointed or dismissed a man since I have been in office, but I have given that power purposely to him to see how he would use it, reserving the right of appeal on the part of these men to myself or to the Commissioner.

596. When you were in office before was that the way you dealt with the matter? Yes, but when I was in office before we consulted much more about the appointment or dismissal of men than we have since.

597. Do you think the Traffic Manager is more likely to act fairly than a Minister, or have you imposed this duty upon him because you had not time to attend to it? For two reasons: I have not the time, nor have I so much knowledge as he ought to possess of the qualifications of the men.

598. Then it is not because you think the Minister should not be trusted with this power? Certainly not; quite the reverse. I think the Minister could be trusted as well as the Traffic Manager, perhaps better.

599. May you not go too far in handing over this power to the Traffic Manager, who seems to have so many friends, so many Members of Parliament, and families of influence in communication with him—so much power of obliging them and their friends? It is quite possible, but the power can be withdrawn at any moment; I have placed that power in his hands purposely to test his ability to use it properly.

600. As an experiment? Yes.

601. I observe in the evidence of Mr. Moody that he says there are now a great number of inefficient employes on the railway, who he certainly would not retain if he could help it, but that if he removed them it would be more than his place was worth;—have you ever heard any complaint of that kind? No.

602. At No. 237 he is asked: "Do you mean to say you are compelled by your position to keep a number of inefficient clerks against your judgment?"—He says, "If I did not I should not draw my salary long." "If you were left to yourself, would you keep these clerks?"—"No, I would not." Then a little farther on he is asked if a private company would keep them, and he says, "Certainly not." Are you informed of this state of affairs, that you have so many inefficient men in your service, and they are kept there, according to the evidence of this gentleman, because if he removed them he would lose his place? If he has stated so it is time the Minister took the control into his own hands and used the power himself.

603. You have been in the Colony a long time;—will you be good enough to say what your opinion is with regard to the present state of the Public Service, as compared with what it was before Responsible Government? In what respect?

604. Are the officers equal in ability and integrity? As far as I have had an opportunity of judging, I think the Civil Service is improving in ability.

605. As to honesty;—were the officers of the Government in the earlier days more pure than at the present time? I think there can be no doubt that there must be an improvement in that way, as under our present Constitution every man takes an interest in politics, and acts as a sort of detective upon Government and Government officials—upon every official under the Ministers, as well as upon the Ministers themselves. Everything that can be taken notice of at all is observed by the public. People very often say that Government officers are corrupt, that Ministers are corrupt, when it is impossible that anything like corruption can take place. Our actions are now so much more before the public, and the power is so much less than it used to be that I think there must be an improvement, and that corruption is almost impossible.

606. Are there many cases now of persons in the Public Service being guilty of embezzlement? There have been very few to any extent that I know of. There have been two in the Railway Department.

607. Since when? Since the commencement of Responsible Government—two cases that I recollect of late years, and that, I think, was the result of a bad system, and not through corruption: giving the control of money to an individual without having any check on him; that, as far as the Railway Department

ment is concerned, could hardly take place now, because there is a check put upon every officer having the control of money, or having money passing through his hands. I may say, that when I was in office before, when the large defalcation in the Railway Department took place, one of the best clerks, I believe, in the Public Service, was dismissed for allowing it to take place, and the Under Secretary, who was then acting Commissioner, was disgraced for it.

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608. But not on the ground of any complicity on his part? There was none on the part of either of them—the defalcation was owing to the want of a proper check. There was a new man appointed from outside the Public Service altogether placed in that position, with considerable more power than the man who left with £7,000 or £1,000, without any further check being put upon him.

609. Did he bolt with the money too? He got a little—there was a check put upon him in some respects; but there was none upon the sale of old materials, and through that he got some £500 or £600.

610. Was the man who got this large sum of money appointed after Responsible Government? I think so.

611. *Chairman.*] You refer to the case of Eastwood? Yes.

612. *Mr. Robertson.*] Have you heard that the men in your department are employed at very high wages, and that quite as good if not better men could be got at lower wages? No I have not. I have heard quite the reverse. We could get men about Sydney, in some few cases very likely, as ordinary porters, who would go for lower wages than we are now paying, but they would be discontented before a fortnight was over, and would be among the first to ask for more wages.

613. Has Mr. Moody represented to you that he could get good men for lower wages than are paid at present? Mr. Moody has fixed the wages of every man under him. There are now petitions before me from men in the department, asking for more wages; and I am sending to the employers of labour in Sydney to ascertain whether the representations in those petitions are true. These men state that we are paying less wages than private firms are doing. When I say that these petitions are before me, I mean that they have been sent to the heads of the departments under whom these men are employed.

614. What do you suppose is the percentage of increase in labourers' wages—the class of labourer usually employed upon the railway—in private employ? I cannot say at this moment, but the increase is greater in the wages of mechanics than of ordinary labourers. The Government as the employers of labour and requiring the best class of men must if they go into the labour market give the current rate, and we cannot expect to obtain men without paying increased wages, seeing that provisions, clothing, and most of the necessaries of life are rising in price, and that there is also an increased demand for labour.

615. In Mr. Moody's evidence, in answer to question 252—"I think you have said that if you remove a man from Sydney to the country you become generally subject to insult?"—he says, "I do." He is then asked: "Have you not complained?" and he says, "Yes, I have complained to the Minister in almost every case; in some cases the man is retained—in some he is compelled to go";—do you know of any case of this kind? No; I have referred to a case where a man did abuse the Traffic Manager when he wanted to remove him to the country.

616. Did you uphold the Traffic Manager? Yes; and the man is not in the Service. In no case have I supported a man in remaining when he was ordered to go.

617. He is then asked: "What is the general rule?" and his reply is, "That I never order a man to go until I find that he has no friends";—have you heard anything of that kind before? No, it is a most remarkable thing to hear such a statement from him.

618. Then at 255—"If you know a man has friends?"—"I dare not speak to him; I put up with anything";—do you know anything of that? I have never heard anything of the kind. I could hardly credit that such a statement would be made by a man in the position of the Traffic Manager.

619. I see this gentleman also states that his department has been made a school, where he educates people for their work—such people as have influence. That is the purport of a great many of his answers. Do you know anything of this school for the education of the boys of persons of influence? The Traffic Manager did state with reference to the clerks in his own office—

620. That he has a school? He said he would rather keep them than report them, because they were connected with persons in positions of power.

621. Was it not your duty to tell him that it was his duty to report them, and not to shrink from it because they were connected with people of influence? I did state so, and requested him to report to me in what way these men were inefficient.

622. Has he so reported? No.

623. Have you allowed the matter to remain without inquiry? It is not long since that took place, and I doubted at the time he made the statement whether it was true to the extent he represented.

624. If you doubted the truth of his statement was not that a reason for immediate inquiry—it seems to me to make the thing worse? I have not had time since to make the inquiry, but I will do so as soon as I can spare the time, or I will get the Commissioner at once to inquire into the qualifications of these young gentlemen.

625. Then this gentleman tells us that some of these people are drunkards, but that he has been successful in reforming them, and that their wives come to him and compliment him because of it;—are you aware that you are carrying on a reformatory of this kind? No, I am not. I have heard of cases of men getting tipsy and being disgraced from one class to another, perhaps from a second to a third class porter for being drunk, but I do not believe that is a frequent occurrence. I have heard from the lips of one of the overseers immediately under Mr. Moody, who is a very staunch and consistent teetotaler himself, that many of the men are teetotalers, and that the rest are almost invariably sober men, and that they are very rarely seen taking drink at all.

626. This is the sting of the thing, that these people are kept there in consequence of the influence of their friends being too great for the Traffic Manager to oppose, and that he, in order to utilise them, is obliged to adopt this reformatory system? I have never heard it, and I do not believe it is correct from my knowledge of the men personally, and from the information I have received at various times when passing through the department and talking with the overseers or foremen of the various branches, as I very often do. I cannot believe such a statement is correct.

627. We have some evidence here, given by Mr. Byrnes, which amounts to this, that when he entered upon office he found a great many people had been got into his department from political influence—of course not suitable people;—these he found there when he returned to office again. These people he says were

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were, many of them, appointed within the last five or six years, and not by him. It seems therefore that they must have been appointed by Mr. Sutherland;—I should like to know whether that is the case? Unless these men were appointed by Mr. Byrnes, I do not see how he could know that they were appointed from political influence. The only person who could judge of the reasons for the appointments would be the person who made them. I can state that I never appointed men from political reasons, but I have recommended men who have been known to me politically, and if there were two applicants for employment of equal ability, and equally fitted for the office they sought, I should certainly recommend the man whom I knew politically, or through my friends, rather than a man of whom I knew nothing; but during the whole time I have held office I have never appointed a man because he was a political friend, or a political opponent. I have heard that such appointments have been made, but I have never been able to judge that any person has been appointed or dismissed from such a motive, except in one case where it was clear the party was dismissed on political grounds.

628. What case was that? I have heard of a great many cases of appointment and dismissal upon political grounds, but the only one which I believe to have been well founded was one which was brought under my notice a short time after I came into office the last time. The Premier represented to me —

629. The present Premier, Mr. Parkes? Mr. Parkes represented to me that he had a letter requesting him to inquire into the case of some men who were dismissed on political grounds. There were three brothers who were employed in the department, named Jones, whose father is an elector of Parramatta. The father was stated to have taken some part in the election against Mr. Byrnes, and after the elections were all over, and Mr. Byrnes was defeated by three constituencies, these three men were dismissed. I sent to the Traffic Manager and requested to be informed if men of that name were dismissed. If so, what they were dismissed for, and whether they were efficient men. He stated in writing that he had orders from Mr. Byrnes to dismiss these men, but that no reasons were given; that the men were, at the time, required in the Service; that they were good men; that he had no cause to find fault with them; and that they had been some years in the Service. The present Government, after some considerable consultation, ordered these men to be reinstated in their positions. That is the only direct case that I would like to give.

630. The Traffic Manager told you that these were good men; that he had no fault to find with them; that they were required; and that Mr. Byrnes ordered them to be dismissed without giving any reasons to him for it? Yes, that is what the Traffic Manager represented to me in writing.

631. Would you be good enough to let us have that letter? I have no objection. (*Vide Appendix.*) Complaints were made to me at the same time by the Traffic Manager that Mr. Byrnes had appointed other men at various stations on the line who were not required; that some of these were related to persons in positions of influence. I then told him to distribute these men as he had opportunity, and not to appoint any new men until they had been provided for, as I did not wish to dismiss the men who had been appointed by my predecessors. Not one of them was dismissed.

632. *Mr. Farnell.*] Was Mr. Dugdale dismissed by you or by Mr. Moody? Dugdale was recommended by me for appointment when I was in office before, and he was I believe a really good and efficient man. He was not dismissed by me, and I knew or heard nothing of his dismissal till I got from the Attorney General the evidence given on the inquest.

633. Then it was Mr. Moody who dismissed him? Yes.

634. Without consulting you upon the matter? Without in any way consulting me. Dugdale, as I was informed, had come to Sydney to see me, but on the day that he came to Sydney I was with the Engineer for Harbours and Rivers, yourself, and others, viewing the proposed site for the new water reservoir, and he did not see me; if he had I believe he would have been alive now, for I knew the man well, and could have advised him as to the course to take to relieve himself from the stigma put upon him. If I had seen him I would have removed him from the position he occupied, but would not have dismissed him. I would have disgraced him, but would not have punished him beyond that, because in all he did he acted under the orders of his superior officer, and if that officer were recommended to be removed only, I should have done nothing more with the less guilty individual than disgrace him and remove him from the station.

635. Do you know a man named George Davies, against whom a case of embezzlement was made out, who wrote a letter to Mr. Vernon, requesting him to be merciful for his wife and child's sake, and promising reformation, respecting whom Mr. Vernon writes—"My dear Mr. Sutherland,—I forward this to you; if you see fit to retain the writer I do not think you need fear a second transgression;"—on which you make this minute: "After consulting with Traffic Auditor, I have decided to give Mr. Davies another chance, but such a thing must not again occur under pain of instant dismissal." Was it a right thing to restore a man who had been guilty of embezzlement? If you ask me whether it is right to keep a person in the employment of the Government who has been guilty of embezzlement, or to re-employ him in a position of trust, I should say it is not; but in the case you refer to, of Davies, when he was charged before me with embezzlement, I did not think the case was clear against him, but, as it was represented by the Traffic Manager, it appeared to me to be rather a case of neglect in keeping his accounts than of intentional fraud.

636. *Chairman.*] Do you know of any other cases similar to the case of Davies? There was the case of a station-master at Mittagong, who was charged with embezzlement of a small amount, and the man was removed from the Service, but at the time it was believed that that also was rather a case of neglect in keeping his accounts, as he was in bad health at the time, and had not made his entries regularly in his book. The Traffic Manager reported when he went there that the money was all there and the books all right. The Traffic Auditor reported differently. The case was decided by me, and the man was permitted to resign.

637. And reinstated? He was made a porter, and in that capacity he remained for some considerable time. He was then advanced to the position of parcels porter, and for some time carried out the duties of that office, and gave great satisfaction. He was then offered the position of station-master, believing as I did, and as it was represented to me by many people, that I had dealt with him very harshly, that I had carried my peculiar ideas of honesty too far. The position was a lower one than that from which he had been removed, and he would not accept it on that ground. Time rolled on, and he was at length raised to the position from which he had been disgraced—as a station-master. This was after some three years of faithful service.

TUESDAY, 11 FEBRUARY, 1873.

Present:—

MR. MACLEAY,

MR. ROBERTSON.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR A. W. ONSLOW, R.N., IN THE CHAIR.

Richard Moody, Esq., called in and further examined:—

R. Moody,
Esq.

11 Feb., 1873.

638. *Chairman.*] You have stated in your former evidence that very strong political influence has been used to cause you to make appointments, or restore men who have been suspended or dismissed? I do not exactly understand to what you refer. If you will show me my evidence —

639. You have had your evidence for revision? I would like to be referred to particular passages.

640. Did you ever state to any Minister for Public Works that influence was sought to be exercised over you by Members of Parliament, on behalf of their relatives or friends? I have stated so both to Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Byrnes.

641. Among others did you mention my name? I am not aware that I ever did, except in an indirect way in a case where some alteration of the arrangements of a station were taking place, and a man at that station, who had been very troublesome, writing letters to me and to other persons, sought for a situation which I could not then give. I remember Mr. Sutherland saying, "Who is the man?" and I said, "So far as I remember, he is known to Captain Onslow. However," I said, "he is a very troublesome fellow."

642. Who is this man? His name is Wilson.

643. Did you ever complain to Mr. Sutherland that Mrs. Onslow had written to you? No; there must be some misunderstanding; Mrs. Onslow has never written to me.

644. Did you ever see her handwriting? Not to my knowledge.

645. About this man Wilson;—will you give the particulars of his appointment, who he is and when he was appointed? Yes, I can give the whole of the papers about him, if the Committee require them.

646. Was any pressure put upon you to induce you to make his appointment? None whatever; no pressure whatever.

647. What appointment does he hold? That of a porter.

648. Where? At Rydal.

649. How long has he been appointed, by whom, through whom, and at whose request? It was at the request of Mrs. Macarthur. When I mentioned the matter to Mr. Byrnes he said I might put the man on, and he was put on.

650. In Mr. Sutherland's evidence he has stated that you complained that Members of Parliament have used influence over you, and he says, "Captain Onslow was one of the gentlemen named and complained of by the Traffic Manager to me;"—did you ever complain of me to the Minister for Works? I only mentioned your name in the incidental way I have mentioned.*

651. Did you make any complaint against me to Mr. Sutherland? I did not make a complaint, but I mentioned this man as a troublesome man, and said I thought he was known to Captain Onslow. That has probably led to all this mistake. It was not a complaint or in the nature of a complaint.

652. Is there any person in the Railway Department who has been appointed through my influence? Not a single person.

653. *Mr. Robertson.*] I would call your attention to question 254 of your evidence. This question is led up to by certain statements of yours that you have insufficient power over the men in the Railway Department, owing to political influence, and the question is put to you in this way: "What is the general rule?"—(meaning the rule with regard to dealing with men who misconduct themselves)—and your answer is: "That I never order any man to go until I find that he has no friends." Then at question 255 you are as bad: "If you know a man has friends —?" and you answer, "I dare not speak to him; I put up with anything." Will you explain that;—under what Government have you been dealt with in this way? I will give you one case, and perhaps that will illustrate it. I do not wish to give names —

654. We must have the names? I really cannot explain the matter beyond what I have already stated in a general way. I have found that when I have spoken to people I have been twitted for it afterwards.

655. Who has twitted you? I have been spoken to by each Minister I have been under.

656. How many Ministers have you been under? Only two.

657. What are their names? Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Sutherland. They have both spoken to me about matters.

658. Has each of them taken a line of action which warrants you in saying, "If a man has friends I dare not speak to him; I put up with anything." Is that so? I am speaking now generally; I do not say in every instance it is so; but of course I have been obliged to regard the wishes of a Minister. If a man misconducted himself I never did anything until I had consulted the Minister.

659. You say, "If a man has friends I dare not speak to him; I put up with anything;"—is that so? It has been so, and I think neither of the Ministers would deny it as a general thing. Both have spoken to me about it.

660. They have both denied it. You must see it is a frightful charge when you say that if a man has friends you must put up with anything? I think the Committee have ample evidence before them in the papers produced in the case of Goold, the stationmaster at Wallerawang, and in the case of Hanley, Dean Hanley's brother.

661. *Chairman.*] Is that case published? It is not. I think these two cases are ample evidence enough for anybody.

662. *Mr. Macleay.*] Will you state the circumstances of Hanley's case? I dare say there were nearly a score of cases against the man before I went into office and after I was in office. When the man misconducted himself in any way, if he was suspended he was immediately put back again.

663. *Mr. Robertson.*] Who was this? Hanley.

664.

NOTE (on revision):—I should like to add that I also mentioned to Mr. Sutherland that Captain Onslow had written to me, recommending a man introduced to him by the Rev. Father Dillon; this man, however, was too feeble for Railway employment, and was not employed.

- R. Moody, Esq.
11 Feb., 1873.
664. Under what Minister? It will be found to have occurred under both. There are the papers in the office. The same thing will be found to have occurred with both Ministers, in the case of Hanley and in the case of Goold.
665. *Mr. Macleay.*] We have not got at any facts? In Hanley's case he misconducted himself in many instances. In that case letters were written to me by Dean Hanley, of a character that no gentleman should write. His language was of this character: That he intended to have his brother's case opened in Parliament; that I must either join the rogues or the honest men; and that he intended to place the papers in Mr. Macleay's hands, to have the case investigated.
666. *Mr. Robertson.*] Where is this letter? Among the papers in the Public Works Office.
667. Is it printed? No.
668. *Mr. Macleay.*] What Ministry was in office? Mr. Byrnes was Minister for Works. Mr. Byrnes really supported me in that case at the last.
669. Was Hanley reinstated in this case? Not in that particular case.
670. Did Mr. Macleay bring the matter before Parliament? Not at all. It will be found, on looking at the papers, that there were some eighteen or twenty different cases where that man has been suspended or dismissed and restored again to his place.
671. *Mr. Robertson.*] Was Hanley restored? At last he was dismissed; but there were eighteen or twenty cases against him first.
672. *Mr. Macleay.*] Was it not a fact that he was dismissed within a few days of what was known as "the Orange Government" coming into power? No.
673. Was it not a few days after they took office? No.
674. How long was it? I cannot give you the date.
675. Was it not immediately after they came into office? No, it was not immediately after Mr. Byrnes's coming into office; it was rather just before he was going out of office—about four or five months before he went out of office. It was purely a case of gross neglect. The man left the points open when the mail-train came down in the morning, and only for what seemed Providential circumstances a very serious accident must have occurred. The man had been so negligent previously that I had to speak to Mr. Byrnes about it, and he told me I must overlook it—that they could not meddle with him.
676. *Mr. Robertson.*] Under what Government was this? The last Government.
677. At question 178 the question is put to you: "Do the men, although in the Public Service, expect much from Parliamentary influence;—do they rely upon that more than upon their own merits?" And your answer is: "I apprehend that that is the only thing on which they do rely as a rule. They appear to think the Minister or Member who recommends them will keep them in office. I have only the very slightest control over them." Will you explain that? I have had men tell me when I have spoken to them, in a general way, reprimanding them for —
678. You do not speak to men in a general way; you reprimand them for some special fault;—do you not? Where you have a large body of men to deal with you can scarcely take each man to your office to reprimand him, but you do it on the spot, and when doing so I have been told by men that they would go and see Mr. So-and-so, mentioning the names of gentlemen who have interested themselves in getting them into the Service, and sometimes mentioning the Minister, and I do know that such men have been to the Minister, and the matter has been mentioned to me by the Minister.
679. At question 179 you are asked: "You have experienced the greatest inconvenience from this cause?" And you answer: "Insult—more than inconvenience. I am constantly being told by common labourers, men employed for a few weeks, that they will go and see Mr. So-and-so, a Member of Parliament, or person of influence, and consequently that makes it dangerous to meddle with them." How does that make it dangerous? In this way: that I have been spoken to in a way that is not pleasant to a man who has the control of a large number of men.
680. By whom have you been spoken to? By the Minister.
681. By these two Ministers? Yes; in a way that made me feel that I was stepping into something where I might do myself an injury.
682. Did the Ministers say it would be dangerous to you? No.
683. You gathered that it would be dangerous? I gathered that it would do me an injury.
684. I do not see the place, but I will find it presently, where you say it would be more than your place was worth—that is putting it pretty stiff, you know. Will you tell us one of the cases where a Minister or Member of Parliament has made you feel that it was more than your place was worth to do your duty? Yes.
685. What Minister did that? I forget what Minister it was. At the time those men were dismissed for the robberies at the Redfern Station —
686. What Minister was it? Mr. Byrnes was in office then.
687. In which Government? The last Government. In that particular instance I had not taken action myself, but had been ordered by Mr. Byrnes to dismiss these men if I came to certain conclusions which were verified by information. As soon as I had obtained the information I at once gave these men notice to leave the premises, and immediately afterwards, within two hours, I was summoned to the Minister's room, where I forget who was present, but I think Sir James Martin and Mr. Wilson, and I do not know who else, but I remember these two gentlemen, and the charge was made against me 'to Mr. Byrnes, I think by Mr. Wilson, that I had been going beyond my duty in daring to dismiss some men who had been for a long time employed in the Railway Department—that there was nothing against these men, and that I had no right to dismiss them. Mr. Byrnes, after hearing all that was said by Sir James Martin and Dr. Wilson, at once produced the papers which had passed between himself and me, and he read that in which I had reported to him that, acting on his verbal instructions, I had dismissed these men, and then he put it to these gentlemen present whether he or I had done that particular act. It had been alleged that instead of the men being dismissed I ought to have been dismissed —
688. By whom? This was stated by Dr. Wilson to Mr. Byrnes. Mr. Byrnes waited patiently till the whole of the case was over. He then produced this document, and said, "Mr. Moody has but done his duty in this case, as he has in many others where he has been blamed, but he has acted under my orders, and if my orders are not to be obeyed by my subordinates there is my chair, Sir James Martin, for no colleague shall dictate to me the orders I shall give." That is impressed on my memory, and I will not forget it.

R. Moody,
Esq.

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689. Then you were upheld by the Minister? In that particular case.

690. I want to come at some case where you were made to feel that it was more than your place was worth to do your duty. In that case the Minister stood by you. In order to make good your statements you must mention some case where the Minister deserted you and you were overborn—in fact where you had reason to feel that it was more than your place was worth to do your duty? I can only speak of it in a general way—that these things occurring have made me feel nervous about meddling in such matters.

691. That is what you mean? That is what I mean, that I am afraid: that these things having been brought upon my head, a good many of them, it made me feel truly nervous, having such a body of men to deal with and so much mental anxiety in connection with the department. That is what I intended to refer to, not a specific case in which I have been borne down. I think any generous mind will perceive that I had reason for alarm when I was told that I ought to be dismissed instead of the men.

692. The men were not present? No, they were not present at that time. Immediately afterwards, on that same day, I was charged by Dr. Wilson with allowing the men to salute me by touching their hats as I walked about the station. It was these things that made me very careful and very nervous. I have felt the same thing prevailing throughout the whole period I have been in the Service.*

693. *Chairman.*] We have examined Mr. Sutherland, and in his evidence there is the following passage:—
“558. You have stated that he has told you that letters have been received by him from me and from Mrs. Onslow?—Not from you—from Mrs. Onslow: he has shown me what he represented to be a letter from Mrs. Onslow. 559. Did he say he believed it was written by her?—Not only so, but he said he had answered it. 560. You are perfectly sure?—There can be no mistake.”—Did you ever tell Mr. Sutherland what he states there? No; Mr. Sutherland must have been mistaken; he must have misunderstood me. That (*handing a letter to the Chairman*) was the letter I referred to; there could have been no mistake on my part with the name before me.†

694. Are there any other cases besides that of Hanley, which it would be desirable in the interests of the Public Service, to have published? There are hundreds of cases where there are no papers, except in an instance or two, where the thing has been so flagrant that, for the protection of the department, papers have been written, the majority of cases have been conducted verbally.

695. You seem to keep very unimportant papers; surely in matters of this sort, where you consider yourself aggrieved, you should have preserved the documents? It is not desirable at any time for any man to place himself in antagonism to his Minister; his wishes are looked upon as orders, and however unpalatable they are carried out.

696. *Mr. Robertson.*] You cannot name any other cases? No.

697. These hundreds of cases not quite so flagrant;—under whose administration did they occur? I am afraid you are misunderstanding the purport of what I say. I am speaking of this: Here are large numbers of men employed, and some of them are constantly misconducting themselves. As I have already said, they really think their friends can keep them in office, and it makes them impudent. This is of constant occurrence. I am sure that all persons connected with the Railway will see that that is what I mean: That these men are so impudent, relying on the support of their friends, that one can hardly deal with them. They have the impression that their friends can keep them on, and I have been told so often by them.

698. Any man may say that, but in order to support your statements you must have some overt act on the part of a Member of Parliament or a Minister, backing the men up. You have given very little information of that kind. Have any Members of Parliament threatened you in any way? It is scarcely a fair question.

699. You come here voluntarily and make these statements, and now —? I beg your pardon—not voluntarily.

700. You have made a number of statements injurious to all hands, and it is only fair it should be known who has done these things. Have Members of Parliament threatened you in any way, so as to alarm you as to doing your duty? I do not say they have threatened me. It is not a very nice thing to have to refuse Members of Parliament, who you know have the control of matters.

701. How have Members of Parliament the control of matters? I know I have received abuse enough in Parliament from different persons, and I believe it arises in a measure from my having had to deal with certain persons with whom these persons are indirectly connected.

702. It is speeches in Parliament you allude to then? I have had letters written to me, and have had Members of Parliament wait on me to ask about this man and that man.

703. Will you state what Members of Parliament? I must decline. I could not remember all of them.

704. Could you remember one? I must decline to answer the question.

705. Mr. Single's name has been mentioned;—has Mr. Single ever taken any action likely to alarm you as to your position as a Government Officer. Mr. Sutherland says you have complained to him of Mr. Single? I have no knowledge of having complained of Mr. Single. There must be some mistake.

706. Mr. Wearne;—has he caused you any alarm? I had to make a very serious complaint about some matters—the papers are now in the office—in which some of Mr. Wearne's people were concerned. They used to get information direct from the goods-shed —

707. *Chairman.*] What do you mean by Mr. Wearne's people? His storeman or foreman used to obtain certain information at the goods-shed, contrary to the rules, and I put an end to it; and I am quite sure I have not made a friend of Mr. Wearne by so doing. I suppose that is what Mr. Sutherland speaks of. I did complain to Mr. Sutherland that I needed some protection. Mr. Wearne had stated both to him and others that I was totally unfit for the office of Traffic Manager of the Railway, and I thought this originated in consequence of the action I had taken in his case. It was not Mr. Wearne individually, but the system which had been adopted loosely, before I went there, of allowing people to go into the office and get information direct from the invoices, which were handed over to them for the purpose. As it gave an undue advantage, in a mercantile sense, I found it my duty to put an end to it.

708. *Mr. Robertson.*] That caused you alarm? I believe it did; and I will show you why, because as soon as Mr. Byrnes came into office the last time he behaved in a most rude and unwarrantable manner, as I thought, to myself, treating me in a way I could not understand, and he has since explained to me and told me direct, and he has told other persons, that he came into office purposely to turn me out. He has told me

* NOTE (on revision):—I should like to explain that I meant since I had held my position as Traffic Manager.

† NOTE (on revision):—I should like to add that it is probable that I did tell Mr. Sutherland that Mrs. Onslow and Mrs. Macarthur were interested in Wilson, as both spoke to me about the man, but it was Mrs. Macarthur who wrote to me.

- R. Moody, Esq.
11 Feb., 1873.
- me so himself, and told other persons, and said he was never more deceived or disappointed in any man he had had to do with. On quitting office he gave me a letter, which I would like you to read. He gave me that letter, as he stated, to make amends.
709. Perhaps you had better read it? (*Letter read, and copy handed in. See Appendix A.*) It was stated by Mr. Byrnes that he gave me that letter in consequence of the alteration in his mind towards me.
710. How does that connect itself with Mr. Wearne? When Mr. Byrnes came into office, Mr. Wearne furnished him with information about the management of the railways, and took a very active part in various things which were going on,—new time-tables, and so on. Mr. Wearne's name was mentioned to me by Mr. Byrnes in a way which led me to believe Mr. Wearne had had something to do with causing the bad impression that existed in the mind of Mr. Byrnes towards me, when he took office.
711. How does this letter of Mr. Byrnes's warrant you in saying that you were alarmed. It seems to me that this letter ought to have made you feel quite confident? So it did; but he only gave it to me after all the mischief had been done, and I had been made unhappy for months.
712. I see Sir James Martin and Mr. Wilson are mentioned by Mr. Sutherland;—have you anything more to say about them? Sir James Martin has, I believe, spoken very highly of me, and had something to do, I understood from Mr. Byrnes, with that letter being written to me.
713. Mr. Sutherland's evidence, at questions 543, 544, and 545, is as follows:—"Any others?—I do not recollect any others at present. Yes, there was Sir James Martin—letters were shown to me from Sir James Martin. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] To the Traffic Manager direct?—To the Traffic Manager direct. All these communications have been to the Traffic Manager, not through the Commissioner or through the Minister. The Traffic Manager complained of Sir James Martin endeavouring to use undue influence with him?—Yes, often —" ? I really do not know what Mr. Sutherland refers to in this case; I do not know what letters he means.
714. It has been said by Mr. Byrnes, or by yourself, that men are kept on (railway labourers) at higher pay than it is necessary to give—men whose services are not so valuable as other men's services would be at a lower rate;—will you be good enough to say how that is? I am quite sure I never said so. What I stated I think was that the men supplied as a rule were not sufficiently qualified by physique in many cases, and in others by intelligence, for the business required to be done, and that fewer men would do the work if better men were employed. I am quite sure, however, that there has been great improvement. I think it will be admitted that the men now employed at the Sydney Railway Station are equal to any railway men in the world for physique and general intelligence.
715. Then it is not the fact that you can get better men for less pay? No; I never said so. I have already said that I think the pay of the technical men is as a rule too small; but I believe common labourers could be got for almost anything you like to give. I have them applying by dozens in a day.
716. Good labourers? Good labourers.
717. Then, you concur with Mr. Byrnes—I think he gives testimony that men are kept on the railways at high wages, when men could be got at lower wages, and are kept there by political influence? No, I do not say anything of the kind.
718. In your evidence I find the following: "288. Had there been a strike among the porters and labourers would there have been any difficulty in filling their places?—We might have got labourers by the score." Did you not say that? Yes, and I say so now.
719. "289. Were the laborers more highly paid by the Government than elsewhere? Yes, men offered themselves to me at 4s. 6d. a day when we were paying 7s.—" ? That is true; and even now good men will come forward—they did at any rate a month ago—and offer to go to work at the goods-shed, if I had vacancies, at 5s. a day.
720. How much do you pay now? We are paying 6s. What I said about men offering at 4s. 6d. referred to the period before the wages were reduced. Scores of people used to come and hang about the office, making all sorts of offers.
721. *Mr. Macleay.*] How many men are generally employed in loading and unloading goods? I could not say from memory. In the goods-shed I dare say nearly thirty men are employed.
722. At day wages? Yes, from 6s. to 8s.
723. Do you not think it would be better to get people to take a contract to load and unload at so much a ton? I believe not, for this reason, that no contractor or men employed loosely in that way would be able to distinguish the goods for the different stations, or take so much care in loading them as is required. It requires great care to place them conveniently for the different stations, and to see that there is no property damaged, mis-sent, or otherwise wrongly disposed of. I do not think it would be satisfactory to employ men taken at haphazard for such a purpose. It is quite necessary the men should be well trained for the duty, and that they should be able to read and write, and have a good memory as to what trucks are kept for particular stations.
724. Do you not employ ordinary labourers? They must be men of more than ordinary intelligence, something more than mere labourers.
725. Surely the work is done under the direction of some one? There is a foreman, who takes the general supervision, but every man is held accountable for his own acts during the day; he gives receipts for each consignment that comes to him, and is responsible that the goods are properly sent to their destination. We employ a number of labourers of a lower grade for washing carriages, keeping the yards clean, moving carriages and trucks about, and general work of that kind.

WEDNESDAY, 12 FEBRUARY, 1873.

Present:—

MR. FORSTER, | MR. HAY,
MR. MACLEAY.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR A. W. ONSLOW, R.N., IN THE CHAIR.

Arthur Todd Holroyd, Esq., was called in and examined:—

- A. T. Holroyd, Esq.
Feb., 1873.
726. *Chairman.*] You were, I think, for some time Secretary for Public Works? I was for about twelve months; I think from October, 1863, to nearly the end of 1864.
727. How far did the railways then extend? The Western line then extended to Penrith, the Southern to Picton, and the Northern, I think, to Singleton. 728.

728. Were you Commissioner for Railways then? No, I was not; I was only Minister for Works.

729. Had the Commissioner any responsibility? No; I always looked upon the Commissioner at that time—and he was commonly so regarded—as merely the target at which the shots were to be levied. If an action were to be brought against the Government, the parties bringing the action must, under the then Railway Act, which is still in operation, proceed against the Commissioner for Railways, but the Commissioner himself took no responsibility whatever. The opinion which I then formed,—and which I entertain more strongly now, that there is about £8,000,000 worth of property which will soon be increased to nearly £10,000,000, without anybody to manage the railway, except the Minister for the time-being,—is, that the railway should be placed under Commissioners. As the Minister is a migratory gentleman, of course there is no control, excepting that which is exercised by a number of petty officers placed over particular departments. The knowledge of this fact induced me while a Minister to be a little more vigilant and to make myself better acquainted with the working of the railways than I otherwise might have been.

730. Is it necessary that the head of that department should have a technical and scientific knowledge of the work? I think that he should have rather a mercantile knowledge of the work. I think that the greatest mischief has been done by frequent changes and alterations connected with the mercantile matters of the Railway Department. It is a question I devoted myself to—and I am very happy to say that one of my late colleagues is a Member of this Committee,—and I do not think that sufficient attention has been given to facilitating as far as possible the mercantile business of the railway at the lowest practicable cost, and upon what I consider the highest remunerative scale. If the Committee will allow me, I will give one or two instances: Before I came into office I had prepared a scheme for bringing down the wool from Picton to Sydney. The wool was brought down from Picton by weight, but the only weighing-machine was at Sydney. Picton was a station which was likely soon to be passed; in fact at that time the line was progressing as far as Nattai, all that had to be done being ballasting and the laying of rails. I found on inquiry that every time a bale of wool was weighed it cost the Government 3d. Only one bale of wool could be weighed at a time; and if the wool were intended to be left at the wool-washing establishment at Liverpool, instead of being dropped at Liverpool it was brought on to Sydney to be weighed, and then returned to Liverpool. I commenced a scheme about a month before I came into office—little dreaming that I should ever come into office—which I had intended to send to the Minister of the day in order to remedy this state of things. I think the price of bringing the wool down from Picton at that time was about 30s. 9d. a ton,—but I am only speaking from recollection; and I think that the quantity that was brought down the year before I came into office was about 6,000 bales. I altered the system so that the wool was brought down at so much per bale, irrespective of whether it was washed wool or in the grease; and I think there were brought down during the first twelve months after it was brought into operation, 16,000 bales. As there was so little wool brought down by the rail previous to my alteration so there was very little traffic taken up from Sydney by rail to Picton; and my object was not only to detain the drays at Picton, and to bring the wool down by rail at a reasonable rate, but also to secure the back carriage, which I did in this way: I had a regulation issued to the effect that any person who brought 30 cwt. of produce, whether it were tallow, hides, sheepskins, or wool, to the railway station at Picton to be sent to Sydney, should—if he came with the wool or produce himself—have a single ticket for going and returning, and that ticket was to be a three day ticket. If he went down by the early train on Monday morning, that ticket would allow him to return by the evening train of Wednesday. It occurred to me that if I did that, the owner of the dray would be able to receive the payment of his freight in Sydney from the merchant, and that he would be able, during Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, to collect the loading for his drays, which were awaiting him at Picton. The horses, after three days rest at Picton, were fresh for their return journey, the men had two nights in Sydney, and the arrangement was one which answered the purpose remarkably well.

731. Do you think a similar system would be advantageous now? Most advantageous.

732. Giving a few days more? Giving perhaps one day more. I believe that the number of drays detained there during the first three months was about 1,500. I am only speaking from recollection. Every one of those drays would take back at least 2 tons of loading, so that there would be 3,000 tons of loading taken back again by rail. I could therefore afford to make a little reduction in the rate for the carriage of wool, in consequence of the increased traffic that was attracted to the railway. The price of wool was reduced from 30s. 9d. to, I think, 21s. a ton. What I am now telling you was founded on a calculation which I made of the cost of bringing down the wool from Picton by horse teams and by bullock teams, and I fixed the rate a little under what it would cost by the horse teams, so as to give the men every inducement to leave their teams in good paddocks at Picton, instead of bringing them on, when it would be difficult to get good feed by the road. By under-selling the horse teams in that way we secured the traffic, and it was going on at a very swimming rate until I went out of office.

733. Do you think that, under our system of Responsible Government, the Secretary for Works can devote the time and attention necessary to railway management? He never could in my day, and I do not see where he is to get time for it now. That leads me into another question, and that is, how these railways, in my humble opinion, ought to be managed: For a long time I was in favour of having a Commissioner appointed; but if a Commissioner were to be appointed, he ought to be a gentleman who should have not only the commercial or mercantile management, but also the scientific department under him. And when, as I see, the House votes £800 a year for a Commissioner, it would be rather paradoxical if Mr. Whitton were placed under him, that gentleman being in the receipt of a salary of £1,500 a year. The Commissioner, who would only receive £800, would, in my opinion, hold a far more responsible position than Mr. Whitton does. But when I consider the enormous magnitude of the railway system now, when I see how it is extending, and how, if properly worked, it must continue to extend, I have arrived at the conclusion that it would be better to place it under the management of two or three Commissioners; I say two or three, because the railway lines do not all converge to one point. For the sake of expediting these matters, supposing there was to be a Commissioner or Board, I suggested, when Minister for Works, to Mr. Whitton, that all the railway offices should be removed to the Redfern Station, and that offices for railway purposes should be placed over the lower rooms of the station platform. I did it upon this ground: The offices must be soon moved out of Phillip-street, and when building another station the difference in the cost required to provide railway offices in this manner would be very small, as but one roof would be required for the two floors. Mr. Whitton, I think, was always opposed to it. I

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gave him instructions to prepare plans for that purpose, and there are, I think, plans in the office to carry it into effect. Now, however, I see they have abandoned that intention, and have built no offices at all.

734. What was the reason of Mr. Whitton's objection? I never could find out; but I always thought, as I still think, that the management of the railways, wherever he had anything to do with them—and I took all power out of the hands of my officials as far as possible—was a very expensive management. I will give you one instance: The permanent-way men in my time were stationed, I think, every 4 miles. There was an overseer or ganger and two men, and they were supposed to keep the railway in repair for 2 miles on each side of their huts. Take the line from Liverpool, the Western line from Parramatta, and the Northern line from Maitland, upon which there were only two or three trains running daily, and it seems to me to be an unnecessary multiplication of labour to have so many men at such short distances on those lines. To show you how little many of these fellows have to do, I may mention that I was crossing the Southern Railway, near my place, about a couple of months ago, when I saw three of these permanent-way men on a trolley, trolleying up a person respectably dressed. I asked my coachman what the three men were trolleying him up for. He appeared to know the men, and said that they were trolleying up the paymaster; so that it appeared to take three men, at 6s. 6d. a day each, to trolley him up to pay the men on the line.

735. From your knowledge of the railway do you think that there are too many men employed? A great deal too many men are employed on the permanent-way. I always made it a rule never to leave the office until I had finished all the papers Mr. Rae had to place before me, but one day I was rather slack of business, and I examined some papers relating to the repairing of the permanent-way. I found that the number of men employed was so enormous that I sent for the Line Inspector and complained of it! I said that we must have the number reduced, and he said that he did not see how it could be reduced, and that Mr. Whitton was away. I told him that if within a fortnight he did not make some reduction I would put the work under contract. He said it could not be done, but within a week he consented to dismiss fifty-nine supernumeraries of that class, whose joint income was somewhere about £5,000 a year. Soon after he asked me to allow him to engage fifty men for a week, as he wanted to lay down some rails between the Junction and Duck River, a distance of about a mile. I said if fifty men can do it in a week twenty-five can do it in a fortnight, and I told him to go up the line and draft one man from each of the permanent-way gangs. He did so, and the work did not cost the Government a penny. I see now that every time work of this kind is required to be done, there are gangers doing little or nothing and extra men are employed, while the removal temporarily of these permanent-way men would enable the Government to have the work done for nothing. I believe the action I took in reference to these matters lost me my election, for people did not understand the distinction between reducing the number of men and lowering wages.

736. Do you think that the number of porters or other employes is excessive? The number of porters, to use a superlative expression, is excessively excessive.

737. Do you speak from your own personal observation and experience? I state what has come under my own personal observation. When I was a Minister I had not a single porter on the line between Sydney and the Parramatta Junction.

738. Was there the same number of stations then as now? Yes, and there was not a single porter employed at any of them between Sydney and Parramatta. The wood traffic to Newtown then was larger than now. Excepting on one occasion, and that for a short time, there was only one clerk stationed between Parramatta and Sydney, and that was at Burwood. I had not a single officer, excepting the station-masters. There were a few menial offices they had to do, and one or two of them rather objected to do them. I told them they had the alternative of resigning if they did not like to do the work. One thing which they had to do was to trim their lamps, which would occupy their time a few minutes a day. Another of the duties was at stations where there was a siding, the station-master being required to keep the points greased. As to the greasing of the points, that is a thing which a travelling porter might very well see to, and do them all as far as Parramatta in a day. Those matters were the only things complained of by the station-masters. Now, I believe, there is a clerk and one or two porters, if not more, at every station, where formerly all duties were done by the station-master alone.

739. By "clerk" you do not mean station-master? I mean a clerk to the station-master. I am speaking of the stations between Sydney and Parramatta, and I believe there is a clerk to every station-master, excepting at Haslem's Creek. There used not to be one at the junction; but there is now. I know there is one at the junction and one at Newtown. I think there is one at Burwood, but I do not know whether he is clerk and porter, or clerk alone; and then there is a similar one at Homebush.

740. What can be the duties of these clerks? I think the duties are a good deal on the do-nothing principle; for there are not so many trains running now as there were in my time.

741. There can be very little merchandize? Very little indeed, excepting wood, and that goes principally to two stations—Newtown and Petersham. With respect to the porters in Sydney, their name is legion. It is really painful to see the public money misspent in keeping so many porters on the platform of the Redfern Station. You are actually tumbling over them at every turn. You see two or three of them standing outside the station when an omnibus comes up; but if a lady steps out with a carpet-bag in her hand, they still stand and look at her, without proffering assistance. When I see a lady under those circumstances, whether I know her or not, I rouse a porter up, and tell him he had better see where she wants to go, and then he will move. As a rule, however, they never offer to take a single thing from the omnibus. I will give you a confirmatory instance of this: A short time ago, in the month of September, I had to make a complaint to Mr. Moody, the Traffic Manager. After I had made my complaint, I said, "Mr. Moody, how thronged your platform is with porters." He replied, "Yes, there are a great many." I said, "Why do you have them here—they cannot be necessary?" He said, "Well, what am I to do? Mr. Sutherland sent me down the other day a batch of five porters to be put on the railway." I said, "Had you any vacancies for them?" He said, "No." I asked, "Did you write to the Minister and tell him that you had no vacancy?" He said, "Why he ordered me to put them on, and I put them on." This is a cost to the country of between £500 and £600 a year.

742. Do you complain of any incivility on the part of these people? No; but a little thing happened within the last three weeks or a month, which annoyed me a good deal. I was on the platform at Redfern, when a drunken man, whom I have seen about the streets but whom I do not know, came up and began to talk at me. I moved away, but he kept following me up and down the platform, shouting out my name.

name. I went away, and I had at last to sit down on a fruit-box, hoping to get rid of him, but he came and sat down by the side of me. I called the attention of a porter to the man, and asked him to give him into custody, or turn him off the platform. The porter just took and walked him outside; but within three minutes the man was at my elbow again. I then saw Mr. Crawford, the platform manager, and he said, "Oh, my good fellow, go outside." As soon as Mr. Crawford's back was turned the man began to carry on his insulting conduct again. I then saw Mr. Crawford again, and I said, "Well, I have spoken both to you and to the porter, and here is this man insulting me again. Such conduct on your part is not to be tolerated, and I insist on your sending the man off."

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743. Is there much smoking carried on on the railways? There is smoking on the platforms, and a great deal in the carriages, which I think ought to be put a stop to. I think that as regards the suburban traffic that there ought to be no smoking at all, for the time that passengers are in the carriages is very short, and it could be no great hardship if they were required to deny themselves to that extent. I was in a first-class carriage the other day, not a smoking-carriage, and I was subjected to this annoyance. I have a document here which shows how I was made a victim to smoking on another occasion. On the 6th of July, 1869, I complained to the Commissioner for Railways that I had reason to believe from the state of the atmosphere in the carriage that Mr. Goold, the only occupant, had been smoking before the train arrived at Parramatta from Penrith. My letter to the Commissioner was as follows. (*Appendix B.*) When I saw Mr. Carlisle in the evening I said, "What have you done with Mr. Goold?" He said, "Oh, it will not occur again." At this time Mr. Moody, who is now Traffic Manager, was Chief Clerk in the Railway Department, and under him there was a gentleman named Williams, in whose handwriting is the letter which I received on the 15th of July from the Commissioner. (*Appendix B.*) This communication was signed "John Sutherland," but it was no answer to my letter. I knew very well at this time that Goold and Moody were very great friends, and on a Sunday Mr. Moody used to spend the day with him at Penrith. It appeared to me that he was screening his friend, and I took an early opportunity of calling on Mr. Sutherland about it. I read the letter to him, and I said, "Here is your reply, if you will allow me to read it?" He said, "Certainly." I asked, "Do you think that that is an answer to my letter?" Mr. Sutherland said, "I do not." I said, "I will tell you, if you like, how you signed that: Mr. Moody put it before you and said, 'Here is an answer to Mr. Holroyd's letter,' and in the hurry of business you put your name to it." He said, "It must have occurred in that way; it is no answer to your letter." I was about to tell you what I did when I was Minister: Whenever a person applied to me personally, or through a Member of Parliament, for employment, I produced this little book—"Applications for employment," which I kept under different heads, such as—engineering works, railway station-masters, stonemasons, railway porters, overseers of minor roads, clerks, telegraph-line inspectors, gatekeepers and messengers, surveyors, clerk of works, draughtsmen, railway works, telegraph department. I will just turn to railway porters, and show you how I acted in this matter: I never made an appointment unless there was a vacancy. I abolished several offices which I found to be unnecessary—one, a clerk in the Railway Department, and one in the Colonial Architect's Office; but they were filled up again after I left. The first entry, under the head of railway porters, is—"December 15, 1863.—Wm. Kelly, recommended by Owen Caraher," and the next,—“Alfred Francis, recommended by Henry Prince.” He was sent to Singleton, but on declining to go was sent to Newcastle. I had a great safety-valve for the patronage of the Department at that time. There were then being landed at Newcastle many thousands of iron rails, a work which was being done by the railway-porters. It struck me, as I had no patronage in Sydney, I could not do better than send applicants to Newcastle, and I accordingly sent a great many there. As a rule, they never stopped there more than a fortnight. I told them that if they stopped there I would give them the vacancies at other stations as they occurred, or would promote them on other parts of the line; but, as a rule, a fortnight saw them all out. Of course I treated all such men as loafers, who wanted an easy berth, good pay, and nothing to do. That I could not and would not give them. On March the 22nd I sent a man to Newcastle, but up to the 25th he had not reported himself, and the presumption was that he had heard that the work was heavy. As the cases were disposed of I drew a red line through them. There never was a penny that I could tax myself with expending on patronage, for I never put man on when I had no place to put him in.

744. Was any political influence exercised on the part of Members of Parliament, or persons who had influence at elections brought to bear upon you? No; occasionally a Member of Parliament told me that he thought a man was fit for a certain class of work, and asked me to put him on.

745. I mean was any improper political influence exercised? Never. I told anyone who applied to me that if I had a vacancy I would put him on, but it was not always that applicants were fit for the employment they sought, or indeed that they had any very definite idea as to what they really wanted or were fit for. An Irishman once came to me and said, "Will your honor give me some employment on the railway?" I said, "Well, my friend, what kind of employment do you want?" "Oh, yer honor," said he, "I can do anything you can put me to." "But I cannot find out your qualifications; what are you fit for—messenger, porter, permanent-way man, or what?" He said, "It's all the same to me, yer honor, I can do anything." "Well," I said, "I have just got the resignation of a place that is worth 14s. a day—will that suit you?" "To be sure, and I shall remember yer honor's kindness to the last day I live. Where am I to go to?" "To Sydney," I said. "What is it?" he asked "To drive a locomotive engine," I replied. "Well, I never did such a thing as that; I shall kill all the people." "Well then," I said, "You won't take it? You had better go away and come again in a month, when you will know what you are fit for." I never saw the man again.

746. Is it your impression that political influence has an injurious effect upon the Civil Service or upon the railway generally? It is.

747. You think there are many persons who would not be appointed but for this influence? I am sure there is a great number. I think there is not forbearance shown sufficient on the part of the Minister to resist it at the time that it is made. One thing I may mention: Supposing for a moment that a Board or a Commissioner should be appointed for railway management, I do not think that they or he ought to have anything to do with the patronage, excepting this: If the Minister had an application for a porter's, a station-master's, or any other situation, he should send it to the Commissioners, who should keep a tabulated list, and whenever a vacancy occurred should take a person from this list and appoint him. I would not give them the power of appointment unless a vacancy occurred.

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748. Do you think it would be any hardship if all the labourers employed by the Government were required to be able to read and write? I think that ought to be done. An elementary test examination is very necessary. Unfortunately, when new to office, I put two young gentlemen as probationers in the Telegraph Office; they were lads of 17 years of age. Mr. Cracknell complained to me that neither of them could spell; and he said, "I am afraid we must dismiss them, or make them resign." One was the son of a Magistrate, whom I knew very well, and I did not want to treat him harshly. I determined to see his father, but before I did so these two lads got fighting in the office. Mr. Cracknell reported that to me, and we told them that if they did not resign they would be dismissed. They did resign and were sent to school again. After that I made it a rule never to take anybody above the labouring class into an office without he first passed some elementary test. A few days after that, four clerks came up—two of them with flaming testimonials from the interior—as probationers for the Telegraph Office. I told them to sit round the table, and I dictated to them. There was not a line written by the two who came up with flaming testimonials which did not contain two or three grammatical errors. Those I rejected; the other two I appointed. To show you why I conceive it so necessary, I may mention another instance: When I went into office, Mr. Wilson, who was Minister for Lands, had charge of the minor roads, and I had charge of the main roads. At that time there were no less than five superintendents and overseers at Bathurst, all going on the same lines, some having to look after the minor roads and some the main roads. On talking the matter over, it occurred to us that there was a great waste of what you might suppose was scientific labour. I said, "We had better abolish one of these staffs of road superintendents and gangers and overseers, and either you shall take over my main roads or I will take over your minor roads, I do not care which." He said, "You take the minor roads over." "Very well," I said, "but before I do so you must give all your road officers notice to quit." He did so. I think there were forty-eight of them. In addition to my staff for main roads, I found that if I took over these minor roads I should want about sixteen more men, overseers, and superintendents. I let it be known that anybody who came forward and passed an elementary test as overseers or gangers I would receive into the Service again, or even superintendents, if they would submit to a higher test; and I told Mr. Bennett, or Mr. Moriarty, to examine them upon a higher scale of education. Out of the forty-eight, at first only one offered himself, and he had been a superintendent receiving a salary of £500 a year. The elementary examination consisted in measuring the cubic quantity in cuttings, and also metal broken up for the roads. This superintendent, the only one who offered, was rejected. There was a ganger, who had been getting £200 a year, offered himself. I told them to give him an elementary examination, so that he might be able to check the road work done by the contractors. He said that he was not prepared to answer the questions then, but that if they would let him take them home with him he would bring them answered the next morning. I declined the honor; and he never submitted himself to examination again.

749. From your experience do you think that there are many boys or young men who are supposed to be fairly educated, but who are really deficient in the rudiments? I am satisfied of it. They are particularly deficient in spelling.

750. How did you select the guards when you were in office? I went entirely upon the system of promotion by merit. For instance, I recollect a gentleman, who had lost a fortune as a squatter, coming to me and asking me to put him on as a porter. I said, "Surely, you would not like that work?" He said, "I should; if you will give me a trial, I will work my way up." I found that he was a most respectable steady man, but I had not an opportunity of putting him on while I was in office. I promoted the porters to head porters, and sometimes I made them porters' clerks; that is, men who did a little of both sorts of work. I had one or two at Campbelltown when the trussed hay was brought down. They did the light work, and kept all the accounts of the goods-traffic in the shed. As vacancies for station-masters occurred, I, as a rule, filled them up from the porters and station clerks. Porters made by far the best station-masters. Many people applied to me for these appointments, but I found that they did not understand the signals, nor did they understand shunting, and they knew nothing about the points. To such I said, "I am not going to endanger the safety of the public by appointing inexperienced men like you." The porters, particularly those who had been for a considerable time at a station, where they had had to shift carriages from one line to another, I found to make the best station-masters. Mr. Ellis was one whom I promoted from the junction to Ashfield; another, named Jervis, whom I recently saw at Marulan, was a porter in Sydney. As a rule, the best class of men are the porters, if you select them with judgment.

751. It is advisable, however, to make them pass through all the grades? It is, if you want to ensure protection. On one or two occasions I deviated from my practice by giving the appointment to station clerks, but then I made them serve eight or nine months. While I am talking about shunting, I remember that at Parramatta there were two or three roads, and we were sometimes delayed a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes in moving the empty carriages from one line to another to the train. I thought the case might be met at a very trifling expense, and that the carriages might be all ready close by for coupling on to the train that was waiting. I sent for the line inspector and asked him about it, and I got him to make out a plan for remedying the evil. He brought it to me in a day or two afterwards. It was about half the size of this table, and he said that the work could not be done in any other way. I said, "What will it cost?" and he told me £240. That was just to make a road across between two lines of rails. I sent for Mr. Whitton, and told him that I wanted to have these two roads joined, and asked him what would be the cost of it. After looking at it, Mr. Whitton said it could be done for £10. Mr. Trotter was the inspector of the permanent-way at that time, and a most expensive man he was.

752. Have you any other suggestions to make as to the working of the railway? There is one thing that I think is very badly arranged on the railways just now, and that is, the frequency of changing guards. I appointed the guards from porters also, but I made them serve a longer time first, so that they got into the entire confidence of the parties who had the immediate charge of them. The guards, as a body, are I think, most of them very good and steady men, but there are too many guards on the lines. I have been told that the same guard runs from Edinburgh to London; but here I think they have three guards between Sydney and Macquarie Plains, and two between Sydney and Goulburn. The consequence is, that mistakes are more likely to occur. Some time since I sent goods up to Macquarie Plains. The way-bill found its way there, but the goods were left at Wallerawang, where they remained for some time. Recently Mr. Cox has been removed from his position as station-master at Newcastle; I put him there when Mr. Garston retired in 1864, and before that he had been station-master at Burwood for some years in

Captain

Captain Martindale's time. During Mr. Beeston's illness for eight months, Mr. Cox acted as traffic manager on the northern line, and he did the duties of both offices. He built himself a house, I believe with the consent of the Government, on land belonging to the Government. When Mr. Beeston went on the Superannuation list, Mr. Higgs was appointed in his place as acting traffic manager for the northern line. Mr. Higgs had been platform manager at Sydney; he is now acting traffic manager for the northern line, although the money voted on the Estimates the other night was for a traffic manager. Newcastle, in my time and up to within the last few months, was always regarded as a first-class station; and to all the first-class stations there is attached a salary of £250 a year and a house, or £50 in addition. I do not know whose doing it was, but as soon as Mr. Higgs was appointed, Newcastle was debased or degraded to the rank of a second-class station, with a salary of £200 a year; and Mr. Cox, who had been there for nine years, was told to go up and take charge of the Murrurundi Station, then made a first-class station, because a terminal station. At Murrurundi he cannot get a house to live in, but has to lodge in a public-house, and to leave his family at Newcastle. A Mr. Herald was appointed in Mr. Cox's place as station-master, and besides that a clerk has been appointed under Mr. Herald nominally, but virtually I believe he is the clerk of Mr. Higgs, the acting traffic manager, and gets, I am informed, £120 a year. The most paradoxical part of this is that Newcastle, as a station, is now inferior to Blacktown, a place 8 miles from Parramatta, where there are only two or three trains a day passing each way. The station-master at Blacktown has £200 a year, and the post office besides. The station-master at Newcastle has £200 a year only. In addition to all the terminal traffic at Newcastle, which has to be attended to by the station-master, I apprehend he has also to keep all the coal accounts. In my time there were 3,000 tons a week sent down, and before I left the quantity reached 8,000 tons; now I believe it is 17,000 tons a week. In my time the station-master kept all the coal accounts. He had no doubt a clerk to assist him, but he was the person responsible; and if there is one station more than another which requires a careful and experienced man, a man who has been well trained, and who possesses extremely accurate business habits, it is Newcastle, and I am at a loss to know why it should be reduced to a second-class station. It is quite as an important a station as Sydney, if not more so, because here they are separate departments under the manager. There is another thing which I think is extremely objectionable in the Civil Service, and particularly in the Railway service, where there are such opportunities of robbery, and that is the practice of allowing any person who has been proved guilty of dishonesty before the Commissioner or the Minister—I do not care whether he has been brought up at the Police Office or not—to resign instead of dismissing him, and after he has resigned of re-employing him again. In my time a driver was stuck up with his engine because he had not steam enough to go on. Sir John Young complained of it, and I ordered the man to be dismissed. However, soon afterwards, I found that the locomotive-engineer or subordinate officer had put him on again without consulting me or Mr. Whitton. Another thing we complain of with reference to the railway, and with very great reason, is the freights. As an instance, I have imported a great deal of sand from Sydney to Parramatta during the last twelve or fourteen years. At first the freight used to be 3s. or 3s. 6d. a ton, but new rates came out in July, 1871, I think. When my monthly account came in I found that I was charged 4s. 9d. for sand which came up in four ton trucks. Upon my remonstrating with the station-master about it, he said that it was all right, that the charge from Sydney to Parramatta was 4s. 9d., and that sand from Parramatta to Sydney was 4s. But we have no sand to export to Sydney. So again, if I send to Goulburn for a case of fruit, I get it for a shilling, but if I send up a case of oranges, which they cannot produce there, I have to pay I believe 2s. The same anomaly prevails with regard to flour and fruit in bulk from Goulburn to Sydney. The charge is 17s. 11d. per ton, but if sent from Sydney to Goulburn the charge is £1 6s. 4d. per ton. This, so far as we could learn, was intended as a sort of protective freight, so that the farmers of Goulburn and Orange might try to compete with the farmers of Adelaide; but the return colliers from South Australia have brought flour from Adelaide to Sydney at rates as low as 5s. per ton—so on with a number of other things.

A. T. Holroyd, Esq.
12 Feb., 1873.

THURSDAY, 27 FEBRUARY, 1873.

Present:—

MR. FITZPATRICK,	MR. JACOB,
MR. HAY,	MR. MACLEAY.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

James Byrnes, Esq., was called in and examined:—

753. *Chairman.*] The Committee forwarded to you a copy of the evidence given by Mr. Moody;—did you receive it? Yes, I did.

J. Byrnes, Esq.

754. Have you had an opportunity of reading it? Yes.

755. The object of the Committee in sending that to you was in order that if you desired to make any statement in connection with any of the things alleged you might have an opportunity of doing so? I am much obliged to the Committee I am sure; I have read it over carefully, and there are some things in it which seem to me rather wild. For instance, in his evidence given on the 28th of November, 1872, Mr. Moody, in answer to question 181, says: "I have been restrained, in fact I was nearly losing my appointment on one occasion, through the dismissal of some men who had committed great irregularities by losses of great quantities of goods; but after the dismissal of these four men I did not lose the value of a match for months. But I was threatened with, and really feared, the loss of my appointment over that case. I was worried for months over it." There is not a word of truth in that. I approved of all that Mr. Moody did in that case, and dismissed the men, and there never was the slightest fear, under any circumstances, of his losing his appointment about it.

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756. Is there anything else that you would like to call attention to;—we sent you the evidence on purpose? At questions 183, 184, and 185 this evidence is given: "Has any pressure been put upon you for reappointments?—Some of them have been re-appointed." I have no recollection, during the time of my tenure of office, that I ever appointed a man who had been dismissed for any offence. At question 184 he is asked: "Against your recommendation?" and he answers: "Against my wish, not against my recommendation"; and in his reply to the next question, he says: "Against my judgment I should say."

Well,

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Well, I have no recollection of anything of the kind ever having occurred. At question 187 the following question is put: "I have understood that your subordinates have occasionally written threatening letters to you"? His answer is: "No; they do not write, except anonymously; they know better than to do that; but I know letters have been sent to the Ministers, which have not been shown to me, but from which I have had extracts read of the most defamatory character; and when I have asked for such letters I have been told that I could not see all that was sent to Ministers." Upon that I state most distinctly that I never received a letter from any person who signed it himself, or who sent it anonymously in reference to Mr. Moody, that I did not place in Moody's hands for his explanation. Question 190 is: "Are you generally consulted?" and the answer: "I am consulted, but not by asking whether I would do so and so. I am generally told that such a man would do for such a place, and of course I do not offer any opposition if the man is at all competent." To that I reply that I never promoted any man who was under Mr. Moody without consulting him as to the man's fitness. At question 202 he is asked: "Do you consider that you have enough authority to maintain discipline?" and his answer is: "No; so much so that I have more than once thought of resigning rather than retain the awful responsibility of office." Whether he ever thought of resigning or not, I am not in a position to say; but during the whole tenure of my office I endeavoured to support him in every way that he was entitled to support. Question 203: "If you had more authority do you think you would be able to perform the service with fewer hands?"—Decidedly I could, because I would appoint none but efficient hands." Well, I also feel assured that if the railway was in the hands of any well-organized Company they could do with a very much less number of hands than at present. That I am satisfied of. At question 219 Mr. Moody is asked: "Even in the mechanical duties of your department do you find that men of education and intelligence perform them better than uneducated men?" The answer is: "Yes; even among the lower grade of porters, where we have intelligent men, it is wonderful how easily the work is got over. For instance, a given number of men, when I took charge of the railway, did about seven and a half tons per day; now a somewhat smaller number do at the rate of thirteen tons per man per day, with less labour to themselves, being ganged and intelligently worked." The alteration in that branch of the department took place during my tenure of office. I saw that there was much confusion in that branch of the department which was managed by a gentleman over whom Mr. Moody had very little or no control; and in order to rearrange the whole department I removed the head of that branch of the Service into another branch of the Railway Department, and placed a young man over the whole of the clerical branch, who did with four clerks less than ever were employed there before. I placed a young man named Paul over the gang of workmen, and he did with a less number of men, and performed all the work as satisfactorily as ever it had been done. There are many things in this evidence upon which I might say something, if the Committee thought it worth while, but I have no desire to interfere with matters.

757. *Mr. Macleay.*] The Committee desire to give you an opportunity to explain anything that you are anxious to explain? Question 262 is to this effect: "You have said that men have threatened to go to persons of influence;—do you find that these threats are put into practice?" and Mr. Moody answered: "I have been spoken to repeatedly by Ministers." I deny that ever I spoke to him upon any subject communicated to me by the men. I deny that most unhesitatingly. Question 266: "Do you think you have suffered?—I have. There is one case—I should be glad if the Committee would not press me for the name—where I was directed to send a man to a station where his cousin was station-master, and I was to do so because it was politic to do so." That certainly was not during my tenure of office. Question 276: "Have you given any opinion on that reduction, whether it was well advised or not?—I think it was not well advised. Had I been consulted, I should have recommended a great deal to be left undone that was done. I know in some cases it was an interruption to the efficiency of the Department." The reference is to the reduction that took place under the late Administration. I state most unhesitatingly that, whatever Mr. Moody's opinion may have been, it was not an interruption to the efficiency of the Department. At question 281 he is asked: "Do you think that the Service suffered by the loss of any of these skilled men?" and he replies: "I am sure the efficiency of the Service suffered materially by reason of the general discontent as well as by the loss of some who left it." There is not a word of truth in that. In answer to the next question (282) he says that some few left. I never heard of one having left, neither an artizan nor a technical servant, as he speaks of them, nor a labouring man. Had they all have left at that period their places could have been filled up within twenty-four hours. At question 285 he was asked: "How was it that they remained?" and he answered: "Simply because they had become wedded to their work." The simple reason of their remaining was because they could not get better employment, or employment anything like so good at so high a rate of remuneration in any part of the Colony. That was the reason they remained. At question 640 Mr. Moody is asked: "Did you ever state to any Minister for Public Works that influence was sought to be exercised over you by Members of Parliament on behalf of their relatives or friends?" and he answers: "I have stated so both to Mr. Sutherland and to Mr. Byrnes." Well I have no recollection that he made any statement of the kind, but I think it possible that he did. I have no recollection of it, but I think it possible that he has made a statement of that kind. At 653 a question is put by Mr. Robertson: "I would call your attention to question 254 of your evidence. This question is led up to by certain statements of yours that you have insufficient power over the men in the Railway Department owing to political influence, and the question is put to you in this way: 'What is the general rule?' (meaning the rule with regard to men who misconduct themselves)—and your answer is: 'That I never order any man to go until I find that he has no friends.' Then at question 255 you are as bad. 'If you know a man has friends —?' and you answer: 'I dare not speak to him; I put up with anything';—Will you explain that;—under what Government have you been dealt with in this way?—I will give you one case, and perhaps that will illustrate it. I do not wish to give names." Question 654: "We must have names?—I really cannot explain the matter beyond what I have already stated in a general way. I have found that when I have spoken to people I have been twitted for it afterwards." Question 655: "Who has twitted you?—I have been spoken to by each Minister I have been under." Well that is such a jumbled-up affair that I can hardly understand it; but if I do understand it correctly, there is no truth in it, because I am perfectly satisfied that whenever he has informed me that it was necessary to remove a man from one place to another, I have given instructions for him to be removed. Then he is asked at question 256: "How many Ministers have you been under?"—and the answer is, "Only two." Question 657: "What are their names?—Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Sutherland—they have both spoken to me about matters." Of course I cannot tell what matters he

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he refers to; but if he refers to the removal of these men, all I can say is, that he never suggested to me the propriety of removing a man without his suggestion receiving from me due consideration; and I ordered the man to be removed if necessary. I have never under any circumstances allowed a man to refuse to take any appointment to which it was necessary to remove him. At question 659 Mr. Moody is asked: "You say if a man has friends I dare not speak to him; I put up with anything;—is that so?—It has been so, and I think neither of the Ministers would deny it as a general thing; both have spoken to me about it." I deny it most unhesitatingly. At question 665 Mr. Macleay puts this question: "We have not got at any facts?" The question has reference to the case of Hanley; and the answer is: "In Hanley's case he misconducted himself in many instances. In that case letters were written to me by Dean Hanley of a character that no gentleman should write. His language was of this character:—That he intended to have his brother's case opened in Parliament; that I must either join the rogues or the honest men; and that he intended to have the papers placed in Mr. Macleay's hands, to have the case investigated." Now, in regard to this man, Hanley, I may state that I found him in a position that he never ought to have been in. He was a very decent, quiet, inoffensive old man, fit for a gatekeeper's place, or something of that kind, where he would simply have to attend and hold up the flag as the trains are passing, but I found him in a position second only to that of a station-master, and he there committed himself most grossly in having left the points of a siding open, endangering not only the whole property on the line but the lives of many persons in the train. I happened to be in the train at the time. It was stopped, and Mr. Moody, I think it was, got out to ascertain why the proper lights were not exhibited. He found that not only were the proper lights not exhibited, but the points were left open, so that in all probability the whole train might have been smashed up and every person in it. This man had had a great many complaints made against him previous to this. I at once removed him; and ordered him to be sent up to Penrith to be employed there as a sort of night-watchman. This caused great indignation on the part of Dean Hanley, who wrote a number of letters, which I suppose will be found among the papers, if the Committee think it worth while to make further inquiries into this man's case. I would have dismissed him, I may tell you candidly, when I was in office before, in consequence of a number of complaints against him, but I knew from the feelings which the Roman Catholic party always manifested against me that it would have been put down to an improper feeling on my part if I removed this man; and I thought that while he conducted himself properly in some of these quiet places where he could do no harm, it was not worth while raising a feeling that might spread itself in a way that would not be satisfactory; and I am sorry to see that questions were put on this occasion that rather bear me out in that. At question 666 this examination takes place—"Mr. Robertson: Where is this letter?—Among the papers in the Public Works Office. 667. Is it printed?—No. 668. Mr. Macleay: What Ministry was in office?—Mr. Byrnes was Minister for Works. Mr. Byrnes really supported me in that case at the last. 669. Was Hanley reinstated in this case?—Not in that particular case. 670. Did Mr. Macleay bring the matter before Parliament?—Not at all. It will be found, on looking at the papers, that there were some eighteen or twenty different cases where that man has been suspended or dismissed, and restored again to his place. 671. Mr. Robertson: Was Hanley restored?—At last he was dismissed; but there were eighteen or twenty cases against him first." That is all correct. He has often been dismissed and restored. Then Mr. Macleay asks, at question 672: "Was it not a fact that he was dismissed within a few days of what was known as 'the Orange Government' coming into power?" and the answer is "No." I do not know what Mr. Macleay meant by "the Orange Government"; but if it is not impertinent to ask now, I should be very glad to know, because I never was a member of any secret society in my life. I was never a member of an Orange Society, Freemasons', Oddfellows', or anything of the kind; and anything I have ever had to do I have done openly, publicly, and, I trust, honestly; and my only reason for not dismissing this man before was a fear that, if I did so, improper motives, something like the feeling which Mr. Macleay on this occasion seems to have attributed, would be attributed. But I never was an Orangeman, or anything, like one. My religious principles do not require me to join any secret society. Anything I do, I do fearlessly and openly; and I am only sorry that Mr. Macleay should think me capable, if an Orangeman, of acting improperly towards this man. I take this opportunity of mentioning the thing, because I do not like to have motives attributed to me that I am not actuated by. Then, at question 673, Mr. Macleay asks: "Was it not a few days after they took office?" It was not. It was just at the close of my tenure of office. Then Mr. Macleay asks again: "Was it not immediately after they came into office?" It was not. However, I suppose I have sufficiently explained that. At question 678 Mr. Moody is asked: "You do not speak to men in a general way; you reprimand them for some special fault, do you not?—Where you have a large body of men to deal with you can scarcely take each man to your office to reprimand him, but you do it on the spot, and when doing so, I have been told by men that they would go and see Mr. so-and-so, mentioning the names of gentlemen who have interested themselves in getting them into the Service, and sometimes mentioning the Minister; and I do know that such men have been to the Minister, and the matter has been mentioned to me by the Minister." As far as I am individually concerned, that does not apply to me. I always set my face against hearing anything from the men, unless in the presence of the officer complained of. Question 679: "At question 179 you are asked—'You have experienced the greatest inconvenience from this cause?' And you answer—'Insult—more than inconvenience. I am constantly being told by common laborers—men employed for a few weeks—that they will go and see Mr. so-and-so, a Member of Parliament, or person of influence, and consequently that makes it dangerous to meddle with them;—how does that make it dangerous?—In this way: that I have been spoken to in a way that is not pleasant to a man who has the control of a large number of men.'" My reply to this is the same as to the last. He has not been spoken to by me. The next question (680) is: "By whom have you been spoken to?" And the answer is, "By the Minister." He has certainly not been spoken to by me. The examination goes on—"681. By these two Ministers?—Yes; in a way that made me feel that I was stepping into something where I might do myself an injury. 682. Did the Minister say it would be dangerous to you?—No. 683. You gathered that it would be dangerous?—I gathered that it would do me an injury. 684. I do not see the place, but I will find it presently, where you say it would be more than your place would be worth—that is putting it pretty stiff you know. Will you tell us one of the cases where a Minister or Member of Parliament has made you feel that it was more than your place was worth to do your duty?—Yes. 685. What Minister did that?—I forget what Minister it was. At the time those men were dismissed for the robberies at the Redfern Station. 686. What Minister was it?—Mr. Byrnes was in office then. 687. In which Government?—The last Government. In that particular case I had not taken action myself."

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- myself." He seems to contradict every thing he has stated by his reply to question 687. "In that particular instance," he says—"I had not taken action myself, but had been ordered by Mr. Byrnes to dismiss these men." He was not in any danger at all. I ordered him to dismiss them, and they were dismissed. He ran no risk by it; and his memory could not have served him. I was very particular and very determined in that case that the men should be dismissed, and they were dismissed. I believe he is perfectly right in stating that not one pin's worth was lost from the station for a long time after that. It had a very good effect upon the men. At question 708 Mr. Robertson asked: "That caused you alarm?" and Mr. Moody replied, "I believe it did; and I will show you why, because as soon as Mr. Byrnes came into office the last time, he behaved in a most rude and unwarrantable manner, as I thought, to myself, treating me in a way I could not understand; and he has since explained to me and told me direct, and he has told other persons, that he came into office purposely to turn me out. He has told me so himself, and told other persons, and said he was never more deceived or disappointed in any man he had had to do with. On quitting office he gave me a letter which I would like you to read. He gave me that letter, as he stated, to make amends." My reply to that is just this: Mr. Moody puts words into my mouth which I never uttered, either directly or indirectly. But I did say that if I had been in office I would not have appointed him Traffic Manager. I, however, found him an efficient officer, and I treated him accordingly. I gave him a letter on leaving office, but not to make amends, as is stated by him. I now also state to the Committee, in addition to that, that I certainly never would have appointed him had I have been Secretary for Public Works at the time; but he proved himself an exceedingly efficient officer. He may have been injudicious in some things; but he was efficient, and I treated him accordingly. In consequence of my having a knowledge that he had not much of the milk of human kindness about him, and that many persons were prejudiced against him, I gave him that letter in order that he might have something to show what my opinion of him was when I left office. But I did not give it to him to make amends, as he says, for I treated him as he ought to be treated from the first hour I went into office until I left it. Question 710. "How does that connect itself with Mr. Wearne?—When Mr. Byrnes came into office, Mr. Wearne furnished him with information about the management of the railways, and took a very active part in various things which were going on,—new time-tables, and so on. Mr. Wearne's name was mentioned to me by Mr. Byrnes in a way which led me to believe Mr. Wearne had had something to do with causing the bad impression that existed in the mind of Mr. Byrnes towards me when he took office." Mr. Wearne said nothing to me in disparagement of Mr. Moody at any time. Mr. Wearne had seen me on many occasions about altering the time of running the trains, and the mode of dealing with the traffic generally, but he never said anything to me which was disparaging to Mr. Moody whatever. Mr. Wearne and I did not agree on many points which he submitted to me, but he was always of opinion that he could manage the railways much better than any man in the country.
758. Who said so? Mr. Wearne said so. That is his opinion. He has told me that he could manage the lines better than any other man in the Colony. Question 712: "I see Sir James Martin and Mr. Wilson are mentioned by Mr. Sutherland;—have you anything more to say about them?—Sir James Martin has, I believe, spoken very highly of me, and had something to do, I understood from Mr. Byrnes, with that letter being written to me." Sir James Martin had nothing whatever to do with that letter. It was a matter that rested entirely with myself, nor did I ever say to Mr. Moody that Sir James Martin had anything to do with it. I do not know that I have anything else to say upon the subject. If there is any question that I can answer I shall be very glad to do so.
759. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] With reference to this man Hanley, I think you told us, or Mr. Moody stated rather, that he had been guilty of neglect of some kind or other on eighteen or twenty distinct occasions? I beg pardon.
760. I think it was stated that this man Hanley had been subject to reprimand eighteen or twenty times;—is that the fact? There were a great many times; I won't say the number. It was not during my tenure of office. I think the papers will show a great number of times.
761. You said that on one occasion in your own presence he was guilty of neglect in not exhibiting the proper lights, and in leaving the points open, when a train might have been destroyed. That was one of the worst kinds of neglect that he could be guilty of? Decidedly.
762. And yet you did not dismiss him? Yes, I did.
763. Did you not say that you removed him to another place? I sent him down to Penrith station.
764. Then he never was dismissed? Yes, he was.
765. But not for that offence? Yes, for that offence. I sent him down there because I would not take it upon myself to dismiss him at a minute's notice. I never did dismiss a man who occupied a place of great importance until I showed the case to my colleagues, and they agreed to dismiss him.
766. But you sent him to be employed at another place? I sent him down to Penrith to keep the platform clean until the case was disposed of.
767. In fact he was not even suspended for this gross neglect—he was only removed to another place? It was night-time when I was going down in the train.
768. And the reason you allege for his non-dismissal at this time was that he was the brother of a Roman Catholic priest? I sent him to another place where he was to hang on with a broom in his hand until the case was disposed of.
769. And the reason that you allege was that he was the brother of a Roman Catholic priest? I stated that I would have dealt with him long before that only that he was the brother of a Roman Catholic priest, and I knew that improper motives would be attributed to me, as Dean Hanley did, and the letters which he wrote were of the most blackguard description.
770. Supposing this man Hanley had not been a Roman Catholic at all, would you have dismissed him right off? Certainly.
771. Then my inference is a fair one, that you did not dismiss him because he was a Roman Catholic? In all the other situations which he held they were minor situations; but on this latter occasion I found him in a position which was second only to that of a station-master.
772. You say that if Hanley had not been a Roman Catholic you would have dismissed him right off? On this occasion I did dismiss him.
773. *Chairman.*] But you would have dismissed him long before? Yes.
774. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] Then his non-dismissal arose from the fact of his being a Roman Catholic? Yes.
775. Do you think that that is a sufficient motive for not dismissing a man who is a culprit? Certainly not.

- not. I plead guilty. It was a weakness on my part, knowing the feeling of the Roman Catholics towards me. I did not wish to give them cause of complaint if I could help it.
776. Some days ago a question arose as to the necessity of a man touching his hat to Mr. Moody;—are you aware of any order having been given or sanctioned by him in regard to that when you were in office? No.
777. Last week I saw a man employed on the railway touch his hat to Mr. Moody? I have seen it myself, but I have never taken any notice of it.
778. I think you first appointed Mr. Moody to the Railway Department? No.
779. Under whom was he appointed? I do not know. I found him chief clerk in the Railway Department when I came into office.
780. Did he not receive some appointment from you? I think not.
781. Do you happen to know what his employment was before he went into the Railway? I have not heard.
782. You do not know of your own knowledge? He was in Mr. Wise's office.
783. In the Immigration Office? No; in the office of the late Mr. Justice Wise, when he was a practising barrister. That was where I knew Moody first of all; and I lost sight of him after the elevation of Mr. Justice Wise to the Bench. I never knew anything of him after that period, until I first went into office, and then I found him in the Railway Office—chief clerk I think it was.
784. Mr. Moody has frequently represented to this Committee that he never attempts to dismiss a man until he has assured himself that the man has no friends. Do you conceive that a man who could act in such a principle is fit for the office he fills? I think he must have been wild in his statements there. I do not think that anything of the kind could have had any influence. I do not think so. There was never anything occurred while I was in office that seemed to require the immediate decision either of the Minister or of the Traffic Manager, so far as I can recollect, where he seemed to have any fear of doing his duty.
785. *Mr. Jacob.*] In regard to the offence for which Hanley was dismissed, you would have adopted the same course had not Hanley been a Roman Catholic? I would have removed any man instantly,—until I brought his case before the Cabinet.

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John Whitton, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, was called in and examined:—

786. *Chairman.*] We have sent for you, Mr. Whitton, in order to learn from you whether you have known during the period Mr. Moody has been Traffic Manager, anything in the conduct of Ministers towards him that would warrant him in saying that he dare not dismiss or complain of a man on the works, if that man happened to have friends, and that, if he did so, it would be more than his situation would be worth. Mr. Moody has made a statement of that kind, which has been denied by the Ministers. I thought that Mr. Sutherland would have furnished me with questions to ask you, but as he has not done so, I shall content myself with asking you that one question? I have not heard of anything of the kind. I know that Mr. Moody has not the power of appointment or dismissal; but I have not heard that he dare not interfere with the men in consequence of the Minister.
787. Have you ever seen anything likely to induce you to believe the possibility that a gentleman holding a high position, such as Mr. Moody holds, could be afraid to do his duty by reason of the complaint of any employé under him, lest his doing so might, if this person had powerful friends, involve his dismissal? I have not.
788. Mr. Moody's dismissal I mean? I have not seen anything of the kind.
789. If you have a copy of the evidence, and if there are any points in it that you think it is fair to the department should be alluded to by you, will you be good enough to point them out? I have not seen anything in these papers that I think it is necessary I should give evidence upon. Mr. Moody occupies a very different position, with reference to the workmen, from that which I do. He has no power of dismissal or appointment. I have the power to dismiss and appoint men employed on daily wages, but not officers appointed by the Executive.
790. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] Cannot Mr. Moody dismiss laborers? I believe not; at least he does not take that power upon himself.
791. *Mr. Macleay.*] I think that Mr. Sutherland stated in his evidence that he had given him that power? He may have done so; but I know that at one time he had not that power. I see here that Mr. Moody states in his evidence that Members of Parliament have frequently insisted on his doing certain things in regard to the employment of men. No Member of Parliament ever requested me to do anything of the kind, or ever requested me to employ a man otherwise than to say that if I had a vacancy of a certain kind they thought that such and such a man would be suitable to fill it. If they want to recommend a man for employment on the railway works, they generally write to the Minister, who forwards the letter on to me. I then send to the foreman at the works to ascertain if there is a vacancy, and if there be, the man is employed, but if there is not a vacancy he is not employed.
792. *Chairman.*] Have you ever felt a difficulty in removing a man coming to you in that way? No; not in the slightest degree.
793. Have you ever felt any danger in removing a man? Not in the slightest. I would not hold office if I thought there was any danger of that kind.
794. Has it ever entered your mind to consider the question whether a man has friends or not? Never. In fact I have not heard of any complaint from Members of Parliament of the dismissal of a man since I have been in the department. No Minister ever complained to me because I dismissed a man. But if I had not the power to dismiss workmen, there would be no use at all in my holding the position I occupy.
795. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] Is Mr. Moody under your supervision in any way? No. I think the Traffic Manager should have the power of dismissing all the men under him, of course allowing them an appeal to the Commissioner. I think it places an officer in a very unfair position if he cannot dismiss a man under him for insubordination or disobedience of orders.

J. Whitton,
Esq.
27 Feb., 1873.

The Honorable John Sutherland, Esq., M.P., Minister for Public Works, was called in and examined:—

The Hon.
J. Sutherland,
Esq., M.P.
27 Feb., 1873.

796. *Chairman.*] The Committee caused to be forwarded to you the evidence of Mr. Moody, thinking it likely that you might desire to make some observations on that evidence. I believe you have received the evidence;—have you not? Yes; thank you. I am obliged to the Committee.

797. Will you be good enough to point out any portion of that evidence upon which you would like to say a word? I do not know that there is any particular portion of the evidence which has reference to anything that I have not given evidence on before, excepting that portion in which Mr. Wearne's name is mentioned. I see that Mr. Wearne's name is mentioned in a way that is very prominent, and hardly fair in the evidence given by Mr. Moody before the Committee on the 11th of February. Commencing at question 706, there are two or three questions in which Mr. Wearne's name and my own are mixed up. Mr. Moody says there that Mr. Wearne had stated to me that Moody was totally unfit for Traffic Manager of the Railways. Mr. Wearne never made any such statement to me; and Mr. Wearne never complained to me in reference to the subject matter of Mr. Moody's evidence here,—with reference to Mr. Wearne and his employes getting information from the railways office, that other persons could not get or did not get. It is a long time ago now, and I have not seen any papers on the matter since. It was only this morning that I tried to look into this evidence, but I had not sufficient time. When I was in office, some years ago, Mr. Moody complained to me of Mr. Wearne's man of business; I think it was the man who purchased for Mr. Wearne. The Traffic Manager said that he had been in the habit of getting information from the officers of the department of goods coming to Sydney by rail; but the goods that were more particularly mentioned were wheat and flour. At that time large quantities of wheat and flour came from Orange, Bathurst, and Mudgee, to Sydney; and Mr. Wearne's man, as it was represented to me, went to the station to see what was consigned to Mr. Wearne, and not what was sent to other people. Mr. Wearne's man told me himself that he never went to see what was consigned to other people, but simply what was sent to Mr. Wearne, so that he might make arrangements for getting it away, or selling it, as opportunities offered. I then gave orders that Mr. Wearne's man should not have any privilege that the public did not possess, and that a paper, giving a statement of all the wheat and flour coming by rail to Sydney, should be posted outside the office and sent to Greville's rooms and the Exchange, where it might be posted for any man to see it. I did that to prevent people from coming to the office to stop the clerks in their work. I thought it was right that the public should have that information, and that is the way I took of letting them have it with least inconvenience to our people. At question 693 Mr. Moody, in reference to question 558 of my evidence, says, that I must have mistaken him in reference to Captain and Mrs. Onslow; but in a foot-note it will be seen that the Traffic Manager qualifies his answer, and it is clearly shown that what I stated must have been correct. I had no other means of knowing anything about the matter, only from what the Traffic Manager informed me. I regret as much as any one can the mention of the lady's name, but it came out accidentally at the moment, and what I had stated was true. I do not know that there is anything else which I wish to say.

798. The object the Committee had in sending that paper to you was, that if it contained any statement which you might think was unfair to you to go forward, you might have an opportunity of giving your version of the matter before the papers are circulated? I am much obliged to the Committee; but I think my previous evidence embraced almost every question referred to here, and I could only make use of the same statements now which I did then, and that I think unnecessary.

ADDENDUM.

(See Question 589.)

Minute of Minister for Works.

Classification of the employes in the Traffic Branch, Railway Department.

I REQUEST the Traffic Manager to take this list of the railway traffic men, and classify them in the manner I instructed him to carry out when I was last in office. I desire that the present list of wages should be kept out of sight altogether, and that the men should only be classed as of merit, keeping in view the market value of their labour in each class, and that the classes should be so formed as to meet the special requirements of the department, looking to the technical abilities and peculiar qualifications required and possessed by those placed in positions of responsibility. By this means full opportunity will be held out for an ambitious desire to attain efficiency in what has hitherto been looked upon as a mere matter of common labour, instead of as a calling requiring education, skill, and practical ability; besides which it will enable, in cases requiring punishment not meriting dismissal, the reduction to another class, without the serious hardship which has hitherto been dealt out.

I should however add that the classification is not intended to remit the system of small fines for trivial offences against the Regulations.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, 1/7/72.

R. Moody, Esq., Traffic Manager, was called in and further examined:—

R. Moody,
Esq.
27 Feb., 1873.

799. *Chairman.*] With reference to some statement of yours regarding the action of Mr. Wearne, will you be good enough to say whether Mr. Wearne ever wrote you a letter or not, requesting you to make any appointment of any person at his instance? No; he never wrote to me about any appointment. I had a letter sent to me from Mr. Byrnes, but not from Mr. Wearne.

800. It is Mr. Wearne I am speaking of? Mr. Wearne never wrote to me.

801. Never wrote to you? No.

802. Did he write to Mr. Byrnes, and did Mr. Byrnes send the letter to you? Mr. Byrnes sent the letter to me.

803. You had the letter? I had the letter.

804. I presume that Mr. Wearne is under the impression that you have said that some member of his family had interfered in this way with you. Did any of his family interfere with you with regard to appointments? His brother has himself been repeatedly to me about appointments—his brother, the ironmonger;—and more especially with reference to a brother-in-law of his, Mr. Pass, a station-master.

805. Was it to Mr. Wearne, his brother, his brother-in-law, or to any of his family that you alluded, when you said that when people had friends you were afraid to deal with their cases? Well, I can assure you that Mr. Pass's case is one in particular, and I think if the Committee were to see the papers they would think so too.

806. Then it was in reference to Mr. Wearne's case? I am not pointing to Mr. Wearne especially. It was to cases such as that that I alluded, and which were in my mind. If the Committee will allow me to make a statement: You will see it is almost put in this way—that I came to this Committee to make certain charges. I did not come here to do any such thing, nor did I come voluntarily. I was summoned, and therefore I attended. I simply replied to certain questions which were put to me, and which I felt I was compelled to reply to. Before I was summoned, a gentleman of the Committee waited upon me; and stated that I should be summoned, that I must not stay away, and that I would not be pressed. I was told that I should be asked only what was general in regard to matters which that gentleman had heard in the Minister's room in my presence, when a statement was made to this effect, that neither myself nor the Minister could do as we liked with regard to the men. He said: "I will have it out." I was called upon, and the gentleman observed to me: "I will ask you no questions, excepting in a general way, and those questions you may reply to generally."
807. What member of the Committee was that? Am I obliged to say?
808. I shall ask every man's name if you do not? It was Captain Onslow. I have done my best to give evidence in a straightforward manner. My business is a very harassing one. I have come here without knowing what questions I should have to reply to; and of course one is not prepared to give that attention to matters in a Committee-room which their importance demands. I have been informed that some observation has been made as to my honesty. If any questions are raised as to my honesty, I hope the Committee will give me an Englishman's privilege of knowing what these questions are.
809. I have not heard anything alleged against Mr. Moody's honesty? A question has been asked whether the Minister thought I was honest.
810. I have never heard it? It is the case.
811. By whom? I do not know; but Mr. Sutherland was the gentleman asked. It is in his evidence.
812. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] If it is in his evidence you know who asked it? I have not seen it. The evidence was handed to me cursorily by the Committee to look at one question, and the next question was, did the Minister think I was honest. I have been here fifteen years and a half without the slightest imputation on my character, and without any complaint having been made against me. I was for two years and a half confidential clerk to Mr. Justice Wise, and two years and a half in the Public Service of Victoria. It does look hard that such a question should be raised in that way.
813. *Chairman.*] I see Mr. Macleay asked whether you were an efficient officer, and the reply was, "A clever man, but not infallible." Then he asked: "Do you think he is an honest one?" and the reply was, "I hardly think that is a fair question to put to me. I believe he is." That is all there is about it. I do not think your character is much impugned there? No, thank you, I am satisfied. I have been fifteen years and a half here, two and a half with Mr. Justice Wise, and two and a half in the Public Service of Victoria, and I never heard a breath of suspicion on my integrity. I am perfectly satisfied now I hear the evidence. If the Committee will get the papers in Mr. Pass's case —
814. Are these papers published? No, they are not published; they are in the Works Office; but as Mr. Wearne's name has been mentioned —
815. Do you ask to have them put in as evidence? I hope the Committee will have them put in. It is a matter of great moment. Some disgraceful letters have passed—whether they are on record or not I cannot say; and I have been asked questions which have been raised by his family in this way: How many clerks I have promoted out of my office, all being my relations, to the positions of station-masters, putting them above Mr. Pass. Four gentlemen have been promoted out of my office who have been trained for the duties, which I believe is the proper course to adopt in regard to all station-masters. But these gentlemen were all of them unknown to me, except by introduction of the Minister, or coming through his office, and not one of them was a relation of mine. No relation of mine was ever in my office; and the only relation of mine in the country is an unfortunate man, who married my niece, and who was upon the railway when I took charge.
816. You say that these papers will explain the case of Pass? They will.
817. Will you be good enough to produce them? I cannot; they are in the care of the Public Works Office.
818. Can you describe them so that we can ask for them? If they are called Pass's papers they will be produced; Mr. Sutherland has them.
819. They may relate to some other matters? No; they are complaints of the Traffic Manager against Mr. Pass, and other matters.
820. Will that explain your view of this matter? It will get rid of another difficulty that I think might be made.
821. They can be got, and published as an Appendix to the Report, if you wish to put them in evidence? I do—Pass's papers; and any reports of the Traffic Manager in reference to complaints made by Mr. Pass.

R. Moody,
Esq.

27 Feb., 1873.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

APPENDIX.

[To Evidence given by R. Moody, Esq., 11 February, 1873.]

A.

James Byrnes, Esq., to R. Moody, Esq.

Sydney, 21 April, 1872.

Dear Sir,

Before leaving office, I think it due to you to say that during my tenure of office as Commissioner for Railways, I have always found that in the performance of your duties as Traffic Manager you manifested the greatest possible anxiety that nothing should be left undone which would be likely to further the interest of the undertaking in which you are engaged, to give satisfaction to the public, and to deal justly with the numerous persons who are placed under you; and in the management of those men I know that you have frequently incurred, most unjustly, the displeasure of many persons, both in and out of the Service. You have, nevertheless, discharged your duty, arduous though it has been, in a most satisfactory manner to me, and with great credit to yourself. I hope your services will be long continued as Traffic Manager, and that your efficiency in that department may continue to be appreciated.

I am, &c.,
JAMES BYRNES.

[To Evidence given by A. T. Holroyd, Esq., 12 February, 1873.]

B.

A. T. Holroyd, Esq., to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sherwood Scrubs,
Parramatta, 6 July, 1869.

Sir,

This morning I left Parramatta by the 8:38 a.m. train. When I got into a first-class carriage the only passenger in it was Mr. Gould, the station-master, I believe, of Penrith. From the state of the atmosphere of the carriage it appeared to me that he had been smoking, and the floor in the immediate vicinity of where he was sitting was soiled with patches of saliva, which would have prevented any lady from sitting near him without imperilling her dress. To me smoking, or the smell of smoke, is a great annoyance. I reported what I had noticed to Mr. Carlisle as soon as I arrived at Redfern. On inquiry of Mr. Carlisle this evening, he informed me that Mr. Gould had admitted the truth of my complaint, and that it would not occur again. As passengers by train are liable to punishment for such misconduct, I think it right to bring Mr. Gould's conduct under your notice, and the apparent indifference with which Mr. Carlisle treated my complaint.

Yours, &c.,
A. T. HOLROYD.

The Commissioner for Railways to A. T. Holroyd, Esq.

Department of Public Works,
Railway Branch,
Sydney, 15 July, 1869.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 6th instant, complaining of the annoyance experienced from persons smoking in railway-carriages, &c., and to inform you that such instructions have been given, as will, I trust, put a stop to this intolerable nuisance.

I have, &c.,
JOHN SUTHERLAND,
Commissioner for Railways.

[To Evidence given by the Hon. John Sutherland, Esq., M.P., 22 January, 1873.]

C.

Mr. Rae will please furnish me with a copy of the papers in the porters Jones's case.—J.S., 30/1/73.

The chief clerk to supply.—J.R., B.C., 30/1/73.

It will be seen by the accompanying paper—in which Mr. Moody explains the steps taken as regards the dismissal and reinstatement of the Jones's—that the papers in the case are not forthcoming.

Our books show that they were sent to Traffic Manager on the 21/6/72. It is asserted that they were returned on the same day; they have not, however, reached me.

CH. A. G., 31/1/73.

Mr. Moody is requested to forward to this office early, the papers in the case of the men Jones, who were dismissed and reinstated again.

He will please give date of notice of dismissal; state reason for same; date of their leaving; and the date of their reinstatement.

CH. A. G., B.C., 20/1/73.

Sent, B.C., 21/6/72. Urgent.

Jas. Jones, Wallerawang. Services dispensed with on 16th March, 1872;—put on again at Picton, 10th July, 1872.

Josh. Jones's services dispensed with, 16th March, 1872;—put on again, 10th July, 1872.

I was simply directed to dispense with the services of those men by Mr. Byrnes, then Minister for Works. He gave me no reason, and I gave none to the men. I was afterwards directed by succeeding Minister to reinstate the men, which I did do.

Chief Clerk.

R. MOODY, 21/1/73.

Papers

Papers forwarded to head office.—L.M., 21/6/72.

Not received at head office.—CH. A. G.

I require a full explanation from all officers through whose hands these papers had to pass.—J. SUTHERLAND, 31/1/73.

Mr. Iredale, record clerk, will please say how these papers were received into the office,—what they consisted of,—and how they stand in his books. He will also make a further search for them in the office.—CH. A. G., 1/2/73.

Further search made. The papers have not been returned since they were sent to Traffic Manager. See enclosed papers, showing registry entries.—L.P.J., 1/2/73.

Acting Traffic Manager to obtain reports, and make search.—CH. A. G., B.C., 1/2/73.

Mr. Marks, who has charge of the records in the Traffic Manager's Office, will be so good as to explain what he knows of the course given to the papers referred to.—A.R., 3/2/73.

The papers referred to were entered in the records on the 21/6/72, and returned to chief clerk same day, with the following remark:—"I cannot say that these men were dismissed for political reasons. The Ex-Commissioner alone can supply that information. I was just slackening hands at that time on account of a lull in business, and Mr. Byrnes requested me to dispense with the services of these men by the usual week's notice. I certainly should not have dispensed with these particular men of my own accord, for two of them are efficient, well-trained men, and, so far as I have observed, have always conducted themselves well.—R.M., 21/6/71."

I have some recollection of handing the papers referred to to Mr. Moody, who was on his way to the head office.

Mr. A. Richardson.

Mr. Marks's explanation herewith.—A.R., 3/2/73.

Chief clerk, Rys., 4/2/73.

LYON MARKS, 3/2/73.

Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, No. 16.—Thursday, 20 June, 1872.

(6.) Dismissal of Railway Employés:—*Mr. Tunks*, on behalf of Mr. Taylor, asked the Secretary for Works, pursuant to Notice No. 6,—

(1.) Were the undermentioned persons dismissed from the service of the Railway Department during the month of March last, viz. :—

James Jones, railway porter, Wallerawang ;

William Jones, pointsman at Zigzag and shunter at Wallerawang ;

Joseph Jones, sheet-down at Wallerawang ?

(2.) Was any complaint made against either of the persons named, by the Traffic Manager, Station-master, or any other person, to the Secretary for Public Works ?

(3.) By whose order were these persons discharged ?

Mr. Parkes answered,—

(1.) The services of the persons named were dispensed with after the usual week's notice.

(2.) There is no record of any such complaint.

(3.) The late Commissioner ordered the Traffic Manager to dispense with their services.

Eugh Taylor, M.P., Parramatta.—21 June.

Reference to question asked in Legislative Assembly. Sent to Mr. Moody.—21/6/72.

Not returned to records.—L. P. IREDALE, 1/2/73.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SALARY OF COMMISSIONER OF STAMPS.

(LETTER FROM SOLICITORS OF SYDNEY, RECOMMENDING INCREASE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 December, 1872.*THE HONORABLE HENRY PARKES, M.L.A.,
COLONIAL SECRETARY, &c.

Sydney, 18 November, 1872.

DEAR SIR,

We, the undersigned Solicitors of Sydney, are desirous of respectfully representing to the Government that the sum of Three hundred and eighty pounds per annum, placed upon the last Estimates as the Salary of the Commissioner of Stamps, is not, in our opinion, an adequate remuneration for the important duties discharged by that officer, or a sufficient salary for the office he holds, having regard to the responsibility involved and the amount of revenue under his control.

We have pleasure in bearing testimony to the high efficiency of Mr. Hemming, the present Commissioner, in the discharge not merely of ordinary duties but in dealing with the questions of difficulty and of calculation arising in the administration of the Stamp Acts, and as to the legal and technical knowledge with which he has made himself conversant.

We have further to recognize the assistance and facilities he affords us for the conduct of business in his department.

The original salary of the Commissioner of Stamps having been Five hundred pounds per annum, with the assistance of a Chief Clerk at a salary of Four hundred pounds per annum, and the latter office not having been filled up after Mr. Hemming's appointment as Commissioner, we are of opinion that an increase of the present salary to the original amount would be justified, and would recommend the same for the consideration of the Government.

We are, &c.,

LEVY & DE LISSA.	GEO. M. LAURENCE.
JOHN DAWSON.	GEORGE S. YARNTON.
RUSSELL & HOLDEN.	DEANE & DEANE.
ICEFON & SON.	J. M. FAWL.
FREDK. CURTIS.	R. W. ROBBERDS.
E. G. NEWELL.	CHAS. SMITH JONES.
JOHN WILLIAMSON.	J. B. JONES.
J. RUSSELL JONES.	A. J. CAPE.
HENRY C. COLYER.	WM. MAGUIRE.
ELLIS & MAKINSON.	ROLIN & SALTER.
CHARLES BULL.	JOSEPH LEARY.
A. MACKINLAY.	WILLIAM TEALE.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. TEMPLE S. NATHAN.

(APPOINTMENTS HELD BY, IN CIVIL SERVICE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 February, 1873.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 4 February, 1873, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “ (1.) The various appointments held under the Government of the Colony
“ by Temple S. Nathan, the recently appointed Under Sheriff.
- “ (2.) The date of each appointment, and salary attached thereto.
- “ (3.) The cause of Mr. Nathan’s removal from each office, and a list of
“ the charges and complaints (if any) that have been made against him.”

(*Mr. Warden.*)

MR. TEMPLE S. NATHAN.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT TO THE SHERIFF.

Attorney General's Department,
Sydney, 5 February, 1873.

SIR,

Notes, &c., No.
40, 4th Feb., 1873.

I am directed by the Attorney General to transmit herewith a copy of an "Address" of the Legislative Assembly, for certain information respecting Temple S. Nathan, Esq., Under Sheriff; and to request that you will have the goodness to furnish the required information to this office, at your early convenience.

I have, &c.,
W. E. PLUNKETT,
Under Secretary.

THE SHERIFF TO THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney,
11 February, 1873.

SIR,

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of 5th instant, enclosing copy of an "Address of the Legislative Assembly for certain information respecting Temple S. Nathan, Under Sheriff," I have now the honor to furnish the information required by the several clauses of the Address, numbered hereunder *seriatim* :—

- I.—1. Clerk in the Central Police Office, Sydney.
 2. Principal Registrar of the Southern District Courts, and Clerk of the Peace for the Southern District.
 3. Registrar in Insolvency.
- II.—The first, under date 23rd July, 1849, with salary of 5s. per diem, which was increased gradually to £300 per annum. The second on 2nd February, 1859, with salary of £300 a year; and the third on 12th August, 1870, with salary of £400 per annum. To the office of Under Sheriff on 13th May, 1872, with salary of £428 per annum, lately restored to former amount—£450 per annum.
- III.—I am aware of no cause save advancement by way of promotion. Mr. Nathan informs me that no charges or complaints have been made against his official conduct.

I have, &c.,
HAROLD MACLEAN,
Sheriff.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

QUARTERS, &c., FOR PUBLIC OFFICERS.

(RETURN OF OFFICERS PROVIDED WITH QUARTERS, OR AN ALLOWANCE IN LIEU.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 November, 1872.

RETURN (*in part*) to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 23rd July, 1872, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

“ 1st. The names of all Officers in the Public Service, other than Gaolers and Messengers, who are provided with houses, quarters, fuel, and light, at the Public Expense.”

“ 2nd. The names of all Officers in the Public Service who receive an allowance in lieu of quarters, the amount of such allowance, and from what vote paid.”

(*Mr. Raphael.*)

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QUARTERS, &c. FOR PUBLIC OFFICERS.

No. 1.

RETURN showing the Names of Officers who occupy houses on the G. S., W., and R. Railways, and G. N. Railway.

Names of Officers.	Station.	On what Line.
T. B. Goold	Wallerawang	G. W. Ry.
W. G. Middleton.....	Macquarie Plains.....	"
John Norman	Goulburn	G. S. Ry.
M'Vey Falconer	Newtown	"
James Higgs	Parramatta Junction	"
P. Dwyer	Campbelltown	"
John Collins.....	Blacktown.....	G. W. Ry.
George Bonamy	Windsor	"
S. Mackenzie	Burwood	"
A. Moodie.....	Homebush	"
G. Davis	Liverpool	G. S. Ry.
M. A. Hornidge	Mount Victoria	G. W. Ry.
G. Herbert	Petersham	G. S. Ry.
D. Scotland	Ashfield	"
J. Beeston.....	Menangle	"
Thos. Parkes	Sutton Forest	"
Wm. Jarvis	Marulan	"
Thos. M'Coy.....	Bowenfels	G. W. Ry.
J. R. Thomson.....	Rydal	"
G. Evans	Tarana	"
C. Morris	Richmond	"
S. Crook.....	Fairfield	G. S. Ry.
Saml. Pass	Rooty Hill	G. W. Ry.
J. Walsford	South Creek	"
W. J. Titterton	Haslem's Creek	"
J. O. Bradley	Bowral	G. S. Ry.
Geo. Woodall	Seven Hills	G. W. Ry.
W. H. Sutton	Riverstone	"
Robt. Henson	Mulgrave	"
NORTH.		
J. Golder	East Maitland	G. N. Ry.
G. Mattingly	Waratah	"
J. Wallace.....	Hexham	"
D. A. Garvan	High-street	"
J. Burns	Branxton	"
W. Wilkinson	Morpeth	"
J. Crowthers.....	Wollombi Road	"
*J. M'Lean	Aberdeen	"

* Porter in charge.

RAILWAYS.

RETURN showing the Names of Officers in the Railway Department who receive an allowance in lieu of quarters, the amount of such allowance, and from what vote paid, in answer to Question No. 2,—
Mr. Raphael's motion, 23rd July, 1872.

Names of Officers.	Amount of Allowance.	From what Vote paid.
	£ s. d.	
A. Crawford, Station Master	50 0 0	Working Expenses.
Thomas Carlisle	50 0 0	do.
Thomas Giblin	50 0 0	do.
G. J. Roberts	25 0 0	do.
Edward Woodgate	50 0 0	do.
James Higgs	25 0 0	do.
Edward Higgs	50 0 0	do.
F. W. Cox	50 0 0	do.
W. B. Smith	25 0 0	do.
Geo. Brackearey	35 0 0	do.
W. U. Verdon	25 0 0	do.
J. J. Robertson	50 0 0	do.
E. Herald	50 0 0	do.
W. Badcock	25 0 0	do.
J. F. Manson	25 0 0	do.

3

No. 2.

HARBOURS AND RIVERS DEPARTMENT.

Names of Officers who are provided with houses, quarters, fuel, &c.	Offices they respectively hold.	Names of Officers who receive an allowance in lieu of quarters.
James Kingsbury	Clerk and Storekeeper, Fitz Roy Dock	None.
John Doran	Engineer, Fitz Roy Dock	
H. Spinks	Watchman, &c., at Dock	
M. Hagarty	Fireman, &c., at Dock	

No. 3.

RETURN of Officers of Colonial Architect's Department provided with quarters, fuel, and light, or allowance in lieu of same.

OFFICERS, other than Gaolers and Messengers, who are provided with house, quarters, fuel, and light, at the Public expense.

Mary Ann Hobbs, Office-keeper.

OFFICERS who receive an allowance in lieu of quarters, the amount of such allowance, and from what Vote paid.

Nil.

No. 4.

ROADS BRANCH.

David Houison and William Patten sleep in a hut, built as a temporary store and office at the Murboy Bridge.

James Acheson do., do. at the Urara Bridge.

There is a hut built as quarters for the Road Superintendent at Kiamba, Main South Road; but it is only occupied occasionally, say once or twice a month.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUPERANNUATION ACT OF 1864.

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR

1872.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
24 April, 1873.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1873.

SUPERANNU-
(27 VICTORIA,
STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL
	£ s. d.
To BALANCE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1871... .. .	1,639 13 2
„ DEDUCTIONS from the SALARIES of PUBLIC OFFICERS, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, paid into the Treasury in 1872	10,159 18 1
Carried forward	£ 11,799 11 3

ATION FUND.

No. 11.)

DISBURSEMENTS' in the Year 1872.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	ANNUAL RATE OF PENSIONS.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN ON ACCOUNT.	TOTAL.
		From	To		
BY PENSIONS PAID:—	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stephen Greenhill, late Chief Clerk in the Pay Branch of the Treasury	*600 0 0			275 13 2	
John Crook, late Harbour Master, Sydney	*433 6 8			173 15 6	
M. D. Ferguson, late Accountant in the Govern- ment Printing Office	280 0 0			109 16 10	
R. A. Hunt, late Superintendent of the Money Order Office	600 0 0			237 18 8	
J. G. Lennon, late Chief Clerk in the Revenue Branch of the Treasury	360 0 0			215 6 0	
Nicholas Nelson, late Clerk in the General Post Office	312 10 0			185 11 8	
E. C. Brewer, late Sheriff's Bailiff, Sydney	128 6 8			50 5 8	
Robert Brindley, late Draftsman in the Survey Department	325 0 0			25 11 8	
J. R. Humbley, late Clerk in the Audit Office...	247 10 0			97 12 2	
Samuel Morgan, late Clerk in the Survey Depart- ment	146 13 4			56 17 7	
W. H. Christie, late Postmaster General	823 6 8			322 13 6	
George Brett, late Tide-waiter, Customs	110 16 8			43 0 7	
W. C. Still, late Landing Surveyor, Customs...	560 0 0			217 1 8	
John Wells, late Under Secretary for Finance and Trade	746 13 4			295 5 2	
William Vallack, late Chief Clerk, Colonial Sec- retary's Department	650 0 0			256 19 1	
Thomas Jones, late Sheriff's Bailiff, Bathurst	150 0 0			59 9 2	
William Thompson, late Official Postmaster, Bathurst	150 0 0			61 15 6	
T. K. Abbott, late Secretary, General Post Office	441 13 4			174 3 1	
E. H. Statham, late Storekeeper, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta	124 13 4			48 0 6	
John Brown, late Sheriff's Bailiff, Parramatta	186 13 4			74 1 4	
Lewis Gordon, late District Surveyor, Bega	333 6 8			113 13 7	
John Chippindall, late Gaoler, Bathurst	175 0 0			63 13 2	
John Wallace, late Gaoler, Maitland Gaol	140 0 0			55 3 1	
E. Rogers, late Clerk of the Peace, Cumberland	600 0 0			237 6 11	
F. Campbell, late Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek	433 6 8			167 19 9	
W. R. Davidson, late Surveyor General	1,000 0 0			426 13 10	
J. E. Turner, late Landing-waiter, Customs	137 10 0			4 2 3	
S. Cole, late Commissioner of Crown Lands, Darling District	435 0 0			240 1 11	
S. Elyard, late Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office	400 0 0			158 15 3	
T. McMahon, late Shipping Officer, General Post Office	134 3 4			3 17 11	
J. Prout, late Sheriff's Bailiff, Sydney	60 0 0			22 17 11	
A. T. Ross, late Coast-waiter, Customs, Broken Bay	133 6 8			36 13 7	
C. Tompson, late Clerk of the Legislative Assembly	720 0 0			282 11 10	
W. H. Palmer, late Police Magistrate, Bathurst	*300 0 0			123 9 11	
C. E. Newcombe, late Police Magistrate, Quean- beyan	450 0 0			178 4 6	
E. D. Day, late Police Magistrate, Maitland	500 0 0			176 17 3	
W. Warburton, late Tide-waiter, Customs	87 10 0			36 0 10	
W. King, late Landing-waiter, Customs	162 10 0			61 19 7	
C. T. Weaver, late Police Magistrate, Armidale	33 6 8			49 11 2	
M. Fitzpatrick, late Under Secretary for Lands	533 6 8			207 15 10	
J. Wickham, late Postmistress, Parramatta	168 0 0			65 0 4	
G. Denshire, late Postmaster, Tamworth	120 0 0			21 1 4	
D. A. Cahill, late Foreman of Works, Fitz Roy Dock	120 0 0			7 17 7	
J. Kelleher, late Foreman of Works, Fitz Roy Dock	82 0 0			31 9 3	
E. Beckham, late Commissioner of Crown Lands	466 13 4			183 16 11	
C. J. Williams, late Locker, Customs, Sydney	120 0 0			45 18 2	
G. K. Mann, late Engineer-in-Chief, Fitz Roy Dock	536 13 4			211 16 10	
T. Cronin, late Master, Steam Dredge "Hercules"	250 0 0			29 0 0	
C. H. Horsley, late Locker, Customs, Sydney	112 10 0			42 18 8	
F. Underwood, late Clerk, Lands Department...	373 6 8			147 14 2	
A. Williams, late Accountant, Survey Depart- ment	226 13 4			87 6 10	
H. Fitzgerald, late Foreman of Works, Fitz Roy Dock	82 0 0			31 4 7	
S. B. Warburton, late Chief Clerk, Lands Department	483 6 8			213 12 8	
T. J. Jaques, late Registrar General	653 6 8			238 13 2	
Carried forward				£ 7,067 4 1	

The exact date from and to which the Pensions have been paid cannot be given, as the payments were made periodically, in accordance with a pro rata distribution of the funds in hand at the time.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
<p style="text-align: right;">Brought forward</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">£ s. d. 11,799 11 3</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">TOTAL</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">£ 11,799 11 3</p>

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
9th April, 1873.*

FRANCIS KIBKPATRICK,
Accountant.

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1872—continued.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	ANNUAL RATE OF PENSION.			PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN ON ACCOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	From	To	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ... ..	...	...	...			7,067	4	1			
David Smith, late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gundagai	175	0	0			62	5	2			
Charles Moore, late C.P.S., Casino	93	6	8			46	2	2			
R. O'Connor, late Clerk of Parliaments	700	0	0			224	7	9			
W. Thomas, late Clerk, Lands Department	226	13	4			67	4	7			
J. L. R. Pierce, late Clerk, General Post Office... ..	112	10	0			15	18	3			
J. R. Chambers, late Clerk, Lands Department... ..	188	14	0			51	9	3			
Henry Lane, late Under Secretary for Finance and Trade	493	6	8			59	2	0			
W. C. Mayne, late Auditor General	540	0	0			161	10	2			
									7,755	3	6
BY GRATUITIES, GRANTED UNDER CLAUSE 7, TO THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS, WHO HAVE RETIRED, FROM BODILY OR MENTAL INCAPACITY:—											
W. G. Burgis, late Schoolmaster, Gaol, Bathurst (in part)						14	0	2			
Hugh Jones, late Engineer Mechanic, Fitz Roy Dock do.						30	8	4			
F. S. Peppercorne, late Surveyor do.						178	0	11			
J. W. Jenkins, late Clerk, Customs Department do.						61	9	5			
A. J. Kingsmill, late Commissioner of Crown Lands do.						42	2	3			
									326	1	1
BY GRATUITIES GRANTED UNDER CLAUSE 10, TO THE RELATIVES OF THE UNDERMENTIONED DECEASED OFFICERS, VIZ.:—											
Alfred Brooks, late Superintendent, Hornby Light-house (in part)						48	0	9			
Archibald Campbell, late Registrar, Insolvent Court do.						67	12	9			
D. A. Cahill, late Foreman of Works, Fitz Roy Dock do.						78	13	3			
Alexander Livingstone, late Inspector of Customs and Revenue Accounts, Audit Office do.						78	17	11			
C. Baly, late Draughtsman, Survey Department do.						7	4	5			
John Ross, late Pilot, Moruya do.						31	15	8			
G. R. Smalley, late Government Astronomer do.						22	7	5			
T. M'Mahon, late Shipping Officer, General Post Office do.						36	18	8			
J. T. Chidgey, late Station Master, Electric Telegraph Department, Port Macquarie do.						8	10	5			
Edward Berthon, late Chief Clerk, Harbours and Rivers Navigation Department do.						83	11	2			
Joseph Cox, late Police Magistrate, Forbes do.						40	8	6			
G. Armitage, late Chief Clerk, Lands Department do.						382	15	9			
A. H. M'Arthur, late Clerk, General Post Office do.						61	17	8			
Arthur Wickham, late Clerk, Public Works Department do.						36	18	4			
E. Wardley, late Medical Superintendent, Parramatta Lunatic Asylum do.						46	3	7			
J. G. Mullen, late Draughtsman, Survey Department do.						13	10	7			
G. R. Faris, late Clerk, General Post Office do.						0	14	0			
James Snape, late Commissioner for Crown Lands do.						156	7	6			
D. C. Dalgleish, late Engineer Surveyor do.						58	14	11			
Augustus Carter, late Registrar, District Court, Maitland do.						106	11	2			
F. M. Callaghan, late Judge's Associate do.						21	3	5			
John Sharkey, late Foreman of Works, Colonial Architect's Department... .. do.						29	6	3			
William Hobbs, late Gaoler, Wollongong do.						17	0	6			
William Finch, late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Molong... .. do.						11	16	6			
Samuel Hunt, late Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office do.						6	18	8			
									1,453	19	9
BY REPAYMENT of amount advanced from the Consolidated Revenue Fund									789	10	4
TOTAL PAYMENTS						£			10,324	14	7
„ BALANCE ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1872						£			1,474	16	8
TOTAL						£			11,799	11	3

the exception of those marked *, the whole of the Pensions granted under this Act, as above shown, have been reduced by 4 per cent., in accordance with the sixth clause thereof.

GEO. A. LLOYD,
Treasurer.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1873, AND SUPPLEMENTARY
ESTIMATES FOR 1872 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

(MESSAGE No. 3, TRANSMITTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 November, 1872.

HERCULES ROBINSON,
Governor.

Message No. 3.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Estimates of the Expenditure of this Government for the year 1873, with Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1872 and previous years.

Government House,
Sydney, 20th November, 1872.

ESTIMATES
OF THE
PROBABLE EXPENDITURE
OF THE
GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
FOR THE YEAR
1873.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
20 NOVEMBER, 1872.



SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1872.

[2s. 10d.]

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E			
Electric Telegraphs	96 & 97	Harbours and Rivers Navigation— <i>contd.</i> :—	
Emigration Officers—Health, and	64	Steam Dredge "Vulcan"	82
Endowments—Municipalities	1	Steam Dredge "Samson"	82
Engineer's Department—Harbours and Rivers Navigation	81	Steam Dredge "Fitz Roy"	82
Executive and Legislative—Summary	9	Steam Dredge "Titan"	82
Executive Council	10	Dredge for Coast Lakes	82
F		Public Works	82
Fitz Roy Dock	81	Health and Emigration Officers	64
Free Public Library	41	His Excellency the Governor	10
G		Hyde Park—Government Domains and	76
Gaols :—		Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	3
Sydney	30	I and J	
Parramatta	30	Insolvent Court	51
Bathurst	30	Imported Stock	75
Maitland	31	Industrial Schools	42 & 43
Goulburn	31	Judges—Their Honors the	50
Berrima	31	Judges—District Courts	1
Albury	31	Infirm and Destitute—Asylums for	45
Braidwood	32	Inspector of Public Charities	44
Mudgee	32	Interest on Debentures	1
Wollongong	32	Interest on Treasury Bills	1
Armidale	32	L	
Wagga Wagga	32	Lands—Department of	72
Yass	33	Lands—Occupation of	74
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Acting Gaolers	33	Legislative Council	10
Police Gaols—Country Districts	33	Legislative Council and Assembly	11
Gaols generally	34	Library—Parliamentary	11
Contingencies generally	34	Light-houses—Colonial	66
Glebe Island Abattoir	65	Light-houses—Australian Coast	68
Gold and Escort	62	Lunatic Asylums	35 to 37
Gold Fields	74	Lunatic Reception House, Darlinghurst	86
Gold Receivers	62	Life-boats	68
Government Domains and Hyde Park	76	Library, Free	41
Gardens—Botanic	76	Lunatic Patients	37
Governor—His Excellency the	10	M	
Grants in aid of Public Institutions	41 & 42	Marine Board of New South Wales :—	
Gunpowder Magazines	64	Steam Navigation and Pilot Boards	66
H		Marine Board, Sydney	65
Harbours and Rivers Navigation :—		Do. Newcastle	66
Engineer's Department	81	Harbour Masters	66
Fitz Roy Dock	81	Colonial Light-houses	66
Steam Dredge "Hunter"	81	Sea and River Pilots	67
Steam Dredge "Hercules"	81	Boatmen	67
Steam Dredge "Pluto"	81	Telegraph Stations	68
		Australian Coast Light-houses	68
		Contingencies	68

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Magazines—Gunpowder	64	Public Works—Department of	80
Mails—Conveyance of	95	Public Works—Harbours and Rivers Navigation ..	82
Medical Board	37	Public Instruction	40
Medical Adviser, &c.	38	Photo-lithography	63
Metropolitan and Coast District Court	52	Public Library	41
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Do. Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade	69	R	
Do. Secretary for Lands	77	Railways—Summary	89
Do. Secretary for Public Works	87	Railways—General Establishment	90
Money Order Department	95	Railways—Existing Lines—Working Expenses ..	90 & 91
Municipal Council, Sydney—In aid of City Funds ..	47	Railways—Works in Progress	90
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Military Store, &c.	64	Refineries—Colonial Distilleries and	62
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Municipal Endowments	1	Rivers Navigation—Harbours and	81 & 82
		River Pilots—Sea and	68
N		Roads and Bridges—General Establishment ..	85
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Naval Brigade	18	Roads—Minor	76
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		Roman Catholic Orphan School	44
O		Royal Mint—Sydney Branch of	1
Observatory	40	Reformatories and Industrial Schools	42 & 43
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Orphan School—Protestant	44	Refund of Duties—Drawbacks and	1
Orphan School—Roman Catholic	44	Revenue and Receipts returned	1
P		S	
Parliamentary Library	11	Schedules—	
Permanent Military Force	15	A	5 & 6
Parramatta Lunatic Asylum	36	B	5, 6, & 7
Pensions—Schedule B.	6 & 7	C	5 & 7
Pensions—Supplement to Schedule B.	7	Schedules A, B, & C (Summary)	5
Petty Sessions	20 to 29	Schools:—	
Pilot Boards—Steam Navigation and	66	Industrial	42 & 43
Pilots—Sea and River	67	Protestant Orphan	44
Police	18	Roman Catholic Orphan	44
Prisons	30 to 34	Sea and River Pilots	67
Postmaster General—Summary	93	Secretary—Colonial	14
Post Office	94 & 95	Secretary for Lands (Summary)	71
Postage and Duty Stamps—Printing	63	Secretary for Public Works (Summary)	79
Prevention of Scab in Sheep	75	Sessions—Quarter	54
Printing, Bookbinding, Stamps, and Railway Tickets	63	Sheriff	51
Protestant Orphan School	44	Shipping Masters	65
Public Institutions—Grants in aid of	41 & 42	Southern District Court	52 & 53
Public Works and Buildings	84	South-western District Court	53

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Stamp Duties	59	Sydney Branch of Royal Mint	1
Steam Dredge "Vulcan," Newcastle	82	Special Appropriations	1
Steam Dredge "Hunter"	81	Sydney University	1
Steam Dredge "Hercules"	81	Scab in Sheep—Prevention of	75
Steam Dredge "Fitz Roy"	82		
Steam Dredge "Pluto"	81	T	
Steam Dredge "Samson"	82	Telegraphs—Electric	96 & 97
Steam Dredge "Titan"	82	Their Honors the Judges	50
Steam Dredge for Coast Lakes, &c.	82	Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade	
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Steam Navigation and Pilot Boards	66	Treasury	58
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Summary—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and		W	
Trade	57	Western District Court	53 & 54
Summary—Railways	89	Works and Buildings—Public	84
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Supreme and Circuit Courts	50 & 51		
Survey of Lands	72 & 73		

ABSTRACT of the Sums required to meet the Estimated Expenditure of the
GOVERNMENT of NEW SOUTH WALES, for the Year 1873.

I. SCHEDULES A, B, AND C, TO SCHEDULE 1, OF 18 & 19 VICTORIA CAP. 54 :—		Appropriated for 1872.	Required for 1873.
Provided by the Constitution Act		49,093 5 9	48,002 4 9
Provided by Colonial Acts		3,850 0 0	3,850 0 0
		52,943 5 9	51,852 4 9
Additional Expenditure		1,784 6 8	1,784 6 8
II. EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE		18,321 0 0	19,321 0 0
III. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY		525,505 17 6	548,121 0 0
IV. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE		53,883 15 5	55,960 0 0
V. THE TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE		218,401 0 0	249,395 0 0
VI. THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS		159,012 0 0	164,940 0 0
VII. THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—			
PUBLIC WORKS GENERALLY		328,688 13 4	407,612 0 0
RAILWAYS		212,052 0 0	235,244 0 0
VIII. THE POSTMASTER GENERAL		151,427 0 0	164,389 0 0
		1,669,075 12 11	1,846,766 6 8
		£ 1,722,018 18 8	1,898,618 11 5
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.			
		1872.	1873.
Interest on Debentures		515,800 0 0	519,000 0 0
Towards the payment of Interest and extinction of the Railway Loan of 1867 (£1,000,000), 31 Vic. No. 11 ... ..		.....	70,000 0 0
Interest on Treasury Bills		17,160 0 0	16,730 0 0
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties		35,000 0 0	35,000 0 0
Revenue and Receipts returned... ..		15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
Charges on Collections		3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
Endowment of the University of Sydney		5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Endowment of the Australian Museum		1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Endowment of the Sydney Grammar School		1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
Endowment of the Affiliated Colleges		1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Endowments under the Municipalities Act		20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0
Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates		1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Judges under the District Courts' Act		6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint		15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
		636,460 0 0	709,230 0 0
TOTAL	£	2,358,478 18 8	2,607,848 11 5

NEW SOUTH WALES.

—♦—

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE

1873.

DETAILED.

I.

Schedules A, B, and C, to Schedule I,

OF ACTS 18 & 19 VICTORIA, CAPUT 54.

SUMMARY.

		VOTED.
		£ s. d.
SCHEDULE A:—		
Provided by the Schedule	19,050 0 0	
Provided by Colonial Acts	3,850 0 0	
	22,900 0 0	
SCHEDULE B AND SUPPLEMENT		10,225 11 5
Chargeable on the Schedule	8,441 4 9	
	1,784 6 8	
SCHEDULE C:—		
Public Worship	20,511 0 0	
ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE		£ 1,784 6 8

The Treasury, New South Wales,
20th November, 1872.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Treasurer.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

No. I.—SCHEDULES.							PROVIDED IN SCHEDULE.	PROVIDED BY COLONIAL ACTS.
SCHEDULE A.							£	£
His Excellency the Governor	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	.....
The Chief Justice	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	600
The Puisne Judges, at £2,000	...	...	...	...	3	3,000	3,000
The Colonial Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	.....
The Colonial Treasurer	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	250
The Auditor General	...	...	...	...	...	900	.....
The Attorney General	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	.....
The Solicitor General	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	.....
The Governor's Private Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	400	.....
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	£	19,050	3,850
SCHEDULE B.								
Pensions.							AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
To JUDGES, on their ceasing to hold office:—								
Sir Roger Therry, late Puisne Judge	...	...	...	...	...	1,050	
Sir John Nodes Dickinson, do.	...	...	...	...	...	1,050	2,100
To OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT who, on political grounds, retired, or were released, from office, viz. :—								
Edward Deas Thomson, C.B., formerly Colonial Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	
Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, formerly Auditor General	...	...	...	...	...	900	
Sir William Montagu Manning, Q.C., formerly Solicitor General	...	...	...	...	...	800	3,700
To THE UNDERMENTIONED PENSIONERS, according to the Scale and Rates fixed by the Superannuation Act of the Imperial Parliament, 4 & 5 Gul. IV., cap. 24, viz. :—								
George Boyle White, late Surveyor	...	...	...	...	...	222 10 0	
James Larmer, do.	...	...	...	...	...	167 0 0	
John James Galloway, do.	...	...	...	...	...	143 19 9	
James Warner, late Assistant Surveyor	...	...	...	...	...	70 0 0	
William Charles Greville, late Clerk in Colonial Secretary's Office	...	...	...	...	...	366 13 4	
Colin Mackenzie, late Clerk in Supreme Court	...	...	...	...	...	35 10 0	
Nicholas Loader, late Clerk in Court of Requests	...	...	...	...	...	66 5 10	
Osborne Homersham, late Clerk, Customs	...	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	
Robert Ormiston, late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Sydney	...	...	...	...	...	102 0 0	
William Sheridan Wall, late Curator, Australian Museum	...	...	...	...	...	73 9 6	
Mrs. Susannah Mileham, Widow of Surgeon Mileham	...	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	
William Galvin, late Messenger, Legislative Council	...	...	...	...	...	35 5 8	
Michael Doyle, do., Colonial Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	39 10 0	
Thomas Bevan, late Trooper, Mounted Police	...	...	...	...	...	9 2 6	
Carried forward	...	...	...	...	£	1,471 6 7	5,800

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

7

No. I.—SCHEDULES.

		AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£	£
SCHEDULE B.—continued.			
Brought forward	... ..	.....	5,800 0 0
Pensions—continued.			
Brought forward	... ..	1,471 6 7	
John Brennan, late Turnkey, Parramatta Gaol	... ..	28 16 0	
Needham Robinson, late Constable, Sydney Police	... ..	29 13 1	
Bryan Naughton, do. do.	... ..	12 10 0	
Edward Wilson, do. Penrith Police	... ..	14 18 3	
Thomas Henry Blackburn Venour, late Shipping Master, Sydney	... ..	116 1 2	
Frederick Garling, late Landing Surveyor, Customs	... ..	57 8 4	
David Nash, late Warehousekeeper, Customs	... ..	40 12 6	
John Bramwell, late Landing Waiter, do.	... ..	25 3 0	
J. G. N. Gibbes, late Collector of Customs	... ..	114 11 8	
John Moore Dillon, late Criminal Crown Solicitor	... ..	216 13 4	
William Flinn, late Turnkey, Bathurst Gaol	... ..	47 9 0	
A. W. Rolleston, late Landing Waiter, Customs	... ..	61 6 2	
Thomas Reilly, late Serjeant to Governor General's Orderlies	... ..	32 13 4	
William Wedge Darke, late Assistant Surveyor	... ..	153 0 11	
James Bean, late Messenger, Survey Department...	... ..	29 7 3	
Christopher McDonald, late Turnkey, Maitland Gaol	... ..	34 4 10	
David Moores, late Foreman, do.	... ..	48 12 2	
John Hayes, late Storehouseman, do.	... ..	44 8 0	
Hannah Pope, late Housekeeper in the Colonial Secretary's Office	... ..	22 17 6	
Ellen Delprado, late Housekeeper, Audit Office	... ..	39 11 8	
			2,641 4 9
Provided by the Schedule	... ..	... .. £	8,441 4 9
SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B.			
Lady Forbes, Widow of the late Sir Francis Forbes, Chief Justice	... ..	200 0 0	
Lady Dowling, Widow of the late Sir James Dowling, Chief Justice	... ..	200 0 0	
Lady Mitchell, Widow of the late Sir Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General	... ..	200 0 0	
Mrs. Anne Kinchela, Widow of the late Mr. Justice Kinchela	... ..	100 0 0	
Mrs. Anne Petrie, Daughter of the late Captain Flinders, R.N....	... ..	100 0 0	
Edward Robert Stack, late Master of the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney	... ..	133 6 8	
Mrs. Catherine Lovett, Widow of the late J. Lovett, Pilot, Newcastle	... ..	100 0 0	
Mrs. Eliza Milford, Widow of the late Mr. Justice Milford	... ..	200 0 0	
Mrs. Maria Bate Wise, Widow of the late Mr. Justice Wise	... ..	200 0 0	
Mrs. Margaret Edwards, Widow of the late Pilot Edwards	... ..	50 0 0	
Mrs. Julia Robinson, Widow of the late Pilot Robinson	... ..	150 0 0	
Mrs. Jane Reader, Widow of the late Pilot Reader	... ..	75 0 0	
Mrs. Smyth, late Assistant Courtkeeper, Supreme Court	... ..	26 0 0	
Mrs. Shanks, Widow of the late Pilot Shanks	... ..	50 0 0	
TO BE VOTED	... ..	£	1,784 6 8
TOTAL	... ..	... .. £	10,225 11 5
SCHEDULE C.			
Public Worship—			
Church of England	... ..	11,436 10 0	
Presbyterian Church	... ..	1,702 0 0	
Wesleyan Methodist Church	... ..	1,372 10 0	
Roman Catholic Church	... ..	6,000 0 0	
			20,511 0 0

II.

Executive and Legislative.

SUMMARY.

	Voted for 1872.	Required for 1873.
	£	£
His Excellency the Governor	1,523	1,590
Executive Council	699	728
Legislative Council	5,448	5,945
Legislative Assembly	7,926	8,348
Legislative Council and Assembly	1,328	1,285
Parliamentary Library	1,397	1,480
TOTAL... ..	£ 18,321	19,321

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
20th November, 1872.*

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1872	1873					Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.		
						£		£		
His Excellency the Governor.										
PRIVATE SECRETARY.										
1	1	Private Secretary. (Provided in Schedule.)								
1	1	Clerk to Private Secretary				299		315		
1	1	Messenger				117		123		
AIDE-DE-CAMP.										
1	...	Aide-de-Camp, at 9s. per diem				164		.....	
...	1	Ditto, at 9s. 6d. per diem ... ..				.....	580	173	611
Mounted Orderlies—Police:—										
1	...	Serjeant, 2nd Class, at 7s. 9d. per diem				142		.....	
...	1	Ditto, at 8s. 3d. „ ... ..				.....		151	
3	...	Constables, at 5s. 6d. „				302		.....	
...	3	Ditto, at 6s. „ ... ..				.....	444	329	480
Allowance in lieu of Lodging to Aide-de-Camp						173		173		
Allowance in lieu of Forage to ditto						146		146		
Forage for four Horses for Orderlies, and Incidental Expenses						120		120		
Remounts for Orderlies						60		60		
						499		499		
8	8	TOTAL				£	1,523	1,590
Executive Council.										
1	1	Clerk of the Executive Council				475		500		
1	1	Clerk				98		100		
1	1	Messenger				98		100		
1	1	a Office-keeper				18		18		
						689		718		
Incidental Expenses						10		10		
						10		10		
4	4	TOTAL				£	699	728
Legislative Council.										
1	1	President... ..				1,000		1,200		
1	1	Chairman of Committees				400		500		
1	1	Clerk of the Parliaments				648		700		
1	1	Clerk Assistant				475		500		
1	1	Usher of the Black Rod				380		400		
1	1	Short-hand Writer				475		500		
1	1	First Clerk				380		400		
1	1	Second Clerk				285		300		
1	1	Third Clerk				238		250		
1	1	Copying Clerk				166		175		
1	1	Chief Messenger				146		150		
1	1	Door-keeper				117		120		
4	4	Assistant Messengers, at £110				428		440		
						5,138		5,635		
Stores, including Sperm Candles						30		30		
Gas-light						30		30		
Incidental Expenses						75		75		
Stationery, &c.						40		40		
Postage						35		35		
Expenses of Witnesses summoned before Select Committees						100		100		
						310		310		
16	16	TOTAL				£	5,448	5,945

a Office-keeper, Colonial Secretary's Department; Salary, 8s. 4d. per diem.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

11

No. of Persons.		No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1872	1873					Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.		
						£		£		
Legislative Assembly.										
1	1	Speaker				1,100		1,200		
1	1	Chairman of Committees				500		500		
1	1	Clerk of Assembly				740		800		
1	1	Clerk Assistant				555		600		
1	1	Second Clerk Assistant				380		400		
1	1	Sergeant-at-Arms				380		400		
1	1	Short-hand Writer				509		550		
1	1	Clerk of Records... ..				380		400		
1	1	Do. Select Committees				333		350		
1	1	Do. Printing Branch				285		300		
1	1	Copying Clerk				238		250		
1	1	Clerk in charge of Printed Papers				238		250		
1	1	Principal Messenger				146		150		
1	1	Do. Doorkeeper				117		120		
2	...	Assistant Messengers, at £107				214		.....	
...	2	Do. at £110 ... ..				.....		220	
							6,115		6,490	
Sessional Short-hand Writers						285		300		
Extra Copying Clerks, at £163 and £150						301		313		
5 Extra Messengers, at £107						535		.....	
Do. at £110 ... ..						.....		550	
Gas-light... ..						300		325		
Sperm Candles						55		30		
Expenses of Witnesses summoned before Select Com- mittees						100		100		
Stationery, Stores, &c.						60		60		
Postage						75		75		
Incidental Expenses						100		100		
							1,811		1,853	
16	16	TOTAL				£	7,926	8,343
Legislative Council and Assembly.										
1	1	Steward and Housekeeper				214		225		
1	1	Assistant Housekeeper				64		64		
1	1	Watchman				107		110		
1	1	House Servant				107		110		
1	1	Stable-man				107		110		
2	2	Female Servants, at £54... ..				108		108		
1	1	Cook				107		110		
3	3	Waiters, at £110... ..				321		330		
1	1	Scullery-maid				48		48		
							1,183		1,215	
Stores, including Sperm Candles						75		.....	
Gas for two Lamps over Entrance Gates						20		20		
Incidental Expenses						50		50		
							145		70	
12	12	TOTAL				£	1,328	1,285
Parliamentary Library.										
1	1	Assistant Librarian				285		300		
1	1	Second Assistant Librarian				285		300		
1	1	Messenger				107		110		
							677		710	
Books and Periodicals						450		450		
Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., for Council Reading-room... ..						100		100		
Do. do. for Assembly Reading-room						100		100		
Insurance of Books						45		45		
Incidental Expenses						25		25		
							720		720	
3	3	TOTAL				£	1,397	1,430

III.

Colonial Secretary.

SUMMARY.

	Voted for 1872.	Required for 1873.
	£	£
Colonial Secretary	4,141	4,456
Permanent Military Force	20,000	9,952
Volunteers	11,827	15,806
Naval Brigade	4,018	4,901
Police	126,126	137,703
Petty Sessions	36,329	38,850
Prisons	56,098	58,896
Lunatic Asylums... ..	39,220	41,545
Medical Board	44	44
Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c.	7,622	7,645
Auditor General	5,000	5,825
Registrar General and Brands Registration	13,724	13,545
Agent General for the Colony	1,500	1,500
Observatory	1,636	2,700
Museum	475	500
Public Instruction under Act 30 Victoria, No. 22	110,000	120,000
Free Public Library	2,604	2,658
Grants in aid of Public Institutions	3,688	5,594
Industrial Schools	6,142	6,584
Reformatory for Girls, Biloela, Parramatta River	382	385
Charitable Institutions—Inspector of Public Charities	575	600
Protestant Orphan School	3,197	3,219
Roman Catholic Orphan School... ..	3,966	4,180
Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute	12,954	12,990
Charitable Allowances	33,211	33,661
Miscellaneous Services	21,027	14,882
TOTAL	£ 525,506	548,121

The Treasury, New South Wales,
20th November, 1872.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
		£		£	
Colonial Secretary.					
1	1	Colonial Secretary. (Provided in Schedule.)			
1	1	740		800	
1	1	509		550	
1	1	428		450	
1	1	333		350	
2	2	476		500	
1	1	214		225	
1	1	190		200	
1	1	166		175	
1	1	146		150	
1	1	122		125	
1	1	73		75	
1	1	50		50	
1	1	145		153	
1	1	146		150	
1	1	61		61	
1	1	92		92	
			3,891		4,106
		150		150	
		100		200	
			250		350
18	18	TOTAL ...		4,141	4,456

a Allowed Quarters. *b* Allowed Quarters, Fuel, and Light. Also Office-keeper, Executive Council Office, salary £18 per annum.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

15

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1872	1873	Amount Voted for 1872.	Amount Required for 1873.	
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
Permanent and Volunteer Military Force.				
GENERAL STAFF.				
		£	£	
1	1	Commandant	600	600
1	1	Brigade-Major	92	400
1	1	Brigade Pay and Quartermaster	365	365
1	1	Assistant Surgeon	248	248
			1,305	1,613
REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.				
<i>Artillery.</i>				
1	...	Captain	385	.....
...	1	Major ... ..	.....	385
1	...	Second Captain	256	.....
...	1	Captain ... ..	.....	256
2	2	Lieutenants, at £229	458	458
<i>Infantry.</i>				
2	...	Captains, at £293	586	.....
2	...	Lieutenants, at £229	458	.....
2	...	Do. at £202	404	.....
			2,547	1,099
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, TRUMPETERS, AND GUNNERS.				
<i>Artillery.</i>				
1	1	Battery Sergeant-Major, at 5s. per diem	92	92
5	7	Sergeants, at 4s. per diem	366	*511
4	4	Corporals, at 3s. 4d. per diem	244	244
4	4	Bombardiers, at 3s. 2d. per diem	232	232
2	2	Trumpeters, at 2s. 3d. per diem	83	83
80	80	Gunners, at 2s. 3d. per diem	3,294	3,285
<i>Infantry.</i>				
1	...	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 5s. 6d. per diem	101	.....
1	...	Quartermaster Sergeant, at 1s. per diem	19	.....
1	...	Hospital Sergeant, at 4s. per diem	74	.....
...	...	Do. at 3s. 8d. per diem ... ..	.....	.....
2	...	Colour Sergeants, at 3s. 9d. per diem	138	.....
8	...	Sergeants, at 3s. 3d. per diem	476	.....
10	...	Corporals, at 2s. 6d. per diem	458	.....
1	...	Bugle-Major, at 2s. 6d. per diem	46	.....
4	...	Buglers, at 2s. per diem	147	.....
150	...	Privates, at 2s. per diem	5,490	.....
			11,260	4,447
CONTINGENCIES.				
		Forage Allowance for Commandant, for two horses, Officer Commanding Artillery, Brigade-Major, Brigade Pay and Quartermaster, and Assistant Surgeon, one each, at 2s. 6d. per diem	229	275
		Forage allowance for one horse for Artillery Officers visiting outlying Batteries, at 2s. 6d. per diem	46	46
		One-half allowance for Water-cart Horse, at 1s. 3d. per diem	23	23
		Uniforms for Artillery—98 Non-commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, and Gunners, at £5 each	480	490
		Gold Chevrons and Mountings for do.	15	20
		Uniforms for Infantry—177 Non-commissioned Officers, Buglers, and Privates, at £5	885	.....
		Gold Chevrons and Mountings for do.	20	.....
		124 Free Rations of Bread, Meat, and Groceries, &c., at 6d. per diem each	2,369	1,132
			4,067	1,986
288	106	Carried forward	19,179	9,145

* The 2 additional being Hospital and Provost Sergeants.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Force—continued.			
288	106	£		£	
		Brought forward ...	19,179		9,145
		MISCELLANEOUS.			
		Marksman's Badges ...	20		
		Fuel and Light ...	360	200	
		Hire of Horses for Field Guns ...	100	150	
		Incidental Expenses ...	341	250	
		Extra Allowances for the performance of special duties by Non-commissioned Officers and Privates:—			
		1 Assistant Clerk in Paymaster's Office, at 1s. per diem ...		19	
		1 Orderly Room Clerk (Artillery), at 6d. per diem ...		10	
		1 Pay-Sergeant (Artillery), at 6d. per diem ...		10	
		1 Acting Quartermaster Sergeant do., at 6d. per diem ...		10	
		1 Hospital Cook, at 2d. per diem ...		4	
		1 Hospital Wardman, at 2d. per diem ...		4	
		The Band Instructor ...		150	
			821		807
288	106	TOTAL ... £	20,000		9,952
		Volunteers.			
		SALARIES.			
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>			
		Commandant ...	*.....	*.....	
1		Adjutant of Artillery ...	300		
		Brigade-Adjutant, Paymaster, and Quartermaster ...	*.....	*.....	
1	1	Musketry Instructor ...	300	300	
1		Brigade Clerk, at 7s. 6d. per diem ...	138		
	1	Do. 8s. do. ...		146	
	1	Do. Assistant, at 7s. per diem ...		128	
1		Clerk in Pay and Quartermaster's Office, at 7s. 6d. per diem... ..	138		
	1	Do. do. 8s. do....		146	
1		Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 7s. 6d. per diem ...	138		
	1	Do. 9s. do. ...		165	
1		Sergeant-Major, at 7s. 6d. per diem ...	138		
	2	Do. at 9s. 6d. per diem each ...		347	
2		Do. at 3s. per diem ...	†110		
	1	Do. at 3s. 6d. per diem ...		64	
1		Sergeant Instructor of Musketry, at 6s. 6d. per diem ...	119		
	1	Do. at 7s. per diem ...		128	
7		Sergeant Instructors, at 6s. 6d. per diem ...	833		
	14	Do. at 7s. per diem ...		1,789	
8		Do. at 2s. 6d. per diem ...	‡366		
1		Armourer, at 6s. 6d. per diem ...	119		
	1	Do. at 7s. per diem ...		128	
1	1	Assistant Armourer, at 5s. per diem ...	92	92	
1		Bugle-Major and Messenger, at 6s. 6d. per diem ...	119		
	1	Do. at 7s. per diem ...		128	
2	2	Markers for Rifle Range, at 5s. per diem ...	183	183	
1	1	Labourer in charge of Artillery Stores, at 5s. per diem... ..	92	92	
	2	Do. Victoria Barracks, at 5s. per diem each ...		184	
		<i>Regimental Staff.</i>			
		Officers Commanding Artillery Brigade, and Sydney and Suburban Battalions of Rifles, at £100 per annum each... ..	300	300	
		Adjutants, do. do., at £100 per annum each ...		300	
			3,485		4,620
30	31	Carried forward ... £	3,485		4,620

* Transferred to Vote for Permanent Military Force.

† Sergeants in Permanent Military Force, at 4s. per diem.

‡ Sergeants in Permanent Military Force, at 8s. 3d. per diem.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Volunteers—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872.	1873.		Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
			£		£	
30	31	Brought forward ... ..	.....	3,485	.....	4,620
		CONTINGENCIES.				
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>				
		Forage Allowance for Brigade Adjutant of Artillery ...	65		.....
		Allowance in lieu of Rations, Fuel, and Light, for Brigade Adjutant of Artillery, at 1s. 4½d. per diem	13		.....
		Travelling Expenses for Officers and Non-commissioned Officers	350		400	
		Compensation to Staff Sergeants, &c., in lieu of Uniform	35		105	
		<i>Artillery.</i>				
		Forage Allowance for Major Commanding, at 3s. 6d. per diem	65		65	
		Capitation Allowance for 450 Efficientes, at 40s. each ...	900		.....
		Do. 700 do. ....	.....		1,400	
		<i>Rifles.</i>				
		Forage Allowance for Majors Commanding Sydney and Suburban Battalions, at 3s. 6d. per diem	129		129	
		Capitation Allowance for 1,950 Efficientes, at 30s. each... ..	2,925		.....
		Do. 2,500 do. 30s. do. ....	.....		3,750	
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
		Badges for Marksmen	100		150	
		Hire of Horses for Field Guns and Mounted Officers ...	250		300	
		Contribution to Band, on condition of one-third more being raised by private subscription	250		250	
		Rifle Association, for Prizes, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private Subscription	250		500	
		Armoury Repairs and Materials, Freight and Cartage of Ammunition, and Incidental Expenses	400		450	
		Allowance for periodically collecting, cleaning, and repairing Arms of Country Corps	80		80	
		For constructing New Butts, and keeping in repair the several Rifle Ranges for the several Corps	100		100	
		To enlarge the Paddington Rifle Range... ..	.....		200	
		Two central Drill Sheds for Artillery and Rifles ... ..	.....		800	
		Office Rent	100		100	
		Rent for Central Offices for all Corps ... ..	.....		200	
		Allowance to Watchman and Office-keeper, at 6s. per week	16		16	
		Probable Cost of an Encampment for 2,000 Men	1,600		400	
		Purchase of 200 sets of Accoutrements for Volunteer Artillery, at 24s. per set	240		.....
		For the formation of a Rifle Company composed of Teachers in Public Schools... ..	350		.....
		For erection of a shed at the Victoria Barracks for the purposes of Musketry Instruction	124		150	
		Hire of Office for Technical School ... ..	.....		50	
		Uniforms for one additional Battery of Artillery ... ..	.....		325	
		Do. do. Company Sydney Battalion	.....		350	
		Do. an additional Sub-division at Jamberoo (40 Men) ... ..	.....		160	
		Do. do. do. Engineers, Sydney ... ..	.....		160	
		Purchase of 80 sets of Accoutrements for additional Battery of Artillery, at 24s. ... ..	.....		96	
				8,342		10,686
30	31	TOTAL	£	11,827	.....	15,306

General Staff £1,613
 Permanent Artillery 8,330
 Volunteers 15,306
 £25,255

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873					Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
		Naval Brigade.				£		£	
1	1	Captain Commanding, at 5s. per diem ...	...	...	92		92	
1	1	Clerk and Accountant, at 3s. 6d. do. ...	...	...	50		64	
1	1	Gunnery Instructor, Sydney ...	...	...	162		200	
1	1	Do. Newcastle ...	...	...	36		52	
6	6	Lieutenants, at 4s. per diem ...	...	...	365		438	
5	5	Sub-Lieutenants, at 2s. per diem ...	...	...	183		183	
1	1	Bugler ...	...	...	50		50	
10	10	Warrant Officers, at £18 each ...	...	...	180		180	
10	10	Petty Officers, at £15 per annum each...	...	...	150		150	
200	200	A.B.'s, at £12 each ...	...	...	2,400		2,400	
							3,668		3,809
		To provide and equip a Signal and Torpedo Company, in accordance with the recommendation of the Defence Commission		692	
		Uniforms for Warrant and Petty Officers and A.B's of the Brigade...				250		250	
		Incidental Expenses ...				100		150	
							350		1,092
236	236	TOTAL	4,018		4,901
		Police.							
		GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.							
1	1	Inspector General ...	...	...	740		800	
1	1	Secretary and Superintendent ...	...	...	475		500	
1	1	Accountant ...	...	...	285		300	
1	1	Do. ...	...	...	190		200	
1	1	Do. ...	...	...	167		175	
1	1	Do. ...	...	...	167		175	
1	1	Do. ...	...	...	122		125	
1	1	Office-keeper ...	...	...	25		25	
8	8						2,171		2,300
		CONSTABULARY.							
1	1	Superintendent ...	...	...	475		500	
3	3	Superintendents, at £450 ...	...	...	1,284		1,350	
1	1	Superintendent ...	...	...	380		400	
5	5	Inspectors, at £300 ...	...	...	1,425		1,500	
14	14	Sub-Inspectors, at £200...	...	...	2,660		2,800	
40	40	Serjeants, 1st Class, at 9s. ...	...	...			
50	50	Senior Serjeants, at 9s. 6d. ...	...	...			
50	50	Serjeants, 2nd Class, at 7s. 9d. ...	...	...			
150	150	Serjeants, at 8s. 3d. ...	...	...			
150	155	Senior Constables, at 6s. 3d. ...	...	...			
518	518	Do. at 7s. ...	...	...	85,132		96,314	
250	250	Ordinary do., at 5s. 6d. ...	...	...			
225	225	Constables, 1st Class, at 6s. 6d. ...	...	...			
75	75	Ordinary Constables, at 6s. ...	...	...			
17	17	Probationary Constables, at 5s. ...	...	...			
20	20	Supernumerary Constables, at 4s. ...	...	...			
20	20	Trackers, at 2s. 6d. ...	...	...			
319	319						91,356		102,864
827	847	Carried forward	93,527	105,164

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873					Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
						£		£	
		Police—continued.							
827	847	Brought forward ... ..				.....	93,527	.....	105,164
		DETECTIVES.							
1	1	Clerk				214		225	
5	...	Detectives, 1st Class, at 9s. 6d.				} 2,335		} 2,464	
...	5	Do. at 10s.							
5	...	Do. 2nd Class, at 8s. 6d.							
...	5	Do. at 9s.							
5	...	Do. 3rd Class, at 7s. 6d.							
...	5	Do. at 8s.							
16	16						2,549		2,689
1	1	*Police Surgeon				a.....		a.....	
		TOTAL SALARIES				£	96,076		107,853
		CONTINGENCIES.							
		Allowance for Analytical Chemist				150		150	
		Allowance to Members of the Police Force, when absent from their Quarters on duty				3,000		3,200	
		Provisions for Prisoners in Lock-ups				1,200		1,100	
		Fuel, Light, and Water, to Lock-ups				1,400		1,600	
		Rent of Premises for Police purposes				2,500		2,500	
		Forage				13,500		13,500	
		Remount Horses				1,200		1,200	
		Shoeing, Veterinary Attendance, and Medicine				1,400		1,400	
		Medical Attendance				a.....		a.....	
		Conveyance of Prisoners and Police				2,600		3,500	
		Fencing Paddocks				500		500	
		Incidental Expenses—Repairs to Arms, Saddlery, and Carts; and for destroying Dogs				900		1,200	
12.	...	Additional Constables, to allow of formation of Police Stations at new Gold Fields and elsewhere in Country Districts where most urgently required; also Forage and other Contingent Expenses				1,700		.....	29,850
							30,050		
856	864	TOTAL				£	126,126	.....	137,703

* Also Vaccinator, Sydney—Salary, £228 per annum.

a See Medical Vote, page 38.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1872	1873	Petty Sessions.		Amount Voted for 1872.	Amount Required for 1873.
		POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &C.		£	£
		<i>Sydney.</i>			
		<i>Central Police Office.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate	...	555	600
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)...	...	475	500
1	1	Clerk	...	333	350
1	1	Do.	...	238	250
1	1	Do.	...	176	185
1	1	Do.	...	166	175
1	1	Do.	...	122	125
1	1	Do.	...	102	105
1	1	Messenger and Office-keeper	...	94	96
...	1	Office-keeper	...	.....	25
				2,261	2,411
		<i>Water Police Office.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate...	...	555	600
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)...	...	380	400
1	1	Clerk	...	238	250
1	1	Do.	...	214	225
1	1	Do.	...	146	150
1	1	Do.	...	98	100
1	1	Messenger	...	50	50
1	1	Office-keeper	...	25	25
				1,706	1,800
		<i>Adelong.</i>			
		(See Tumut.)			
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....*	.....*
		<i>Albury.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate to visit Howlong and Ten-mile Creek	...	428	450
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	166	175
				594	625
		<i>Armidale.</i>			
		(See New England.)			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (also Acting C.P.S. at Uralla)	...	166	175
				166	175
		<i>Avaluen.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	356	375
				356	375
		<i>Ashford.</i>			
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....†	.....†
		<i>Bathurst.</i>			
		(See Macquarie.)			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)...	...	166	175
1	1	Assistant do	...	73	75
1	1	Messenger and Court-keeper	...	50	50
				289	300
		<i>Balvanald.</i>			
1	1	(a) Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Euston and Moulamein)	...	166	175
				166	175
		<i>Ballina.</i>			
		(See Richmond.)			
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....†	.....†
		<i>Barraba.</i>			
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....†	.....†
		<i>Berrima.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions...	...	261	275
				261	275
		<i>Bendemeer.</i>			
		(See New England.)			
1	1	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	50	50
				50	50
		<i>Bega.</i>			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	166	175
				166	175
28	29	Carried forward	...	£	6,015
				
					6,361

* Allowance of £10. See contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

(a) Allowance of £25, from Contingencies, for visiting Moulamein.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

21

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.					
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1872	1873	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.			
		£		£			
		Petty Sessions—continued.					
28	29	Brought forward		£	6,015	£	6,361
1	1	<i>Boat Harbour—(Bellinger River.)</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Nambucca)		200	200	200	200
...	...	<i>Binalong.</i> Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
...	...	<i>Birce.</i> (See Walgett.) Police act as Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
1	1	<i>Bourke.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Breewarrina, Eringunna, and Gongolgon)		475		500	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		166	641	175	675
1	1	<i>Bombala.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)		166	166	175	175
...	...	<i>Booligal.</i> (See Hay.) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions†	†	
1	1	<i>Braidwood.</i> (See Queanbeyan.) Clerk of Petty Sessions		166	166	175	175
...	...	<i>Breewarrina.</i> (See Bourke.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions†	†	
...	...	<i>Broughton Creek.</i> Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions...†	†	
1	1	<i>Bundarra.</i> (See New England.) Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions (also Clerk of Petty Sessions at Inverell)		50	50	50	50
1	1	<i>Burrowa.</i> (See Young.) Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)		166	166	175	175
...	...	<i>Bungendore.</i> (See Queanbeyan.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions†	†	
...	...	<i>Bingera.</i> (See Warialda.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions†	†	
1	1	<i>Bulladelah.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..		100	100	100	100
...	...	<i>Buckley's Crossing.</i> (See Cooma.) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....		.....
...	...	<i>b Cannonbar.</i> Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions†	†	
1	1	<i>Carcoar.</i> (See Orange.) Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)		166	166	175	175
37	38	Carried forward		£	7,670	£	8,086

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

‡ Sub-Inspector of Police, Dubbo (a Magistrate). visits Cannonbar, Obley, and Warren.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.							
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1872	1873					Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
						£		£	
		Petty Sessions—continued.							
87	38	Brought forward ... ..				.....	7,670	.....	8,086
		<i>Casino.</i> (See Richmond River.)							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				166	166	175	175
		<i>Camden.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (visits Picton)... ..				166	166	175	175
		<i>Cassilis.</i> (See Upper Hunter.)							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)				166	166	175	175
		<i>Campbelltown.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				166	166	175	175
		<i>Clarence Town.</i>							
1	1	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Cooma.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Nimitybelle, Seymour, Kiandra, and Buckley's Crossing)... ..				428		450	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				166	594	175	625
		<i>Corowa.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)... ..				166	166	175	175
		<i>Cowra.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				166	166	175	175
		<i>Coonabarabran.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Coonamble and Denison)				261	261	275	275
		<i>Coonamble.</i> (See Coonabarabran.)							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)				166	166	175	175
		<i>Collector.</i> (See Goulburn.)							
1	1	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions				50	50	50	50
		<i>Cootamundry.</i> (See Gundagai.)							
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions†	†	
		<i>Conargo.</i> (See Deniliquin.)							
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions†	†	
		<i>Condoblin.</i> (See Lachlan.)							
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions†	†	
		<i>Cundletown.</i>							
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions†	†	
49	50	Carried forward				£	9,737	.....	10,261

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.					
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1872	1873	Petty Sessions—continued.				Amount Voted for 1872.	Amount Required for 1873.
						£	£
49	50	Brought forward				9,737	10,261
		<i>Dandaloo.</i>					
		Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions††
		<i>Deniliquin.</i>					
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Conargo and Jerilderie) ...				428	450
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				166	175
						594	625
		<i>Denison.</i>					
		(See Coonabarabran.)					
...	...	Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions††
		<i>Dungog.</i>					
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				166	175
						166	175
		<i>Dubbo and Molong.</i>					
1	...	Police Magistrate, from 20 February to 31 December, 1872, at £380 per annum. (Visiting Cannonbar, Obley, and Warren.)				327	.....
...	1	Police Magistrate. (Visiting Cannonbar, Obley, and Warren.) ... ..				.....	380
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				166	175
						493	555
		<i>Eden.</i>					
1	1	Police Magistrate, also Sub-Collector of Customs, with a salary, as such, of £285 per annum				146	150
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				166	175
						312	325
		<i>Ellalong.</i>					
		(See Wollombi.)					
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....	.....
		<i>Eringunnia.</i>					
		(See Bourke.)					
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions††
		<i>Euston.</i>					
		(See Balranald.)					
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions**
		<i>Forbes.</i>					
		(See Lachlan.)					
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				166	175
						166	175
		<i>Glen Innes.</i>					
		(See Tenterfield.)					
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				166	175
						166	175
		<i>Gongolgon.</i>					
		(See Bourke.)					
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions††
		<i>Goulburn.</i>					
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Collector and Gunning) ...				475	500
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)				166	175
1	1	Do. Assistant				70	70
						711	745
		<i>Gosford.</i>					
1	1	Police Magistrate				300	300
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)				166	175
						466	475
		<i>Grenfell.</i>					
		(See Lachlan.)					
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				166	175
						166	175
64	65	Carried forward				£ 12,977	13,686

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
No. of Persons.						Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
1872	1873					£		£	
		Petty Sessions—continued.							
64	65	Brought forward ... ..				.....	12,977	.....	13,686
		<i>Grafton.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Lawrence)				428		450	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)				166		175	
...	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....		50	
		<i>Gulgong.</i>					594		675
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (Gold Commissioner)				428		450	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				166		175	
		<i>Gundagai.</i>					594		625
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Cootamundry)				428		450	
		<i>Gunnedah.</i>					428		450
		(See Tamworth.)							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				166		175	
		<i>Gunning.</i>					166		175
		(See Goulburn.)							
1	1	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions				50		50	
		<i>Gundaroo.</i>					50		50
		(See Queanbeyan.)							
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions†	†	
		<i>Hartley.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Rydal)				309		325	
		<i>Hargraves.</i>					309		325
		(See Tambaroora.)							
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions†	†	
		<i>Hay.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate (to visit Maude and Booligal)				428		450	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				166		175	
		<i>Houlong.</i>					594		625
		(See Albury.)							
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions†	†	
		<i>Inverell.</i>							
...	1	Police Magistrate ... ..				.....		350	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (also Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions at Bundarra)				166		125	
		<i>Jerilderie.</i>					166		475
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions†	†	
		<i>Kiama.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions				166		175	
		<i>Lachlan.</i>					166		175
1	1	Police Magistrate for Forbes, Condobolin, and Grenfell				428		450	
		<i>Lawrence.</i>					428		450
		(See Grafton.)							
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions†	†	
		<i>Lismore.</i>							
		(See Richmond.)							
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions†	†	
		<i>Liverpool.</i>							
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Macquarie.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate for Bathurst, Rockley, and Oberon				475		500	
		<i>Maitland.</i>					475		500
1	1	Police Magistrate, East and West Maitland, Morpeth, Singleton, and Paterson				475		500	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				214		225	
1	1	Assistant do.				50		50	
1	1	Messenger				50		50	
							789		825
82	85	Carried forward				£	17,736	.....	19,036

* Allowance of £10 from Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5 from Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

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No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.							
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1872	1873	Petty Sessions—continued.				Amount Voted for 1872.	Amount Required for 1873.		
						£	£		
82	85	Brought forward ... ..				.....	17,736	.....	19,036
...	...	<i>Maude.</i> (See Hay.) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions†	†	
1	1	<i>Macleay.</i> (Kempsey.) Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..				166	166	175	175
1	1	<i>Menindee.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..				333	333	350	350
...	...	<i>Merriwa.</i> (See Upper Hunter.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
...	...	<i>Morcc.</i> (See Warialda.) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions...†	†	
1	1	<i>Moruya.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Nelligen and Nerrigundah)				428		450	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				166	594	175	625
1	1	<i>Moama.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..				261	261	275	275
1	1	<i>Molong.</i> (See Dubbo.) Clerk of Petty Sessions				166	166	175	175
...	...	<i>Moulamein.</i> (See Balranald.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
1	1	<i>Mudgee.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Windeyer)				428		428	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				166	594	175	603
...	...	<i>Mulwala.</i> Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions...†	†	
1	1	<i>Muswellbrook.</i> (See Upper Hunter.) Clerk of Petty Sessions				166	166	175	175
1	1	<i>Murrurundi.</i> (See Upper Hunter.) Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)... ..				166	166	175	175
...	...	<i>Murrumburrah.</i> (See Young.) Police acting as Clerk of Petty Sessions†	†	
...	...	<i>Nambucca.</i> (See Boat Harbour.)							
...	...	<i>Navandara.</i> (See Wagga Wagga.) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions†	†	
1	1	<i>Narrabri.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visits Wee Waa)				352		370	
...	...	<i>Nelligen.</i> (See Moruya.) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....†	352	.....†	370
93	96	Carried forward				£	20,534	.....	21,959

Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.									
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1872	1873	Petty Sessions—continued.						Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
								£		£	
93	96	Brought forward ... ..						.....	20,534	.....	21,959
		<i>Newcastle.</i>									
1	1	Police Magistrate, to visit Waratah						475		500	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						166		175	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions						122		125	
1	1	Messenger						40		40	
									803		840
		<i>New England.</i>									
...	...	Police Magistrate (Gold Commissioner†), visiting Armidale, Bendemeer, Bundarra, Uralla, and Walcha†	†	
		<i>Nerrigundah.</i> (See Moruya.)									
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions†	†	
		<i>Nimitybelle.</i> (See Cooma.)									
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions†	†	
1	1	<i>Nowra (Shoalhaven).</i>									
		Clerk of Petty Sessions						166		175	
									166		175
		<i>Nundle.</i> (See Tamworth.)									
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions†	†	
		<i>Oberon.</i> (See Macquarie.)									
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Orange.</i>									
1	1	Police Magistrate visiting Carcoar						428		450	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						166		175	
									594		625
		<i>Obley.</i> (See Cannonbar.)									
...	...	Police acting as Clerk of Petty Sessions†	†	
		<i>Panbula.</i>									
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions†	†	
		<i>Paterson.</i> (See Maitland.)									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						166		175	
									166		175
		<i>Parramatta.</i>									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)... ..						166		175	
									166		175
		<i>Penrith.</i>									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						166		175	
									166		175
		<i>Picton.</i> (See Camden.)									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						10		10	
									10		10
		<i>Port Macquarie.</i>									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)						166		175	
									166		175
		<i>Pooncaira.</i> (See Wentworth.)									
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions†	†	
105	108	Carried forward						£	22,771	.....	24,309

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

‡ Provided for on Estimate of Lands Department.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

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		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
		£		£	
		Petty Sessions—continued.			
105	108	Brought forward	£ 22,771	£ 24,309	
		<i>Queanbeyan.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate, to visit Braidwood, Bungendore, and Gundaroo	428	450	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	166	175	625
		<i>Raymond Terrace.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions	261	275	275
		<i>Rockley.</i>			
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions**	
		<i>Rylstone.</i>			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	166	175	175
		<i>Ryde.</i>			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	50	175	175
		<i>Rydal.</i>			
...	...	(See Hartley.) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions††	
		<i>Richmond River.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate, Casino, Lismore, Ballina, and Tweed	428	450	450
		<i>Scone.</i>			
1	1	(See Upper Hunter.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	166	175	175
		<i>Seymour.</i>			
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions††	
		<i>Singleton.</i>			
1	1	(See Maitland.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	166	175	175
		<i>Sofala.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..	333	350	350
		<i>Stony Creek.</i>			
...	...	(See Wellington.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions**	
		<i>Stroud.</i>			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	166	175	175
		<i>Talbragar.</i>			
...	...	Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions††	
		<i>Tamworth.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Gunnedah and Nundle), and also Commissioner of Crown Lands	428	450	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	166	175	625
		<i>Tambaroora and Hill End.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Hargraves)... ..	333	350	
...	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	125	475
		<i>Ten-mile Creek.</i>			
...	...	(See Albury.) Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions††	
		<i>Tenterfield.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Glen Innes)	428	450	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	166	175	625
120	124	Carried forward	£ 26,622	£ 28,609	

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.					
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1872	1873					Amount Voted for 1872.	Amount Required for 1873.
						£	£
		Petty Sessions—continued.					
120	124	Brought forward				26,622	28,609
...	...	<i>Tocumwal.</i> Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions††
...	...	<i>Toogong.</i> Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions††
1	1	<i>Tuena.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Trunkey)				261	261
		<i>Trunkey.</i> (See Tuena.) Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions**
1	1	<i>Tumut.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Adelong and Tumberumba)				428	450
		<i>Tumberumba.</i> (See Tumut.) Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)				166	175
1	1	<i>Tweed.</i> (See Richmond.) Clerk of Petty Sessions				50	175
...	1	<i>Ulladulla.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions				98	175
1	1	<i>Upper Hunter.</i> Police Magistrate, Scone, Muswellbrook, Murrurundi, Merriwa, and Cassilis				428	450
1	1	<i>Uralla.</i> (See New England.) Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions (also Clerk of Petty Sessions at Armidale)				50	50
...	...	<i>Urana.</i> (See Wagga Wagga.) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions††
1	1	<i>Wagga Wagga.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Urana and Narrandara)				423	450
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)... ..				166	175
						594	625
1	1	<i>Warialda.</i> Police Magistrate				400	400
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)... ..				166	175
						566	575
1	1	<i>Walgett.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Birce)				333	350
		<i>Walcha.</i> (See New England.) Clerk of Petty Sessions				166	175
1	1					166	175
		<i>Waratah.</i> (See Newcastle.)					
		<i>Warren.</i> (See Cannonbar.) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions††
1	1	<i>Wallabadah.</i> Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)... ..				98	100
						98	100
...	...	<i>Wee Waa.</i> (See Narrabri.) Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions...††
1	1	<i>Wellington.</i> Police Magistrate to visit Stony Creek... ..				423	450
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)... ..				166	175
						594	625
135	140	Carried forward				£ 30,454	32,795

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

29

		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
No. of Persons.						Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
1871	1872					£			
		Petty Sessions—continued.							
135	140	Brought forward	...	...	.....	30,454	.....	32,795	
		<i>Wentworth.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Pooncaira)	...	...	380	380	400	400	
		<i>Wingham.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)	...	...	166	166	175	175	
		<i>Windeyer.</i>							
...	...	(See Mudgec.)	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Windsor.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	166	166	175	175	
		<i>Wilcannia.</i>							
...	...	Police Magistrate (Commissioner of Crown Lands, Albert District)†	...	...	.....†		.....†
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	.....*		.....*
		<i>Wollombi.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting St. Albans and Ellalong)	...	...	285	285	300	300	
		<i>Wollongong.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)	...	...	166	166	175	175	
		<i>Pass.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)	...	...	166	166	175	175	
		<i>Young.</i>							
...	...	Police Magistrate (Gold Commissioner†), visiting Burrowa and Murrumburrah	...	...	.....†		.....†
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	166	166	175	175	
						31,949		34,370	
		CONTINGENCIES.							
		Travelling Expenses of Police Magistrates	...	...	1,500		1,500		
		Inspector of Weights and Measures, Central Police Office	...	...	200		200		
		Allowances to Court House Keepers	...	...	850		850		
		Fees to Interpreters	...	...	150		150		
		Rent of Court Houses	...	...	350		350		
		Fuel, Light, and Water	...	...	300		400		
		Bailiffs, Small Debts Courts	...	...	100		100		
		Allowances to Police acting as Clerks of Petty Sessions	...	...	400		400		
		Allowance for Travelling Expenses to the Acting C.P.S., Gunning and Collector	...	...	30		30		
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	500		500		
						4,380		4,480	
142	147	TOTAL	...	...	£	36,329	.....	38,850	

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

‡ Provided for on Estimate of Lands Department.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873	Prisons.						Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
								£		£	
		SYDNEY GAOL.									
1	1	Principal Gaoler ...	...	...	...	...	380		400	
1	1	Visiting Justice ...	...	...	...	...	190		200	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	...	.....a		.....a	
...	...	Dispenser	...	...	...	...	.....a		.....a	
1	1	Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	219		230	
1	1	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	117		120	
1	1	Schoolmaster	...	...	...	...	190		200	
...	...	Chief Warder	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Senior Warder	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Warders in charge	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Warders ...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Overseer ...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Overseers	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Messenger	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
1	1	Matron ...	...	...	...	...	98		100	
...	...	Female Warders ...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	...	117		120	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	117		120	
1	1	Do. Presbyterian ...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
9	9							1,478		1,540	
		PARRAMATTA GAOL.									
1	1	Visiting Justice ...	...	...	...	...	98		100	
1	1	Gaoler ...	...	...	...	...	238		250	
1	1	Matron ...	...	...	...	...	20		20	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ..	...	...	...	...	.....a		.....a	
1	...	Clerk and Schoolmaster ...	...	...	...	...	190			
...	1	Schoolmaster and Storekeeper	...	...	...	...	.....		200	
1	...	Assistant Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	120			
...	1	Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	.....		120	
...	...	Dispenser ...	...	...	...	...	.....a		.....a	
...	...	Chief Warder	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Senior Warder	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Warders ...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Trade Overseers ...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	...	40		40	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	40		40	
...	...	Messenger	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Carter ...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
7	7							746		770	
		BATHURST GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler ...	...	...	...	...	166		175	
1	1	Matron ...	...	...	...	...	42		42	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon...	...	...	...	...	.....a		.....a	
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster ...	...	...	...	...	125		128	
...	...	Chief Warder	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Warders ...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
...	...	Female Warder	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	...	30		30	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	30		30	
5	5							393		405	
21	21	Carried forward	...	...	...	£	.....	2,617	.....	2,715

* See Gaols generally.

a See Medical Vote.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

31

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872.	1873.					Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
						£		£	
		Prisons—continued.							
21	21	Brought forward ... ..				.....	2,617	.....	2,715
		MAITLAND GAOL.							
1	1	Gaoler				166		175	
1	1	Matron				42		42	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon...				.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster ...				137		140	
...	...	Chief Warder*	*	
...	...	Senior Warder*	*	
...	...	Warders*	*	
...	...	Female Warders*	*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ...				30		30	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic				30		30	
5	5						405		417
		GOULBURN GAOL.							
1	1	Gaoler				166		175	
1	1	Matron				42		42	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon...				.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster ...				125		128	
...	...	Chief Warder*	*	
...	...	Warders*	*	
...	...	Female Warder*	*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ...				30		30	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic				30		30	
5	5						393		405
		BERRIMA GAOL.							
1	1	Visiting Justice				73		75	
1	1	Gaoler				190		200	
1	1	Matron				42		42	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser...				.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster ...				146		150	
...	...	Chief Warder*	*	
...	...	Senior Warder*	*	
...	...	Warders*	*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ...				98		100	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic				98		100	
6	6						647		667
		ALBURY GAOL.							
1	1	Gaoler				137		140	
1	1	Matron				20		20	
...	...	Warders*	*	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon...				.....^a		.....^a	
							157		160
2	2								
39	39	Carried forward				£	4,219	.....	4,364

* See Gaols generally.

^a See Medical Vote;

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.														
No. of Persons.										SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1872	1873									Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.		
										£		£		
Prisons—continued.														
39	39	Brought forward								.....	4,219	.....	4,364
BRAIDWOOD GAOL.														
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137		140	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20		20	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....^a		.....^a	
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
											157		160	
2	2													
MUDGEE GAOL.														
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137		140	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20		20	
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
											157		160	
2	2													
WOLLONGONG GAOL.														
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137		140	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20		20	
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
											157		160	
2	2													
ARMIDALE GAOL.														
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137		140	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20		20	
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
											157		160	
2	2													
WAGGA WAGGA GAOL.														
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137		140	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20		20	
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*
											157		160	
2	2													
49	49	Carried forward								£	5,004	5,164

* See Gaols generally.

^a See Medical Vote.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.													
No. of Persons.										SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872.	1873.									Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
										£		£	
Prisons—continued.													
49	49	Brought forward ... ..								.....	5,004	.....	5,164
YASS GAOL.													
1	1	Gaoler								137		140	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon... ..								.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Matron								30		30	
...	...	Warders*	*	
									167		170		
2	2												
DENILIQUIN GAOL.													
1	1	Gaoler								137		140	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon... ..								.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Matron								20		20	
...	...	Warders*	*	
									157		160		
2	2												
PORT MACQUARIE GAOL.													
1	1	Visiting Justice								50		50	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon... ..								.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Gaoler								166		175	
1	1	Matron								42		42	
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster								125		128	
...	...	Chief Warder*	*	
...	...	Warders*	*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England								50		50	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic								50		50	
									488		495		
6	6												
COOMA GAOL.													
1	1	Gaoler								175		175	
1	1	Matron								42		42	
									217		217		
2	2												
POLICE GAOLS, COUNTRY DISTRICTS.													
21	21	Acting Gaolers, 13 at £20, 8 at £10								340		340	
6	...	Acting Matrons, at £10 each								60		.....
...	20	Acting Matrons, 12 at £10; 8 at £5 ... ..								.....		160	
									400		500		
27	41												
88	102	Carried forward								£	6,4 8	.....	6,706 .

* See Gaols generally.

^a See Medical Vote.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
1872	1873	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
		Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.		
		£		£		
		Prisons—continued.				
88	102	Brought forward	6,428	6,706
		GAOLS GENERALLY.				
1	1	1 Chief Warder	190		200	
1	1	1 Do.	142		146	
5	...	5 Chief Warders, at 7s.	641		822	
...	6	6 Do. at 7s. 6d.	256		274	
2	...	2 Senior Warders, 1st Class, at 7s.	247		265	
...	2	2 Do. do. at 7s. 6d.	714		1,022	
2	...	2 Do. 2nd Class, at 6s. 9d.	1,373		1,479	
...	2	2 Do. do. at 7s. 3d.	18,007		19,455	
6	...	6 Warders, 1st Class, at 6s. 6d.	460		460	
...	8	8 Do. do. at 7s.	380		400	
12	...	12 Do. 2nd Class, at 6s. 3d.	292		450	
...	12	12 Do. do. at 6s. 9d.	1,043		1,095	
164	...	164 Do. 3rd Class, at 6s.	513		411	
...	164	164 Do. do. at 6s. 6d.	110		119	
10	10	10 Female Warders, at £46	91		92	
2	...	2 Overseers, at £190	101		110	
...	2	2 Do. at £200	500		500	
2	...	2 Do. at £146	25,060		27,300	
...	3	3 Do. at £150				
6	...	6 Do. at 9s. 6d.				
...	6	6 Do. at 10s.				
4	...	4 Foremen, at 7s.				
...	3	3 Do. at 7s. 6d.				
1	...	1 Messenger, at 6s.				
...	1	1 Do. at 6s. 6d.				
1	1	1 Do. at 5s.				
1	...	1 Carter, at 5s. 6d.				
...	1	1 Do. at 6s.				
		Extra Warders, at 6s. per diem				
220	223					
		Books for Prison Libraries	120		150	
		For conveyance of Prisoners	800		1,000	
		For gratuities to Prisoners on their discharge from Gaols	1,000		1,000	
		For purchase of materials for, and incidental expenses connected with, employment of Prisoners in Gaols.	4,000		4,000	
		Photography in Prisons	190		100	
		Unforeseen expenses, including travelling expenses and sustenance allowance to Gaol Officers	200		200	
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, and Surgical Instruments, Fuel, Light, and Water, Incidental Expenses, Removal of Night-soil, and Allowance, in lieu of Quarters, for all Gaols and Lock-ups proclaimed Gaols	18,300		18,300	
		Rent of Office ... ..	.....		140
				24,610		24,890
308	325	TOTAL	£	56,098	58,896

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

35

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
1872	1873	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
		£		£	
Lunatic Asylums.					
BOARD OF VISITORS.					
		Allowances	300	300	
		Clerical Assistance	50	50	
			350		350
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE.*					
1	1	Medical Superintendent and Inspector of the Insane ...	740	800	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	50	50	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic	50	50	
1	1	Assistant Medical Officer	285	300	
1	1	Assistant Superintendent	190	200	
...	1	Clerk to Inspector of Insane ... ..	.....	100	
1	1	Dispenser... ..	127	130	
1	1	Matron	117	120	
1	1	Carpenter	127	130	
1	1	Bootmaker	98	100	
1	1	Tailor	98	100	
1	1	Workwoman	60	60	
1	1	Chief Attendant	117	120	
1	1	Grounds Attendant	72	80	
6	...	Senior Male Attendants, at £82	492	.....
...	6	Senior do. at £84 ... ..	.....	504	
10	10	Senior do. at £72	720	720	
10	10	Junior do. at £66	660	660	
6	6	Senior Female Attendants, at £50	300	300	
19	19	Junior do. at £46	874	874	
13	...	Servants—1 at £75; 3 at £66; 2 at £60; 3 at £50; 1 at £46; 2 at £45; and 1 at £35	714	.....
...	13	Servants—1 at £80; 1 at £72; 2 at £66; 2 at £60; 1 at £55; 2 at £50; 1 at £46; 2 at £45; and 1 at £35 ... ..	.....	730	
			5,891	6,128	
		Allowance in lieu of Provisions, Fuel, and Light, to the Superintendent, Assistant Medical Officer, and Assistant Superintendent, at £45 each	135	135	
		Engine-driver and Fuel	250	350	
		Provisions and Medical Comforts, Fuel, and Light ...	7,800	9,300	
		Medicines and Surgical Instruments	150	150	
		Forage for two Horses	80	100	
		Books and Periodicals	100	100	
		To provide Amusement for Inmates	100	100	
		House Rent for the Assistant Superintendent	35	35	
		Allowance for Uniform Clothing	220	220	
		Incidental Expenses	400	400	
			9,270	10,890	
			15,161		17,018
77	78	Carried forward ... .. £	.....	15,511	.....
					17,368

* The Officers residing in the Establishment are provided with Provisions, Fuel, and Light.

No. of Persons.				No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873			Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
77	78			£		£	
		Lunatic Asylums—continued.					
		Brought forward ... ..		.....	15,511	.....	17,368
		PARRAMATTA.					
1	1	Medical Superintendent		475		600	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England		50		50	
1	1	Do., Roman Catholic		50		50	
1	1	Assistant Superintendent		209		220	
...	1	Consulting Medical Officer ... ..		.....^a		50	
1	1	Assistant Clerk		78		80	
1	1	Matron		98		100	
1	1	Dispenser... ..		137		140	
1	1	Master Attendant		146		150	
38	...	Male Attendants—7 at £82; and 31 at £66		2,620		.....
...	39	Do., 3 at £90; 5 at £84; and 31 at £66 ... ..		.....		2,736	
17	...	Female Attendants—3 at £50, and 14 at £40... ..		710		.....
...	19	Do., 3 at £50; and 16 at £46 ... ..		.....		886	
19	...	Servants—2 at £78; 2 at £66; 1 at £50; 1 at £40 per annum; and 13 at 9d. each, per diem... ..		556		.....
...	19	Servants—2 at £78; 2 at £66; 1 at £50; 1 at £46 per annum; and 13 at 9d. each per diem ... ..		.....		562	
...	1	Carpenter ... ..		.....		100	
...	1	Baker ... ..		.....		66	
1	1	Farm Overseer		66		66	
1	1	Gardener		52		52	
1	1	Machinist... ..		52		52	
1	1	Tailor		98		100	
				5,397		6,060	
		Allowance in lieu of Provisions, Fuel, and Light, to the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent at £45 each		90		90	
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Fuel and Light, and Contingent Expenses		9,750		10,000	
		Forage for three Horses		90		90	
		Books, Periodicals, and Newspapers		100		100	
		To provide Amusement to Inmates		100		100	
		Uniform for Attendants		280		280	
		Incidental Expenses		100		100	
86	92			10,510	15,907	10,760	16,820
		LUNATIC RECEPTION-HOUSE, DARLINGHURST.					
1	1	Superintendent		140		140	
1	1	Matron		60		60	
...	...	Medical Visitor ... ..		.....^a		.....^a	
2	2	Male Attendants, at £66		132		132	
2	2	Female Attendants, at £46		92		92	
6	6			424		424	
		Clerical Assistance		50		50	
		Occasional additional Attendants when required, at 5s. per diem		50		50	
		Provisions for Patients		50		90	
		Provisions for Attendants		50		60	
		Medicines and Medical Comforts		25		25	
		Fuel and Light		80		80	
		Bedding and Stores		40		40	
		Clothing for Patients		10		.....
		Uniform Clothing for Attendants ... ..		.....		30	
		Transferring Patients to Asylums		50		80	
		Fees for certifying Sanity of Patients		20		20	
		Allowance to Gaol Messenger employed as Messenger... ..		10		10	
		Incidental Expenses		10		10	
				445	869	545	969
169	176	Carried forward		£	32,287	.....	35,157

^a See Medical Vote.

NOTE.—The Officers residing in the Establishments are provided with Provisions, Fuel, and Light.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

37

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
		£		£	
169	176	Lunatic Asylums—continued.			
		Brought forward			
			32,287		35,157
ASYLUM FOR IMBECILES AND INSTITUTION FOR IDIOTS, NEWCASTLE.					
1	1	Superintendent	175	175	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	20	20	
1	1	Do., Roman Catholic	20	20	
...	...	Visiting Medical Officer... ..	a.....	a.....	
1	1	Storekeeper and Chief Attendant	100	100	
1	1	Matron	75	75	
1	1	Senior Attendant	84	84	
4	4	Junior Attendants, at £66	264	264	
3	3	Do., £50	150	150	
1	1	Senior Nurse	50	50	
4	4	Junior Nurses, at £46	184	184	
3	3	Do., £36	108	108	
1	1	Cook	66	66	
1	1	Gardener	66	66	
1	1	Laundress	46	46	
1	1	Assistant Laundress	40	40	
1	1	Gate-keeper	40	40	
			1,488	1,488	
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Fuel, and Light	2,025	2,500	
		Stores, &c.	1,050	.....
		Medicines and Surgical Instruments	50	50	
		Amusements, Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, &c.	60	60	
		Uniform Clothing for Attendants and Nurses	60	60	
		Incidental Expenses	50	80	
26	26		3,295	2,750	
			4,783		4,238
LUNATIC PATIENTS.					
		Payment for Patients transferred to Licensed Houses...	2,100	2,100	
		Allowance for Patients discharged from Asylums to Friends, under Regulations of 17th July, 1869 ...	50	50	
			2,150		2,150
195	202	TOTAL	£	39,220	41,545
Medical Board.					
1	1	Clerk to Board		44	44

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
		Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c.			
1	1	£		£	
		228		240	
1	1	20		20	
		248		260	
		Fees to Vaccinators, say for 20,000, at the respective rates of 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. each		2,500	
		2,500		2,500	
		Incidental Expenses		40	
2	2	40		40	
		2,540		2,540	
			2,788		2,800
		Page 19. Police Surgeon		190	
				200	
		30, 36. Visiting Surgeon, Sydney Gaol, and Lunatic Reception House		238	
				350	
		30. Dispenser, Sydney Gaol		146	
				150	
		30, 45, 44. Visiting Surgeon, Parramatta Gaol, Asylum for Infirm and Destitute, Parramatta, and Orphan Schools		238	
				250	
		30. Parramatta Gaol—Dispenser		98	
				100	
		30. Bathurst Gaol—Visiting Surgeon		50	
				50	
		31. Maitland Gaol—do.		70	
				70	
		31. Goulburn Gaol—do.		50	
				50	
		31. Berrima Gaol—do. and Dispenser		190	
				200	
		31. Albury Gaol—Visiting Surgeon... ..		25	
				25	
		32. Braidwood Gaol—do.		25	
				25	
		32. Mudgee Gaol—do.		25	
				25	
		32. Wollongong Gaol—do.		25	
				25	
		32. Armidale Gaol—do.		25	
				25	
		32. Wagga Wagga Gaol—do.		25	
				25	
		33. Yass Gaol—do.		25	
				25	
		33. Deniliquin Gaol—do.		25	
				25	
		33. Port Macquarie Gaol—do.		146	
				150	
		36. Medical Visitor to Lunatic Asylum at Parramatta		146	
				
		37. Medical Visitor to Asylum for Idiots, Newcastle..		75	
				75	
		42. Visiting Surgeon, N.S.S. "Vernon"		50	
				50	
		43. Visiting Surgeon, Industrial School and Reformatory, Bilbōela		50	
				50	
		45. Surgeon and Dispenser, Hyde Park Asylum		122	
				125	
		45. Dispenser at Asylum for Infirm and Destitute, Parramatta		50	
				50	
		For payment to Medical Adviser,—Fees to Medical Officers, Country Districts, for attendance on Police,—Fees to Medical Practitioners in Lunacy Cases and Coroners' Inquests,—and for Attendance on Aborigines		2,725	
				2,725	
			4,834		4,845
			7,622		7,645
		TOTAL ... .. £		.....

a Also Police Surgeon; Salary, £190 per annum.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

39

No. of Persons.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873			Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.							
Auditor General.							
1	1	Auditor General. (Provided in Schedule.)		£		£	
1	1	Inspector of Accounts		555		600	
1	1	Examiner of Expenditure Accounts		428		450	
1	1	Corresponding Clerk		366		385	
1	1	Clerk		333		350	
1	1	Do.		304		320	
1	1	Do.		285		300	
1	1	Do.		261		275	
1	1	Do.		250		250	
3	3	Clerks, at £225		642		675	
1	1	Clerk		190		200	
2	2	Clerks, at £175		332		350	
...	1	Do., at £200 ... ..		.....		200	
1	1	Clerk		146		150	
1	1	Do.		98		100	
1	1	Do.		50		50	
1	1	Messenger		100		110	
1	1	^a House-keeper		50	4,390	50	4,815
Extra Clerical Assistance for Parliamentary and other Returns, and to carry out the provisions of the Audit Act of 1870				600		600	
Rent of Offices ... ..				.....		400	
Incidental Expenses				10	610	10	1,010
20	21	TOTAL ... ..		£	.....	5,000	.....
							5,825
Registrar General.							
1	1	Registrar General ... ..		.....	648	.....	700
STATISTICAL BRANCH.							
1	1	Compiler of General Statistics		333		350	
1	1	Examiner and Compiler of Vital Statistics		238		250	
1	1	Clerk		190		200	
1	1	Do.		166		175	
2	2	Clerks, at £150		292		300	
1	1	Clerk		73		75	
1	1	Messenger		98		100	
DEEDS BRANCH.							
1	1	Clerk and Deputy Registrar of Deeds		285	1,390	300	1,450
1	1	Clerk		190		200	
1	1	Do.		166		175	
1	1	Do.		50		50	
1	1	Book Porter		117		120	
LAND TITLES BRANCH.							
2	2	Examiners of Titles, at £1,000 and £800		1,665	808	1,800	845
1	1	Deputy Registrar General		428		450	
1	1	Principal Draftsman		475		500	
1	1	Assistant Draftsman		333		350	
1	1	Do.		200		200	
2	2	Junior Assistant Draftsmen, at £125		244		250	
1	1	Junior Assistant Draftsman		73		75	
1	1	Clerk		285		300	
1	1	Do.		238		250	
1	1	Do.		214		225	
1	1	Do.		122		125	
1	1	Do.		100		100	
1	1	Assistant Clerk		50		50	
1	1	Messenger		98		100	
1	1	Book Porter		25		25	
1	1	Office-keeper ... ..		.....	4,550	.....	4,800
					50		50
32	32	Carried forward ... ..		£	.....	7,446	.....
							7,845

^a Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
		£		£	
		Registrar General—continued.			
		Brought forward	7,446	7,845	
32	32	Allowances to District Registrars	3,500	3,500	
		Cost of Binding	150	150	
		Remodelling Real Property Index ... ..	.....	300	
		Preparation of General Indexes of Births, Marriages, and Deaths	250	250	
		Incidental Expenses	500	500	
		Do. Land Titles Branch	50	50	
			4,450	4,750	
		BRANDS REGISTRATION BRANCH. <i>a</i>			
1	1	Deputy Registrar for Brands	238	250	
1	1	Clerk	190	200	
		Allowances to Inspectors of Sheep acting as Deputy Registrars throughout the Colony—			
35	...	Sheep Inspectors acting as Deputies—1 at £50, 34 at £25	900	.....
			1,328	450	
		Publication of Notices in <i>Government Gazette</i> and local Newspapers	500	500	
			1,828	950	
69	34	TOTAL	13,724	13,545	
		Agent General for the Colony.			
1	1	Agent General to represent the Colony, resident in London	1,000	1,000	
		Office-rent, Clerical Assistance, Stationery, and Incidental Expenses	500	500	
1	1		1,500	1,500	
		Observatory.			
1	1	Astronomer	555	600	
1	1	Computer... ..	285	300	
1	1	Meteorological Assistant... ..	98	100	
1	1	Messenger	98	100	
10	10	Meteorological Observers... ..	120	120	
			1,156	1,220	
		Purchase of Books	30	30	
		Expenses of Magnetical Survey	150	150	
		Purchase of New Instruments	270	270	
		Incidental Expenses	30	30	
		For Transit of Venus ... ..	.....	1,000	
			480	1,480	
14	14	TOTAL... ..	1,636	2,700	
		Museum.			
1	1	Curator	475	500	
		Public Instruction, under Act 30 Vic., 22	110,000	120,000	

a This expenditure will be defrayed from fees and moneys payable under the Registration of Brands Act, 30 Vic., No. 12.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

41

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.					
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
		Free Public Library.			
1	1	£		£	
2	2	380		400	
2	2	380		400	
1	1	202		208	
		92		100	
			1,054		1,108
		1,000		1,000	
		350		350	
		100		100	
		100		100	
			1,550		1,550
6	6		2,604		2,658
		TOTAL ...	£ .....	.....	.....
Grants in aid of Public Institutions.					
To supplement the present Annual Endowment of £1,000 to the Australian Museum 200 200					
* In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions, viz. :—					
		Albury School of Arts 50 75			
		Araluen Mechanics' Institute 50 75			
		Armidale School of Arts 50 75			
		Ballina School of Arts 25 38			
		Balmain School of Arts 50 75			
		Balmain Working Men's Institute 25 38			
		Bathurst School of Arts 50 75			
		Bega School of Arts 50 75			
		Bellambi and Bulli School of Arts 25 38			
		Berrima School of Arts 25 38			
		Braidwood Literary Institute 50 75			
		Branxton Mechanics' Institute 25 38			
		Botany 75 75			
		Bourke Mechanics' Institute 50 75			
		Bowling Alley Point School of Arts 25 38			
		Camden School of Arts 25 38			
		Casino School of Arts 50 75			
		Corowa School of Arts 100 150			
		Dubbo Mechanics' Institute... .. 50 75			
		East Maitland School of Arts 50 75			
		Frederickton School of Arts... .. 25 38			
		Forbes School of Arts 50 75			
		Glen Innes School of Arts 50 75			
		Goulburn School of Arts 50 75			
		Grafton School of Arts 50 75			
		Grenfell School of Arts 100 150			
		Gundagai Literary Institute 50 75			
		Guntawang School of Arts 100 150			
		Hinton School of Arts 50 75			
		Inverell School of Arts 50 75			
		Kiama School of Arts 25 38			
		Lambton Mechanics' and Miners' Institute... .. 25 38			
		Merriwa 200 200			
		Milton School of Arts 10 15			
		Monaro School of Arts 25 38			
		Morpeth School of Arts 50 75			
		Mudgee School of Arts 50 75			
		Murrurundi Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts 13 20			
		Musclebrook School of Arts... .. 50 75			
		Narrabri Mechanics' Institute 17 25			
		Newcastle School of Arts 50 75			
		Orange Mechanics' Institute... .. 50 75			
		Parramatta School of Arts 100 150			
		Paterson School of Arts 25 38			
		Petersham Working Men's Institute 25 38			
		Queanbeyan Literary Institute 75 115			
		Raymond Terrace School of Arts 50 75			
		Carried forward £ 2,240 3,344			

^a Allowed Quarters, Fuel, and Light.

* For 1872 the proportion is £1 to every £3 so raised.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
		£		£	
Grants in aid of Public Institutions—continued.					
		Brought forward... ..		2,240	3,344
		In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions, viz. :—			
		Richmond School of Arts	50	75	
		Ryde School of Arts	50	75	
		St. Leonard's School of Arts	50	75	
		Scone School of Arts	50	75	
		Shoalhaven School of Arts	50	75	
		Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts	100	150	
		Singleton Mechanics' Institute	75	115	
		Stroud School of Arts	25	38	
		Tamworth Mechanics' Institute	25	38	
		Ulladulla School of Arts	25	38	
		Ulmarra School of Arts	25	38	
		Wallsend School of Arts	50	75	
		Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute	25	38	
		Waratah School of Arts	13	20	
		West Maitland School of Arts	50	75	
		Windsor School of Arts	50	75	
		Wollongong School of Arts	50	75	
		Yass Mechanics' Institute	50	75	
		Young School of Arts	50	75	
		In aid of the erection of buildings for Educational Institutions, on same condition, viz. :—			
		Milton School of Arts	100	.....
		Musclebrook School of Arts, further sum, 1873	150	300	
		Saint Mary's School of Arts	100	.....
		Tamworth School of Arts	100	.....
		Tenterfield School of Arts	100	.....
		Ulladulla School of Arts	35	.....
		Casino School of Arts ... ..	.....	350	
		Grafton School of Arts ... ..	.....	100	
		Murrurundi School of Arts ... ..	.....	200	
			3,688		5,594
Industrial Schools.					
NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON."					
1	1	Commander and Superintendent	190	200	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....^a	.....^a	
1	1	Mate and Clerk	146	150	
1	1	Schoolmaster	130	130	
1	1	Sailmaker and Officer in charge of Lower Deck	107	110	
1	1	Carpenter	98	100	
1	1	Boatswain	98	100	
1	1	Gardener	72	72	
1	1	Steward	72	72	
3	3	Scamen, at £72	216	216	
1	1	Musician and Barber	72	72	
1	1	Cook	82	84	
1	1	Tailor	149	157	
1	1	Shoemaker	149	157	
15	15	Carried forward	£ 1,581	1,620	
...	...	Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	.....

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
...	...	£		£	
Industrial Schools—continued.					
...	...	Brought forward	.....	.....
15	15	Brought forward	1,581	1,620	
NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON"—continued.					
		Clothing for 125 Boys, at £3 each	375	.....
		Do., £4 each	.....	500	
		Rations for 125 Boys, at 5d. each per diem	953	.....
		Do., 6½d. each per diem	.....	1,189	
		Rations for 13 (Ship's Company), at 7d. each per diem	139	.....
		Do., at 9d. each per diem	.....	178	
		Fuel for cooking purposes	45	45	
		Oil for Lamps	30	30	
		School Books	30	30	
		Ship's Stores	250	250	
		Grindery	40	40	
		Gratuities to Good Conduct Boys	20	20	
		Incidental Expenses, including Medicines, Materials for building a Boat and repairing others	.....y	270	
15	15		1,882	2,552	
				3,463	4,172
BILOELA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA RIVER.					
1	1	Superintendent	*132	135	
1	1	Matron	98	100	
1	1	† Clerk and Storekeeper	117	120	
...	...	‡ Visiting Surgeon	z.....	z.....	
1	1	Teacher	73	75	
1	1	House Matron	73	75	
2	2	Assistants, at £50	100	100	
1	1	Gate-keeper	50	50	
1	1	Laundress, at £30	30	30	
1	1	Cook	35	35	
1	1	Messenger	75	75	
			783	795	
		Rations, Fuel, and Light (Girls)	} 1,816	1,547	
		Do. do., (Officers)			
		Clothing (Boots)			
		Medicine, and Medical Comforts			
		Ironmongery			
		School Books, Stationery, and Stamps	40	30	
		Incidental Expenses	40	40	
11	11		1,896	1,617	
26	26			2,679	2,412
		TOTAL	£	6,142	6,584
Biloela Reformatory for Girls, Parramatta River.					
1	1	Superintendent	65	65	
1	1	Matron	117	120	
...	...	α Clerk and Storekeeper	.....	.....
		Visiting Surgeon	z.....	z.....	
			182	185	
		Clothing, Rations, Medical Comforts, Fuel, Light, and Incidental Expenses	200	200	
3	3			382	385

* £132 as Superintendent of Industrial School, and £65 as Superintendent of Reformatory.
 † Also to act as Clerk and Storekeeper for Reformatory. ‡ Also to act as Visiting Surgeon for Reformatory.
 α See Vote for Industrial School for Girls. y £100 was voted for incidental expenses, including Medicines, &c., but the item was accidentally omitted in the Appropriation Act. z See Medical Vote.

		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
		£		£	
Charitable Institutions.					
1	1	Inspector of Public Charities	475	500	
		Travelling Expenses	100	100	
		TOTAL	£ 575	600	
Protestant Orphan School.					
1	1	<i>a</i> Matron	156	164	
1	1	<i>b</i> Master	117	120	
1	1	<i>c</i> Surgeon	x.....	.....
1	1	<i>b</i> Schoolmaster	117	120	
1	1	Female Teacher	70	70	
1	1	Infant do.	50	50	
1	1	Sub-Matron	60	60	
1	1	Drill Master	70	70	
14	...	Attendants; 1 at £52, 3 at £35, 6 at £30, and 4 at £25	437	.....
...	14	Ditto; 1 at £60, 3 at £35, 6 at £30, and 4 at £25	.....	445	
				1,077	1,099
		School Books	50	50	
		Provisions, Fuel, Light, Medicines, Forage, and Incidental Expenses	2,000	2,000	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters to the Schoolmaster ...	35	35	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters and Rations to First Teacher	35	35	
				2,120	2,120
22	22	TOTAL	£ 3,197	3,219	
Roman Catholic Orphan School.					
1	1	<i>a</i> Matron	156	164	
1	1	Sub-Matron	70	70	
1	1	<i>d</i> Surgeon	x.....	x.....	
1	1	Girls' Teacher	60	60	
1	1	Infant Teacher	50	50	
1	1	Boys' Teacher	142	146	
1	1	Clerk to the Committee	78	80	
1	1	Drill Master	70	70	
15	15	Attendants—2 at £60, 2 at £35, 1 at £30, 8 at £25, and 2 at £20	460	460	
				1,086	1,100
		School Books	80	80	
		Provisions, Fuel and Light, Medicines, and Incidental Expenses	2,800	3,000	
				2,880	3,080
23	23	TOTAL	£ 3,966	4,180	

a The Officers residing in the Establishment are each allowed a ration of Provisions.
b The Master and Schoolmaster are allowed, in addition, a half-ration for each of their children.
c Surgeon also to the Roman Catholic Orphan School, and to the Gaol, Parramatta.
d Surgeon also to the Protestant Orphan School and to the Gaol at Parramatta.
x See Medical Vote.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.		Amount Voted for 1872.	Amount Required for 1873.
Charitable Allowances.		£	£
For the support of Paupers in Colonial Hospitals		5,000	5,000
Salaries of Lady Superintendent and five Nursing Sisters... ..		482	482
In aid of the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary, on condition of an equal amount being raised by Private Contributions		4,000	4,000
For the support of Women and Children in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney		4,208	4,208
In aid of the Funds of the Benevolent Society, Sydney, on condition of an equal amount being raised by Voluntary Contributions		500	500
In aid of the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick, on con- dition of £2,000 being raised by Private Contributions		4,000	4,000
For the support of Infants removed from the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, to the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick...		5,000	5,000
In aid of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution, on condition of an equal amount being raised by Private Contributions		450	450
Temperance Alliance, in consideration of aid given to destitute persons, on condition of an equal amount being raised by Private Contributions		200	200
In aid of the undermentioned Charitable Institutions, on condition that an equal amount be raised by Private Contributions, and also of the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved Officers, having the right of admission of Patients, viz. :—			
Albury Hospital and Benevolent Society		500	500
Bega Hospital and Benevolent Society		50	50
Gundagai Benevolent Society		100	100
Maitland (West) Benevolent Society		100	100
Narrabri Benevolent Asylum and Hospital		100	100
Parramatta Benevolent Society		175	175
Singleton and Patrick's Plains Benevolent Society		250	250
Tamworth Benevolent Society		75	75
In aid of the undermentioned Hospitals, on same conditions, viz. :—			
Adelong		75	75
Araluen		100	100
Armidale and New England		150	150
Bathurst		350	350
Braidwood		100	100
Bourke		413	413
Carcoar		100	100
Cooma		300	300
Deniliquin		400	400
Dubbo		125	125
Forbes		100	100
Goulburn		300	300
Grafton		150	300
Grenfell		100	100
Gulgong		500	500
Gundagai		100	100
Hay		250	250
Hill End		150	150
Kiandra		100	100
Maitland		300	300
Menindee		250	250
Mudgee		150	150
Murrurundi		100	100
Muswellbrook		100	100
Newcastle		333	333
Orange		125	125
Parramatta		250	250
Port Macquarie		100	100
Port Stephens		100	100
Carried forward	£	30,861	31,011

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

47

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
	£		£	
Charitable Allowances—continued.				
Brought forward	30,861		31,011	
In aid of the undermentioned Hospitals, &c.— <i>continued.</i>				
Queanbeyan	100		100	
Scone ... ..	.....		100	
Sofala	100		100	
Tenterfield... ..	100		100	
Wagga Wagga	300		300	
Wellington	50		50	
Windsor	100		100	
Wollongong	100		200	
Yass	100		100	
Young	200		200	
In aid of Outfit for Maitland Hospital	300		.....
In aid of the erection of Hospital at Scone	200		.....
In aid of the Scone Hospital, on condition of £1 for every £2 being raised by private contributions	100		.....
In aid of the erection of Gulgong Hospital, on same condition	200		.....
In aid of the erection of Hospital at Gulgong, on condition that £400 is raised by private contributions	200		.....
In aid of the erection of Hospital at Hill End, on condition of £1 for every £2 raised by private contributions	200		.....
In aid of the erection of an Hospital at Mudgee, on same conditions .....	.....		1,000	
In aid of the erection of an Hospital at Bombala, on same conditions .....	.....		300	
		33,211		33,661
Miscellaneous Services.				
Municipal Council, Sydney, in aid of the City Funds	10,000		10,000	
Almanacs for Country Benches of Magistrates	47		50	
For defraying expenses of the Returning Officers of the several Electoral Districts	6,000		600	
Expense of compiling and printing Electoral Lists and Electoral Rolls	1,600		1,600	
Newspapers and Almanacs	30		30	
Burial of destitute persons in cases where inquests are not held	300		300	
Maintenance of deserted children, paupers taken charge of for pro- tection, expenses of transmission, &c.	200		200	
Fees for examining Lunatics	200		200	
Rewards for apprehension of Offenders	500		500	
Rent of furnished House for the Commodore commanding the Naval Squadron on this Station	500		500	
Towards the publication of the Sixth Volume of Bentham's Work on the Flora of Australia	50		.....
Further sum to cover the expense incurred for Exhibits at the London Exhibition of 1871	250		.....
Moiety of the Expenses of Special Audit, Borough of Newcastle Gratuity and compensation for loss of office to James Green, late Gaoler at Bathurst	374		.....
Expense of the Expedition for the recovery of missing persons wrecked in the "Maria" whilst on a voyage to New Guinea	150		.....
Expense of the Expedition for the recovery of missing persons wrecked in the "Maria" whilst on a voyage to New Guinea	776		.....
To cover the expense of fencing, to protect trees which it is in- tended to plant round the margin of the waters of Cockatoo Island	50		.....
Repayment to Mr. James Rodd of costs incurred in action Hassall v. Rodd, with interest (£901 4s. 4d.) ... ..	.....		902	
		21,027		14,882

IV.

Administration of Justice.

SUMMARY.

	Voted for 1872.	Required for 1873.
	£	£
Attorney General	6,093	6,268
Supreme and Circuit Courts	12,723	13,133
Sheriff	7,902	8,575
Insolvent Court... ..	1,283	1,844
District Courts	9,401	10,438
Quarter Sessions	12,126	13,034
Coroners' Inquests	2,599	2,625
Miscellaneous Services	1,757	543
TOTAL	£ 53,884	55,960

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
20th November, 1872.*

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
1872	1873	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
		£		£	
Their Honors the Judges.					
1	1	The Chief Justice	} (Provided for in Schedule A, and by Colonial Acts, <i>ante</i> , page 6.)		
3	3	The Puisne Judges			
4	4				
Attorney General.					
1	1	Attorney General	} (Provided for in Schedule A.)		
1	1	Solicitor General			
1	1	Under Secretary to the Law Department		601	650
1	1	Chief Clerk		261	275
1	1	Second do.		190	200
1	1	Third do.		122	125
1	1	Fourth do.		117	120
2	2	Parliamentary Draftsmen, at £250		476	500
1	1	Crown Solicitor		1,000	1,000
1	1	First Clerk to Crown Solicitor		475	500
1	1	Second do.		285	300
1	1	Third do.		285	300
1	1	Fourth do.		166	175
1	1	Fifth do.		98	100
1	1	Messenger		101	104
1	1	Do.		101	104
1	1	^a Housekeeper		40	40
				4,318	4,493
		Fees to Prosecuting Barristers		650	650
		Travelling Expenses of Law Officers, &c.		675	650
		To meet Incidental Expenses of Prosecutions and of Actions by, or against, or taken up by, the Government		300	300
		To provide fees for Counsel employed in the defence of Aborigines		50	50
		Towards the formation of a Law Library for the Attorney General's Office		50	50
		Incidental Expenses		50	75
				1,775	1,775
18	18	TOTAL	£	6,093	6,268
Supreme and Circuit Courts.					
1	1	Master in Equity		925	1,000
1	1	First Clerk		380	400
1	1	Second Clerk		204	215
1	1	Third Clerk		190	200
1	1	Messenger		101	104
1	1	Prothonotary and Curator of Intestate Estates		648	700
1	1	Chief Clerk		380	400
1	1	Second Clerk		285	300
1	1	Third Clerk		238	250
1	1	Fourth Clerk		98	100
1	1	Custodian of Wills		50	50
4	4	Clerks to the Judges; 1 at £275, 1 at £260, 1 at £245, and 1 at £200		931	980
1	1	Crier and Tipstaff		129	132
3	3	Tipstiffs to the Judges, at £120		351	360
1	1	Messenger		111	114
1	1	^a Courtkeeper, King-street		111	114
1	1	^b Do. Darlington		111	114
1	1	Assistant do.		50	50
1	1	Watchman, Darlington		20	20
1	1	Courtkeeper, Goulburn		24	24
1	1	Charwoman		26	26
				5,363	5,653
26	26	Carried forward	£	5,363	5,653

^a Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light.^b Provided with Quarters

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
		£		£	
District Courts.					
METROPOLITAN AND COAST DISTRICT.					
2	2	Judges. (Provided for by Act 22 Vic., No. 18.)			
1	1	Registrar, Sydney	475		500
1	1	Clerk, do.	309		325
1	1	Do. do.	238		250
1	1	Do. do.	190		200
1	1	Do. do.	190		200
1	1	Bailiff and Crier, do.	146		150
3	3	Assistant Bailiffs, do., at £104	303		312
1	1	Messenger, do.	101		104
1	1	Office-keeper, do.	35		35
1	1	Registrar, Newcastle	50		50
1	1	^a Do. Maitland	254		300
1	...	Deputy Registrar, do.	50		.....
1	1	^a Registrar, Singleton	50		50
1	1	Do. Penrith	78		78
1	1	Do. Windsor	78		78
1	1	Do. Parramatta	78		78
1	1	Do. Campbelltown	78		78
1	1	Bailiff, Newcastle	50		50
1	1	Do. Maitland	98		100
1	1	Do. Singleton	40		40
1	1	Do. Penrith	35		35
1	1	Do. Windsor	35		35
1	1	Do. Parramatta	35		35
1	1	Do. Campbelltown	60		60
28	27		3,056		3,143
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.					
1	1	Judge. (Provided for by Act 22 Vic., No. 18.)			
1	1	Registrar, Berrima	50		50
1	1	Do. Wollongong	60		60
1	1	Do. Kiama	60		60
1	1	Do. Nowra... ..	60		60
1	1	^a Do. Goulburn	75		300
1	1	^a Do. Yass	60		60
1	1	^a Do. Queanbeyan	50		50
1	1	^a Do. Cooma... ..	50		50
1	1	Do. Bombala	50		50
1	1	Do. Eden	30		30
1	1	^a Do. Braidwood	65		65
1	1	Do. Moruya	30		30
1	1	^a Do. Bega	35		35
14	14	Carried forward	£ 675		900
28	27	Carried forward	£	3,056	..... 3,143

^a Also Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1872	1873					Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.		
						£.		£		
		District Courts—continued.								
28	27	Brought forward ... ..				.....	3,056	.....	3,143
		SOUTHERN DISTRICT—continued.								
14	14	Brought forward				675		900		
1	1	Bailiff, Berrima				30		30		
1	1	Do. Wollongong				35		35		
1	1	Do. Kiama				30		30		
1	1	Do. Nowra				30		30		
1	1	Do. Goulburn				80		80		
1	1	Do. Yass				50		50		
1	1	Do. Queanbeyan				30		30		
1	1	Do. Cooma				40		40		
1	1	Do. Bombala				35		45		
1	1	Do. Eden				20		20		
1	1	Do. Braidwood				40		40		
1	1	Do. Moruya				20		20		
1	1	Do. Bega				30		30		
						1,145		1,380		
27	27	SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.								
1	1	Judge. (Provided for by Act 22 Vict., No. 18.)								
1	1	a Registrar, Young				50		50		
1	1	Do. Grenfell				30		30		
1	1	a Do. Gundagai				50		50		
1	1	Do. Burrowa				30		30		
1	1	Do. Tumut... ..				30		30		
1	1	a Do. Wagga Wagga				50		50		
1	1	a Do. Albury				75		300		
1	1	a Do. Deniliquin				50		50		
1	1	a Do. Wentworth				30		30		
1	1	a Do. Hay				40		40		
1	1	Do. Balranald				20		20		
1	1	Do. Corowa				25		25		
1	1	Bailiff, Young				40		40		
1	1	Do. Grenfell				25		25		
1	1	Do. Gundagai				40		40		
1	1	Do. Burrowa				25		25		
1	1	Do. Tumut				25		25		
1	1	Do. Albury				40		40		
1	1	Do. Wentworth				25		25		
1	1	Do. Hay				40		40		
1	1	Do. Balranald				20		20		
1	1	Do. Deniliquin				35		35		
1	1	Do. Corowa				20		20		
						815		1,040		
24	24	WESTERN DISTRICT.								
1	1	Judge. (Provided for by Act 22 Vict., No. 18.)								
1	1	a Registrar, Bathurst				75		300		
1	1	Do. Carcoar				25		25		
1	1	Do. Hartley				30		30		
1	1	a Do. Mudgee				60		60		
1	1	a Do. Orange				30		30		
1	1	a Do. Wellington				25		25		
1	1	a Do. Dubbo... ..				30		30		
1	1	a Do. Forbes				30		30		
1	1	a Do. Bourke				30		30		
1	1	Bailiff, Bathurst				50		50		
						385		610		
11	11	Carried forward				£	385		610	
79	78	Carried forward				£	5,016	5,563

a Also Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
79	78	£		£	
		District Courts—continued.			
		Brought forward			
		WESTERN DISTRICT—continued.			
		Brought forward			
11	11		385		610
1	1	Bailiff, Carcoar	25		25
1	1	Do. Hartley	30		30
1	1	Do. Mudgee	40		40
1	1	Do. Orange	45		45
1	1	Do. Wellington	25		35
1	1	Do. Dubbo	30		30
1	1	Do. Forbes	30		45
1	1	Do. Bourke	30		30
			640		890
		NORTHERN DISTRICT.			
		Judge. (Provided for by Act 22 Vic., No. 18.)			
1	1	a Registrar, Tamworth	50		50
1	1	a Do. Armidale	75		300
1	1	Do. Glen Innes	40		40
1	1	a Do. Grafton	50		50
1	1	a Do. Muswellbrook	30		30
1	1	a Do. Murrurundi	30		30
1	1	a Do. Narrabri	20		20
1	1	Do. Casino... ..	30		30
1	1	Do. Kempsey	30		30
1	1	a Do. Port Macquarie	40		40
1	1	a Do. Tenterfield	40		40
1	1	Do. Wingham	30		30
1	1	Do. Scone	30		30
1	1	Bailiff, Glen Innes	30		30
1	1	Do. Grafton	45		45
1	1	Do. Muswellbrook	40		40
1	1	Do. Murrurundi	25		40
1	1	Do. Narrabri... ..	20		20
1	1	Do. Kempsey... ..	30		30
1	1	Do. Port Macquarie	40		40
1	1	Do. Tenterfield	30		30
1	1	Do. Wingham	30		30
1	1	Do. Casino	30		30
1	1	Do. Scone	30		30
			845		1,085
			6,501		7,538
		Travelling Expenses of Judges	2,000		2,000
		Allowances to Jurors, and Mileage to Bailiffs	750		750
		Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses	100		100
		Towards the formation of a Law Library for Sydney District Court	50		50
25	25		2,900		2,900
123	122	TOTAL	£	9,401	10,438
		Quarter Sessions.			
		Clerk of the Peace—			
1	1	Clerk of the Peace for the Colony	555		600
1	1	Clerk	190		200
1	1	Assistant Clerk	30		30
1	1	Messenger	101		104
			876		934
6	6	Crown Prosecutors, at £500 each ... ..	.....	2,850	3,000
		Contingencies—			
		Travelling Expenses	1,300		2,000
		Allowances to Witnesses and Jurors	6,800		6,800
		Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses	300		300
			8,400		9,100
10	10	TOTAL	£	12,126	13,034

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

55

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
1872 1873		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
		£		£	
Coroners' Inquests.					
1	1	Coroner, Sydney...	428		450
1	1	Clerk, do. ...	146		150
				574	600
		Fees to Coroners and Magistrates for Inquests and Inquiries, at 20s. each ...	1,200		1,200
		Travelling Expenses of Coroners and Magistrates ...	200		200
		For taking up Dead Bodies ...	15		15
		Burials and Incidental Expenses ...	470		470
		Jurors' Fees attending Murder and Manslaughter Inquests ...	40		40
		Jurors' and Witnesses' Fees attending Inquests on Fires ...	100		100
				2,025	2,025
2	2	TOTAL ... .. £	.....	2,599	.....
Miscellaneous Services.					
		Mrs. Mary Fogg—Money taken under confiscation of her husband's property, but forming part of her separate estate, according to Report of a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly ...	1,445		.....
		Balance of Law Expenses due to Messrs. Oliverson, Peachy, Denby, & Peachy, Solicitors, London, in cases of appeal to the Privy Council, viz.:—			
		The Queen v. Murphy ... £157 5 0			
		The Queen v. Macpherson ... 316 15 2			
		£474 0 2			
		Less—Unexpended Balance of Remittance in the case Campbell v. The Queen ... 162 4 9			
		£311 15 5	312		.....
				1,757	.....
		Towards defraying the Expenses of Law Reform Commission with a view to amending and consolidating the Statute Law of New South Wales ...	.....		500
		Judgment and Costs <i>in re</i> Eckford ...	.....		43
				.....	543
		TOTAL ... .. £	.....	1,757	.....
					543

V.

Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.

SUMMARY.

	Voted for 1872.	Required for 1873. ...
	£	£
Treasury	9,426	11,020
Stamp Duties ...	1,834	1,990
Customs ...	28,211	34,813
Colonial Distilleries and Refineries ...	2,773	4,200
Gold Receivers ...	275	315
Gold and Escort ..	5,550	5,550
Printing, Bookbinding, Stamps, and Railway Tickets ...	20,467	22,900
Stores and Stationery ...	45,606	64,349
Colonial Military Store, and Gunpowder Magazines ...	2,726	2,983
Health and Emigration Officers ...	786	905
Quarantine ...	492	500
Shipping Masters ...	1,505	1,800
Glebe Island Abattoir ...	996	1,050
Marine Board of New South Wales ...	25,200	27,740
Life-boats ...	400	400
New Silver Coin ...	10,300	.....
Miscellaneous Services...	31,854	38,880
Advance to Treasurer ...	30,000	30,000
TOTAL ...	£ 218,401	249,395

The Treasury, New South Wales,
20th November, 1872.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873	Treasury.				Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
						£	£	£	£
1	1	Secretary for Finance and Trade. (Provided in Schedule.)							
1	1	Under Secretary				740		800	
ACCOUNT BRANCH.									
1	1	Accountant				475		500	
1	1	Principal Book-keeper				285		300	
1	1	Clerk				238		250	
1	1	Do.				190		200	
...	2	Clerks (Additional) at £200 ... ..				.....		400	
2	2	Clerks, at £190				362		380	
1	1	Clerk				112		150	
1	1	Probationer				50		75	
1	1	Do.				30		50	
...	1	Do. ... ..				.....		50	
REVENUE BRANCH.									
1	1	Receiver				475		500	
1	1	First Clerk				285		300	
1	1	Clerk				260		275	
1	1	Do.				225		235	
...	1	Do. (Additional) ... ..				.....		200	
1	1	Do.				180		200	
1	1	Do.				150		165	
1	1	Do.				115		150	
1	1	Do.				60		75	
1	1	Probationer				50		75	
...	1	Do. ... ..				.....		50	
1	1	Collector and Depositor of Public Moneys				166		175	
PAY BRANCH.									
1	1	Paymaster				475		500	
1	1	First Clerk				333		350	
1	1	Clerk				130		150	
1	1	Do.				120		150	
EXAMINING BRANCH.									
1	1	Examiner of Accounts				380		400	
1	1	Clerk				150		165	
CORRESPONDENCE.									
1	1	Clerk of Correspondence... ..				309		325	
1	1	Clerk				238		250	
1	1	Do.				50		75	
...	1	Probationer ... ..				.....		50	
RECORDS.									
1	1	Clerk of Records... ..				333		350	
1	1	Clerk				122		150	
MESSENGERS, &c.									
1	1	a Chief Messenger				146		150	
1	1	Messenger				146		150	
1	1	Housekeeper				61		75	
						7,441		8,845	
35	41	Extra Clerical Assistance				400		500	
		Incidental Expenses				75		75	
						475		575	
INSPECTING BRANCH.									
1	1	Chief Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts and Consulting Accountant to the Treasury				650	7,916	650	*9,420
1	1	Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts				460		550	
		Travelling Expenses				400		400	
						1,510		1,600	
37	43	TOTAL ... ..				.....	9,426	.....	11,020

a Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light.

* £100 per annum is to be paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund from the Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

59

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873					Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
						£		£	
Stamp Duties.									
1	1	Commissioner	...	...	...	380		500	
1	1	Accountant	...	...	...	238		250	
1	1	Entry Clerk	...	...	...	238		250	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	98		100	
1	1	Junior Clerk	...	...	...	50		50	
1	1	Foreman of Stampers	...	...	...	190		190	
1	1	<i>a</i> Stamper	...	...	...	117		120	
1	1	Assistant Stamper	...	...	...	30		35	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	98		100	
1	1	<i>a</i> Office-keeper	...	...	...	45		45	
		Law Books	...	...	...	5	1,484	5	1,640
		Rent	...	...	...	225		225	
		Travelling Expenses in connection with Country Prosecutions	...	...	...	100		100	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	20		20	
							350		350
10	10	TOTAL	...	...	...	£ .....	1,834	.....	1,990
Customs.									
1	1	<i>Sydney.</i> Collector	...	...	...	838		900	
INDOOR BRANCH.									
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	490		530	
1	1	Cashier	...	...	...	490		530	
1	1	Clerk (Registrar)	...	...	...	356		375	
1	1	<i>b</i> Do. (Clearing Clerk)	...	...	...	285		300	
1	1	<i>b</i> Do. (Clearing Steamers)	...	...	...	261		275	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	238		250	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	214		225	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	195		205	
2	2	Clerks, at £200	...	...	...	380		400	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	166		175	
LANDING BRANCH.									
1	1	First Landing Surveyor	...	...	...	475		500	
1	1	Second do.	...	...	...	380		400	
1	1	First Landing Waiter	...	...	...	309		325	
1	1	Second do.	...	...	...	309		325	
1	1	Third do.	...	...	...	285		300	
1	1	Fourth do.	...	...	...	261		275	
1	1	Fifth do.	...	...	...	261		275	
1	1	Sixth do.	...	...	...	261		275	
1	1	Seventh do.	...	...	...	214		225	
1	1	Eighth do.	...	...	...	214		225	
1	1	<i>b</i> Ninth do.	...	...	...	214		225	
1	1	Tenth do.	...	...	...	214		225	
1	1	Eleventh do.	...	...	...	214		225	
1	1	Twelfth do.	...	...	...	214		225	
1	1	Thirteenth do.	...	...	...	204		225	
1	1	Fourteenth do.	...	...	...	195		225	
1	1	Fifteenth do.	...	...	...	195		225	
1	1	Sixteenth do.	...	...	...	185		225	
1	1	Seventeenth do.	...	...	...	166		225	
31	31	Carried forward	...	...	...	£ 8,678	.....	9,315	

a Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light.

b The Landing Waiters receive remuneration for extra attendance, at the rate of 2s. 6d. an hour. The Clearing Clerk receives a fee of 10s. for each vessel cleared at the wharf, 10s. for each vessel cleared for London, and 5s. for each Foreign vessel cleared in the Office after the usual hours. The Clerk who clears the Steamers at night receives 2s. 6d. for each vessel.

No. of Persons.		No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873	Customs—continued.						Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
31	31							£		£	
		Brought forward						8,678		9,315	
		TIDE BRANCH.									
1	1	First Tide Surveyor					309		325		
1	1	Second do.					309		325		
		WAREHOUSE BRANCH.									
1	1	a Warehousekeeper					333		350		
1	1	First Locker					214		225		
1	1	Second do.					214		225		
1	1	Third do.					214		225		
1	1	Fourth do.					214		225		
1	1	Fifth do.					214		225		
1	1	Sixth do.					190		200		
1	1	Seventh do.					190		200		
1	1	a Eighth do.					190		200		
1	1	Ninth do.					190		200		
1	1	Tenth do.					190		200		
1	1	Eleventh do.					190		200		
1	1	Twelfth do.					190		200		
1	1	Thirteenth do.					190		200		
1	1	Fourteenth do.					190		200		
1	1	Fifteenth do.					190		200		
		MISCELLANEOUS.									
...	2	Valuators, at £300 ... ..					.....		600	
3	3	Warrant Officers—2 at £130, and 1 at £75					294		335		
1	1	b Messenger					117		150		
1	1	Do.					105		135		
5	5	Boy Messengers, at £50					200		250		
1	1	Watchman					111		114		
1	1	b Housekeeper					60		60		
...	2	Coxswains, at £108 } Transferred from Marine Board {					.....		216	
...	6	Boatmen, at £96 } Department ... .. {					.....		576	
								13,486		15,876	
		OUTPORT BRANCH.									
		<i>Botany Bay.</i>									
1	1	c Coast Waiter					214		225		
4	4	Boatmen, at £96... ..					376		384		
		<i>Broken Bay.</i>									
1	1	d Coast Waiter					238		250		
4	4	Boatmen, at £96... ..					376		384		
		<i>Newcastle.</i>									
1	1	Sub-Collector					356		375		
1	1	e Landing Waiter (Morpeth)					285		300		
1	1	Tide Surveyor					238		250		
1	1	Clerk					190		200		
1	1	Do.					146		150		
1	1	Warrant Officer					117		120		
1	1	Coxswain					129		132		
3	3	Boatmen, at £96... ..					282		288		
		<i>Grafton.</i>									
1	1	Sub-Collector					261		275		
1	1	c Landing Waiter (Yamba)					190		200		
1	1	Coxswain					117		120		
3	3	Boatmen, at £96... ..					232		288		
		<i>Eden.</i>									
1	1	c Sub-Collector					285		300		
1	1	Coxswain					129		132		
1	1	Wharfinger					20		20		
		<i>Richmond River.</i>									
1	1	c Sub-Collector					190		200		
2	2	Boatmen, at £96... ..					188		192		
		<i>Tweed River.</i>									
1	1	c Sub-Collector					238		250		
		Carried forward	£	4,847					5,035		
94	104	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....			13,486		.....	15,876

a The Warehousekeeper receives remuneration for extra attendance, at the rate of 3s. 6d. an hour; and Lockers, at the rate of 1s. 6d. six' hour.
 b Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light. c Provided with Quarters. d Receives £50 per annum for Office-rent.
 e Receives £20 per annum for Office-rent.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

61

No. of Persons.		No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873					Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
						£		£	
		Customs—continued.							
		Brought forward ... ..				.....	13,486	.....	15,876
		OUTPORT BRANCH—continued.							
		Brought forward				4,847		5,035	
		<i>Wollongong and Bellambi.</i>							
1	1	Acting Customs' Officer				52		52	
		<i>Kiama.</i>							
1	1	Acting Customs' Officer				52		52	
		<i>Shoalhaven.</i>							
...	1	Acting Customs' Officer ... ..				.....		52	
		<i>Port Stephens.</i>							
1	1	Acting Customs' Officer				52		52	
		<i>M'Leay River.</i>							
1	1	Acting Customs' Officer				25		25	
		<i>Wagga Wagga.</i>							
1	1	Acting Customs' Officer				25		25	
							5,053		5,293
		BORDER BRANCH.							
		<i>Moama.</i>							
1	1	a Sub-Collector				380		400	
2	2	b Assistant Officers of Customs, at £200				349		400	
2	...	b Searchers and Night Watchmen, at £166				332		.....
1	1	Messenger				65		96	
		<i>Albury.</i>							
1	1	a Sub-Collector				238		250	
2	2	c Assistant Officers of Customs, at £200				349		400	
1	1	Clerk				174		200	
1	1	Toll-keeper				18		20	
		<i>Wentworth.</i>							
1	1	c Sub-Collector†				238		250	
...	1	Clerk and Searcher ... ..				.....		175	
1	1	Messenger				94		96	
		<i>Swan Hill.</i>							
1	1	d Sub-Collector				238		250	
		<i>Euston.</i>							
1	1	d Sub-Collector				238		250	
		<i>Corowa.</i>							
1	1	d Sub-Collector				238		250	
1	1	Messenger				94		96	
		<i>Maryland.</i>							
1	1	Sub-Collectors				238		250	
...	2	Sub-Collectors to be appointed, at £225 ... ..				.....		450	
		<i>Tocumwall.</i>							
1	1	a Sub-Collector				219		250	
							3,502		4,083
		INLAND BONDED WAREHOUSES.							
		<i>Wagga Wagga.</i>							
1	1	e Locker				238		250	
		<i>Bourke.</i>							
...	1	Acting Sub-Collector ... ..				.....		52	
1	1	b Locker ... (6 months only in 1872)				123		250	
		<i>Bathurst.</i>							
..	1	e Locker .. ..				.....		250	
							361		802
							22,402		26,054
		Allowances to extra Tide Waiters and Valuators, and for occasional Clerical Assistance				4,000		6,500	
		Rent				700		658	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters				84		551	
		Allowance for Forage for 9 horses				425		450	
		New Boats				100		100	
		Gauging Instruments, &c.				100		100	
		Incidental Expenses				400		400	
							5,809		8,769
120	134	TOTAL				£	28,211	.....	34,813

a Provided with Quarters, and allowed £50 per annum for Forage. b Receive £25 each for House-rent. c Receives £50 per annum for Forage.
d Receives £20 per annum for Office-rent, and £60 per annum for Forage. e Receives £50 per annum for House-rent.
* Also Police Magistrate; Salary, £140 per annum. † Duties performed at present by the Police Magistrate.

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.							
No. of Persons.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873			Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
				£		£	
Colonial Distilleries and Refineries.							
DISTILLERIES' BRANCH.							
1	1	Chief Inspector of Distilleries ... ..	...	463		500	
3	3	Inspectors of Distilleries, at £400 ... ..	...	1,140		1,200	
...	3	Inspectors at £400 each, for another Distillery ... ..	...	.....		1,200	
1	1	Messenger ... ..	...	40		40	
5	8				1,643		2,940
		Instruments and Books ... ..	...	20		30	
		Cleaning Offices ... ..	...	50		75	
		Porterage... ..	...	5		5	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	...	70		120	
		Rewards for information as to Illicit Distillation ... ..	...	50		50	
					195		280
					1,798		3,220
REFINERIES' BRANCH.							
...	...	<i>a</i> Chief Inspector of Refineries ... ..	...	138		150	
1	1	Inspector of Refineries ... ..	...	285		300	
1	1	Do. ... ..	...	261		275	
1	1	Cadet ... ..	...	75		75	
1	1	Watchman ... ..	...	98		100	
1	1	Gatekeeper ... ..	...	78		80	
5	5				975		*980
10	13	TOTAL ... ..	£ .....	.....	2,773	.....	4,200
Gold Receivers.							
27	27	Receivers at Goulburn, Orange, Mudgee, Gulgong, Gundagai, Tamworth, Cooma, Yass, Araluen, Forbes, Tumut, Armidale, Scone; Adelong, Stony Creek, Young, Sofala, Hargraves, Uralla, Nundle, Tamborora, Braidwood, Grenfell, Carcoar, Trunkey, and Wagga Wagga, at £10 each, and one at Bathurst, at £15, and to meet new appointments, as required, £40	.....	.....	275	.....	315
27	27						
Gold and Escort.							
		Freight and Conveyance of Gold and Escorts ... ..	.....	.....	5,550	.....	† 5,550

a Duties performed by the Chief Inspector of Distilleries.

* To meet this expenditure the Colonial Sugar Company are assessed at the rate of £1,000 per annum on the working capabilities of their Refinery.

† This expenditure will be reimbursed by the Gold Escort charges.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
1872	1873		£		£	
		Printing, Bookbinding, Stamps, and Railway Tickets.				
1	1	Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps	555		600	
1	1	Superintendent	380		400	
1	1	Overseer	285		300	
		ACCOUNT BRANCH.				
1	1	Accountant	285		300	
1	1	Clerk	146		150	
		CLERICAL BRANCH.				
1	1	Clerk of Stamps and Cashier	200		210	
1	1	Do. (Sale Room)	190		200	
		PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND PUBLISHING.				
1	1	Foreman of Bookbinding Branch	285		300	
1	1	Do. Press Room... ..	261		275	
4	4	Sub-Overseers,—3 at £240, and 1 at £230	903		950	
1	1	Publisher... ..	228		240	
3	4	Readers,—2 at £210, 1 at £200, and 1 at £150	536		770	
85	96	{ Compositors, Machinists, Pressmen, Bookbinders, Assistants, and others	9,800		12,471	
55	45	{ Extra Hands and Overtime,—during the Session	600		600	
		{ Improvers, Apprentices, Folders and Sewers, and others	3,350		2,744	
		POSTAGE AND ADHESIVE DUTY STAMPS.				
1	1	Foreman	285		300	
2	2	Printers,—1 at £200, and 1 at £150	336		350	
2	4	Assistants,—1 at £150, 2 at £86, and 1 at £60	206		382	
		RAILWAY TICKETS.				
1	1	Ticket Printer	219		230	
1	1	Assistant	146		150	
		PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY.				
1	1	Photo-lithographer and Lithographic Printer	261		275	
5	4	Assistants	375		453	
		TYPE, Repairs to Machinery, and Incidental Expenses	250		250	
		Other Items	385		.....
170	173	TOTAL	£	20,467	22,900	

SCHEDULE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION IN THE SEVERAL BRANCHES.

	£	£		£	£
3	General Superintendence	1,300	1	Publishing.	£
2	Account Branch	450	4	Publisher	240
2	Clerical Branch	410	1	Assistants,—1 at £180, 1 at £150, 1 at 8s., and 1 at 7s. per diem	565
1	Sale of Printed Public Documents	200	6	Messenger and Office-cleaner	120
			1	Apprentices, from 4s. to 1s. 6d. per diem	208
			Engraving, Electro', Stereo', & Mechanical Branch.		1,433
			1	Foreman	275
3	Printing.		1	Engineer, at 9s. per diem	140
4	Composing Branch.		1	Printer's Joiner, at 9s. per diem	140
4	Sub-Overseers, at £240	720	2	Apprentices, from 5s. to 4s. per diem	154
4	Readers,—2 at £210, 1 at £200, and 1 at £150	770	Postage and Adhesive Duty Stamps.		
4	Reading Boys, from 5s. to 3s. 6d.	259	1	Foreman	300
45	Compositors,—1 at £240, 6 at £200, 11 at £180, 12 at £150, per annum, and 15 at 8s. per diem	7,098	2	Printers,—1 at £200, and 1 at £150	350
3	Apprentices, from 4s. to 1s. 6d. per diem	112	1	Assistants	150
			3	Apprentices, from 6s. to 4s. per diem	232
1	Press Branch.		Photography, Photo-lithography & Litho' Printing.		1,032
1	Foreman	275	1	Photo-lithographer and Lithographic Printer	275
3	Machinists, at £150	450	1	Assistant, at 8s. per diem	125
7	Pressmen,—3 at £180 per annum, and 4 at 8s. per diem	1,040	1	Lithographic Draftsman	150
1	Paper-wetter	150	2	Apprentices, at 5s. 6d. and 6s. per diem	177
1	Assistant Storekeeper, at 8s. per diem	125	Railway Tickets.		
10	Apprentices, from 6s. to 1s. 6d. per diem	760	1	Ticket Printer	230
			1	Assistant	150
			Gatekeeper		380
1	Bookbinding.		Extra Hands and Overtime		600
1	Foreman	300	Type, Repairs to Machinery, and Incidental Expenses		250
1	Sub-Overseer	230	TOTAL		£22,900
14	Bookbinders,—1 at £200, 3 at £180, 5 at £150, per annum, and 5 at 8s. per diem	2,116			
11	Apprentices, from 6s. to 4s. per diem	901			
2	Folders and Sewers,—1 at 5s., and 1 at 3s. 6d. per diem	133			
7	Apprentices, from 3s. to 1s. 6d. per diem	220			
		3,920			
		173			

No. of Persons.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873			Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
				£		£	
Stores and Stationery.							
1	1	Superintendent of Stores	...	380		400	
1	1	Clerk	...	146		150	
1	1	Clerk	...	122		125	
...	1	Assistant Clerk	...	.....		125	
1	1	Foreman	...	122		125	
1	1	Messenger	...	107		110	
1	1	Carter	...	104		104	
					981		1,139
		Stores and Stationery for the Public Service generally	...	42,000		60,000	
		Fuel and Light for Departments within the District of Sydney	...	2,000		2,000	
		Conveyance of Stores	...	600		870	
		Packing and other Expenses	...	25		100	
		Iron Safes for Post Offices	...	...		240	
					44,625		63,210
6	7	TOTAL	...	£	45,606	.....	64,349
Colonial Military Store, and Gunpowder Magazines.							
1	1	Ordnance Storekeeper and Barrack Master	...	261		275	
1	1	Assistant Superintendent of Stores	...	190		225	
1	1	Visiting Surgeon	...	25		25	
2	2	Clerks, at £100	...	196		200	
2	2	Foremen of Magazines, at £145	...	285		290	
1	...	Assistant Foreman of Magazines	...	98		.....
					1,055		1,015
		Allowance to Ordnance Storekeeper, for extra duties	...	50		50	
		Foreman of Stores	...	100		125	
		Cooper, at 5s. per diem	...	92		92	
		Nine Magazine Labourers, at 4s. per diem each	...	586		657	
		Six Military Store Labourers, at 4s. per diem each	...	439		439	
		Two Magazine Labourers, Newcastle, at 4s. per diem	...	.....		146	
		Officekeeper	...	30		30	
		Rations, Fuel, Light, and Medicines for Island Residents	...	306		361	
		Extra Labour and Incidental Expenses	...	68		68	
					1,671		1,968
8	7	TOTAL	...	£	2,726	.....	2,983
Health and Emigration Officers.							
1	1	a Health Officer, Port Jackson	...	490		530	
		Emigration Officer—(Duty performed by the Health Officer)	...	.....		70	
1	1	b Health Officer, Newcastle	...	50		50	
1	1	Clerk to Emigration Officer, Port Jackson	...	166		175	
					706		825
		Rent of Office	...	75		75	
		Incidental Expenses	...	5		5	
					80		80
3	3	TOTAL	...	£	786	.....	905

a Member of Immigration Board.

b Vaccinator—2s. 6d. for each successful case.

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873					Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
						£		£	
Quarantine.									
1	1	a	Overseer of Stores	...	...	146		150	
2	2	a	Boatmen, at £73...	...	...	146		150	
			Expenses of Vessels in Quarantine	...	...	.....	292		300
							200		200
3	3		TOTAL	...	...	£	492	.....	500
Shipping Masters.									
<i>Sydney.</i>									
1	1		Shipping Master	...	...	333		400	
1	1		Chief Clerk and Deputy Shipping Master	...	...	285		300	
1	1		First Clerk	...	...	166		175	
2	2		Clerks, at £150	...	...	196		300	
1	1		Director of Seamen	...	...	122		125	
1	1		Seamen's Assistant and Messenger	...	...	122		125	
1	1		Office-keeper	...	...	15		15	
<i>Newcastle.</i>									
1	1	b	Shipping Master	...	...	146		150	
1	1		Clerk and Messenger	...	...	100		100	
			Rent of Office	...	...	.....	1,485		1,690
			Incidental Expenses	...	...	20		90	
							20		110
10	10		TOTAL	...	...	£	1,505	.....	1,800
Glebe Island Abattoir.									
1	1		Inspector	...	...	285		300	
1	1		Assistant Inspector	...	...	146		150	
1	1		Engine-driver for Pumping Water	...	...	117		120	
1	1		Labourer	...	...	78		80	
1	1		Carter	...	...	40		80	
			Forage Allowance for Inspector	...	...	50	666	50	730
			Coals for Pump Engine	...	...	80		80	
			Incidental Expenses	...	...	150		150	
			Horse, Cart, and Harness, for removal of Manure	...	...	30		.....
			Forage for Horse, from 1st July	...	...	20		40	
							330		320
5	5		TOTAL	...	...	£	996	.....	1,050
Marine Board of New South Wales.									
...	...		Superintendent of Pilots, Light-houses, and Harbours, for 3 months, at £601	...	...	.....	150	.....
MARINE BOARD, SYDNEY.									
1	1		President	...	...	*455		650	
6	6		Fees to the Wardens	...	...	*350		656	
1	1		Secretary	...	...	*300		400	
1	1		Engineer Surveyor, Inspector, and Examiner	...	...	*375		500	
1	1		Shipwright Surveyor and Inspector	...	...	*225		300	
1	1		Examiner in Navigation and Pilotage	...	...	*150		200	
1	1		Examiner in Seamanship and Pilotage	...	...	*132		175	
1	1		Inspector	...	...	*38		50	
1	1		Messenger	...	...	*75		100	
...	...		Surveyors at the Outports	...	...	*75		100	
14	14						2,175		3,131
14	14		Carried forward	...	...	£	2,325	.....	3,131

a Provided with Quarters.

b Clerk to the Harbour Master—Salary, 1872 £146 per annum.

* From 1st April to 31st December, 1872.

No. of Persons.		No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
		£		£	
		Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.			
14	14		2,325		3,131
		LOCAL MARINE BOARD, NEWCASTLE.			
...	1	Harbour Master and Chairman ... ..	.....	450	
...	4	Fees to Members... ..	.....	250	
...	1	Secretary and Inspector ... ..	.....	250	
...	1	Inspector ... ..	.....	50	
..	7		.....		1,000
		STEAM NAVIGATION AND PILOT BOARDS.			
...	...	Non-official Members of the Steam Navigation Board (for 3 months)	63	.....
...	...	Engineer Surveyor (for 3 months, at £333)	84	.....
...	...	Inspector for the purposes of the Steam Navigation Act (for 3 months, at £50)	13	.....
...	...	Shipwright Surveyor, at £1 10s. each Survey (for 3 months)	50	.....
...	...	Surveyors at Outports (for 3 months, at £60)	15	.....
...	...	Messenger (for 3 months, at £94)	24	.....
...	...		249		.....
		HARBOUR MASTERS.			
1	1	Harbour Master, Sydney... ..	333	350	
1	...	Do. Newcastle	333	.....
1	1	Do. Twofold Bay	238	250	
1	1	Assistant Harbour Master, Newcastle	238	250	
1	1	Clerk and Accountant	238	250	
1	1	Clerk, Sydney	166	175	
1	1	a Do. Newcastle	146	150	
7	6		1,692		1,425
		COLONIAL LIGHT-HOUSES.			
		<i>Principal Light-keepers.</i>			
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light	171	180	
1	1	Do. Hornby Light	171	180	
1	1	Newcastle (acting also as Signal Master)	238	250	
1	1	Cape St. George	171	180	
1	1	Port Stephens	171	180	
1	1	Broken Bay—Stewart's Light	140	144	
1	1	Light Ship "Bramble"	171	180	
1	1	Fort Denison Light	94	96	
1	1	Ulladulla	140	144	
1	1	Nelson's Bay, Port Stephens	94	96	
		<i>First Assistant Light-keepers.</i>			
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light	94	96	
1	1	Do. Hornby Light	94	96	
1	1	Newcastle... ..	94	96	
1	1	Cape St. George	94	96	
1	1	Port Stephens	94	96	
1	1	Light Ship "Bramble,"—Mate... ..	94	96	
1	1	Broken Bay—Stewart's Light	94	96	
2	2	Wollongong (also to perform the duties of Boatmen to the Pilot), at £96	188	192	
		<i>Second Assistant Light-keepers.</i>			
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light	94	96	
1	1	Do. Hornby Light	94	96	
1	1	Newcastle... ..	94	96	
1	1	Cape St. George	94	96	
1	1	Port Stephens	94	96	
3	3	Light Ship "Bramble,"—Crew, at £96	282	288	
27	27		3,159		3,262
48	54	Carried forward ... .. £	.....	7,425	8,818

a Also Shipping Master; Salary, 1872, £146 per annum

NO. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873		Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
			£		£	
		Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.				
48	54	Brought forward ... ..	.....	7,425	.....	8,818
		SEA AND RIVER PILOTS.				
		<i>Port Jackson.</i>				
2	2	Assistant Harbour Masters, at £250	476		500	
4	4	Crew for do., at £96 ..	376		384	
		To provide Fees for Pilots under the Competitive Pilotage System	4,200		4,200	
		<i>Newcastle.</i>				
2	3	Pilots, at £250	476		750	
2	2	Junior Pilots, at £175	332		350	
...	1	Assistant Pilot ... ..	.....		144	
		<i>Manning River.</i>				
1	1	Pilot	166		175	
		<i>M'Leay River.</i>				
1	1	Pilot	166		175	
		<i>Clarence River.</i>				
1	1	Pilot	166		175	
		<i>Richmond River.</i>				
1	1	Pilot	166		175	
		<i>Port Macquarie.</i>				
1	1	Pilot	166		175	
		<i>Moruya.</i>				
1	1	Pilot	166		175	
		<i>Bellenger River.</i>				
1	1	Pilot	166		175	
		<i>Tweed River.</i>				
1	1	Pilot	166		175	
		<i>Shoalhaven.</i>				
1	1	Pilot	166		175	
		<i>Wollongong.</i>				
1	1	Pilot (and Light-keeper)	166		175	
		<i>Kiama.</i>				
1	1	Pilot, in charge of the Port and Moorings	25		25	
		<i>Jerringong.</i>				
1	1	Pilot, in charge of the Port and Moorings	15		15	
22	24	BOATMEN.	7,560		8,118	
		<i>Port Jackson. (Boatswain's Yard.)</i>				
1	1	a Boatswain in charge	146		150	
6	4	Coxswains, at £108	630		432	
16	10	b Boatmen, at £96... ..	1,504		960	
		<i>Newcastle.</i>				
14	18	Boatmen, at £96... ..	1,316		1,728	
1	1	Carpenter... ..	137		140	
		<i>Manning River.</i>				
4	4	Boatmen, at £96... ..	376		384	
		<i>M'Leay River.</i>				
4	4	Boatmen, at £96... ..	376		384	
		<i>Clarence River.</i>				
4	4	Boatmen, at £96... ..	376		384	
		<i>Richmond River.</i>				
5	5	Boatmen—4 at £96 and 1 at £108	481		492	
		<i>Port Macquarie.</i>				
4	4	Boatmen, at £96... ..	376		384	
		<i>Moruya.</i>				
2	2	Boatmen, at £96... ..	188		192	
		<i>Bellenger River.</i>				
4	4	Boatmen, at £96... ..	376		384	
		<i>Tweed River.</i>				
4	4	Boatmen, at £96... ..	376		384	
		<i>Shoalhaven.</i>				
4	4	Boatmen, at £96	376		384	
		<i>Twofold Bay.</i>				
3	3	Boatmen, at £96... ..	282		288	
		<i>Wollongong.</i>				
2	...	Boatmen, at £94	188		.....
78	72		7,504		7,070	
148	150	Carried forward ... ..	.....	22,489	.....	24,006

a Provided with Quarters.
 b To provide for the services of the Marine Board, Health and Emigration Officer, Post Office, and Government Stores.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
		£		£	
No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.					
Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.					
148	150	Brought forward ...	22,489	24,006	
TELEGRAPH STATIONS.					
1	1	Signal Master, Fort Phillip ...	190	200	
1	1	Signal Master's Assistant ...	94	96	
1	1	Signal Master, South Head ...	171	180	
1	1	Junior Operating Clerk, South Head ...	98	100	
1	1	Operator, Nelson's Bay ...	52	52	
1	1	Do. Port Stephens ...	26	26	
1	1	Do. Port Office, Sydney ...	26	26	
			657	680	
7	7		23,146	24,686	
AUSTRALIAN COAST LIGHT-HOUSES.					
		Contribution towards the maintenance of Lights on Gabo Island, King's Island, and Kent's Group ...	1,000	1,000	
CONTINGENCIES.					
		Large Moorings for the Harbour of Newcastle...		900	
		Travelling Expenses ...	150	150	
		New Boats and repairs, and repairs to Boat-sheds and Pilot Stations ...	400	400	
		Forage and Farriery ...	100	100	
		Expense of Communication ...	50	50	
		For the maintenance of the four Leading Lights on the Beacons erected in the Port of Newcastle ...	48	48	
		Expense of sounding a Gong at Fort Denison during foggy weather ...	6	6	
		Incidental Expenses ...	300	400	
			1,054	2,054	
155	157	TOTAL ...	25,200	27,740	
Life-boats.					
		Gratuities to Coxswains and Crews of Life-boats ...	400	400	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

69

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
	£		£	
Miscellaneous Services.				
Postage of Public Departments	6,500		7,000	
Advertising for the Public Service	4,000		4,000	
For the transmission of Telegraphic Messages	5,000		7,000	
Duty Stamps for the Public Service	500		1,500	
One-half per cent. Commission on payments in England, by the Government Financial Agents, on (say) £700,000	3,500		3,500	
Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony	2,500		6,500	
To provide for a Queen's Plate to be run for annually on Rand- wick Racecourse, under the auspices of the Australian Jockey Club (Resolution of Assembly)	200		200	
To meet the Expense of carrying on the Inner Waters and Coast Surveys	1,500		1,500	
To meet the Expense of Lithographing Plans in connection with such Surveys	190		.....
Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts	1,900		1,900	
Provisions to be left on Booby Island, for the relief of Shipwrecked Persons	30		30	
Provisions to be left at Somerset, for the relief of Shipwrecked Persons	30		30	
Drag Carriage for removing the 18-ton Guns ... ..	.....		240	
Floating Powder Magazine for Newcastle ... ..	.....		800	
For the relief and conveyance of distressed Seamen belonging to the Colony from Foreign Ports ... ..	.....		250	
Contribution towards the maintenance of the Settlement at Som- erset, Queensland... ..	.....		300	
Gratuity to the Widow and Family of the late Francis Delamare, killed in the discharge of his duty as Customs' Officer, at Albury, Feb., 1872 ... ..	.....		100	
E. J. Hawksley, Gratuity at the rate of one month's salary for each year of service ... ..	.....		250	
B. Connolly, Coxswain, Boatshed, Gratuity of one month's salary for each year of service ... ..	.....		310	
For purchase of an acre of land, and building thereon, at Ballina, used as a Custom House ... ..	.....		470	
To meet Unforeseen Expenses, to be hereafter accounted for	3,000		3,000	
Other Votes, 1872	3,004		.....
		31,854		38,880
NEW SILVER COIN ... ..	.....	10,300	.....	.....
Advance to Treasurer.				
To enable the Treasurer to make Advances to Public Officers and on account of other Governments, and to pay Expenses of an unforeseen nature, which will afterwards be submitted for Parliamentary Appropriation. The whole amount to be adjusted not later than the 31st December, 1874 ... ..	.....	30,000	.....	30,000

VI.

Secretary for Lands.

SUMMARY.

	Voted for 1872.	Required for 1873.
	£	£
Department of Lands	10,710	12,186
Survey of Lands	93,152	107,318
Commission to Land Agents, Appraisers, and others	4,400	4,400
Occupation of Lands	9,568	10,555
Gold Fields	4,600	6,578
Prevention of Scab in Sheep... ..	9,768	11,022
Inspection of Cattle	302	.....
Imported Stock	500	250
Coal Fields'	1,350	1,410
Botanic Gardens	3,815	3,984
Government Domains and Hyde Park	2,811	3,157
Minor Roads	4,300	2,250
Miscellaneous Services	13,836	1,830
TOTAL £	159,112	164,940

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
20th November, 1872.*

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Treasurer.

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.									
No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873					Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
						£		£	
Department of Lands.									
1	1	Secretary for Lands	...	...	...	.....	1,500	.....	1,500
1	1	Under Secretary	...	...	...	.....	740	.....	800
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	555		600	
2	2	Clerks, at £400	...	...	...	760		800	
3	3	Do. at £350	...	...	...	999		1,050	
2	2	Do. at £300	...	...	...	570		600	
6	6	Do. at £250	...	...	...	1,428		1,500	
6	6	Do. at £200	...	...	...	1,140		1,200	
10	10	Do. at £150	...	...	...	1,460		1,500	
							6,912		7,250
32	32								
CONTINGENT STAFF.									
4	6	Extra Clerks, at 6s. per diem	...	...	...	402		657	
2	2	Cadets, at £50 per annum	...	...	...	100		100	
							502		757
6	8								
MESSENGERS, &c.									
3	3	Messengers—1 at £120,* and 2 at £110	...	...	...	317		340	
2	2	Office-keepers—1 at £61, 1 Assistant at £36	...	...	...	97		97	
1	1	Watchman, at 5s. per diem	...	...	...	92		92	
							506.		529
6	6								
CONTINGENCIES.									
		Preparation of Deeds	...	...	...	400		400	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	150		150	
		Extra Clerical Assistance	...	...	...	.....		400	
		Preparation of Mineral Leases (special Vote)	...	...	...	.....		400	
							550		1,350
44	46	TOTAL	...	...	...	£ .....	10,710	.....	12,186
Survey of Lands.									
SURVEY STAFF.									
1	1	Surveyor General	...	...	...	925		1,000	
...	1	Deputy Surveyor General	...	...	...	.....		700	
5	5	District Surveyors, at £730	...	(£705 in 1872)	...	3,525		3,650	
6	6	First Class do., at £630	...	(£610 in 1872)	...	3,660		3,780	
6	6	Second Class do., at £530	...	(£515 in 1872)	...	3,090		3,180	
17	17	Field Assistants, at 6s. each per diem	...	...	...	1,712		1,862	
68	68	Wages and Provisions to Surveying Parties, at 4s. and 4s. 6d. per diem	...	...	...	5,278		5,264	
							18,190		19,436
103	104	Carried forward	...	...	...	£ .....	18,190	.....	19,436

* Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

73

No. of Persons.		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
		£		£	
Survey of Lands—continued.					
103	104	Brought forward			
DRAWING AND LITHOGRAPHIC STAFF.					
1	1	Chief Draftsman	555	600	
6	7	1st Class Draftsman—1 at £500, 1 at £450, 2 at £400, 2 at £350, and 1 at £300	2,281	2,750	
18	20	2nd Class Draftsman—11 at £300, 7 at £250, and 2 at £220	4,411	5,490	
24	24	3rd Class Draftsman—15 at £200, 8 at £150, and 1 at £100	4,116	4,300	
7	7	Supernumerary Draftsman, at £75 each	511	525	
1	1	Engraver	285	300	
1	1	Engraver's Assistant	100	100	
4	4	Lithographic Printers—1 at £285, 1 at £210, 1 at £175, and 1 at £75	710	745	
3	3	Description Writers—1 at £220, 1 at £150, and 1 at £100	453	470	
1	1	Assistant Draftsman, Leasing Branch	190	200	
1	1	Plan Mounter	190	200	
1	1	Custodian of Plans	190	200	
1	1	Clerk in Charting Branch	146	200	
69	72	14,138			
CLERICAL STAFF, &c.					
1	1	Chief Clerk and Accountant	380	400	
2	2	Clerks at £300	570	600	
...	2	Do. at £200 ... ..	.....	400	
2	2	Do. at £150	292	300	
1	1	Clerk, at 6s. per diem	101	110	
1	1	Supernumerary Clerk	50	75	
2	2	Messengers, at £100	196	200	
1	1	Office-keeper *	36	36	
1,625					
10	12	38,953			
TOTAL SALARIES £					
BRANCH OFFICE.					
Rent, Branch Office, Macquarie-place. (Occupation and Survey)					
1	1	Messenger	98	100	
1	1	Office-keeper	26	26	
2	2	504			
CONTINGENCIES.					
To complete measurement of Base Line					
Triangulation of the Colony					
Allowance, in lieu of Forage, to Surveyor General					
Fees to Licensed Surveyors, payable during 1873 (irrespective of the particular date of service)... ..					
To cover cost of temporary increase in Mineral Lease Branch					
Passage and Freight					
Extra Forage Allowance in special cases					
Purchase of Surveying Instruments and Books					
Lithographic Drawing, Printing, and Materials					
Lithographing Patented Inventions					
Drawing Tracings by piece-work					
Rent of Rooms for deposit of Records by Surveyors: in Country Towns					
Fees to Draftsman for Diagrams on Deeds					
Rent of Branch Survey Office					
Incidental Expenses					
58,695					
184	190	93,152			
TOTAL £					
COMMISSION to Land Agents, Appraisers, and others					
Clerk to Land Agent, Albury					
4,300					
100					
4,400					
4,300					
100					
4,400					

No. of Persons.		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
		£		£	
Occupation of Lands.					
HEAD QUARTERS.					
1	1	Officer in Charge	428	450	
1	1	Clerk	238	250	
1	1	Do.	214	225	
3	3	Clerks—2 at £200, and 1 at £150	526	550	
2	2	Do. 1 at £125, and 1 at £100	196	225	
1	2	Clerks, at £52	52	104	
1	1	Draftsman	428	450	
1	1	Do.	214	225	
1	1	Do.	107	125	
1	...	Commissioner, Cumberland	190	.....
...	1	Cumberland Ranger	.....	200	
			2,593		2,804
13	14				
1	1	Messenger	52	75	
1	1	Housekeeper	36	36	
			88		111
2	2				
PASTORAL DISTRICTS.					
1	1	Commissioner of Crown Lands	475	500	
7	7	Commissioners do. at £450	2,996	3,150	
1	1	Commissioner do.	380	400	
6	6	Bailiffs, at £180	1,026	1,080	
9	9	Camp-keepers, at £40	360	360	
			5,237		5,490
24	24				
CONTINGENT.					
		Exploration and allotment of New Country	200	200	
		Appraisement Fees and Travelling Expenses	1,000	1,500	
		Commissioners' Quarters and Offices	350	350	
		Incidental Expenses	100	100	
			1,650		2,150
39	40	TOTAL	£ 9,568	.....	10,555
Gold Fields.					
3	3	Commissioners, at £500	1,425	1,500	
1	1	Clerk and Accountant, Western Gold Fields	300	300	
1	1	Clerk, do.	200	200	
1	1	Do. do.	150	150	
...	1	Charting Clerk in charge of Lease Branch do.	.....	200	
1	1	Clerk, Southern Gold Fields	190	225	
...	1	Clerk and Accountant, Northern Gold Fields	.....	300	
1	1	Clerk, do. (half-year only in 1872)	95	200	
			2,360		3,075
		Allowance in lieu of Forage to Commissioners	400	400	
		Rent of Premises	200	253	
		Travelling Expenses of Commissioners and Police Magistrates acting as such (when specially sanctioned)	600	1,200	
		Salaries to Mining Surveyors	600	1,000	
		Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses	440	650	
			2,240		3,503
8	10	TOTAL	£ 4,600	.....	6,578

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

75

No. of Persons.		NO. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1872	1873					Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.		
						£		£		
Prevention of Scab in Sheep.										
1	1	Chief Inspector				475		500		
1	1	Clerk				150		150		
5	5	Inspectors, at £350				1,665		1,750		
10	11	Do. at £250				2,380		2,750		
1	2	Inspectors, at £200				190		400		
13	14	Inspectors, at £150				1,898		2,100		
2	...	Do. at £98				196		.....	
3	3	Do. at £50				150		150		
12	...	Boundary Riders on the Murray, at £146				1,752		.....	
...	12	Do. 8 at £132, and 4 at £150 ... ..				.....		1,656	
...	1	Messenger and Officekeeper ... ..				.....		100	
Forage:—							8,856		9,556	
Chief Inspector						50		50		
Travelling Expenses of Inspectors						150		150		
Travelling Expenses of Sheep Directors						150		100		
Postage and Stationery... ..						160		170		
Rent of Quarantine Ground, Sydney, to 31st March, 1873						65		16		
Forage for Sheep in Quarantine... ..						150		350		
Medicaments for dressing Sheep						20		20		
Keeping Quarantine Yards, Sydney						50		50		
Clearing and Fencing Sheep Quarantine Ground, and erecting Sheds, Yards, and Fences at Randwick ... ..						.....		400	
Incidental Expenses, including Law Costs and Charges						117		160		
							912		1,466	
48	50	TOTAL				£	9,768	11,022
Inspection of Cattle.										
1	...	Inspector, Sydney				25		.....	
1	...	Do. Eden				98		.....	
1	...	Do. Newcastle				146		.....	
							269		.....
Postage and Stationery for Inspectors at Newcastle and Eden						8		.....	
Incidental Expenses						25		.....	
							33		.....
3	...	TOTAL				£	302
Imported Stock.										
2	2	Inspectors, at £25				50		50		
Forage for Stock in Quarantine						250		.....	
Attendance on do.						100		100		
Veterinary Inspection						45		60		
Transport of Stock and Fodder						15		.....	
Incidental Expenses, including Postage, Stationery, Telegrams, &c.						40		40		
							500		250	
2	2	TOTAL				£	500	250
Coal Fields.										
1	1	Examiner (Northern) and Keeper of Mining Records... ..				555		600		
1	1	Inspector				285		300		
							840		900	
Rent of Office						60		60		
Forage when specially authorized						50		50		
Incidental Expenses						400		400		
							510		510	
2	2	TOTAL				£	1,350	1,410

No. of Persons.		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.			
1872	1873	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
		£		£	
Botanic Gardens.					
1	1	Director	380	400	
1	1	Overseer	146	150	
1	1	Clerk and Librarian	146	150	
1	1	Bailiff	105	108	
			777		808
		Wages to Gardeners and Labourers	1,563	1,563	
		Travelling and other Expenses of Director	100	100	
		Forage for one Horse	50	50	
		Cases for Plants, and expenses of transmission	40	40	
		Towards the formation of a Public Botanical Library	25	25	
		Coals and Manure	50	50	
		Preparing Ground for New Plantations	100	100	
		Cost of Aviary	200	200	
		Painting and repairing Seats	25	25	
		Labelling the Plants and Shrubs	15	15	
		Trenching, draining, and making Walks,—reclaimed ground, Lower Gardens	400	.....
		To continue trenching, draining, making Walks and Plantations, and forming Pond—reclaimed ground, Lower Gardens ... ..	.....	850	
		New Cart and Truck	20	.....
		New Gates—further sum required for their completion	350	58	
		Incidental Expenses	100	100	
			3,038		3,176
4	4	TOTAL	£	3,815	.....
Government Domains and Hyde Park.					
1	1	General Overseer... ..	127	130	
1	1	Bailiff	117	120	
			244		250
		Wages to Labourers	862	962	
		Forage for one Horse	50	50	
		Material to keep in repair Roads and Paths	250	250	
		Repair of Gates and Fences	100	125	
		To trench and fence in Ground for additional Plantations	150	150	
		Soil and Manure	25	25	
		To keep in order Plantations at Court House, Darlinghurst, and at other Public Buildings	80	100	
		Cutting down Hill and forming Carriage Road near Macquarie Point ... ..	.....	75	
		Cutting Steps on Path from Cowper Wharf towards Baths ... ..	.....	100	
		For the purchase of a Cart and Horse ... ..	.....	20	
		Incidental Expenses	50	50	
			1,567		1,907
		For the improvement of Hyde Park ... ..	.....	1,000	1,000
2	2	TOTAL	£	2,811	.....
Minor Roads.					
		Alignment Posts for Towns	300	250	
		To meet Expense of fencing Public Roads where proclaimed through enclosed Lands	4,000	2,000	
			4,300		2,250

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

77

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				
	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
	£		£	
Miscellaneous Services.				
For the erection of Public Pounds	200		200	
For preservation of the Caves at Fish River	50		50	
For preservation of the Worabeian Caves	25		25	
For fencing Public Cemeteries	1,000		1,000	
Parramatta Park	100		100	
Fees to Commissioners of the Court of Claims for hearing and reporting on claims to Grants of Land in terms of the Act 5 Wm. IV No. 21	125		125	
To meet costs of legal expenses incurred in cases of ejection of illegal occupants from Crown Lands, sold or about to be sold	150		300	
Compensation to D. Morrissey for loss of land by severance by the Road passing through his farm at Burrawang... ..	.....		30	
Other Votes, 1872	12,186		.....
		13,836		1,830

VII.

Secretary for Public Works.

SUMMARY.

	Voted for 1872.	Required for 1873.
	£	£
Department of Public Works	4,020	4,130
Harbours and Rivers Navigation :—		
Establishments	35,140	36,965
Public Works	11,533	7,496
Colonial Architect	5,876	6,815
Public Works and Buildings	82,935	84,491
Roads and Bridges :—		
General Establishment	2,551	3,575
Superintendence	5,511	11,919
Construction and Maintenance	181,053	252,031
Miscellaneous Services	70	190
TOTAL	£ 328,689	407,612

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
20th November, 1872.*

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873	Department of Public Works.						Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
								£		£	
1	1	Secretary for Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,500	
1	1	Under Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	740		800	
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	475		500	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	238		250	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	190		200	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	117		*150	
1	1	House-keeper	...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
									3,310		3,450
		Rent	...	...	...	...	...	650		650	
		Incidental Expenses (including quarters for Messenger)						60		30	
									710		680
7	7	TOTAL	...	..	...	£	.....		4,020		4,130

* £20 for Quarters formerly paid from the Incidental Expense Vote.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

81

No. of Persons.		No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873	Harbours and Rivers Navigation.				Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
		ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.				£		£	
		Engineer-in-Chief...	...	...	...	1,018		1,100	
		Chief Surveyor and Draftsman	...	...	...	380		400	
		Draftsman	...	...	...	285		300	
		Do.	...	...	...	261		275	
		Chief Clerk and Accountant	...	...	...	285		300	
		Clerk and Bookkeeper	...	...	...	214		225	
		Clerk	...	...	...	190		200	
...	2	Cadets, at £52	...	...	...	.....		104	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	73		75	
1	1	Officekeeper	...	...	...	25		25	
						2,731		3,004	
		Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	120		120	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	25		25	
9	11					145	2,876	145	3,149
		FITZ ROY DOCK.							
1	1	Shipwright Carpenter and Foreman of Dock	...	...	...	190		200	
1	1	Engineer Mechanic	...	...	...	162		162	
1	1	Watchman, at 6s. per diem	...	...	...	110		110	
1	1	Fireman, Messenger, and Boatman	...	...	...	105		108	
4	4					567		580	
		Coals, Labour, and Materials for docking and undocking							
		Vessels	...	...	...	400		400	
		Forage for one Draught Horse	...	...	...	
		Unforeseen Contingencies	...	...	...	100		950	
						500	1,067	1,350	1,930
		STEAM DREDGE "HUNTER."							
1	1	Engineer and Master	...	...	...	285		300	
14	14	Crew	...	...	...	1,400		1,520	
						1,685		1,820	
		Repairs and Renewals, Coals, Stores, Steam Tug, and							
		other Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	2,000		2,000	
15	15						3,685		3,820
		STEAM DREDGE "HERCULES."							
1	1	Engineer and Master	...	...	...	238		250	
9	9	Crew	...	...	...	823		946	
						1,061		1,196	
		Repairs and Renewals, Coals, Stores, Steam Tug, and							
		other Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	1,500		1,500	
		New Tug for Dredge	...	...	...	2,000		.....
		Additional Punts...	...	...	...	1,400		.....
10	10						5,961		2,696
		STEAM DREDGE "PLUTO."							
1	1	Engineer and Master	...	...	...	238		250	
9	9	Crew	...	...	...	812		884	
						1,050		1,134	
		Repairs, Coals, Stores, Towing, landing Silt, and							
		Special Repairs to Tug "Pearl"	...	...	...	1,400		.....
		Repairs, Coals, Stores, &c, &c.	...	...	...	.....		1,400	
							2,450		2,534
10	10	...	Carried forward	...	£	.....	16,039	.....	14,129

No. of Persons.		No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
		£		£	
		Harbours and Rivers Navigation—continued			
		Brought forward			
		STEAM DREDGE "VULCAN," NEWCASTLE.			
1	1	238	16,089	250	14,129
14	14	1,400		1,520	
		1,638		1,770	
		Repairs and Renewals, Coals, Stores, Steam Tug, and other Incidental Expenses			
		2,000		2,000	
		2,500		2,500	
15	15		6,138		6,270
		STEAM DREDGE "SAMSON."			
1	1	238		250	
15	15	2,299		2,556	
		2,537		2,806	
		Repairs, Renewals, Coals, Stores, Steam Tug, and other Incidental Expenses			
		2,500		2,500	
16	16		5,037		5,306
		STEAM DREDGE "FITZ ROY."			
1	1	238		250	
...	...	838		888	
		1,076		1,188	
		Repairs, Renewals, Stores, Coals, Steam Tug, and other Incidental Expenses			
		2,000		2,000	
		2,500		2,500	
1	1			3,000	
			5,576		8,638
		STEAM DREDGE "TITAN."			
...	1			250	
...	...			872	
...	...			1,000	
...	1				2,122
		SMALL DREDGE FOR COAST LAKES AND LAGOONS.			
		Wages and Contingencies			
		650			
		Punts for Dredge, and additional sum for completion of Dredge			
		1,200			
			1,850		
		To defray Expenses during the occasional employment of the "Thetis" on Special Services unconnected with Dredging			
			500		500
		TOTAL	£ 35,140		36,965
		PUBLIC WORKS.			
...	2	Assistant Engineers employed in superintending the construction of Public Works... ..			
...	1			*1,000	
...	1			200	
...	1			96	
...	4				1,296
		Preliminary Harbour and River Surveys			
		750		750	
		Landing Silt from Dredge, and forming Ground			
		2,000		2,000	
		Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, Bridges, and other Public Works			
		1,500		2,000	
		Repairs to Glebe Island Road			
		100		100	
		Jetty at Cowper Wharf			
				400	
		Contribution towards the construction of Public Baths at Lavender Bay, on condition of an equal amount being subscribed by the Inhabitants or Municipalities of			
				200	
		Improvement of the Navigation of the Wollomba River			
				750	
		7,183			
			11,533		6,200
		TOTAL	11,533		7,496

* Paid formerly from Votes for Works on which employed.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

83

No. of Persons.		No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1872	1873							Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.		
								£		£		
Colonial Architect.												
1	1	Colonial Architect	...	...	...	...	...	925		1,000	
1	1	First Clerk of Works	...	...	...	...	...	555		600	
1	1	Clerk of Works	...	...	...	...	...	475		500	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	380		400	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	380		400	
...	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	.....		400	
1	1	First Foreman of Works	...	...	...	...	...	238		250	
...	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	.....		250	
1	1	Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	285		300	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	190		200	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	146		150	
1	1	Cadet	...	...	...	...	...	98		100	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	73		75	
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	428		450	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	285		300	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	238		250	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	146		150	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	98		100	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	98		100	
1	1	Office-keeper	...	...	...	...	...	40		40	
									5,078		6,015	
Forage for the horses of the Colonial Architect and the First Clerk of Works								100		100		
Travelling Expenses of the Colonial Architect and Officers of the Department, when proceeding to inspect Public Works and Buildings								550		550		
Incidental Expenses								50		50		
1	1	Boatman	...	...	...	...	...	98		100	
									798		800	
19	21	TOTAL						£	5,876		6,815

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
	Public Works and Buildings.		Amount Voted for 1872.	Amount Required for 1873.
			£	£
For ordinary repairs, alterations, and additions to Public Buildings generally ...			12,000	12,000
For providing Furniture and Fittings for Public Offices generally ...			3,000	3,000
For repairs to Military and Volunteer Buildings ...			1,500	1,500
For lighting Lamps, sweeping Chimneys, &c., Victoria Barracks...			200	200
For lighting Government Lamps in Streets of Sydney and Domain ...			700	700
To provide Building and other Materials for completion or repair of Gaols and other Public Buildings, by the labour of Prisoners in Gaol ...			6,500	6,500
Additions, Sydney Gaol ...			2,000	2,000
Police Buildings ...			3,000	3,000
Gaols, Court Houses, and Lock-ups ...			12,000	12,000
Supply of Coffins for Paupers ...			150	150
Furniture for, and Repair of, Telegraph Stations ...			1,000	1,000
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta ...			500	1,000
Additions and Materials to the New Gaol at Maitland ...			1,000	1,000
Repairs to Workshops and Officers' Quarters, Cockatoo Island ...			50	.....
Repairs to Roman Catholic Orphan School ...			500	1,000
Preparing Ground and Planting at Public Buildings ...			150	150
Additions to Hospital for Insane, Gladesville ...			5,000	6,000
Additions to Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta ...			6,000	6,000
Repair to the Mint Buildings	1,400
Flooring the Hall of the University	1,500
Post and Telegraph Office at Grafton	2,500
Post and Telegraph Office at Inverell	1,500
Post and Telegraph Office at Burrowa	1,000
For new Drawing, Ante and Dining Room Curtains, and Furniture for Govern- ment House	1,650
Police Building at Newcastle	1,200
Police Buildings at Tumut	600
Police Buildings at Seone	750
Police Buildings at Wagga Wagga	1,000
Police Buildings at Tamworth	1,500
Police Buildings at Goulburn	1,500
Court and Watch House, West Maitland...	3,500
Additions to the Asylum for Imbeciles at Newcastle	2,000
For draining Public Buildings at Parramatta	2,500
New Buildings, Botanic Gardens	1,500
Furniture for the Residence of the Commodore Commanding the Naval Squadron on the Australian Station	691
Erection of Temporary Buildings at the Benevolent Asylum, Liverpool	600
Temporary Water Supply, Hill End	400
Other Votes, 1872 ...			27,685	.....
TOTAL			£ 82,935	84,491

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873					Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
						£		£	
Roads and Bridges.									
GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.									
1	1	Commissioner and Engineer	...	...	...	740		900	
1	1	Assistant Engineer	...	...	...	380		450	
1	1	Chief Clerk and Cashier	...	...	...	309		325	
1	1	Accountant	...	...	...	285		300	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	214		225	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	73		75	
							2,001		2,275
...	1	Draughtsman	...	...	...	.....		250	
...	2	Cadets	...	...	...	.....		100	
...	1	Clerk	...	...	...	.....		200	
...	1	Do.	...	...	...	.....		200	
									750
		Equipment Allowance for Commissioner and Engineer	...	...	...	100		100	
		Travelling Expenses, Instruments, Books, and other Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	450		450	
							550		550
6	11	TOTAL	...	...	...	.....	2,551	.....	3,575
SUPERINTENDENTS IN FIELD.									
7	...	Superintendents, at £333	...	...	...	2,331		.....
2	...	Do. at £285	...	...	...	570		.....
4	...	Overseers, at £190	...	...	...	760		.....
							3,661		.....
...	6	* Superintendents, 1st class, at £400	...	...	...	.....		2,400	
...	7	* Do. do. at £375	...	...	...	.....		2,625	
...	5	* Do. 2nd class, at £300	...	...	...	.....		1,500	
...	5	* Do. do. at £250	...	...	...	.....		1,250	
...	4	* Cadets, at £150	...	...	...	.....		624	
									8,399
		Travelling Allowance to 13 Superintendents, 1st Class, at £150 each	...	...	...	.....		1,950	
		Do. 10 do. 2nd Class, at £125 each	...	...	...	.....		1,250	
		Do. 4 Cadets, at £80	...	...	...	.....		320	
		Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	.....	1,850		.....
									3,520
13	27	TOTAL	...	...	...	.....	5,511	.....	11,919
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.									
<i>Main North Road.</i>									
		Morpeth to Murrurundi, Tolls to be expended where collected	...	...	...	4,473		3,175	
		Murrurundi to Armidale, ditto ditto	...	...	...	2,274		2,274	
		Ditto ditto 135 miles, at £50 per mile	...	...	...	6,750		6,750	
		Moonby Deviation	...	...	...	.....		3,000	
							13,497		15,199
<i>Main South Road.</i>									
		Fifth Milestone to Goulburn, Tolls to be expended where collected	...	...	...	2,425		2,020	
		Goulburn to Albury, ditto ditto	...	...	...	3,900		4,050	
		Goulburn to Albury, 250 miles, at £50 per mile	...	...	...	12,700		12,700	
							19,025		18,770
		Carried forward	...	...	...	.....	32,522	.....	33,969

* These are not new Officers; hitherto they have been paid from the votes for the roads upon which they were employed.

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
Roads and Bridges—continued.	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
	£		£	
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE—continued.				
Brought forward ... ..	.....	32,522	.....	33,969
<i>Main Western Road.</i>				
Sydney to Lapstone Hill, Tolls to be expended where collected ...	2,515		.....
Mount Victoria to Solitary Creek, ditto ditto ...	332		.....
Solitary Creek to Dubbo	£4,950		.....
Less voted in anticipation in 1871	£3,000		.....
	1,950		.....
Solitary Creek to Dubbo, 136 miles at £50 per mile	8,300		.....
Sydney to Kelso, Tolls to be expended where collected ... ..	.....		3,475	
Kelso to Dubbo, ditto ditto ... ..	.....		1,700	
Ditto ditto 136 miles, at £50 per mile ... ..	.....		6,800	
		13,097		11,975
<i>Other Main Roads.</i>				
Main Road, Grafton to Glen Innes, 100 miles, at £50 per mile ...	5,000		5,000	
Ditto Wallerawang to Mudgee, 75 miles, at £50 per mile...	3,750		*3,750	
Ditto ditto ditto Tolls to be expended for maintenance ... ..	.....		3,100	
Ditto Goulburn to Queanbeyan, 56 miles, at £50 per mile...	3,000		2,800	
Ditto ditto ditto Tolls	926		950	
Ditto Tarago to Braidwood, 36 miles, at £50 per mile	1,800		1,800	
Ditto Bathurst to Cowra, 62 miles, at £50 per mile	3,100		3,100	
Ditto ditto Tolls	1,100		400	
Other Votes, 1872	8,030		.....
		26,706		20,900
<i>Roads and Bridges generally.</i>				
Contingent Works on Minor Roads not on Schedule, on Punts and Approaches, and on Approaches to Railway Stations	4,000		5,000	
Repair of and painting Bridges	3,000		3,000	
Construction and repair of Toll-bars	1,000		1,000	
Estimated amount of Tolls to be collected at Grafton Punt, to be expended in maintenance and repair of same and Approaches ...	900		1,000	
Road Grafton to Solferino ... ..	.....		2,000	
Road from Lower Turon and Chambers' Creek to Bathurst and Ophir, and Bathurst and Orange Road ... ..	.....		4,000	
Towards formation of permanent line of Road, Bombala to Eden...	.....		10,000	
Towards opening Road, Kempsey to Armidale and Grafton Road...	.....		5,000	
Road Newcastle to Maitland... ..	.....		300	
Grading Road over Wyagdon Hill ... ..	.....		1,800	
Mountain Pass, Nundle to Hanging Rock ... ..	.....		1,200	
Minor Roads, as per Schedule	44,321		65,098	
Bridge, Loddon River ... ..	.....		600	
Do. King's River ... ..	.....		550	
Do. Saltwater Creek, Shoalhaven ... ..	.....		500	
Do. Bombala ... ..	.....		1,400	
Do. Molonglo River ... ..	.....		2,000	
Do. Deep Creek, near Bungendore ... ..	.....		400	
Do. Tumut, at Brungle... ..	.....		750	
Do. Brungah Creek, near Hay ... ..	.....		700	
Do. Little Billybong, Tumberumba Road ... ..	.....		240	
Do. Paika Creek, near Balranald ... ..	.....		500	
Do. Paramanoo Creek, Darling River ... ..	.....		500	
Do. Urullo Creek, near Wentworth ... ..	.....		700	
Do. Bell River, Wellington ... ..	.....		600	
Do. Walker's River, Mudgee Road ... ..	.....		700	
Do. Boree Narang Creek, Orange to Forbes ... ..	.....		280	
Do. Luskintyre (low-level) and Approaches ... ..	.....		1,000	
Do. Williams River, Dungog ... ..	.....		1,600	
Do. Ironbark Creek ... ..	.....		700	
Do. Dingo Creek, Manning River ... ..	.....		1,000	
Do. Black Camp Creek ... ..	.....		200	
Do. Swampy Creek, Kempsey to Darkwater ... ..	.....		150	
Do. Dungowan Creek ... ..	.....		800	
Do. Cockburn Creek ... ..	.....		800	
Do. Broadwater, at Moree ... ..	.....		1,000	
Do. Saumarez Village ... ..	.....		500	
Carried forward	£ 53,221	72,325	117,568	66,844

* £3,000 of this sum to be expended in conformity with the 2nd clause of the Act 36 Vic. No. 2.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

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NO. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads and Bridges—continued.	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
	£		£	
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE—continued.				
Brought forward	53,221	72,325	117,568	66,844
Embankment, Adam-street, Wentworth			1,500	
Bridge, Yarrowford River			1,800	
Low-level Bridge over Clarence, at Yugilbar			2,000	
Restoration of Bridge over Wollondilly River			1,800	
Do. Superstructure, Queanbeyan Bridge			2,000	
Rebuilding of Bridge at Long Cove (stone)			2,000	
Bridge, Mann River			1,800	
Do. Beardie Creek			500	
Approaches to Howlong Punt			2,000	
Completion of Bullock Island Bridge, on condition that £450 be raised by private contribution			1,350	
Bridge at Jellenbah			360	
Punt and Approaches at Lansdowne and Ghinni Ghinni			700	
Punt and Approaches, Belmore, M'Leay River			250	
Further Road Works in the vicinity of Hill End			1,000	
Road from St. Alban's to Great Northern Road			300	
Approaches to Rankin's Bridge			3,500	
Punt for Hastings River			300	
Do. Morpeth			450	
Other Votes, 1872	13,669		.....
		66,890		141,178
<i>Roads under Trustees.</i>				
Clerk in Charge	300		300	
Roads under Trustees, as per Schedule	34,728		37,309	
Unclassified Roads	6,000		6,000	
Cost of obtaining Reports, and other Contingent Expenses	400		400	
Other Votes, 1872	410		.....
		41,838		44,009
TOTAL	£	181,053	.....	252,031
Miscellaneous Services.				
Attending to the lighting and extinguishing of the Gas, &c., in the Parliamentary Buildings	70		70	
Lighting Lamps, Newcastle Wharf ... ..	.....	70	120	190

VII.

Railways.

SUMMARY.

	Voted for 1872.	Required for 1873.
CHARGEABLE ON REVENUE.		
	£	£
Railways:—		
General Establishment	3,326	3,981
Works in Progress—Establishment	8,105	6,274
Existing Lines—Working Expenses	198,521	222,889
Miscellaneous	2,100	2,100
TOTAL	£ 212,052	235,244

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
20th November, 1872.*

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		No. VII.—RAILWAYS.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
		£		£	
Railways.					
GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.					
1	1	Commissioner (from 1st September, 1872)	267		800
1	1	Chief Clerk	380		400
1	1	Accountant	380		400
1	1	Cashier, South and West	285		300
1	1	Do. North	146		150
1	1	Clerk	238		250
1	1	Do.	238		250
1	1	Do.	200		200
1	1	Do.	190		200
1	1	Do.	200		200
1	1	Do.	148		156
1	1	Do.	146		150
1	1	Do.	137		150
1	1	Junior Clerk	73		75
1	1	Messenger and Assistant Office-keeper	98		100
15	15	Travelling and Incidental Expenses	.....	3,126 200	..... 200
		TOTAL	£	3,326	3,981
WORKS IN PROGRESS.					
<i>Valuation of Land.</i>					
1	1	Valuator	475		500
		Travelling Expenses	100		100
1	1			575	600
<i>Engineering Branch—</i>					
1	1	Engineer-in-Chief	1,388		1,500
1	*	Assistant Engineer*	648		.....
1	1	Chief Draftsman	475		500
1	1	Draftsman	190		200
1	1	Chief Clerk	380		400
1	1	Clerk	238		250
1	1	Do.	146		150
1	*	*Locomotive Foreman	380		.....
1	*	* Do.	285		.....
1	*	*Superintendent of Way and Works	380		.....
1	*	*Inspector of Permanent Way	285		.....
1	*	* Do.	261		.....
		Travelling Expenses	300	5,056	500
		Forge Allowance to Engineer-in-Chief	74		74
		Contingent sum to provide such further Assistance as may be required	†2,000		2,000
		Incidental Expenses	100		100
				2,474	2,674
		WORKING EXPENSES.		8,105	6,274
<i>Locomotive Branch—</i>					
1		Locomotive Foreman, Sydney	†		400
1		Locomotive Foreman, Newcastle	†		350
<i>Permanent Way Branch.</i>					
1		Assistant Engineer in Charge of Way and Works G.S.W. & Richmond Railway	†		700
1		Superintendent of ditto, Great Northern Railway	†		450
1		Inspector, South and West	†		300
1		Do North	†		275
					2,475
12	12	Carried forward	£	.....	2,475

* Transferred to Working Expenses.

† Appropriated in 1872 as follows:—

Estimated for 1873:—

Draftsman	£408 15 0	Draftsman	£425 0 0
"	332 10 0	"	350 0 0
"	297 7 0	"	300 0 0
"	190 0 0	"	220 0 0
"	146 15 0	Clerk	150 0 0
Clerk	98 0 0	"	100 0 0
"	50 0 0	Additional Draftsmen, Chainmen, &c.	455 0 0
Additional Draftsmen, Chainmen, &c.	481 13 0		

£2,000 0 0

£2,000 0 0

† Paid in 1872 and previous years from Vote for "Works in Progress."

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

No. of Persons.		No. VII.—RAILWAYS.			
1872	1873	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
		£		£	
Railways—continued.					
<i>WORKING EXPENSES—continued.</i>					
		Brought forward		2,475	
TRAFFIC BRANCH.					
1	1	Traffic Manager, Southern and Western Lines	475	500	
1	1	Traffic Manager, Northern Line... ..	475	500	
1	1	1st Clerk ... ..	.....	*300	
50	...	Station Masters—6 at £238; 1 at £214; 12 at £190; 1 at £175 for nine months; 5 at £166; 14 at £146; 2 at £128; 1 at £122; 8 at £117	8,417	.....
...	51	Station Masters—7 at £250; 3 at £225; 8 at £200; 7 at £175; 16 at £150; 3 at £140; 7 at £130 ... ..	.....	8,980	
		Allowance to Station Masters for House Rent	635	675	
1	1	Wharfinger, Newcastle	190	200	
		10,192		11,155	
TRAFFIC AUDIT.					
1	1	Traffic Auditor	380	400	
1	1	Clerk	190	200	
Other Clerical Assistance, viz. :—					
6	...	1 at £190, 1 at £162, 1 at £149, 1 at £133, 1 at £100, 1 at £75	809	.....
...	8	1 at £190; 1 at £170; 1 at £156; 1 at £150; 1 at £135; 1 at £100; 2 Cadets at £50 each ... ..	.....	1,001	
		1,379		1,601	
STORE.					
1	1	Storekeeper—all Lines	285	300	
1	1	Assistant do., Northern Line	238	250	
1	1	Clerk	173	180	
4	...	Other Clerical Assistance, Wages of Labourers, &c., Voted for 1872	1,384	.....
Required for 1873, viz. :—					
...	4	CLERKS :—2 at £156; 1 at £125, 1 at £52 ... ..	.....	489	
		Wages of Store Labourers ... ..	.....	939	
		2,080		2,158	
WAGES, STORES, &c.					
<i>Locomotive Branch.</i>					
		Running Expenses and Repairs, and Renewal of Engines (Schedule A)		58,500	
		Repairs and Renewals of Carriages and Waggon (Schedule B)		12,000	
		70,500		78,000	
<i>Permanent Way Branch.</i>					
		Repairs and Renewals of Ways and Works (Schedule C)		65,000	
		Traffic Branch—Wages of Employés, including £4,900 for shipping Coal, which is recouped by Traffic charges		41,106	
		Stores and Incidental Expenses		8,264	
		114,370		122,500	
		Additional Siding Accommodation to meet increasing Traffic ... ..		.....
69	72	TOTAL	£ 198,521	222,889	
MISCELLANEOUS.					
		To cover temporary Payments on account of Contractors and others; Vote to be recouped as Advances are recovered		2,000	
		Compensation to the Widow of Mr. Farris, who was accidentally killed at the Railway Werks, Redfern Do. do. of Michael Govern, who was accidentally killed at the Railway Station, at Mururundi, while on duty		100	
		2,100		2,100	

* Paid in 1872 and previous years from Working Expenses.

VIII.

The Postmaster General.

SUMMARY.

										Voted for 1872.	Required for 1873.
										£	£
Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109,893	115,024
Money Order Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,647	4,395
Electric Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,887	44,970
TOTAL										£ 151,427	164,389

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
20th November, 1872.*

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Treasurer.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873					Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
		Post Office.				£		£	
1	1	Postmaster General	...	...	...	950		950	
1	1	Secretary	...	...	...	601		650	
1	1	Accountant	...	...	...	428		450	
1	1	Superintendent, Mail Branch	...	...	...	428		450	
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	356		375	
1	1	Cashier	...	...	...	356		375	
3	3	Clerks, at £300	...	...	...	855		900	
5	6	Do. at £250	...	...	...	1,190		1,500	
2	2	Do. at £225	...	...	...	428		450	
6	6	Do. at £200	...	...	...	1,140		1,200	
7	7	Do. at £175	...	...	...	1,162		1,225	
5	5	Do. at £150	...	...	...	730		750	
5	6	Do. at £132	...	...	...	645		792	
4	5	Do. at £100	...	...	...	392		500	
4	4	Stampers and Sorters, at £150	...	...	...	584		600	
7	9	Do. do. at £132	...	...	...	903		1,188	
6	6	Letter Carriers (1st Class), at £144	...	...	...	840		864	
14	14	Do. do. (2nd Class), at £132	...	...	...	1,806		1,848	
9	9	Do. do. (3rd Class), at £120	...	...	...	1,053		1,080	
9	12	Do. do. (4th Class), at £108	...	...	...	945		1,296	
1	1	Shipping Clerk	...	...	...	129		132	
3	4	Messengers,—1 at £120, 3 at £108	...	...	...	315		444	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	94		96	
1	1	Groom	...	...	...	101		104	
3	3	Mail Boys, at £78	...	...	...	228		234	
3	3	Do. at £50	...	...	...	150		150	
1	1	Office-keeper	...	...	...	61		61	
6	6	Mail Guards, at £150	...	...	...	876		900	
4	5	Assistant Mail Guards, at £100	...	...	...	392		500	
1	2	Postal Inspectors, at £300	...	...	...	285		600	
20	23	Country Letter Carriers, at £120	...	...	...	2,340		2,760	
							20,763		23,424
		COUNTRY POSTMASTERS	...	...	...	.....	12,500	.....	13,500
		CONTINGENCIES.							
		Fuel and Light for Country Offices	...	...	...	100		120	
		Rent Allowances ditto	...	...	...	400		450	
		Forage Allowances to Country Letter Carriers	...	...	...	300		350	
		Equipment Allowance to Postal Inspector	...	...	...	100		100	
		Forage and Farriery, Sydney Horses	...	...	...	400		400	
		New Mail Carts	...	...	...	40		40	
		Additional Horses	...	...	...	40		40	
		Overtime, Sorting English Mails	...	...	...	400		500	
		Uniforms for Letter Carriers and Mail Guards	...	...	...	450		400	
		Postal Inspection	...	...	...	300		500	
		New Stamps and Seals	...	...	...	150		150	
		Iron Letter and Newspaper Receivers	...	...	...	.....		200	
		Extra Clerical Assistance	...	...	...	200		250	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	350		400	
							3,230		3,900
136	150	Carried forward	£	36,493	40,824

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

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No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873					Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
						£		£	
		Post Office—continued.							
136	150	Brought forward	...	...	.....	36,493	.....	40,824	
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.									
		Inland	...	...	.....	49,000		49,000	
		Gratuities for Ships' Mails, Foreign and Coast...	...	...	.....	3,800		4,500	
		Porterage, including Landing and Shipping Mails	...	...	.....	600		700	
		Expense of Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain, <i>via</i> Suez	...	...	.....	20,000		20,000	
							73,400		74,200
136	150	TOTAL	...	...	£ .....	109,893	.....	115,024	
Money Order Department.									
1	1	Superintendent	...	...	.....	555		600	
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	.....	333		350	
1	2	Clerks, at £250	...	...	.....	238		500	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	.....	190		200	
2	2	Clerks, at £150	...	...	.....	292		300	
2	1	Clerk	...	...	.....	196		100	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	.....	98		100	
1	1	Housekeeper	...	...	.....	20		20	
							1,922		2,170
CONTINGENCIES.									
		Extra Clerical Assistance	...	...	.....	100		100	
		Travelling Expenses	...	...	.....	100		100	
		Intercolonial Offices—Commission	...	...	.....	
		Commission to Country Postmasters	...	...	.....	
		To pay the Imperial Government for Money Orders drawn upon the United Kingdom, 1 per cent. on (say) £50,000	...	...	.....	1,500		2,000	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	.....	25		25	
							1,725		2,225
10	10	TOTAL	...	...	£ .....	3,647	.....	4,395	

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873					Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
						£		£	
Electric Telegraphs.									
1	1	Superintendent				648		700	
1	1	Assistant Superintendent				380		400	
1	1	Accountant and Cashier... ..				285		300	
1	1	Bookkeeper and Corresponding Clerk				238		250	
1	1	Clerk				190		200	
1	1	Do.				146		150	
1	1	Do.				75*		150	
1	1	Booking Clerk				238		250	
1	1	Do. (Inwards)... ..				146		150	
1	1	Do. (Outwards)				73*		150	
2	2	Junior Booking Clerks				150		150	
1	1	Instrument Fitter				285		300	
1	1	Assistant do. (for Railways)				190		190	
1	1	Do. do.				101		104	
1	1	Storeman and Office-keeper				101		104	
1	1	Battery Man				101		104	
1	1	Head Messenger and Stable-keeper				101		104	
...	1	Assistant Messenger and Stable-keeper... ..				.....		75	
							3,448		3,831
18	19								
2	2	Station Masters, at £300				570		600	
1	...	Do. at £250				125*		.....
2	3	Do. at £250				476		750	
2	15	Do. at £200				300†		3,000	
15	2	Do. at £190				2,850		380	
25	25	Do. and Line Repairers, at £180				4,275		4,500	
2	21	Station Masters, at £150				150*		3,150	
17	...	Do. at £146				2,482		.....
2	7	Line Repairers, at £120				120*		840	
4	...	Do. at £117				468		.....
							11,816		13,220
72	75								
...	1	Station Manager, at £250 ... ..				.....		250	
1	1	Operator, at £200				200		200	
1	1	Do. at £190				190		190	
1	1	Do. at £166				166		166	
9	17	Do. at £150				1,168‡		2,550	
32	32	Do. at £104				2,929§		3,328	
1	1	Do. at £98				98		98	
...	1	Do. at £70 ... ..				.....		70	
17	23	Do. at £52				884		1,196	
3	3	Do. at £26				78		78	
...	1	Instrument Fitter at Newcastle... ..				.....		190	
							5,713		8,316
65	82								
24	27	Messengers—25 at £52, and 2 at £25				934||		1,350	
3	9	Do. at £26				78		234	
							1,012		1,584
27	36								
ADDITIONAL OFFICERS required in consequence of extension of office hours:—									
2	2	Operators, at £150				219*		300	
1	1	Do. at £52				52		52	
							271		352
3	3								
185	215	Carried forward				£	22,260	.....	27,303

* From 1 July only. † One from 1 July. ‡ Two from 1 July. § Six from 1 July. || Ten at £32, and two at £25, from 1 July.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1873.

97

No. VIII.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.					
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1872	1873	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
		£		£	
185	215	Electric Telegraphs—continued.			
		£		£	
		.....	22,260	.....	27,303
		CONTINGENCIES.			
		1,752		1,752	
		1,300		1,300	
		1,800		1,800	
		150		150	
		200		200	
		3,000		3,000	
		2,000		2,000	
		5,000		5,000	
		300		300	
		75		75	
		50		50	
		.....		1,500	
		.....		540	
			15,627		17,667
185	215	TOTAL £			
		.....	37,887	.....	44,970

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

OF THE

EXPENDITURE

OF THE

GOVERNMENT

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR

1872

AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
20 NOVEMBER, 1872.



SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1872.

[6d.]

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1872 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31 OCT., 1872.	UNPAID ON 31 OCT., 1872.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1870 and previous Years.				
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Burial of destitute persons in cases where Inquests are not held, 1868, further sum ...	.....	9 2 0	.....	9 2 0
No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
HARBOURS, LIGHT-HOUSES, AND PILOT DEPARTMENT.				
Coast Light-houses, 1868, further sum ...	.....	81 3 7	.....	81 3 7
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				
OCCUPATION OF LANDS, 1869.				
Expenses incurred by the Crown Solicitor in the Service of Writs in Victoria for the recovery of overdue Rents of Runs ...	.....	16 13 6	.....	16 13 6
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION.				
Harbour and River Surveys, 1869-70, further sum ...	17 11 6	.....	.....	.....
Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, Bridges, &c., 1869-70, further sum ...	3 2 0	.....	.....	.....
		20 13 6	.....	20 13 6
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS, 1870.				
Additions, &c., Lunatic Asylum, Gladsville, further sum ...	.....	30 9 11	30 9 11	.....
ROADS AND BRIDGES, 1870.				
To cover Expenditure on account of the repair of and painting Bridges, temporarily charged to the Appropriations of 1871 ...	.....	92 8 0	92 8 0	.....
TOTAL, 1870 AND PREVIOUS YEARS £	.....	250 10 6	122 17 11	127 12 7
Services of the Year 1871.				
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, NEWCASTLE.				
Further sum ...	.....	13 1 6	13 1 6	.....
FOR THE SUPPORT OF PAUPERS IN COLONIAL HOSPITALS.				
To meet the Expense of Pauper Patients received into the Sydney Infirmary and the Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, on Colonial Secretary's Tickets, during the year 1871, further sum ...	.....	1,395 1 1	.....	1,395 1 1
No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Exchange on Remittances, further sum ...	12 10 0	.....	.....	.....
Duty Stamps, further sum ...	6 10 5	.....	.....	.....
		19 0 5	19 0 5	.....
STORES AND STATIONERY.				
Stores and Stationery for the Public Service generally, further sum ...	.....	400 0 0	355 0 8	44 19 4
Carried forward ...	.....	1,827 3 0	387 2 7	1,440 0 5

4 SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1872 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31 Oct., 1872.	UNPAID ON 31 Oct., 1872.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of the Year 1871—continued.				
Brought forward ... £	.....	1,827 3 0	387 2 7	1,440 0 5
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
Steam Dredge "Pluto"—Contingencies— further sum	6 13 6			
Do. "Vulcan"—Contingencies— further sum	6 19 6			
		13 13 0	.....	13 13 0
No. VIII.—POSTMASTER GENERAL.				
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.				
Expense of Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain <i>via</i> Sucz, 1871, further sum	.....	1,587 17 3	.....	1,587 17 3
TOTAL FOR SERVICES OF 1871 £	.....	3,428 13 3	387 2 7	3,041 10 8
Services of 1872.				
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
VOLUNTEERS.				
Clothing for additional men in Engineer Corps	150 0 0		.....	150 0 0
Increase of Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles by an additional Company	350 0 0		.....	350 0 0
Expenses incurred in the retention of Gunner M'Combe	17 15 11		17 15 11	.....
		517 15 11		
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.				
Difference between the amount voted by the Legislative Assembly, £3,563, and the sum inserted in the Appropriation Act, £3,463	.....	*100 0 0	.....	100 0 0
GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
In aid of the erection of a Building, Orange Mechanics' Institute, in the proportion of £1 for every £3 contributed ... ..	.....	*300 0 0	.....	300 0 0
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.				
In aid of the Building Funds of the under- mentioned Institutions, on condition of £1 for every £2 raised by private contribution, <i>viz.</i> :—				
Hospital at Hill End, further sum ...	250 0 0			
Hospital at Gulgong, do. ...	163 0 0			
		413 0 0	.....	413 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Expense of the Expedition for the recovery of missing persons wrecked in the "Maria," whilst on a voyage to New Guinea, further sum	160 15 6		160 15 6	.....
Contribution towards a joint Annexe for the Australian Colonies at the ensuing London International Exhibition at South Kensing- ton	2,000 0 0		.....	2,000 0 0
		2,160 15 6		
Carried forward ... £	.....	3,491 11 5	178 11 5	3,313 0 0

* These amounts were voted for the present year, but having been omitted from the Appropriation Act are not legally available.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1872 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

5

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31 OCT., 1872.	UNPAID ON 31 OCT., 1872.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1872—continued.				
Brought forward ... £	.....	3,491 11 5	178 11 5	3,313 0 0
No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
QUARTER SESSIONS.				
Allowance to Witnesses and Jurors, further sum .....	.....	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Advance to the Solicitors for the Government in London, on account of Costs in the Appeal to the Privy Council in respect to the Pental Island Question... ..	300 0 0			
Advance to the same on account of Expenses of Appeal to the Privy Council in the case of the Oriental Bank Corporation against the Government	200 0 0			
Counsel's Fees in <i>re</i> Weston <i>ats.</i> Colwell	19 13 0			
Counsel's Fees in two Suits with reference to merchandise (Customs cases)	30 0 0			
		549 13 0	549 13 0	.....
No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
CUSTOMS.				
Allowance to Extra Tide-waiters and Valuators, and for occasional Clerical Assistance, further sum .....	.....	2,500 0 0	.....	2,500 0 0
STORES AND STATIONERY.				
Stores and Stationery for the Public Service generally, further sum .....	.....	2,500 0 0	.....	2,500 0 0
PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND STAMP DEPARTMENT.				
Wages of Compositors and others, further sum .....	.....	750 0 0	.....	750 0 0
QUARANTINE.				
Expenses of Vessels placed in Quarantine, further sum	250 0 0		196 12 1	53 7 11
Further sum to compensate the 10 men (coal trimmers) taken away in the "Hero" from Newcastle	125 0 0		.....	125 0 0
		375 0 0		
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Exchange on Remittances, further sum	5,000 0 0		4,091 19 9	908 0 3
For the transmission of Telegraphic Messages, further sum	1,500 0 0		.....	1,500 0 0
Duty Stamps, further sum	300 0 0		251 5 10	48 14 2
For the relief and conveyance, from Foreign Ports, of distressed Seamen belonging to the Colony	50 0 0		.....	50 0 0
Refund to Messrs. Charles Moore & Co., of the Balance of Proceeds of Hats ex "Ascalon" seized by the Customs... ..	40 17 11		.....	40 17 11
		6,890 17 11		
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Half-cost of Survey of the Boundary-line between New South Wales and Victoria, further sum	525 18 11			
To meet the cost of providing for the protection of a recently discovered Cave, on the eastern portion of the Wombeian Caves Reserves	7 0 0			
		532 18 11	532 18 11	.....
Carried forward ... £	.....	18,090 1 3	5,801 1 0	12,289 0 3

6 SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1872 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31 OCT., 1872.	UNPAID ON 31 OCT., 1872.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1872—continued.				
Brought forward ... £	.....	18,090 1 3	5,801 1 0	12,289 0 3
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION.				
Public Works—				
Iron Punt for Dredge "Hercules," further sum. ...	300 0 0			
Tug for Dredge "Hercules," further sum. ...	1,000 0 0			
Steam Dredge "Hunter"—Salaries, &c., further sum ...	60 0 0			
Steam Dredge "Hercules"—Salaries, &c. ...	56 2 6			
Steam Dredge "Pluto"—Salaries, &c. ...	21 16 6			
Steam Dredge "Vulcan"—Salaries, &c. ...	53 12 2			
Steam Dredge "Samson"—Salaries, &c. ...	93 5 4			
Steam Dredge "Fitz Roy"—Salaries, &c. ...	0 10 9			
		1,585 7 3	.....	1,585 7 3
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.				
Earth Closets for the Hospital for Insane, Gladesville ...	21 4 9		21 4 9	.....
Erection of Portico, Government House, further sum ...	45 0 0		.....	45 0 0
For ordinary repairs, alterations, and additions to Public Buildings generally, further sum ...	2,000 0 0		.....	2,000 0 0
Entrance, Botanic Gardens, further sum ...	57 14 0		.....	57 14 0
		2,123 18 9		
ROADS AND BRIDGES.				
Unexpended Balance of Road Votes in 1871, required to be revoted under the Audit Act ...	5,819 10 7		.....	5,819 10 7
Approaches to Balranald Punt, further sum ...	1,000 0 0		.....	1,000 0 0
Tanks and Wells on Road Lachlan to Darling, further sum ...	1,000 0 0		.....	1,000 0 0
Repayment of Fines on Contracts 69 and 70, remitted in consequence of heavy flood, further sum ...	272 5 7		.....	272 5 7
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Lighting Lamps on Newcastle Wharf ...	120 0 0		.....	120 0 0
To Amount standing to debit of Telegraph Department in Railway Books ...	171 5 2		.....	171 5 2
		3,383 1 4		
TOTAL FOR SERVICES OF 1872 £	.....	30,182 8 7	5,822 5 9	24,360 2 10
GRAND TOTAL ... £	.....	33,861 12 4	6,332 6 3	27,529 6 1

The Treasury, New South Wales,
20th November, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Treasurer.

ESTIMATES
OF THE
EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
ON ACCOUNT OF
PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER PURPOSES,
FOR THE YEAR 1873,
PROPOSED TO BE
PROVIDED FOR BY LOAN.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
20 NOVEMBER, 1872.



SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1872.

[3d.]

LOAN ESTIMATE, 1873.

To be raised by Loan.	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
	£		£	
RAILWAYS.				
For Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony	60,000		60,000	
Station Master's House, Newtown, further sum	257		.....
Station Buildings at West Maitland	2,000		.....
For the purchase of Railway Stores and Materials which cannot properly be charged to the Appropriations of Parliament until actually issued for use—the Vote to be recouped as issues take place	75,000		.....
Trial Surveys ... ..	.....		10,000	
Towards the construction of the following Lines, viz:—				
Goulburn to Wagga Wagga, 174 miles, at £6,500 per mile ... ..	.....		350,000	
Kelso to Bathurst ... ..	.....		60,000	
Bathurst to Orange, 48½ miles, at £6,000 per mile ... ..	.....		300,000	
Murrurundi to Tamworth, 60¼ miles, at £6,000 per mile ... ..	.....		350,000	
Connecting the navigation of the Clarence with New England and the Northern Border... ..	.....		100,000	
		137,257		1,230,000
HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION.				
Removing Obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling, further sum	3,000		5,000	
Additional Siding, Purchase of Land required for Approach, &c., Coal Staiths, Newcastle	4,397		.....
Purchase of Blackwattle Bridge and Causeway, and Pymont Bridge Company's Roads, between Pymont Bridge and Camperdown	10,000		.....
Dredge, Tug, and Punts for Clarence River	18,000		.....
Improving the Navigation of the Edward River, further sum	2,000		1,000	
Completion of Dredge, Tug, and Punts for Newcastle, further sum	18,000		.....
Extension of Wharf Accommodation, Newcastle ... ..	.....		4,000	
Enlarging, Deepening, and Completing Kiama Harbour ... ..	.....		15,000	
Darling Harbour Wharf, further sum ... ..	.....		7,000	
Improving the Entrance of Moruya River ... ..	.....		5,000	
Construction of Small Dredge and Punts ... ..	.....		5,000	
		55,397		42,000
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.				
Completion of New General Post Office, further sum	6,000		10,000	
Erection of Custom House, Newcastle, further sum ... ..	.....		3,000	
Towards providing New Public Offices, further sum ... ..	.....		20,000	
Water Supply for Abattoirs, Glebe Island ... ..	.....		4,000	
Light-house on Seal Rocks ... ..	.....		10,000	
		6,000		47,000
ROADS AND BRIDGES.				
Completion of the Bridge over the Hawkesbury at Windsor, and Approaches thereto	2,000		.....
Bridge at Warri, Shoalhaven	5,000		.....
Bridge at Casino	5,000		.....
Approaches and addition to height of Hay Bridge, further sum	2,000		2,000	
Approaches and addition to height of Nimboy Bridge, further sum	4,000		2,000	
To metal where required on Mudgee Road, in anticipation of Annual Votes of £50 per mile	22,000		.....
Bridges over Parramatta River at Five Dock and at Iron Cove Creek (the money to be expended on condition of the Field of Mars Common—about 6,235 acres—being resumed by the Government, under Act of Parliament) ... ..	.....		50,000	
		40,000		54,000
Carried forward	£	238,654	.....	1,373,000

LOAN ESTIMATE, 1873.

3

	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
	£		£	
To be raised by Loan—continued.				
Brought forward ... ..	.....	238,654	.....	1,373,000
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.				
Telegraph Line to the Manning River, Tinonee, on the guaranteed principle	3,000		.....
Erection of Line and Telegraph Station, Gulgong... ..	850		.....
Iron Poles, Singleton to Murrurundi	4,000		.....
Extra Wire, West Maitland to Armidale	3,600		.....
Railway Line, Singleton to Murrurundi	1,050		.....
Line—Parramatta Junction to Campbelltown	500		.....
Second Wire, Sydney to Newcastle	1,830		.....
Second Wire, Armidale to Tenterfield	2,000		.....
Second Wire, Bathurst to Hill End	750		.....
Extension of Telegraph Lines generally	5,000		.....
Construction of New Telegraph Lines, as per Schedule ... ..	.....		15,000	
3,000 Iron Poles, for replacing Wooden Telegraph Poles on Railways, &c. ... ..	.....		9,000	
		22,580		24,000
IMMIGRATION... ..	.....		.....	50,000
FORTIFICATIONS.				
For completion of Works of Defence, now being carried on under existing Contracts, further sum ... ..	.....		.....	15,000
REPAYMENT OF LOANS.				
To meet the following Public Works Debentures maturing in 1872 and 1873, viz:—				
First Instalment of the Loan of £300,000, under 29 Vic. No. 5, falling due 31st December, 1872... ..	50,000		.....
Second Instalment of ditto, due 31st December, 1873 ... ..	.....		100,000	
Debentures issued under 20 Vic. No. 33, due 1st January, 1873	100,000		.....
Debentures issued under 16 Vic. No. 39, due 28th February, 1873	20,000		.....
Debentures issued under 16 Vic. No. 39, due 21st October, 1873	30,000		.....
		200,000		100,000
TOTAL	£	461,234	.....	1,562,000

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE
FOR 1872.

(MESSAGE No. 4—INFANTRY DISEMBODIMENT COMPENSATION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 December, 1872.

HERCULES ROBINSON,

*Governor.**Message No. 4.*

In accordance with the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Additional Supplementary Estimate of Expenditure for the year 1872.

*Government House,**Sydney, 18th December, 1872.*

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1872.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.		£	s.	d.
Amount required to compensate certain members of the Permanent Military Force for loss of service, being six months pay for each officer and man, 184 in number, at the rates now received		4,198	10	0

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
18th December, 1872.*

G. A. LLOYD,
Treasurer.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

FURTHER SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1872 AND PREVIOUS YEARS,
AND ADDITIONAL ESTIMATE FOR 1873.

(MESSAGE No. 8.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 January, 1873.

HERCULES ROBINSON,

Governor.

Message No. 8.

In accordance with the 54th Clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Additional Supplementary Estimates for 1872 and previous Years, and Additional Estimate for 1873.

Government House,

Sydney, 29 January, 1873.

FURTHER SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

OF THE

EXPENDITURE

OF THE

GOVERNMENT

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR

1872

AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
29 JANUARY, 1873.



SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1873.

[3d.]

FURTHER SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1872 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31 DEC., 1872.	UNPAID ON 31 DEC., 1872.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1871 and Previous Years.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
PETTY SESSIONS, 1869.				
Difference between the Salary voted, viz., £50, for the Court-keeper, East Maitland, and £30, the amount paid to him	.....	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.				
For the support of Paupers in Colonial Hospitals, further sum for 1871	32 3 11			
Cooma Hospital, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions (1869 to 1871)	187 17 11			
		220 1 10	86 2 0	133 19 10
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
RAILWAYS, 1870.				
Working Expenses—Balance written off now required to be re-voted	2,548 9 5			
Further sum	506 15 8			
		3,055 5 1	.....	3,055 5 1
HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION.				
Steam Dredge "Hunter"—Salaries, further sum, 1869	12 0 0			
Steam Dredge "Hercules"—Contingencies, further sum, 1871	1 5 0			
		13 5 0	.....	13 5 0
TOTAL, 1871 AND PREVIOUS YEARS	£	3,308 11 11	86 2 0	3,222 9 11
Services of 1872.				
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.				
On condition an equal amount being raised by private contributions, viz. :—				
Hospital, Orange, further sum	.....	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0
No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS.				
Allowances to Witnesses, further sum	.....	969 10 2	969 10 2	.....
SHERIFF.				
Allowances to Jurors, further sum	.....	93 10 6	93 10 6	.....
No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
STORES AND STATIONERY.				
Further amount required to meet claims presented to date in excess of Votes already taken	3,428 1 1	.....	607 15 2	2,820 5 11
To meet the probable amount of claims still outstanding	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0
Conveyance of Stores, further sum	170 10 5	.....	.....	170 10 5
		3,898 11 6	.....	.....
Carried forward	£	5,161 12 2	1,670 15 10	3,490 16 4

FURTHER SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1872 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31 DEC., 1872.	UNPAID ON 31 DEC., 1872.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1872—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		5,161 12 2	1,670 15 10	3,490 16 4
No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE—<i>contd.</i>				
QUARANTINE.				
Remuneration to Dr. Bowker, Newcastle, for extra services in connection with his position as Health Officer	131 5 0			
Services of Boatmen, Newcastle	48 0 0			
Expenses of vessels in Quarantine, further sum	41 18 10			
Compensation to Coal Trimmers, taken away in the "Hero," from Newcastle, further sum	6 14 7			
MARINE BOARD.		227 18 5	48 13 5	179 5 0
Australian Coast Light Houses— Contribution towards the maintenance of Lights on Gabo Island, Wilson's Promon- tory, King's Island, and Kent's Group, fur- ther sum		673 17 11		673 17 10
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				
MISCELLANEOUS.				
To meet costs of Legal Expenses incurred in cases of ejection of illegal occupants from Crown Lands sold or about to be sold		51 8 5	51 8 5	
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
RAILWAYS.				
Working Expenses, further sum		1,413 17 11		1,413 17 11
HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION.				
Steam Dredge "Vulcan"—Contingencies, further sum	326 13 7			
Fitz Roy Dock—Contingencies, further sum	50 0 0			
ROADS AND BRIDGES.		376 13 7		376 13 7
Rent of the Windsor Ferry, from the 14th December, 1871, to 13th December, 1872, to be refunded in equal proportions to the Windsor, Wilberforce, and Freeman's Reach Road Trusts, to enable them to keep the Approaches and Roads leading to the Ferry in order	230 0 0			
Rent of the Toll-bar on the Mudbank and Bunnerong Road, from 19th December, 1871, to the 18th December, 1872, to be refunded to the Trustees, to enable them to keep the Road in repair... ..	247 0 0			
		477 0 0		477 0 0
No. VIII.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.				
POST OFFICE.				
Country Postmasters—Salaries, further sum	58 4 11			
Incidental Expenses, further sum	50 0 0			
		108 4 11		108 4 11
Balances of Appropriations of 1871, which lapsed under the 17th clause of the Audit Act of 1870, requiring to be re-voted in order to meet claims thereon since pre- sented for payment, viz. :—				
Permanent Military Force	33 18 4			
Petty Sessions	112 5 0			
Gold and Escort	19 5 0			
		165 8 4		165 8 4
TOTAL, 1872	£	8,656 1 7	1,770 17 8	6,885 3 11
GRAND TOTAL	£	11,964 13 6	1,856 19 8	10,107 13 10

The Treasury, New South Wales,
29th January, 1873.

GEO. A. LLOYD,
Treasurer.

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATE

OF THE

EXPENDITURE

OF THE

GOVERNMENT

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR

1873.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
29 JANUARY, 1873.



SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1873.

[Gd.]

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATE FOR 1873.

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.		
VOLUNTEERS.		
Difference between 9s. 6d. per diem on Estimates— in-Chief for 2 Sergeants-Major and 10s. per diem the rate intended	18 5 0	
Clothing for a Company of Volunteers to be formed at Orange	350 0 0	
		368 5 0
GAOL, COOMA.		
Visiting Surgeon		50 0 0
PETTY SESSIONS.		
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bulladelah, further sum		75 0 0
GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		
In the proportion of £1 for every £2 raised by Private Contributions, viz. :—		
Bombala School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute	150 0 0	
Dungog School of Arts	50 0 0	
Orange School of Arts, Building Fund, further sum	100 0 0	
Gulgong School of Arts	100 0 0	
		400 0 0
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.		
Towards the erection of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum	1,000 0 0	
In aid of the undermentioned Charitable Institu- tions, on condition that equal amounts be raised by Private Contributions, and also of the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved officers, having the right of admission of patients, viz. :—		
Towards the completion of Hospital, Hay	200 0 0	
Towards Outfit for same	200 0 0	
Hospital, Orange, further sum	200 0 0	
Hospital Wagga, further sum	300 0 0	
		1,900 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Compensation to the three children of the late Mr. W. C. Wills, Clerk in the Office of the Council of Education, and formerly Secretary to the Board of National Education, for their late father's loss of office	300 0 0	
Construction and maintenance of four Boats, for West Maitland, and the Hunter River Dis- trict, during the time of floods (in lieu of the vote of 1871, which lapsed under the Audit Act)	150 0 0	
For the conveyance of distressed Gold Miners from Townsville to Sydney	424 0 0	
To re-pay the Imperial Government amount of Colonial Pay and Allowances advanced to Gunnery Myer and M'Combe, who were retained by this Government to instruct the Volunteers in the use of the Armstrong Gun (April, 1868 to August, 1870)	188 4 4	
Expenses of Commissioner to proceed to London and Washington to negotiate Mail Subsidies	1,000 0 0	
		2,062 4 4
No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		
ATTORNEY GENERAL.		
Incidental Expenses, further sum		26 0 0
Carried forward	£	4,881 9 4

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATE FOR 1873.

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	.....	4,881 9 4
No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.		
STAMP DUTIES.		
Forman of Stampers—To restore salary to rate of 1870 (omitted in Estimates-in-Chief) ... ..	.....	10 0 0
MARINE BOARD.		
Australian Coast Light Houses—Contribution towards the maintenance of Lights at Gabo Island, Wilson's Promontory, King's Island, and Kent's Group, further sum ... ..	.....	750 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Expenses of Importing New Silver Coin, to replace Defaced Coin... ..	2,500 0 0	
Warlike Stores—		
Pebble Powder for the Fortifications	9,713 5 10	
Cartridges for Henry Rifles, &c.	3,223 15 3	
Cost of 100 Carbines (Breech-loading, Henry pattern) for the Artillery	400 0 0	
		15,837 1 1
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.		
MISCELLANEOUS.		
For exploring the Wellington Caves	150 0 0	
In aid of the publication of a Work on Australian Orchids	1,000 0 0	
		1,150 0 0
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.		
HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION.		
Works at the outlet of the Sewer at Fort Macquarie	950 0 0	
Concreting face of Wollongong Pier, further sum	500 0 0	
Boat Harbour, Newcastle, further sum	750 0 0	
Additional Coal-sidings and Staiths for Wollongong	1,700 0 0	
Tug for Dredge "Hercules," further sum	500 0 0	
For raising the Liverpool Dam	1,000 0 0	
		5,400 0 0
COLONIAL ARCHITECT.		
Buildings at the Quarantine Ground for the proper classification of Passengers by vessels placed in Quarantine... ..	2,000 0 0	
Powder Magazine, Gulgong.	250 0 0	
Kerosene Magazine, do.	200 0 0	
Additions, Benevolent Asylum, Liverpool, further sum	135 0 0	
Stabling and Cottage for Grooms at the new General Post Office (temporary)	1,200 0 0	
Enlargement of the Lock-up Gaol at Orange	500 0 0	
		4,285 0 0
ROADS AND BRIDGES.		
Erection of a Bridge over Adelong Creek, at Adelong	530 0 0	
Bridge at Canowindra	1,800 0 0	
Bridge at Cabbage-tree Creek, Illawarra... ..	250 0 0	
		2,580 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Compensation to the Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. A. Foss, for 85 acres of Land resumed from them for Military Defence purposes	1,000 0 0	
Costs of Deeds of Conveyance of same	25 0 0	
Value of Materials furnished by the Railway Department to the Colonial Architect, on account of the Fortifications... ..	135 8 3	
		1,160 8 3
Carried forward	£	36,053 18 8

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATE FOR 1873.

5

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ....	.....	36,053 18 8
Appropriations of 1872, which lapsed under the 17th Clause of the Audit Act of 1870, to be re-voted, viz. :—		
HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION.		
Boat Harbour, Newcastle	250 0 0	
New Tug for Dredge "Hercules"	3,000 0 0	
Additional Punts for Dredge "Vulcan"	2,500 0 0	
Iron Punts for Dredge "Fitz Roy"	2,500 0 0	
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.		
For Furniture, internal Fittings, and other Works, at New General Post Office	6,000 0 0	
Erection of a Court House, Hill End	900 0 0	
Erection of a Court House and Telegraph Station at Ten-mile Creek	500 0 0	
Erection of Police Buildings, Albury	1,000 0 0	
Erection of Police Buildings, Orange	750 0 0	
Erection of Police Buildings, Grafton	750 0 0	
Erection of Police Buildings, Hay	750 0 0	
Additions and Alterations to Benevolent Asylum, Parramatta	1,973 14 0	
Additions to Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	3,051 8 4	
Additions to Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta	5,803 2 8	
Quarters for Customs Officer at Ballina	500 0 0	
ROADS AND BRIDGES.		
Main Northern Road	3,526 3 6	
Main Southern Road	5,669 8 0	
Main Western Road	550 17 6	
Grafton to Glen Innes	2,065 8 5	
Armidale to Grafton	1,000 0 0	
Goulburn to Queanbeyan	422 0 4	
Tarago to Braidwood	289 14 3	
Bathurst to Cowra	1,062 4 0	
Tambaroora to Hill End	427 19 2	
Campbelltown to Narellan	337 18 5	
Minor Roads, as per Schedule	16,750 5 5	
Bridges on Road Dubbo to Warren	1,745 13 4	
Repairs to Bridges	370 16 1	
Repairs to Toll-bars, &c.	267 13 1	
Bridge at Goonoo Goonoo	200 0 0	
" Wallabadah	795 13 4	
" Haslem's Creek, Parramatta Road	699 2 6	
" Winburndale Creek	500 0 0	
" Talbragar River, Cobborah	497 0 0	
" Back Creek, Cowra to Forbes	300 0 0	
" Kangaroo Creek	350 0 0	
" Inveralochy	1,195 13 4	
" Urana	759 10 0	
" Ten-mile Creek and Wagga	650 0 0	
" Tighe's Bridge, Newcastle	398 2 6	
" Alumny Creek, near Grafton	581 5 0	
Punt at Paterson River	300 0 0	
" Brecwarrina	379 15 0	
Bridge over Duck Creek, at Cannonbar	995 13 4	
" the Bogau	795 13 4	
" Billabong Creek, at Walbundry	650 0 0	
		74,761 14 10
TOTAL	£	110,815 13 6

The Treasury, New South Wales,
29th January, 1873.

GEO. A. LLOYD,
Treasurer.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1873.



1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

WITHDRAWAL OF LOAN ESTIMATES FOR 1873.

(MESSAGE No. 12, INTIMATING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 February, 1873.

HERCULES ROBINSON,

Governor.

Message No. 12.

With reference to His Excellency's Message No. 3, transmitting, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1873, and Supplementary Estimates for 1872 and previous years, the Governor requests that the Loan Estimates which accompanied the same may be returned to him, with a view to the substitution of other Estimates.

Government House,

Sydney, 12th February, 1873.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LOAN ESTIMATES FOR 1873.

(MESSAGE No. 13 TRANSMITTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 February, 1873.

HERCULES ROBINSON,
Governor.

Message No. 13.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th Clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Loan Estimates for the year 1873, in substitution of those submitted with His Excellency's Message, No. 3, of 20th November, 1872.

*Government House,
Sydney, 12th February, 1873.*

ESTIMATES
OF THE
EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
ON ACCOUNT OF
PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER PURPOSES,
FOR THE YEAR 1873,
PROPOSED TO BE
PROVIDED FOR BY LOAN.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
12 FEBRUARY, 1873.



SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1873.

[3d.]

LOAN ESTIMATE, 1873.

3

To be raised by Loan.	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
	£		£	
No. 1.				
RAILWAYS.				
For Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony	60,000		60,000	
Station Master's House, Newtown, further sum	257		.....
Station Buildings at West Maitland	2,000		.....
For the purchase of Railway Stores and Materials which cannot properly be charged to the Appropriations of Parliament until actually issued for use—the Vote to be recouped as issues take place	75,000		.....
Trial Surveys ... ..	.....		10,000	
Towards the construction of a line connecting the navigation of the Clarence with New England and the Northern Border ... ..	.....		100,000	
Towards the construction of a line from Goulburn to Wagga Wagga, 174 miles, at £6,500 a mile ... ..	.....		1,131,000	
For the construction of the line Kelso to Bathurst ... ..	.....		60,000	
For the construction of a line from Bathurst to Orange, 46½ miles, at £6,000 a mile ... ..	.....		279,000	
For the construction of a line from Murrurundi to Tamworth, 60½ miles, at £6,000 per mile ... ..	.....		361,500	
TOTAL	£	137,257	.....	2,001,500
No. 2.				
HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION.				
Removing Obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling, further sum	3,000		20,000	
Additional Siding, Purchase of Land required for Approach, &c., Coal Staiths, Newcastle	4,397		.....
Purchase of Blackwattle Bridge and Causeway, and Pymont Bridge Company's Roads, between Pymont Bridge and Camperdown	10,000		.....
Dredge, Tug, and Punts for Clarence River	18,000		.....
Improving the Navigation of the Edward River, further sum	2,000		1,000	
Completion of Dredge, Tug, and Punts for Newcastle, further sum	18,000		.....
Extension of Wharf Accommodation, Newcastle ... ..	.....		4,000	
Enlarging, Deepening, and Completing Kiama Harbour ... ..	.....		21,560	
Darling Harbour Wharf, further sum ... ..	.....		15,000	
Improving the Entrance of Moruya River ... ..	.....		9,000	
Construction of Small Dredge and Punts ... ..	.....		5,000	
Towards the construction of a New Dock, Cockatoo Island ... ..	.....		20,000	
Increased Wharf Accommodation at Sydney ... ..	.....		89,000	
		55,397		184,560
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.				
Completion of New General Post Office, further sum	6,000		10,000	
Erection of Custom House, Newcastle, further sum ... ..	.....		3,000	
Towards providing New Public Offices, further sum ... ..	.....		20,000	
Water Supply for Abattoirs, Glebe Island ... ..	.....		4,000	
Light-house on Seal Rocks ... ..	.....		10,000	
		6,000		47,000
ROADS AND BRIDGES.				
Completion of the Bridge over the Hawkesbury at Windsor, and Approaches thereto	2,000		.....
Bridge at Warri, Shoalhaven	5,000		.....
Bridge at Casino	5,000		.....
Approaches and addition to height of Hay Bridge, further sum	2,000		4,000	
Approaches and addition to height of Nimboy Bridge, further sum	4,000		.....
To metal where required on Mudgee Road, in anticipation of Annual Votes of £50 per mile	22,000		.....
Bridges over Parramatta River at Five Dock and at Iron Cove Creek (the money to be expended on condition of the Field of Mars Common—about 6,235 acres—being resumed by the Government, under Act of Parliament) ... ..	.....		50,000	
Bridge over the Barwon ... ..	.....		4,000	
		40,000		58,000
Carried forward	£	101,397	.....	289,560

LOAN ESTIMATE, 1873.

	Amount Voted for 1872.		Amount Required for 1873.	
	£		£	
To be raised by Loan—continued.				
Brought forward ... ..	.....	101,397	.....	289,560
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.				
Telegraph Line to the Manning River, Tinonee, on the guarantee principle	3,000		.....
Erection of Line and Telegraph Station, Gulgong... ..	850		.....
Iron Poles, Singleton to Murrurundi	4,000		.....
Extra Wire, West Maitland to Armidale	3,600		.....
Railway Line, Singleton to Murrurundi	1,050		.....
Line—Parramatta Junction to Campbelltown	500		.....
Second Wire, Sydney to Newcastle	1,830		.....
Second Wire, Armidale to Tenterfield	2,000		.....
Second Wire, Bathurst to Hill End	750		.....
Extension of Telegraph Lines generally	5,000		.....
Casino to Richmond River Heads, <i>via</i> Lismore ... ..	.....		3,000	
Second Wire, Tenterfield to Queensland Boundary, 46 miles ... ..	.....		860	
To construct a line—Bendemeer through Bundarra, to connect the several Tin Mines ... ..	.....		4,800	
To complete through communication from Maitland to Port Macquarie, <i>via</i> the Manning River ... ..	.....		3,000	
To carry a line from Carcoar, <i>via</i> Cowra to Young ... ..	.....		3,500	
Additional Wire, Sydney to Bathurst ... ..	.....		2,610	
Additional Wire, Wolumla to Bega, to place a Morse Instrument in circuit ... ..	.....		200	
To place Balmain, North Shore, Newtown, Paddington, Redfern, William-street Darlinghurst, and Glebe, in Telegraph communication with Head Office ... ..	.....		1,100	
Wahgunyah to Corowa ... ..	.....		100	
Removal of line from Great Northern Road to Railway Line, between Singleton and Murrurundi, including new Insulators, and for two Wires ... ..	.....		850	
94 miles of extra Wire on the Southern and Western Railways, for connecting intermediate Stations ... ..	.....		1,700	
Jervis Bay to Ulladulla ... ..	.....		1,000	
3,000 Iron Poles, for Railways, &c. ... ..	.....		9,000	
Second Wire to Newcastle, further sum ... ..	.....		500	
Additional Wires on Southern, Western, and Northern Lines ... ..	.....		23,000	
		22,580		55,220
IMMIGRATION... ..	.....		.....	50,000
FORTIFICATIONS.				
For completion of Works of Defence, now being carried on under existing Contracts, further sum ... ..	.....		.....	35,000
REPAYMENT OF LOANS.				
To meet the following Public Works Debentures maturing in 1872 and 1873, viz. :—				
First Instalment of the Loan of £300,000, under 29 Vic. No. 5, falling due 31st December, 1872... ..	50,000		.....
Second Instalment of ditto, due 31st December, 1873 ... ..	.....		100,000	
Debentures issued under 20 Vic. No. 33, due 1st January, 1873	100,000		.....
Debentures issued under 16 Vic. No. 39, due 28th February, 1873	20,000		.....
Debentures issued under 16 Vic. No. 39, due 21st October, 1873	30,000		.....
		200,000		100,000
TOTAL ... ..	£	.....	323,977	529,780
GRAND TOTAL... ..	£	.....	461,234	2,531,280

1872.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

FOR THE

YEAR 1871,

ACCOMPANIED BY THE

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL.

(UNDER THE ACT 33 VIC. No. 18.)

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
7 November, 1872.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1872.

ABSTRACTS
OF THE
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
OF THE
COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
FOR THE YEAR
1871.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR 1871,

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, THE LOANS' ACCOUNT,
THE LOAN FUND (35 VIC. No. 5), AND THE
TRUST FUND;

SHOWING ALSO THE

BALANCES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1870, AND 31ST DECEMBER,
1871, ON EACH RESPECTIVELY.

STATEMENT showing the BALANCES on the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, the ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, on the 31st BALANCES thereon at the last-mentioned date,

Reference to Statements of Detail.		HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Balances on 31 December, 1870.	
No.	Page.		Debit Balances.	Credit Balances.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Consolidated Revenue Fund.		
1	13	Consolidated Revenue Fund (Proper) ... ..	.....	32,058 15 10
2	41	Loans' Account	102,270 14 5	.....
		TOTAL, CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND	£ 102,270 14 5	32,058 15 10
		Special Loan Fund.		
3	49	The Loan Fund (35 Vic. No. 5) ... ..	.....	.....
		Trust Fund.		
4	53	Clergy and School Estates Fund ... ..	.....	45,198 5 4
5	57	Civil Service Superannuation Fund (27 Vic. No. 11)	.....	1,588 19 8
6	63	Police Reward Fund ... ..	.....	9,113 19 5
7	67	Police Superannuation Fund ... ..	.....	16,235 14 4
8	72	Trust Moneys Account (20 Vic. No. 11) ... ..	.....	36,975 11 3
9	73	Special Deposit Accounts ... ..	.....	54,636 14 4
		TOTAL, TRUST FUND	£	163,749 4 4
		GRAND TOTAL	£ 102,270 14 5	195,808 0 2
		Deduct Debit Balances on the Loans' Account and the Consolidated Revenue Fund, as above shown...	.....	102,270 14 5
		Net aggregate Credit Balance on 31st December, 1870...£		93,537 5 9

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st March, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant

ACCOUNT.

LOANS' ACCOUNT, the LOAN FUND (35 Victoria No. 5), and the TRUST FUND December, 1870; the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS during the Year 1871; and the as per accompanying Statements of Details.

Receipts in the Year 1871.	Total.	Payments in the Year 1871.	Balances on 31 December, 1871.	
			Credit Balances.	Debit Balances.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2,727,404 1 9	2,759,462 17 7	3,126,146 19 6	.....	366,684 1 11
1,005,803 6 6	903,532 12 1	417,646 10 4	485,886 1 9	.....
3,733,207 8 3	3,662,995 9 8	3,543,793 9 10	485,886 1 9	366,684 1 11
532,740 3 1	532,740 3 1	336,111 2 9	196,629 0 4	.....
26,414 18 1	71,613 3 5	19,040 9 5	52,572 14 0	.....
9,283 11 3	10,872 10 11	9,232 17 9	1,639 13 2	.....
2,694 1 5	11,808 0 10	682 14 0	11,125 6 10	.....
4,305 1 10	20,540 16 2	5,724 3 0	14,816 13 2	.....
81,070 14 0	118,046 5 3	67,007 17 10	51,038 7 5	.....
213,624 13 10	263,261 8 2	186,114 10 8	82,146 17 6	.....
337,393 0 5	501,142 4 9	287,802 12 8	213,339 12 1	.....
4,603,340 11 9	4,696,877 17 6	4,167,707 5 3	895,854 14 2	366,684 1 11
.....	.....	.....	366,684 1 11	.....
Net aggregate Credit Balance on 31st December, 1871...£			*529,170 12 3	.....

* DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCE OF 31ST DECEMBER, 1871:—

Bank of New South Wales:—		
London Account	£46,200 5 6	
Public Account, Sydney... ..	114,553 4 0	
Do. Newcastle Branch	2,517 17 8	
Loan Fund, under 35 Victoria, No. 5, Sydney	196,029 0 4	
Cash in hands of the Chief Clerk of the Revenue Branch (subsequently deposited in Bank)	117,770 4 9	
Treasury Chest:—		477,670 12 3
Police Reward and Superannuation Fund—Debentures	£24,700 0 0	
Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund—Debentures	15,800 0 0	
Assurance Fund, Real Property Act—Debentures	6,300 0 0	
Other Securities	4,700 0 0	
		51,500 0 0
Total Balance, 31st December, 1871, as above shown ...	£	529,170 12 3

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

No. 1.

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR

1871,

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—continued.

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward...		1,529,543 17 5
LICENSES :—		
To Wholesale Spirit Dealers	4,510 0 0	
To Auctioneers	1,817 4 7	
To Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors	64,561 3 7	
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses to Publicans	2,803 6 8	
To Distillers and Rectifiers	91 18 0	
To Hawkers and Pedlers	1,069 2 6	
To Pawnbrokers	390 0 0	
To Retail Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry	363 0 0	
All other Licenses	305 7 2	
		75,911 2 6
FEES OF OFFICE :—		
On Commission to Public Officers		
On Certificates of Naturalization	240 5 8	
Registrar General	5,490 8 6	
Prothonotary of Supreme Court	2,004 16 7	
Master in Equity	497 5 8	
Curator of Intestate Estates	1,071 6 0	
Insolvent Courts	2,118 19 7	
Sheriff	827 18 6	
District Courts	4,213 9 4	
Courts of Petty Sessions	3,153 5 7	
Water Police Court and Shipping Masters	2,571 10 7	
Steam Navigation Board	368 0 0	
Under Gold Fields Act (25 Vict. No. 4)	78 0 0	
Slaughtering Fees, Glebe Island Abattoirs	1,315 7 5	
Fees under the Cattle Export Act	20 12 0	
Other Fees	1,322 17 6	
		25,294 2 11
FINES AND FORFEITURES :—		
Sheriff	125 6 2	
Courts of Petty Sessions	4,292 16 10	
Water Police Court	848 13 11	
For the Unauthorized Occupation of Crown Lands	248 2 9	
Crown's share of Seizures by the Departments of Customs and Distilleries	45 2 3	
Confiscated and Unclaimed Property	430 14 11	
Other Fines	9 7 0	
		6,000 3 10
RENTS—EXCLUSIVE OF LAND :—		
Tolls and Ferries	21,056 3 10	
Wharfs	5,293 11 3	
Government Buildings and Premises	364 15 8	
Glebe Island Bridge	726 0 0	
Glebe Island Abattoirs	1,817 18 4	
		29,258 9 1
STAMPS		77,500 2 4
RAILWAYS :—		
Railway Tolls	358,895 14 3	
Miscellaneous Receipts :—		
Sale of Property	1,563 15 10	
Advertising in Carriages	480 0 0	
For Loan of Materials	186 3 9	
Hire of Machinery	97 4 2	
Water supplied to the Benevolent Asylum, Liverpool	63 16 0	
Unclaimed Wages, &c.	36 8 3	
Store Charges	25 6 8	
Other Items	77 6 10	
	2,530 1 6	
		361,425 15 9
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH RECEIPTS		31,768 15 1
PILOTAGE :—		
Port Jackson	7,771 0 1	
Out-ports	5,854 18 0	
		13,625 18 1
Carried forward	£	2,150,328 7 0

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—continued.

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		2,150,328 7 0
HARBOUR DUES		1,486 18 0
FEES ON CERTIFICATES OF COMPEENCY TO MASTERS OF VESSELS..		340 0 0
TONNAGE DUES :—		
Newcastle	5,647 1 6	
Wollongong	225 12 0	
Kiama	92 12 0	
		5,965 5 6
INTEREST ON CITY DEBENTURES		10,000 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS :—		
Sale of Government Property	2,021 8 8	
For the support of Patients in the Lunatic Asylums	1,033 10 2	
Collections by the Government Printer	3,768 16 0	
Payment by the Commissariat towards the support of British Prisoners and Lunatics for the year 1869	1,966 12 9	
Store Rent of Gunpowder	905 8 2	
For work performed by Prisoners in Gaol	1,774 5 6	
For docking Vessels, Fitz Roy Dock	714 13 4	
Fees on presenting Private Bills to Parliament, and on Letters of Registration	845 0 0	
Interest on Bank Deposits	3,267 12 3	
Assessment on Sugar Refinery	1,250 0 0	
Contribution towards the support of Children in the Industrial Schools of the Colony	73 19 10	
Hire of Steam Dredges and Punts	856 5 0	
Unclaimed Suitors' Moneys, District Courts (34 Vic. No. 3)	141 7 6	
Amount of unclaimed Deposits and Interest thereon at the credit of British Prisoners, in the New South Wales Savings' Bank, paid into the Treasury in conformity with the Act 34 Vic. No. 12	11,847 8 9	
For the non-fulfilment of a Bond	64 13 6	
Amount raised in excess of that authorized by the Loan Act, 35 Vic. No. 5, in consequence of the Debentures issued there- under having sold at a premium	444 19 6	
Amount transferred from the Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund, in repayment of Advances from the Consolidated Revenue Fund in various years, for the Construction and Maintenance of Roads through Church and School Lands ...	13,122 0 0	
Unclaimed Balances of Insolvent Estates	261 2 0	
Unclaimed Balances of Intestate Estates	663 4 6	
Sale of Overtime Goods in Queen's Warehouse	133 14 9	
Amount of unclaimed Sums at the credit of the Revenue Suspense Account for the year 1869	710 16 9	
Accrued Interest on Debentures	3,748 18 7	
Accrued Interest on Treasury Bills... ..	329 2 1	
Advances on account of other Governments repaid	87 17 10	
Repayment (in part) of the unexpended Balances of the Annual Grants to the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint	2,830 0 0	
Advances from Consolidated Revenue Fund Votes, on account of Services afterwards provided for by Loans (35 Victoria No. 5) repaid	5,238 13 9	
Advances on Account of the Board of Trade, repaid	6 3 6	
Repayment to Credit of Votes	12,632 10 4	
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	69 14 4	
		70,779 19 4
TOTAL, REVENUE AND RECEIPTS PROPER	£	2,238,900 9 10
Less Repayments to the credit of Votes the Expenditure on account of which has been reduced to a like extent in the accompanying Statement of Disburse- ments marked B		12,133 1 8
Carried forward	£	2,226,767 8 2

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—*continued.*

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.
Brought forward		2,226,767 8 2
RECEIPTS IN AID OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND:—		
Proceeds of Treasury Bills issued under 34 Vic. No. 18, to the amount of £343,200, to pay off Treasury Bills issued under the authority of the Act 33 Vic. No. 8		343,321 10 0
ADVANCE IN AID OF THE LOAN FUND (35 VIC. NO. 5), PENDING THE SALE OF DEBENTURES, REPAID		157,315 3 7
TOTAL	£	2,727,404 1 9

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st March, 1872.*

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

B.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS IN THE YEAR 1871, AS DETAILED IN THE ANNEXED STATEMENT.

GENERAL HEAD OF SERVICE.	SERVICES OF THE YEAR					TOTAL.
	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.		1871.
I.—SCHEDULES TO IMPERIAL ACT 18 & 19 VICTORLE, CAP. 54	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A AND B .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,094 8 1	44,653 10 7
II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE .....	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0	48 6 8	5,156 15 0
III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY .....	.....	.....	511 13 5	740 8 8	336 2 9	16,640 3 9
IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE .....	.....	.....	.....	58 13 5	87,000 5 7	422,273 5 11
V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE .....	.....	.....	120 16 7	4,529 12 10	2,135 14 4	80,518 13 10
VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS	1,613 19 0	91 13 9	1,839 4 7	1,996 9 5	34,246 14 9	101,234 4 7
VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS .....	.....	.....	2,730 18 3	12,091 16 1	62,709 16 4	393,120 11 4
VIII.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL .....	.....	.....	.....	636 12 2	44,136 2 9	128,042 5 4
IX.—UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE .....	.....	.....	.....	41 13 4	99,115 16 8	601,201 19 6
TOTAL, CHARGES AGAINST APPROPRIATIONS	1,613 19 0	91 13 9	5,202 12 10	20,595 5 6	300,214 17 1	1,962,283 13 11
OTHER PAYMENTS OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£*3,126,146 19 6

* The expenditure shown in this Statement is less than that shown in the Statement published in the Government Gazette, by repayments of unexpended balances in the hands of Public Officers to the extent of £12,133 1s. 8d.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st March, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, IN THE YEAR 1871, OUT OF THE
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.		
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1866.				
No. VI.—Secretary for Lands.				
SINKING WELLS ON THE ROUTE FROM THE DARLING TO THE LACHLAN AND TO THE WARREGO			1,613 19 0	1,613 19 0
Total for the Year 1866..... £			1,613 19 0	1,613 19 0
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1867.				
No. VI.—Secretary for Lands.				
SURVEY OF LANDS		32 10 5		32 10 5
FENCING PUBLIC ROADS WHERE PROCLAIMED THROUGH ENCLOSED LANDS.....			17 10 0	17 10 0
SPECIAL APPROPRIATION—Endowment of the Affiliated Colleges			41 13 4	41 13 4
Total for the Year 1867..... £		32 10 5	59 3 4	91 13 9
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1868.				
No. III.—Colonial Secretary.				
VACCINE INSTITUTION		3 17 6		3 17 6
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, NEWCASTLE		11 19 8		11 19 8
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES—Support of Paupers in Colonial Hospitals			495 16 3	495 16 3
TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY		15 17 2	495 16 3	511 13 5
No. V.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.				
STORES AND STATIONERY—Sneider Rifles and Ammunition			71 4 7	71 4 7
HARBOURS, LIGHT-HOUSES, AND PILOT DEPARTMENT—Steam Navigation and Pilot Boards.....	49 12 0			49 12 0
TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE £	49 12 0		71 4 7	120 16 7
No. VI.—Secretary for Lands.				
SURVEY OF LANDS		125 16 9		125 16 9
BRIDGE OVER MILL CREEK, STROUD			400 0 0	400 0 0
SINKING WELLS ON THE ROAD BETWEEN THE DARLING AND THE LACHLAN			1,313 7 10	1,313 7 10
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS..... £		125 16 9	1,713 7 10	1,839 4 7
Carried forward	49 12 0	141 13 11	2,280 8 8	2,471 14 7

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.		
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1868—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward.....	49 12 0	141 13 11	2,280 8 8	2,471 14 7
No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works.				
RAILWAY WORKING EXPENSES.....			89 3 9	89 3 9
HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION—				
Steam Dredge "Vulcan".....		2 0 0		
Steam Cranes, Newcastle.....		57 19 6		59 19 6
Public Works—				
Sea-wall, Botanical Gardens.....			279 4 11	
Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, Bridges, and other Public Works.....			9 18 9	
Erection of a Wharf at Shoalhaven.....			213 9 2	
Erection of a Wharf at Wagga Wagga.....			447 17 5	
Wharf Accommodation, &c., Moruya River.....			121 16 3	
Approaches to West Maitland Bridge.....			661 8 6	
Wollongong Harbour Works.....			9 0 0	1,742 15 0
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—				
Gaols, Court Houses and Lock-ups.....			839 0 0	839 0 0
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.....£		59 19 6	2,670 18 9	2,730 18 3
Total for the Year 1868.....£	49 12 0	201 13 5	4,951 7 5	5,202 12 10
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1869.				
No. II.—Executive and Legislative.				
PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.....		500 0 0		500 0 0
TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.....£		500 0 0		500 0 0
No. III.—Colonial Secretary.				
POLICE.....		421 7 6		421 7 6
PETTY SESSIONS.....		13 19 9		13 19 9
GAOLS—				
Port Macquarie.....		2 7 6		2 7 6
Gaols, Country Districts.....		0 7 6		0 7 6
LUNATIC ASYLUM, TARBAN CREEK.....		38 5 0		38 5 0
VACCINE INSTITUTION.....		32 10 6		32 10 6
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—				
Industrial School for Girls at Newcastle.....		6 0 6		6 0 6
GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—				
School of Arts, Bega.....			40 0 0	40 0 0
Erection of the Literary Institute, Braidwood.....			185 10 0	185 10 0
TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY.....£		514 18 3	225 10 0	740 8 3
No. IV.—Administration of Justice.				
SHERIFF.....	5 9 2	15 0 0		20 9 2
DISTRICT COURTS.....		15 14 6		15 14 6
QUARTER SESSIONS.....		20 0 0		20 0 0
CORONERS' INQUESTS.....		2 9 9		2 9 9
TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.....£	5 9 2	53 4 3		58 13 5
Carried forward.....£	5 9 2	1,068 2 6	225 10 0	1,299 1 8

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.		
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1869—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward.....	5 9 2	1,068 2 6	225 10 0	1,299 1 8
No. V.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.				
STORES, &c.—				
Ammunition for Enfield Rifles and Warlike Stores			3,690 11 1	3,690 11 1
HARBOURS, LIGHT-HOUSES, AND PILOT DEPARTMENT—				
Steam Navigation and Pilot Boards	45 4 0			} 523 19 9
Light-house, Kent's Group			226 17 2	
Light-house, King's Island.....			251 18 7	
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Postage of the various Public Departments			314 7 0	} 315 2 0
Advertising for the Public Service generally			0 15 0	
TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE £	45 4 0		4,484 8 10	4,529 12 10
No. VI.—Secretary for Lands.				
SURVEY OF LANDS		686 6 5		686 6 5
COMMISSION TO LAND AGENTS, APPRAISERS, AND OTHERS			108 15 11	108 15 11
OCCUPATION OF LANDS		7 7 6		7 7 6
PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP		0 4 8		0 4 8
GOVERNMENT DOMAINS AND HYDE PARK			67 12 0	67 12 0
ROADS, STREETS, AND BRIDGES—				
Subordinate Roads—Southern			205 6 0	} 1,126 2 11
Fencing Public Roads where proclaimed through enclosed lands.....			19 9 0	
Opening the Road from the Macleay River to the Bellinger River, and for construction of Punt, Boat, and Bridge in connection with that line			861 7 11	
Formation of Streets and Lanes laid out in the subdivision of the land at the head of Woolloomooloo Bay.....			40 0 0	
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS£		693 18 7	1,302 10 10		1,996 9 5
No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works.				
RAILWAYS—				
Existing Lines—Working Expenses			4,111 16 11	4,111 16 11
HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION—				
Steam Dredge "Hercules".....		53 11 11	} 338 17 4	
Steam Dredge "Pluto".....		92 16 9		
Steam Dredge "Vulcan".....		63 0 6		
Steam Dredge "Samson".....		20 19 2		
Steam Cranes, Newcastle		108 9 0		
PUBLIC WORKS—				
Repairs to Glebe Island Road			55 10 2	} 434 13 6
Incidental Repairs to Wharfs, Bridges, and other Public Works			31 3 4	
Wharf at Hinton			14 0 0	
Wharf at Frederickton, Macleay River			334 0 0	
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—				
Gaols, Court Houses, and Lock-ups			270 9 6	} 2,205 18 8
Pilots' Residence, Newcastle			560 0 0	
Additions, &c., Protestant Orphan School			1,645 18 8	
Carried forward	£	338 17 4	7,022 18 7	7,361 15 11
Carried forward	£	50 13 2	1,762 1 1	6,012 9 8
				7,825 3 11

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1869—continued.				
Brought forward.....	50 13 2	1,762 1 1	6,012 9 8	7,825 3 11
No. VIII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.				
Brought forward.....		338 17 4	7,022 18 7	7,361 15 11
OTHER ROADS AND BRIDGES—				
Minor Roads:—				
Northern Districts.....			628 15 5	} 4,730 0 2
Western Districts.....			97 14 10	
Southern Districts.....			784 1 5	
Bridge, Bredbo River.....			754 3 4	
Bridge over the Ellenborough River.....			893 18 2	
Bridge, Yanga Yanga Creek.....			58 13 0	
Bridge, Menindee Creek, Darling.....			129 19 0	
Streets at Wentworth.....			28 7 0	
Streets at Hay.....			566 1 0	
Bridge, Minna Murra Creek.....			250 0 0	
Two Bridges over Forest Creek, on Road from Wagga Wagga to Deniliquin.....			100 0 0	
Bridge, Broughton's Creek, Kiama.....			396 5 0	
Grassing Sand Hills, Newcastle.....			42 2 0	
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.....£		338 17 4	11,752 18 9	12,091 16 1
No. VIII.—Postmaster General.				
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.....		636 12 2		636 12 2
TOTAL, POSTMASTER GENERAL.....£		636 12 2		636 12 2
No. IX.—Unclassified Expenditure.				
ENDOWMENT OF THE AFFILIATED COLLEGES.....			41 13 4	41 13 4
TOTAL, UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE.....£			41 13 4	41 13 4
Total for the Year 1869.....£	50 13 2	2,737 10 7	17,807 1 9	20,595 5 6
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1870.				
No. I.—Schedules to Imperial Act 3 and 9 Victoria, cap. 54.				
SCHEDULE B.				
Pensions to retired Political Officers.....			201 1 6	201 1 6
Pensions to Superannuated Officers and others.....			486 15 2	486 15 2
SCHEDULE C.				
Church of England—				
Diocese of Sydney..... £498 4 9				
Diocese of Newcastle..... 270 16 8				
Diocese of Goulburn..... 100 0 0				
			869 1 5	} 1,406 11 5
Roman Catholic Church.....			537 10 0	
TOTAL, SCHEDULES B AND C.....£			2,094 8 1	2,094 8 1
SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B.				
SCHEDULE B.				
Pensions to Superannuated Officers and others.....			48 6 8	48 6 8
TOTAL, SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULE B.....£			48 6 8	48 6 8
Carried forward.....£			2,142 14 9	2,142 14 9

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1870—continued.				
Brought forward.....			2,142 14 9	2,142 14 9
No. II.—Executive and Legislative.				
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR	1 1 0	24 8 0		25 9 0
THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL		5 8 0		5 8 0
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.....		76 3 3		76 3 3
THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY		3 17 6		3 17 6
THE PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.....		225 5 0		225 5 0
TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.....£	1 1 0	335 1 9		336 2 9
No. III.—Colonial Secretary.				
VOLUNTEERS	23 9 0	1,290 14 8		1,314 3 8
NAVAL BRIGADE		4 16 6		4 16 6
POLICE.				
Contingencies generally		6,574 7 11		5,574 7 11
GOLD AND ESCORT			1,496 13 11	1,496 13 11
GOLD RECEIVERS			117 18 4	117 18 4
PETTY SESSIONS	89 10 8	656 16 3		746 6 11
GAOLS.				
Gaol, Maitland	34 5 10			34 5 10
Albury	10 0 0			10 0 0
Braidwood	22 19 4			22 19 4
Mudgee	10 0 0			10 0 0
Grafton	10 8 0			10 8 0
Wollongong	10 0 0			10 0 0
Armidale	22 10 0			22 10 0
Wagga Wagga.....	22 19 4			22 19 4
Eden.....	2 10 0			2 10 0
Yass	22 10 0			22 10 0
Windsor	5 0 0			5 0 0
Deniliquin	22 19 4			22 19 4
Port Macquarie	41 5 0			41 5 0
Tamworth	2 10 0			2 10 0
Orange.....	2 10 0			2 10 0
Tenterfield	2 10 0			2 10 0
Acting Gaolers	54 9 0			54 9 0
Gaols generally—				
Warders, Overseers, Foremen, and others	136 5 3			
Conveyance of Prisoners			127 4 0	
Materials, &c., for employment of Prisoners in Gaol.....			950 16 11	
Unforeseen Expenses			16 5 0	
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, and Surgical Instruments, Fuel, Light, and Water, Incidental Expenses, Removal of Night-soil, and allowance in lieu of Quarters for all Gaols, and Lock-ups proclaimed Gaols			2,271 13 5	3,502 4 7
LUNATIC ASYLUMS—				
Hospital for the Insane, Gladstoneville.....		854 0 2		
Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta		1,056 13 6		
Lunatic Reception House, Darlinghurst		33 0 0		
Lunatic Patients.....		144 7 6		
Board of Visitors		87 10 0		
Carried forward	548 10 9	9,702 6 6	4,980 11 7	15,231 8 10
Carried forward	1 1 0	335 1 9	2,142 14 9	2,478 17 6

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1870—continued.				
Brought forward.....	1 1 0	335 1 9	2,142 14 9	2,478 17 6
No. III.—Colonial Secretary—continued.				
Brought forward.....	548 10 9	9,702 6 6	4,980 11 7	15,231 8 10
MEDICAL BOARD—CLERK			11 0 0	11 0 0
MEDICAL ADVISER, VACCINATION, MEDICAL OFFICERS, &c.....			925 15 6	925 15 6
AUDITOR GENERAL			0 13 0	0 13 0
REGISTRAR GENERAL	183 6 8	786 5 0		969 12 5
OBSERVATORY		61 18 6		61 18 6
MUSEUM—CURATOR		125 0 0		125 0 0
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY		1,459 16 8		1,459 16 8
GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—				
In aid of the following Educational Institutions, in proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions—				
Albury School of Arts			13 12 9	1,593 0 4
Armidale School of Arts			24 17 6	
Bahmain School of Arts			48 7 9	
Bahmain Working Men's Institute			44 5 5	
Bathurst School of Arts			61 1 3	
Camden School of Arts			21 15 6	
East Maitland School of Arts			22 15 9	
Forbes School of Arts			24 2 6	
Grafton School of Arts			19 0 0	
Grenfell School of Arts			25 4 3	
Gundagai Literary Institute			4 5 0	
Morpeth School of Arts			30 14 9	
Mudgee School of Arts			29 17 6	
Orange Mechanics' Institute			20 2 0	
Paterson School of Arts			14 8 1	
Richmond School of Arts			15 17 0	
St. Leonards School of Arts			14 0 0	
Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute			32 0 6	
Waratah School of Arts			8 10 7	
West Maitland School of Arts			100 0 0	
Windsor School of Arts			7 11 3	
Yass Mechanics' Institute			30 10 0	
In aid of the erection of Buildings for the undermentioned Educational Institutions, equal amounts having been raised by private contributions—				
Muswellbrook School of Arts			600 0 0	
Murrumbidgee Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts			32 11 0	
Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute (additions to)			347 10 0	
INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY SCHOOLS—				
Nautical School Ship "Vernon"		267 5 10		267 5 10
Industrial School for Girls at Newcastle		131 17 11		131 17 11
Reformatory for Girls at Newcastle		49 19 10		49 19 10
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.....		6 1 6		6 1 6
Inspector of Public Charities, &c.—				
Protestant Orphan School		263 12 5		263 12 5
Roman Catholic Orphan School	91 13 4	238 17 4		330 10 8
Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute	50 0 0	904 5 7		954 5 7
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.				
For the support of paupers in Colonial Hospitals			2,592 14 9	5,101 1 3
Salaries of Lady Superintendent and five Nursing Sisters			332 13 4	
For the support of women and children in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney			674 0 0	
For the support of infants removed from the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, to the Asylum for Destitute Children, Randwick, £2,000 having been raised by private contributions			1,168 6 6	
In aid of the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick, £2,000 having been raised by private contributions			333 6 8	
Carried forward	£ 873 10 9	13,997 7 10	12,612 1 8	27,483 0 3
Carried forward	£ 1 1 0	335 1 9	2,142 14 9	2,478 17 6

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.		
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1870—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward.....	1 1 0	335 1 9	2,142 14 9	2,478 17 6
No. III.—Colonial Secretary—continued.				
Brought forward.....	873 10 9	13,997 7 10	12,612 1 8	27,483 0 3
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES—continued.				
In aid of the undermentioned Institutions, equal sums having been raised by private contributions, viz. :—				
Benevolent Society, Sydney			500 0 0	} 5,672 5 2
Temperance Alliance, Sydney			200 0 0	
Albury Hospital and Benevolent Society.....			200 0 0	
Parramatta Benevolent Society			60 18 4	
Singleton and Patrick's Plains Benevolent Society..			282 6 2	
Tamworth Benevolent Society			133 4 0	
Penrith Hospital and Benevolent Society			44 5 0	
West Maitland Benevolent Society			200 0 0	
The Hospital, Araluen			18 0 9	
Armidale and New England			56 7 0	
Bathurst			399 19 9	
Carcoar.....			200 0 0	
Dubbo			242 2 1	
Deniliquin			346 2 8	
Goulburn			184 16 11	
Grafton.....			154 2 0	
Grenfell			76 9 9	
Forbes			168 15 8	
Hay			265 1 9	
Maitland			310 15 10	
Mudgee			49 14 5	
Muswellbrook			97 4 6	
Newcastle.....			200 0 0	
Orange			46 8 5	
Parramatta			130 15 2	
Port Stephens			18 7 0	
Queanbeyan.....			74 8 6	
Sofala			77 10 0	
Tenterfield			81 6 0	
Wagga Wagga			300 0 0	
Wellington			50 5 6	
Windsor			50 0 0	
Wollongong.....			200 0 0	
Yass			124 11 0	
Young			128 7 0	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Cost of printing and publishing a Work, at the Government Printing Office, on the Industrial Progress of New South Wales			262 15 0	} 3,845 0 2
Expenses of the Returning Officers of Electoral Districts Newspapers and Almanacs.....			549 15 2	
Burial of destitute persons in cases where Inquests have not been held			4 11 0	
Maintenance of deserted children, paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, &c.			25 16 3	
Fees for examining Lunatics			7 6 10	
Towards the relief of cases of actual destitution, and also for the repair of damages to Roads and Bridges, caused by the recent Floods			28 7 0	
Preliminary Expenses in connection with the Census of the population of the Colony taken in 1871.....			1,396 3 4	
Travelling Expenses of Mr. Lockhart, Commissioner of Crown Lands, in connection with his attendance on the Pental Island Commissioners, in Melbourne			1,454 4 11	
Rent of House for the Commodore commanding the Naval Squadron on this Station			38 15 0	
.....			77 5 8	
TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY	£ 873 10 9	13,997 7 10	22,129 7 0	37,000 5 7
No. IV.—Administration of Justice.				
LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.....		14 9 3		14 9 3
SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS		101 6 2		101 6 2
SHERIFF		3 7 6		3 7 6
INSOLVENT COURT	29 8 5			29 8 5
Carried forward	£ 29 8 5	119 2 11		148 11 4
Carried forward	£ 874 11 9	14,322 9 7	24,272 1 9	39,479 3 1

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.		
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1870—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	874 11 9	14,332 9 7	24,272 1 9	39,479 3 1
No. IV.—Administration of Justice—continued.				
Brought forward	29 8 5	119 2 11	.....	148 11 4
DISTRICT COURTS—				
Metropolitan and Coast Districts.....	3 6 8	.....	.....	} 1,067 9 4
Southern Districts	332 1 6	.....	.....
South-western Districts	237 10 0	.....	.....
Western Districts	240 0 0	.....	.....
Northern Districts	213 6 8	.....	.....
Contingencies generally .....	.....	41 4 6	.....
QUARTER SESSIONS .....	.....	10 1 4	.....	10 1 4
CORONERS' INQUESTS .....	.....	327 14 9	.....	327 14 9
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Towards defraying the expenses of a Law Reform Commission, with a view to amending and consolidating the Statute Law of New South Wales .....	.....	.....	581 17 7	581 17 7
TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	£ 1,055 13 3	498 3 6	581 17 7	2,135 14 4
No. V.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.				
TREASURY .....	.....	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0
STAMP DUTIES .....	.....	1 15 6	.....	1 15 6
CUSTOMS.....	.....	870 5 0	.....	870 5 0
COLONIAL DISTILLERIES AND REFINERIES .....	.....	0 13 0	.....	0 13 0
PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, STAMPS, AND RAILWAY TICKETS.....	.....	53 12 11	.....	53 12 11
STORES AND STATIONERY.				
Conveyance of Stores .....	.....	.....	205 9 10	} 5,233 10 2
Stores and Stationery for the Public Service generally.....	.....	.....	4,672 6 5	
Fuel and Light for Departments within the District of Sydney .....	.....	.....	355 13 11	
COLONIAL MILITARY STORE AND GUNPOWDER MAGAZINES.				
Goat Island Magazine	31 4 10	27 12 2	.....	58 17 0
Spectacle Island Magazine.....	.....	8 4 10	.....	8 4 10
HEALTH AND EMIGRATION OFFICERS	71 5 0	9 15 0	.....	81 0 0
SHIPPING MASTERS .....	.....	1 9 0	.....	1 9 0
GLORIE ISLAND ABATTOIR .....	.....	20 0 5	.....	20 0 5
HARBOURS, LIGHT-HOUSES, AND PILOT DEPARTMENT.				
Steam Navigation and Pilot Boards.....	143 2 0	.....	.....	} 1,185 15 11
Harbour Masters	20 16 8	.....	.....
Colonial Light-houses	62 0 0	.....	.....
Sea and River Pilots	544 15 6	.....	.....
Boatmen	272 0 0	.....	.....
Telegraph Stations	17 6 8	.....	.....
Contingencies .....	.....	125 15 1	.....
LIFE-BOATS.....	.....	.....	67 10 0	67 10 0
Carried forward	£ 1,162 10 8	1,219 2 11	5,301 0 2	7,682 13 9
Carried forward	£ 1,930 5 0	14,830 13 1	24,858 19 4	41,614 17 5

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.		
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1870—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward.....	1,930 5 0	14,830 13 1	24,853 19 4	41,614 17 5
No. V.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.				
Brought forward.....	1,162 10 8	1,219 2 11	5,301 0 2	7,682 13 9
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Postage of the various Public Departments			1,103 11 1	
Advertising for the Public Service generally			735 16 2	
Transmission of Public Telegraphic Messages.....			153 18 11	
Commission on Payments in England by the Government Financial Agents (one-half per cent.)			1,271 7 9	
Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony...			15 16 8	
Expense of carrying on the Inner Waters and Coast Surveys			10 2 1	
Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts			654 3 3	
Further Amount of Murray River Customs Collections paid to the Government of Victoria, under the 5th, 6th, and 7th Clauses of the Agreement of 12th January, 1867...			4,439 2 9	
Storm Signals, Sydney and Outports			234 0 2	10,658 15 5
Interest on Public Account overdrawn at the Bank of New South Wales, London.....			1,626 2 9	
Buoy for the Clarence River.....			51 13 0	
Cost of Photographing Public Buildings, &c.....			144 0 0	
Payments out of the Vote for Unforeseen Expenses:—				
Freight, Parliamentary Papers, Postage, Advertising, and other charges in England connected with the Government Agencies			131 3 2	
Rent of Offices for the Stamp Duties Department, Phillip-street			51 5 0	
Purchase of Cows for the Industrial School for Girls at Newcastle.....			15 0 0	
Miscellaneous items			21 12 8	
TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE, £	1,162 10 8	1,219 2 11	15,959 15 7	18,341 9 2
No. VI.—Secretary for Lands.				
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	50 0 8	22 8 6		72 9 2
SURVEY OF LANDS	412 2 2	9,689 8 2		10,101 10 4
COMMISSION TO LAND AGENTS, APPRAISERS, AND OTHERS ...			3,455 18 8	3,455 18 8
OCCUPATION OF LANDS		313 9 4		313 9 4
GOLD FIELDS.....	14 11 8	188 6 4		202 18 0
PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP	759 17 4	48 0 8		807 18 0
INSPECTION OF CATTLE	37 10 0	0 16 8		38 6 8
COAL FIELDS	75 0 0	106 8 8		181 8 8
BOTANIC GARDENS		562 14 5		562 14 5
GOVERNMENT DOMAINS AND HYDE PARK		162 10 1		162 10 1
NECROPOLIS, HASLEM'S CREEK		10 0 0		10 0 0
Carried forward.....£	1,349 1 10	11,104 2 10	3,455 18 8	15,909 3 4
Carried forward.....£	3,092 15 8	16,049 16 0	40,813 14 11	59,956 6 7

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.		
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1870—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward.....	3,092 15 8	16,049 16 0	40,813 14 11	59,956 6 7
No. VI.—Secretary for Lands—continued.				
Brought forward.....	1,349 1 10	11,104 2 10	3,455 18 8	15,909 3 4
ROADS, STREETS, AND BRIDGES.				
Subordinate Roads:—				
Sydney or Metropolitan			267 0 9	} 16,572 0 2
Northern			2,717 15 8	
Southern			3,981 12 0	
Western			2,201 6 5	
Balance of Vote			480 14 4	
Minor Bridges and Roads not classified			2,160 6 8	
Fencing Public Roads where proclaimed through enclosed lands			150 0 0	
Towards opening and forming the Road from Sutton Forest Railway Station, through Kangaroo Valley, <i>via</i> Good Dog Mountain, to Shoalhaven River			418 13 10	
Improvement of the Road from Kangaroo and Sutton Forest, line of road to the Robertson and Sutton Forest Road, at Bunter's 200 acres			149 17 0	
Construction of Punt and Approaches at Wingham, Manning River			438 10 4	
Punt at Darkwater Creek, Macleay River			118 6 8	
Road from Wagga Wagga to Narrandera			366 8 4	
Main Street, Town of Warialda			3 0 0	
Punt at Wiseman's Ferry			123 14 10	
Bridge over Little Wheeny Creek, on road from Pitt Town to Wiseman's Ferry			150 0 0	
Towards opening up Road from George's River towards Wollongong			170 0 0	
Road from Kempsey to Darkwater			254 7 10	
Completion of Bunnerong Road, Randwick			1,470 5 6	
Fencing new line of road from Windsor and Parramatta Road to the Riverstone Railway Station			300 0 0	
Towards the completion of Mill Creek Bridge, near Stroud			150 0 0	
Bridge over Throsby Creek, Bullock Island			500 0 0	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Erection of Public Pounds			10 0 0	} 1,765 11 3
Preservation of the Caves at Fish River			6 5 0	
Preservation of the Wombesian Caves			6 5 0	
Fencing Public Cemeteries			366 1 3	
Towards defraying the Expenses of a Commission to inquire into the working of the existing Gold Fields Act and Regulations, and also of examining and reporting upon the best means of procuring a permanent supply of Water upon the Gold Fields of the Colony			1,347 10 0	
Compensation for removal of Fencing from Conditional Purchases			39 10 0	
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS	£ 1,349 1 10	11,104 2 10	21,793 10 1	34,246 14 9
No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works.				
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS		163 16 0		163 16 0
RAILWAYS.				
General Establishment		10 12 5		} 16,368 7 7
Works in Progress	12 0 0	0 10 0		
Existing Lines—Working Expenses			16,345 5 2	
Carried forward.....	£ 12 0 0	174 18 5	16,345 5 2	16,532 3 7
Carried forward	£ 4,441 17 6	27,158 18 10	62,607 5 0	94,203 1 4

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.	
	Salaries.	Contingencies.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1870—continued.					
Brought forward.....	4,441 17 6	27,153 18 10	62,607 5 0	94,203 1 4	
No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.					
Brought forward.....	12 0 0	174 18 5	16,345 5 2	16,532 3 7	
HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION.					
Engineer's Department.....		15 8 4		} 1,584 13 6	
Steam Dredge "Hunter".....		843 7 1			
Steam Dredge "Hercules".....		64 12 10			
Steam Dredge "Pluto".....		222 8 11			
Steam Dredge "Vulcan".....		95 9 10			
Steam Dredge "Samson".....		74 2 10			
Steam Dredge "Fitz Roy".....		269 3 8			
PUBLIC WORKS.					
Preliminary Harbour Surveys.....			5 18 11	} 1,481 10 7	
Landing Silt from Dredge, and forming Ground.....			108 10 11		
Incidental Repairs to Wharfs, Bridges, and other Public Works.....			148 7 4		
Wharf at Albury.....			831 9 2		
Removal of Rock at the entrance to Moruya River.....			276 2 3		
Repairs to Globe Island Road.....			111 2 0		
COLONIAL ARCHITECT.....	25 0 0	128 9 6		153 9 6	
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.					
Ordinary Repairs, Alterations, and Additions to Public Buildings generally.....			3,730 2 10	} 17,057 0 3	
Furniture and Fittings for Public Offices generally.....			323 5 4		
Repairs to Military and Volunteer Buildings.....			346 19 11		
Lighting Lamps, sweeping Chimneys, &c., Victoria Barracks.....			10 10 0		
Lighting Government Lamps in Streets of Sydney and Domain.....			170 0 0		
Building and other materials for completion or repair of Gaols and other Public Buildings, by the labour of Prisoners in Gaol.....			1,361 6 2		
Additions, Sydney Gaol.....			202 2 8		
Police Buildings.....			1,281 14 5		
Gaols, Court Houses, and Lock-ups.....			4,603 13 0		
Coffins for Paupers.....			18 9 0		
Furniture for, and repair of, Telegraph Stations.....			13 11 3		
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs, Lunatic Asylum, Tarban.....			2,354 15 0		
Additions and Improvements, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.....			483 9 6		
Additions and Materials to the new Gaol, Maitland.....			32 8 8		
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta.....			1,314 1 4		
Additions to Post and Telegraph Stations.....			168 0 0		
Additions and Alterations, Benevolent Asylum, Liverpool.....			58 6 8		
Repairs to Workshops and Officers' Quarters, Cockatoo Island.....			9 15 0		
Preparing ground and planting at Public Buildings.....			14 9 6		
Repairs and Additions, Quarantine Station.....			390 0 0		
Increased accommodation, Government Printing Office.....			170 0 0		
ROADS AND BRIDGES.					
General Establishment.....		55 14 0			55 14 0
Superintendence.....	29 3 4	16 13 4		45 16 8	
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.					
Main Northern Road.....			869 11 7	} 905 9 6	
Main Southern Road.....			35 17 11		
Carried forward.....£	66 3 4	1,960 8 9	35,789 5 6	87,815 17 7	
Carried forward.....£	4,441 17 6	27,153 18 10	62,607 5 0	94,203 1 4	

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.		
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1870—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward.....	4,441 17 6	27,153 18 10	62,607 5 0	94,203 1 4
No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.				
Brought forward.....	66 3 4	1,960 8 9	35,789 5 6	37,815 17 7
OTHER ROADS AND BRIDGES.				
Road, Clarence River to Great Northern Road			2,740 16 1	} 24,268 19 10
Road from Carcoar to Cowra			775 0 0	
Mudgee Road			2 6 8	
Minor Roads:—				
Northern Districts			7,870 7 5	
Western Districts			2,083 8 2	
Southern Districts			4,505 16 9	
Contingent Works on Minor Bridges, Roads, &c.			37 9 0	
Bridge over Broughton Mill Creek, in Shoalhaven District.			686 0 0	
Bridge over Mullet Creek, in the Electorate of Illawarra...			499 2 6	
Tolls, Grafton Punt			422 15 1	
Bridge over Cudgegong Creek, and Repairs Mudgee Road...			326 6 2	
Re-erection of the Rankin Bridge over the Macquarie River			42 1 3	
Restoring and raising Yass Bridge (afterwards provided for by Loan)			1,500 0 0	
Rebuilding Jugiong Bridge (afterwards provided for by Loan)			2,448 10 9	
Rent of the Toll-bar on the Mudbank and Bunnerong Road refunded			187 10 0	
Rent of the Windsor Ferry refunded			141 10 0	
FITZ ROY DOCK	58 6 8	185 2 3		193 8 11
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Special Services of the steamer "Thetis"			396 10 0	} 431 10 0
Attending to the lighting and extinguishing of the Gas, &c., in the Parliamentary Buildings.....			35 0 0	
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS£	124 10 0	2,095 11 0	60,489 15 4	62,709 16 4
No. VIII.—Postmaster General.				
POST OFFICE	2,312 18 7	256 0 10		2,568 19 5
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS			38,309 11 6	38,309 11 6
MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT		453 0 3		453 0 3
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS	151 16 4	2,702 15 3		2,854 11 7
TOTAL, POSTMASTER GENERAL£	2,464 14 11	3,411 16 4	38,309 11 6	44,186 2 9
No. IX.—Unclassified Expenditure.				
INTEREST ON DEBENTURES			232 10 0	232 10 0
ENDOWMENT OF THE AFFILIATED COLLEGES			83 6 8	83 6 8
DEBENTURES PAID OFF IN LONDON ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1870, CHARGED TO THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND IN 1871			98,800 0 0	98,800 0 0
TOTAL, UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE£			99,115 16 8	99,115 16 8
Total for the Year 1870£	7,031 2 5	32,661 6 2	260,522 8 6	300,214 17 1

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1871.				
	Part I.—Schedules to Imperial Act 8 and 9 Victoria, cap. 54.				
	SCHEDULE A			18,550 0 0	18,550 0 0
	SCHEDULE B.				
	Pensions to retired Judges			1,225 0 0	} 6,584 2 6
	Pensions to retired Political Officers			3,151 2 0	
	Pensions to Superannuated Officers and others			2,208 0 6	
	SCHEDULE C.				
	Church of England—				
	Diocese of Sydney	£6,321 0 3			} 19,519 8 1
	Diocese of Newcastle	2,704 3 4			
	Diocese of Goulburn	1,100 0 0			
	Roman Catholic Church			10,125 3 7	
	Presbyterian Church			5,879 3 4	} 19,519 8 1
	Wesleyan Methodist Church			1,942 11 2	
	TOTAL, SCHEDULES A, B, AND C.....£			44,653 10 7	44,653 10 7
	SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A AND B.				
	SCHEDULE A.				
	Chief Justice			600 0 0	} 3,850 0 0
	Puisne Judges			3,000 0 0	
	Colonial Treasurer			250 0 0	
1	SCHEDULE B.				
	Pensions to Superannuated Officers and others			1,306 15 0	1,306 15 0
	TOTAL, SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A AND B.....£			5,156 15 0	5,156 15 0
	Part II.—Executive and Legislative.				
2	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR	1,028 12 3	291 0 0		1,319 12 3
3	THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL	689 16 8	8 0 0		697 16 8
4	THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	5,179 6 1	18 7 10		5,197 13 11
5	THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY	6,132 18 4	1,060 19 7		7,193 17 11
6	THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY	1,185 7 3	17 2 6		1,202 9 9
7	THE PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY	678 9 8	350 3 7		1,028 13 3
	TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.....£	14,894 10 3	1,745 13 6		16,640 3 9
	Part III.—Colonial Secretary.				
8	COLONIAL SECRETARY	3,875 10 8	90 3 11		3,965 14 7
9	PERMANENT MILITARY FORCE			5,376 13 10	5,376 13 10
10	VOLUNTEERS	3,418 13 1	4,555 10 6		7,974 3 7
11	NAVAL BRIGADE	3,643 13 9	267 13 10		3,911 7 7
	POLICE.				
12	Inspector General	2,181 15 0			} 119,824 0 10
	Constabulary	95,586 17 9			
	Contingencies generally		22,055 8 1		
	GAOLS—				
13	Gaol, Sydney	1,467 6 10			1,467 6 10
14	Parramatta	726 3 4			726 3 4
15	Bathurst	394 0 0			394 0 0
16	Maitland	405 0 1			405 0 1
	Carried forward.....£	111,699 0 6	26,968 16 4	5,376 13 10	144,044 10 8
	Carried forward.....£	14,894 10 3	1,745 13 6	48,810 5 7	66,450 9 4

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1871—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	14,894 10 3	1,745 13 6	49,810 5 7	66,450 9 4
	No. XXX.—Colonial Secretary—continued.				
	Brought forward.....	111,699 0 6	26,968 16 4	5,376 13 10	144,044 10 8
	GAOLS—continued.				
	Gaol, Goulburn	394 0 0	.....	.....	394 0 0
17	Berrima	648 13 4	.....	.....	648 13 4
18	Albury	156 8 4	.....	.....	156 8 4
19	Braidwood	156 8 4	.....	.....	156 8 4
20	Mudgee	155 19 2	.....	.....	155 19 2
21	Wollongong	155 3 10	.....	.....	155 3 10
22	Armidale	155 19 5	.....	.....	155 19 5
23	Wagga Wagga	156 8 4	.....	.....	156 8 4
24	Yass	165 11 6	.....	.....	165 11 6
25	Deniliquin	155 19 2	.....	.....	155 19 2
26	Port Macquarie	484 0 0	.....	.....	484 0 0
27	Police Gaols, Country Districts.....	317 4 1	.....	.....	317 4 1
28	Gaols generally—				
	Warders, Overseers, Foremen, and others	23,003 19 9	.....	.....	.....
	Books for Prison Libraries .....	.....	.....	50 4 6	.....
	Conveyance of Prisoners .....	.....	.....	677 8 11	.....
	Gratuities to Prisoners on their discharge from Gaol.....	.....	.....	999 19 0	.....
	Materials, &c., for employment of Prisoners in Gaol.....	.....	.....	4,128 16 9	.....
29	Unforeseen Expenses .....	.....	.....	73 9 0	41,840 17 1
	Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, and Surgical Instruments, Fuel, Light, and Water, Incidental Expenses, Removal of Night-soil, and Allowance in lieu of Quarters, for all Gaols, and Lock-ups proclaimed Gaols .....	.....	.....	12,901 19 2	.....
	LUNATIC ASYLUMS—				
30	Board of Visitors .....	.....	.....	262 10 0	262 10 0
31	Hospital for the Insane, Gladsville.....	5,923 3 3	7,675 1 2	.....	12,698 4 5
32	Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.....	5,408 9 0	7,787 16 0	.....	13,196 5 0
33	Lunatic Receiving House, Darlinghurst	345 14 4	296 9 4	.....	642 3 8
34	Lunatic Patients .....	.....	.....	1,875 15 2	1,875 15 2
32	Asylum for Imbeciles, Newcastle (Expenditure charged to the Vote for Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta)	191 10 8	155 18 7	.....	347 9 3
35	MEDICAL BOARD—CLERK	33 0 0	.....	.....	33 0 0
36	MEDICAL ADVISER, VACCINATION, MEDICAL OFFICERS, &c......	.....	.....	4,077 14 2	4,077 14 2
37	AUDITOR GENERAL	4,089 3 3	451 4 0	.....	4,540 7 3
38	REGISTRAR GENERAL	8,172 0 7	2,783 5 3	.....	10,955 5 10
39	AGENT GENERAL FOR THE COLONY	458 6 8	475 0 0	.....	933 6 8
40	OBSERVATORY	1,122 6 8	339 17 9	.....	1,462 4 5
41	MUSEUM—CURATOR	318 15 0	.....	.....	318 15 0
42	PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, UNDER 30 Vic. No. 22.....	.....	.....	110,000 0 0	110,000 0 0
43	FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY	1,034 19 3	710 4 2	.....	1,745 3 5
44	GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—				
	Australian Museum—Supplement to the present Annual Endowment of £1,000 .....	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....
	In aid of the following Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £3 raised by private contributions, viz. :—				
54	Berrima School of Arts .....	.....	.....	24 13 8	.....
55	Braidwood Literary Institute .....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
61	Dubbo Mechanics' Institute .....	.....	.....	17 11 8	.....
68	Grenfell School of Arts .....	.....	.....	22 10 0	.....
74	Monaro School of Arts .....	.....	.....	10 3 0	556 1 0
76	Mudgee School of Arts .....	.....	.....	35 0 10	.....
80	Newcastle School of Arts .....	.....	.....	9 0 0	.....
84	Petersham Working Men's Institute .....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
90	Scone School of Arts .....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....
92	Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts .....	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....
94	Stroud School of Arts.....	.....	.....	5 9 4	.....
98	Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute .....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
102	Windsor School of Arts .....	.....	.....	6 12 6	.....
	Carried forward	£ 164,007 4 5	47,643 12 7	140,980 11 6	352,631 8 6
	Carried forward	£ 14,894 10 3	1,745 13 6	49,810 5 7	66,450 9 4

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1871—continued.					
	Brought forward.....	14,894 10 3	1,745 13 6	49,810 5 7	66,450 9 4
No. III.—Colonial Secretary—continued.					
	Brought forward.....	164,007 4 5	47,643 12 7	140,980 11 6	352,631 8 6
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—					
111	Nautical School Ship "Vernon"	1,838 15 2	1,634 15 6	3,473 10 8
112	Biloela Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta River	691 6 3	1,920 9 1	2,611 15 4
113	Biloela Reformatory for Girls, Parramatta River	170 2 7	67 9 11	237 12 6
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—					
114	Inspector of Public Charities, &c.....	475 10 0	71 5 6	546 15 6
115	Protestant Orphan School	1,078 15 3	1,604 1 3	2,682 16 6
116	Roman Catholic Orphan School	989 16 0	1,976 5 3	2,966 1 3
117	Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute	1,791 15 3	9,088 12 6	10,880 7 9
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.					
118	For the support of paupers in Colonial Hospitals	4,756 11 10	} 20,912 13 4
120	In aid of the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary, an equal amount having been raised by private contributions .....	.....	.....	2,150 17 3
121	For the support of women and children in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney .....	.....	.....	2,325 0 0
122	Benevolent Society, Sydney, an equal amount having been raised by private contributions .....	.....	.....	386 14 10
123	In aid of the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick, £2,000 having been raised by private contributions, as required .....	.....	.....	3,666 13 4
124	For the support of infants removed from the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, to the Asylum for Destitute Children, Randwick .....	.....	.....	4,034 19 2
125	In aid of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution, an equal amount having been raised by private contributions .....	.....	.....	450 0 0
	In aid of the undermentioned Charitable Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions, viz. :—	.....	.....	.....
127	Albury Hospital and Benevolent Society .....	.....	.....	166 4 0
132	Parramatta Benevolent Society .....	.....	.....	12 10 5
137	The Hospital, Araluca .....	.....	.....	31 5 9
138	Armidale and New England .....	.....	.....	62 9 2
140	Braidwood .....	.....	.....	51 12 1
141	Bourke .....	.....	.....	137 10 0
144	Deniliquin .....	.....	.....	80 18 9
147	Goulburn .....	.....	.....	106 1 0
148	Grafton .....	.....	.....	45 4 8
151	Hay .....	.....	.....	123 1 1
155	Mudgee .....	.....	.....	150 0 0
159	Orange .....	.....	.....	125 0 0
168	Windsor .....	.....	.....	50 0 0
172	Towards the Erection of a Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution, an equal amount having been raised by private contributions .....	.....	.....	2,000 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS.					
173	Municipal Council, Sydney—in aid of the City Funds	10,000 0 0	} 25,330 4 7
174	Expenses of the Returning Officers of Electoral Districts .....	.....	.....	192 9 10
175	Expense of Copying and Printing the Electoral Lists .....	.....	.....	599 2 0
176	Newspapers and Almanacs .....	.....	.....	7 16 0
177	Burial of destitute persons in cases where Inquests have not been held .....	.....	.....	125 7 0
178	Maintenance of Deserted Children, Paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, &c. ....	.....	.....	61 5 9
179	Fees for examining Lunatics .....	.....	.....	119 15 0
180	Rewards for apprehension of Offenders .....	.....	.....	275 3 4
181	Rent of furnished House for the Commodore commanding the Naval Squadron on this Station .....	.....	.....	422 14 3
182	Expense of taking the Census of the Population of the Colony .....	.....	.....	13,264 9 5
184	Towards the publication of the Fifth Volume of Bentham's work on the Flora of Australia .....	.....	.....	50 0 0
187	For prosecuting researches into the subject of the Aboriginal Languages of Australia .....	.....	.....	150 0 0
188	Erection of an Embankment at Wentworth during the Floods—Wages of Men employed .....	.....	.....	62 2 0
	TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY.....	£ 171,043 4 11	£ 64,006 11 7	187,223 9 5	422,273 5 11
	Carried forward.....	£ 185,937 15 2	65,752 5 1	237,033 15 0	488,723 15 3

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1871—continued				
	Brought forward	185,937 15 2	65,752 5 1	237,083 15 0	488,723 15 3
	No. II.—Administration of Justice.				
189	LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN	4,261 6 8	1,606 16 10	.....	5,868 3 6
190	SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS.....	5,332 11 0	5,878 16 11	.....	11,211 7 11
191	SHERIFF	4,761 5 0	2,982 11 6	.....	7,743 16 6
192	INSOLVENT COURT	1,281 3 8	.....	.....	1,281 3 8
193	DISTRICT COURTS.				
	Metropolitan and Coast District	3,154 1 3	.....	.....	} 7,918 16 6
	Southern District	918 10 0	.....	.....
	South-western District	691 14 4	.....	.....
	Western District	610 3 6	.....	.....
	Northern District	699 6 3	.....	.....
	Contingencies generally .....	.....	1,845 1 3	.....
194	QUARTER SESSIONS	3,712 1 0	7,441 13 4	.....	11,153 14 4
195	PETTY SESSIONS	30,191 2 0	2,512 3 11	.....	32,703 5 11
196	CORONERS' INQUESTS	574 5 6	1,555 10 0	.....	2,129 15 6
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
197	Expenses in connection with claim preferred against the Government by Mr. George S. Yarnton, late Joint Registrar of the Sydney District Court .....	.....	.....	331 0 0	} 508 10 0
198	Connell's New South Wales Magisterial Digest, 50 copies .....	.....	.....	84 0 0	
199	Plunkett's Australian Magistrate, by Wilkinson, for Benches of Magistrates, 50 copies .....	.....	.....	93 10 0	
	TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	£ 56,187 10 1	23,822 13 9	508 10 0	80,518 13 10
	No. II.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.				
200	TREASURY	8,108 16 6	687 5 5	.....	8,796 1 11
201	STAMP DUTIES	1,458 13 11	200 18 0	.....	1,659 10 11
202	CUSTOMS.....	20,826 13 9	6,322 19 7	.....	27,149 12 4
203	COLONIAL DISTILLERIES AND REFINERIES	2,571 3 3	103 8 2	.....	2,674 16 5
204	GOLD RECEIVERS .....	.....	.....	121 7 11	121 7 11
205	GOLD AND ESCORT .....	.....	.....	4,063 7 8	4,063 7 8
206	PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, STAMPS, AND RAILWAY TICKETS.....	19,707 3 3	198 3 0	.....	19,905 6 3
207	STORES AND STATIONERY.				
	Departmental Expenses	877 11 10	.....	.....	} 42,720 5 7
	Conveyance of Stores .....	.....	.....	741 13 0	
	Packing and other Expenses .....	.....	.....	16 8 0	
	Stores and Stationery for the Public Service generally .....	.....	.....	39,770 11 1	
	Fuel and Light for Departments within the District of Sydney .....	.....	.....	1,814 1 8	
	COLONIAL MILITARY STORE AND GUNPOWDER MAGAZINES.				
208	Goat Island Magazine	418 13 9	469 8 4	.....	888 2 1
209	Spectacle Island Magazine.....	340 7 1	1,047 18 2	.....	1,388 5 3
210	HEALTH AND EMIGRATION OFFICERS	656 3 11	53 12 6	.....	709 16 5
211	QUARANTINE	292 3 7	24 9 4	.....	316 12 11
212	SHIPPING MASTERS	1,424 18 8	4 9 0	.....	1,429 7 8
213	GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIR	628 0 0	158 6 5	.....	786 6 5
	Carried forward	£ 57,310 12 6	9,270 17 11	46,027 9 4	112,608 19 9
	Carried forward	£ 242,125 5 3	89,574 18 10	237,542 5 0	569,242 9 1

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1871—continued.				
	Brought forward.....	242,125 5 3	89,574 18 10	237,542 5 0	569,242 9 1
	Ps. V.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.				
	Brought forward.....	57,310 12 6	9,270 17 11	46,027 9 4	112,608 19 9
	HARBOURS, LIGHT-HOUSES, AND PILOT DEPARTMENT.				
214	Superintendent	603 1 7	} 21,575 18 5
215	Steam Navigation and Pilot Boards.....	937 2 4	.....	.....
216	Harbour Masters.....	1,693 5 8	.....	.....
217	Colonial Light-houses.....	2,700 10 9	.....	.....
218	Sea and River Pilots	7,401 13 2	.....	.....
219	Boatmen	6,924 6 1	.....	.....
220	Telegraph Stations	627 15 8	.....	.....
222	Contingencies generally	688 3 2	
223	LIFE-BOATS	250 12 10	250 12 10
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
224	Postage of the various Public Departments	4,990 16 2	} 18,800 0 0
225	Advertising for the Public Service generally .....	.....	.....	1,607 18 11
226	For the transmission of Public Telegraphic Messages .....	.....	.....	5,000 0 0
227	Duty Stamps for the Public Service generally .....	.....	.....	273 6 1
228	Commission on Payments in England by the Government Financial Agents (one-half per cent) .....	.....	.....	2,198 13 1
229	Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony.....	.....	.....	1,673 10 3
230	Cost of the Queen's Plate which was run for at Randwick.....	.....	.....	200 0 0
231	Expense of carrying on the Inner Waters and Coast Surveys.....	.....	.....	1,391 12 6
232	Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts.....	.....	.....	701 3 0
238	Gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service to John Fullarton, late Pilot, Port Jackson .....	.....	.....	358 0 0
239	Gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service to John Brown, late Boatman, Eden .....	.....	.....	80 0 0
240	Gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service to John Emanuel, late Boatman, Eden .....	.....	.....	102 0 0
241	Gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service to John Foley, late Boatman, Eden .....	.....	.....	80 0 0
243	Expenses incurred by the Steamer "Thetis" whilst conveying a Life-boat to Elizabeth Reef .....	.....	.....	143 0 0
	Payments out of the Vote for Unforeseen Expenses:—				
	Cost of Photographing Public Buildings.....	.....	.....	113 16 5
	Postage and other charges in England connected with the Government Agencies .....	.....	.....	55 2 0
	Fencing Road from Pomeroy to Collector .....	.....	.....	125 6 0
	Fuel for Court Houses at Morpeth and East and West Maitland, during the months of May, June, and July, 1866, 1867, and 1868 .....	.....	.....	26 16 0
	Expenses incurred by the steamer "Thetis" whilst engaged in search of steamer "Saxonia".....	.....	.....	39 0 0
	Designing, Drawing, and Engraving on Wood 18 denominations of Duty Stamps, and ornamental ground for same .....	.....	.....	66 10 0
	Expenses in connection with new Duty Stamp Plates .....	.....	.....	118 1 9
235	Actuarial Report on the Superannuation Fund, 27 Victoria, No. 11 .....	.....	.....	78 15 0
	Expenses in connection with the Pentel Island question .....	.....	.....	61 7 9
	Advances to the Chief Clerk of the Pay Branch, Treasury, for Petty Cash Expenses, to be hereafter adjusted .....	.....	.....	200 0 0
	Counsel's Fees, &c., in the case <i>Duncan vs. Saddington</i> , and others.....	.....	.....	50 13 11
	Miscellaneous items.....	.....	.....	49 8 5
	Expenses in connection with the preparation of a Work on the Industrial Progress of New South Wales .....	.....	.....	50 0 0
	Provisions, &c., for Industrial School for Girls, Newcastle, during the month of December, 1870 .....	.....	.....	112 15 0
	Refund of Deposit on Gold Lease.....	.....	.....	32 9 10
	Expenses incurred for Refreshment, &c., for His Excellency the Governor and Suite, whilst witnessing the Naval Demonstration on the Queen's Birthday .....	.....	.....	26 11 0
244	ADVANCE TO TREASURER —Amount transferred to Trust Fund Account, to enable the Treasurer to make Advances to Public Officers and others, and on account of other Governments; the whole amount to be adjusted not later than 31st December, 1872	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
	TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE	78,198 7 9	9,959 1 1	81,284 15 3	169,442 4 1
	Carried forward.....	£ 320,323 13 0	99,533 19 11	318,827 0 3	738,684 13 2

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1871—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	320,323 13 0	99,533 19 11	318,827 0 3	738,684 13 2
	No. VI.—Secretary for Lands.				
245	DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	9,590 18 1	425 14 8	.....	10,016 12 9
246	SURVEY OF LANDS	31,363 7 11	26,842 19 8	.....	58,206 7 7
247	RENT OF ADDITIONAL OFFICES FOR LAND DEPARTMENTS .....	.....	.....	245 0 0	} 3,025 2 10
	COMMISSION TO LAND AGENTS, APPRAISERS, AND OTHERS .....	.....	.....	2,780 2 10	
248	OCCUPATION OF LANDS	7,708 18 10	2,238 4 0	.....	9,947 2 10
249	GOLD FIELDS	1,676 17 9	630 14 0	.....	2,307 11 9
250	PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP	7,460 15 11	694 18 2	.....	8,155 14 1
251	INSPECTION OF CATTLE	247 1 8	5 13 0	.....	252 14 8
252	COAL FIELDS.....	775 0 0	196 2 2	.....	971 2 2
253	BOTANIC GARDENS	779 12 2	2,184 16 1	.....	2,964 8 3
254	GOVERNMENT DOMAINS AND HYDE PARK	244 9 10	2,371 11 0	.....	2,616 0 10
	MINOR ROADS.				
255	Alignment Posts for Towns .....	.....	.....	41 16 0	} 562 5 0
256	Expense of Fencing Public Roads proclaimed through enclosed Lands .....	.....	.....	520 9 0	
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
257	For the erection of Public Pounds .....	.....	.....	70 0 0	} 2,209 1 10
258	Preservation of the Caves, Fish River .....	.....	.....	40 0 0	
259	Preservation of the Wombeyan Caves .....	.....	.....	18 15 0	
260	Fencing Public Cemeteries .....	.....	.....	474 17 0	
261	Parramatta Park .....	.....	.....	100 0 0	
262	Court of Claims—Fees to the Commissioners .....	.....	.....	41 12 0	
263	Compensation to Mr. S. Bell for resumption by the Crown of Land granted to his late father .....	.....	.....	400 0 0	
265	Gratuity to the widow of the late Mr. J. G. Grenfell, Commissioner of Crown Lands .....	.....	.....	300 0 0	
268	Compensation for fencing the Road from Mulgoa Forest to Picton and Burrigorang Roads, <i>via</i> Village of Vander-ville .....	.....	.....	300 0 0	
269	Additional provision for Salaried Surveying Staff—Equipment Allowance .....	.....	.....	142 10 0	
271	Compensation to Mr. James Robertson, in respect of portion of Run "Tantangara," leased to him at auction, but already under lease to other parties, being cost of Equity suit, Waller <i>v.</i> Robertson .....	.....	.....	214 14 2	
272	Re-erecting the Greenhouse presented by Mr. Mort to the Botanic Gardens .....	.....	.....	106 13 8	
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS.....	£ 59,847 2 2	35,590 12 9	5,796 9 8	101,234 4 7
	No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works.				
273	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS	3,319 3 3	521 17 9	.....	3,841 1 0
	RAILWAYS.				
274	General Establishment	1,904 6 5	170 1 6	.....	} 187,260 18 9
275	Works in Progress	5,537 7 4	1,750 14 2	.....
276	Existing Lines—Working Expenses.....	.....	.....	177,838 9 4	
278	Engine Shed at Penrith.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	
	Carried forward	£ 10,760 17 0	2,451 13 5	177,898 9 4	191,110 19 9
	Carried forward	£ 380,170 15 2	135,124 12 8	324,623 9 11	839,918 17 9

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies.			
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1871—continued.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	Brought forward.....	380,170 15 2	135,124 12 8	324,623 9 11	839,918 17 9	
	Part III.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.					
	Brought forward.....	10,760 17 0	2,451 13 5	177,898 9 4	191,110 19 9	
	HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION.					
279	Engineer's Department	2,519 17 9	137 5 2	} 20,952 16 5	
280	Steam Dredge "Hunter"	1,696 5 0	1,006 19 10	.....	
281	Steam Dredge "Hercules"	1,075 17 11	2,035 4 6	.....	
282	Steam Dredge "Pluto"	993 9 4	1,005 18 9	.....	
283	Steam Dredge "Vulcan"	1,649 0 0	1,915 12 10	.....	
284	Steam Dredge "Samson"	2,472 6 4	1,885 8 9	.....	
285	Steam Dredge "Fitz Roy"	1,090 12 10	1,468 17 5		
	PUBLIC WORKS.					
287	Removing Obstructions, Richmond River	100 0 0	} 4,142 8 6	
288	Replanking where required Glebe Island Bridge, Circular Quay, Newcastle Wharf, and repairing Dunmore Bridge and West Maitland River Embankment .....	.....	.....	562 9 10
290	Lighting Lamps, Newcastle Wharf .....	.....	.....	60 0 0
291	Completion of West Maitland Bridge .....	.....	.....	451 0 0
292	Railway for carriage of stone to West Maitland Embankment .....	.....	.....	241 10 8
293	Landing Silt from Dredge, and forming Ground .....	.....	.....	1,529 0 8
294	Incidental Repairs to Wharfs, Bridges, and other Public Works .....	.....	.....	1,093 4 6
295	Repairs to Glebe Island Road .....	.....	.....	105 2 10
296	COLONIAL ARCHITECT	5,069 7 2	559 2 0		5,628 9 2
	PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.					
297	Ordinary Repairs, Alterations, and Additions to Public Buildings generally	8,677 15 10	} 26,233 16 1	
298	Furniture and Fittings for Public Offices generally .....	.....	.....	2,587 10 7
299	Repairs to Military and Volunteer Buildings .....	.....	.....	540 0 4
300	Lighting Lamps, &c., Victoria Barracks .....	.....	.....	87 11 0
301	Lighting Government Lamps in Streets of Sydney and Domain .....	.....	.....	482 10 0
302	Building and other materials for completion or repair of Gaols and other Public Buildings, by the labour of Prisoners in Gaol .....	.....	.....	3,087 18 1
303	Additions, Sydney Gaol .....	.....	.....	1,045 3 1
304	Police Buildings .....	.....	.....	1,100 9 10
305	Gaols, Court Houses, and Lock-ups .....	.....	.....	6,699 3 4
306	Coffins for Paupers .....	.....	.....	43 15 6
307	Furniture for, and repair of, Telegraph Stations .....	.....	.....	737 3 0
308	Additions, Alterations, &c., Protestant Orphan School .....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
309	Additions and Materials to the New Gaol at Maitland .....	.....	.....	31 0 6
312	Preparing ground and planting at Public Buildings .....	.....	.....	113 15 0
	ROADS AND BRIDGES.					
314	General Establishment	2,005 18 3	532 19 4	2,538 17 7	
315	Superintendance	3,631 0 8	1,845 16 8	5,476 17 4	
	CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.					
316	Main Northern Road	13,964 1 3	} 45,247 16 11	
317	Main Southern Road .....	.....	.....	17,190 13 9
318	Main Western Road .....	.....	.....	14,093 1 11
	OTHER ROADS AND BRIDGES.					
319	Road, Clarence River to Great Northern Road	1,560 14 3	} 47,169 19 9	
320	Mudgee Road .....	.....	.....	5,500 0 0
321	Tolls .....	.....	.....	1,588 9 5
	Minor Roads:—					
322	Northern Districts .....	.....	.....	8,321 12 10
323	Western Districts .....	.....	.....	5,195 19 6
324	Southern Districts .....	.....	.....	16,719 5 11
323	Contingent Works on Minor Roads, Punts, and Approaches .....	.....	.....	2,953 5 0
324	Repair of and Painting Bridges .....	.....	.....	2,987 12 2
325	Constructing and Repairing Toll-bars .....	.....	.....	294 16 10
326	Tolls collected at the Grafton Punt, to be expended in Maintenance and Repair of the Punt and Approaches .....	.....	.....	636 8 8
328	Approaches to Punt at Balranald .....	.....	.....	80 0 10
329	Bridge, Mooki River .....	.....	.....	23 8 0
330	Flood Repairs, Wentworth .....	.....	.....	1,004 18 5
331	Repairs to Road through Town of Young .....	.....	.....	55 16 8
337	Bridge over Cockfighter's Creek .....	.....	.....	247 11 3
	Carried forward.....	£ 32,964 12 3	14,844 18 8	300,692 10 7	348,502 1 6	
	Carried forward	£ 380,170 15 2	135,124 12 8	324,623 9 11	839,918 17 9	

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1871—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	380,170 15 2	135,124 12 8	324,623 9 11	839,918 17 9
	No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.				
	Brought forward	32,964 12 3	14,844 18 8	300,692 10 7	348,502 1 6
335	OTHER ROADS AND BRIDGES.				
	Further Improvement of Roads, Araluen to Moruya, and in vicinity of Araluen generally, to employ flooded-out labourers			984 12 1	
327	Main Street and Telegraph Office, Murrurundi			593 12 9	
	Roads under Trustees:—				
	Metropolitan			2,428 0 0	
340	Northern			12,694 18 0	
	Western			8,816 5 10	
	Southern			10,660 4 5	
341	Unclassified Roads			5,893 14 9	
342	Improvement of the Colo and Whenny Creek Road			84 0 0	
344	Cost of obtaining Reports from Surveyors			393 15 6	
348	FITZ ROY DOCK	757 17 4	459 0 1		1,216 17 5
	ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS:—				
345	Iron Posts, Telegraph, Redfern to Junction			817 9 1	817 9 1
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
349	Attending to the lighting and extinguishing of the Gas, &c., in the Parliamentary Buildings			35 0 0	35 0 0
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.....£	33,722 9 7	15,303 18 9	344,094 3 0	393,120 11 4
	No. VIII.—Postmaster General.				
350	POST OFFICE	28,842 16 2	2,639 8 1		31,482 4 3
	CONVEYANCE OF MAILS			57,585 2 7	57,585 2 7
352	STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH GREAT BRITAIN <i>via</i> SAN FRANCISCO			5,769 4 7	5,769 4 7
351	MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.....	1,778 16 8	833 9 10		2,612 6 6
353	GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK	187 8 9	172 3 8		359 12 5
354	ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS	18,599 8 2	11,634 6 10		30,233 15 0
	TOTAL, POSTMASTER GENERAL.....£	49,408 9 9	15,279 8 5	63,354 7 2	128,042 5 4
	No. IX.—Unclassified Expenditure.				
	INTEREST ON DEBENTURES			475,069 18 10	475,069 18 10
	INTEREST ON TREASURY BILLS			17,157 10 0	17,157 10 0
	DRAWBACKS AND REFUND OF DUTIES			36,155 10 10	36,155 10 10
	SYDNEY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL MINT, 28 VIC. No. 3			15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
	ENDOWMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY, 14 VIC. No. 31			5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
	ENDOWMENT OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, 17 VIC. No. 2			1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
	ENDOWMENT OF THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 18 VIC.....			1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
	ENDOWMENT OF THE AFFILIATED COLLEGES, 18 VIC. No. 37			916 13 4	916 13 4
	ENDOWMENT OF MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS, 22 VIC. No. 13			15,318 17 0	15,318 17 0
	PRELIMINARY EXPENSES OF MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.....			483 18 3	483 18 3
	INSOLVENCY COMMISSIONER'S ACT OF 1861, 24 VIC. No. 20			1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
	JUDGES UNDER THE DISTRICT COURTS' ACT, 22 VIC. No. 18			6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
	PAYMENTS UNDER THE SCAB IN SHEEP ACT OF 1866			226 18 4	226 18 4
	PAYMENTS UNDER THE CUSTOMS ACT			29 11 4	29 11 4
	PAYMENTS UNDER THE CATTLE DISEASE PREVENTION ACT.....			200 0 8	200 0 8
	Carried forward			575,053 18 7	575,053 18 7
	Carried forward	£ 463,301 14 6	165,707 19 10	732,072 0 1	1,361,081 14 5

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.				
	Salaries.	Contingencies.						
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1871—continued.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Brought forward.....	463,301	14 6	165,707	19 10	732,072	0 1	1,361,081	14 5
Ac. II.—Unclassified Expenditure—continued.								
Brought forward.....			575,058	18 7	575,058	18 7		
PAYMENTS UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF BRANDS ACT			352	8 8	352	8 8		
REVENUE AND RECEIPTS RETURNED.								
Deposits on Conditional Land Purchases.....			7,552	16 2				
Deposits on Tenders for Runs			200	0 0				
Rent and Assessment of Runs			9,113	15 0				
Amount paid in excess for the purchase of Land			1,173	7 0				
Amounts improperly credited to the Consolidated Revenue repaid to other Accounts			1,353	8 11				
Amount of Postage and Duty Stamps received in payment of Revenue			2,085	0 5			23,054	2 3
Proceeds of Intestate Estates			199	15 11				
Proceeds of Insolvent Estates			109	5 0				
Deposits on Letters of Registration and Private Bills			54	12 8				
Fines and Forfeitures.....			327	4 6				
Amount overpaid for Stamp Duties.....			671	2 5				
Other Miscellaneous Receipts			213	14 3				
CHARGES ON COLLECTIONS.								
Commission—								
On the Sale of Tolls			55	3 0				
On the Collection of Intestate Estates.....			643	10 6				
On the Collection of Murray River Customs by the Government of South Australia, including Exchange on Remittances			1,206	3 11				
Miscellaneous—								
Value of Gold Coins taken from the general circulation of the Colony, for transmission to England.....			36	0 0			2,736	10 0
Expenses of Letters of Registration applied for or granted under the Act of Council 16 Vic., No. 24.....			504	8 0				
Commission on Bank Drafts and Money Orders purchased for remittance to the Treasury.....			173	2 11				
Compilation and Comparison of New Register of Conditional Purchases			110	10 0				
Advertising and other Miscellaneous Items.....			7	11 8				
TOTAL, UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE	£		601,201	19 6	601,201	19 6		
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1871	£	463,301 14 6	165,707 19 10	1,333,273 19 7	1,962,283 13 11			
Other Payments.								
Treasury Bills due 30th April, 1871, paid off			343,100	0 0	343,100	0 0		
Amount remitted to London to pay off Debentures due 31st December, 1871			100,000	0 0	100,000	0 0		
Amount remitted to London to pay Interest on Debentures due there 1st January, 1872.....			228,729	13 10	228,729	13 10		
Amount transferred to the Trust Fund, to be operated upon as required for the purchase of Railway Stores and their adjustment (34 Vic. No. 10)			7,000	0 0	7,000	0 0		
Amount advanced to the Loan Fund, 35 Vict. No. 5, pending sale of Debentures			157,315	3 7	157,315	3 7		
TOTAL, OTHER PAYMENTS IN 1871	£		836,144	17 5	836,144	17 5		
Grand Total	£	470,433 2 1	201,341 0 5	2,454,372 17 0	3,126,146 19 6			

* The Expenditure shown in this Statement is less than that shown in the Statement published in the Government Gazette, by re-payments of unexpended balances in the hands of Public Officers, to the extent of £12,133 1s. 8d.

The Treasurer, New South Wales,
21st March, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

No. 2.

LOANS' ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR 1871,

ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC WORKS PROVIDED FOR BY LOANS SECURED
ON THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

Dr. STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS, in the year 1871, on account of PUBLIC

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LOANS NEGOTIATED THROUGH THE AGENCY OF THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, LONDON.		
32 VICTORIA, No. 13. Balance of proceeds of Debentures issued under this Act to the amount of £128,000, for Public Works, bearing Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, as per Appendix, page 75 ...	115,188 18 7	
Balance of proceeds of Debentures issued under various Acts to the amount of £450,000, to make good the loss sustained in the negotiation of the Debentures of previous Loans, bearing Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, as per Appendix, page 75 ...	401,961 1 5	520,150 0 0
34 VICTORIA, No. 2. Proceeds of Debentures issued under this Act to the amount of £407,100, for Public Works and other purposes, bearing Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, as per Appendix, page 75...	.....	403,321 7 6
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.		
Value of Railway Materials and Stores issued from Stock in 1871, and charged to Loan Votes for Railway Services on the other side of this Account, credited to the Railway Store Advance Account ...	55,437 14 10	
Value of Railway Materials and Stores issued from Stock, on account of Railway Working Expenses, recovered from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and credited to the same Account ...	11,740 10 0	
Amount recovered for Railway Materials lost, damaged, &c., in transit from England, and carried to the credit of the same Account	92 7 7	
Proceeds of Sale of Railway Stores, and other Receipts of a miscellaneous nature, carried to the credit of the same Account ...	98 6 6	
Repayment of Advances made in England to Messrs. Mort, Vale, and Lacey, on account of their Contracts for Rolling Stock, &c., for the Railways of the Colony ...	13,875 6 0	
Advances to the Commissioner for Railways repaid ...	1,087 14 1	82,331 19 0
Carried forward ...	£	1,005,803 6 6

2.

ACCOUNT.

WORKS provided for by LOANS secured on the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
18 VICTORIA, No. 35. Works of Defence at Middle Harbour and South Head ... ..	.....	29,442 3 2
19 VICTORIA, No. 38. St. John's College ... ..	.....	197 0 0
19 VICTORIA, No. 40. Railways:— Surveys, Experiments, and preparations for the Extension of Railways	1,004 19 3	
Completion of Line, Sydney to Liverpool	189 15 3	1,194 14 6
22 VICTORIA, No. 22. Railway Trial Surveys ... ..	.....	4 1 4
23 VICTORIA, No. 10. Electric Telegraphs—West Maitland to Boundary of Queensland ... ..	.....	2,956 17 5
25 VICTORIA, No. 19. Free Public Library	24 0 0	
Gaols and Penal Establishment	1,944 0 0	
Bridge over the Hunter, at West Maitland	461 5 11	
Juvenile Reformatories	2,051 13 4	4,480 19 3
26 VICTORIA, No. 14. Extension of Wharf accommodation, Newcastle	396 18 0	
Construction of Northern Breakwater, Newcastle	2,324 2 6	2,721 0 6
27 VICTORIA, No. 14. Purchase of Land for Morpeth Railway	17 17 0	
Harbour Defences... ..	2,903 16 10	2,921 13 10
29 VICTORIA, No. 9. Railways:— Additional Ballast and Goods' Trucks	1,756 12 4	
Railway Sheds	370 16 0	
Claims for Land on the Penrith, Picton, and Singleton Extensions	62 5 10	
Extension of Great Northern Line to Morpeth	46 0 3	
Assisted Immigration	4,677 4 1	
Lunatic Asylum	4,772 15 2	11,685 13 8
29 VICTORIA, No. 23. Railways—Towards the extension of the Great Northern Line... ..	.....	106,687 17 4
30 VICTORIA, No. 23. Railways—Engine-shed, Windsor and Richmond Line ... ..	.....	71 15 0
Carried forward	£	162,363 16 0

Dr.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS

Leger Folio.	PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
	Brought forward... .. .	£ 1,005,803 6 6
	Carried forward... .. .	£ 1,005,803 6 6

on Account of PUBLIC WORKS provided for by LOANS—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.		AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward... ..	£	162 363 16 0
31	VICTORIA, No. 11.		
	Railways :—		
	Extension of the Great Southern Line	1,022 8 6	
	Extension of the Great Western Line	29,820 10 7	
			30,842 19 1
31	VICTORIA, No. 27.		
	Railways—Telegraph from Penrith to Bathurst, along the Line of Railway	1,034 10 4	
	Harbours and River Navigation :—		
	Improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	1 13 0	
	Coal Staiths, Newcastle	69 15 5	
31	VICTORIA, No. 27.		
	Roads and Bridges :—		
	Bridge over the River Macquarie at Wellington	4,004 6 4	
	Iron Bridge over the Lower Murrumbidgee	4,856 11 9	
	Bridge over the Nimboi, between Grafton and New England	4,698 12 0	
	Electric Telegraphs :—		
	Tamworth to Fort Bourke	825 3 0	
	Stations—Balranald, Moulamein, and Wellington	2,882 6 8	
			18,372 18 6
32	VICTORIA, No. 13.		
	Harbours and River Navigation :—		
	Improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray Murrumbidgee, and Darling	6 13 2	
	Breakwater, Newcastle	102 10 8	
	Steam Cranes, Wharf, &c., Darling Harbour	20,885 1 8	
	Towards Reclamation of Land at Blackwattle Bay	26 8 1	
	Light-house Tower, Ulladulla	1,492 6 2	
	Light-house Tower, Wollongong	629 5 5	
	Roads and Bridges :—		
	Bridge over the Urara, on Road from Grafton to Glen Innes	3,155 5 5	
	Electric Telegraphs :—		
	Bathurst to Carcoar and Cowra	652 15 1	
	Grafton to Clarence River Heads	37 17 2	
	Further Extensions under the Guarantee system	1,234 6 7	
			28,222 9 5
34	VICTORIA, No. 2.		
	Railways :—		
	New Machine-shop, Running Shed, erecting Shops and Store at Newcastle, including Roads connected therewith	2,824 8 0	
	Additional Machinery, Newcastle	58 7 1	
	New Station, Workshops for Carriage and Waggons Department, Carriage Shed, roofing Steam-hammers, Furnaces, and Ma- chinery, Redfern, including Roads connected therewith	304 1 4	
	Additional Machinery	2,247 12 8	
	Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony	45,910 8 8	
	Completion of New Goods-shed, Sydney, and Roads and Sidings in connection with the same	261 17 6	
	Carried forward	£ 51,606 15 3	239,802 3 0

Dr.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS

Ledger Folio.	PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
	Brought forward	£ 1,005,803 6 6
	TOTAL	£ 1,005,803 6 6

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st March, 1872.*

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

on account of PUBLIC WORKS provided for by LOANS—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	239,802 3 0
34 VICTORIA, No. 2.		
Brought forward	£ 51,606 15 .3	
Public Works and Buildings:—		
New General Post Office	7,198 18 4	
Harbours and River Navigation:—		
Improving the navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	6,989 1 6	
Wharf, Bullock Island	174 2 6	
Additional Screw Moorings and Buoys for Newcastle Harbour ...	84 6 3	
Kiama Harbour Works	3,360 11 1	
Coal Staiths, Newcastle	745 3 1	
New Steam Dredge, Newcastle	18 0 1	
Dredge for improving navigation of Rivers and Creeks flowing into Coast Lakes and Lagoons... ..	28 10 0	
Electric Telegraphs—Iron Telegraph Posts	830 0 0	
Railway Debentures issued under 18 Vic. No. 40, due 1 January, 1871, paid off	100,000 0 0	171,035 8 1
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Charges on the Sale of Debentures negotiated in England	6,732 3 10	
Receipts refunded	76 15 5	6,808 19 3
TOTAL, PAYMENTS... ..	£	417,646 10 4
OVERDRAFT on the Loans' Account on 31st December, 1870		102,270 14 5
TOTAL DEBIT IN 1871	£	519,917 4 9
CASH BALANCE at the credit of the Loans' Account, on 31st December, 1871		485,886 1 9
TOTAL	£	1,005,808 6 6

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

No. 3.

THE LOAN FUND.

(35 VICTORIA, No. 5.)

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR 1871,

ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC WORKS PROVIDED FOR BY LOAN ACT,
35 VICTORIA, No. 5.

No
THE LOAN
(35 Vict.

Dr. STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS, in the year 1871, or

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ADVANCE.		
Amount of Advances from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, pending the Sale of Debentures authorized to be issued under the Loan Act, 35 Vic., No. 5		157,315 3 7
LOAN NEGOTIATED IN THE COLONY.		
Proceeds of Debentures, issued under the Act 35 Victoria, No. 5, for Public Works and other purposes, to the amount of £374,900, bearing Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, viz. :—		
99,000 @ £100 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	99,000 0 0	
50,000 „ 100 0 6 „	50,012 10 0	
50,000 „ 100 0 7 „	50,014 11 8	
5,400 „ 100 2 6 „	5,406 15 0	
7,800 „ 100 1 0 „	7,803 18 0	
100,000 „ 100 3 1 „	100,154 3 4	
7,600 „ 100 5 0 „	7,619 0 0	
51,600 „ 100 10 0 „	51,858 0 0	
500 „ 100 17 0 „	504 5 0	
1,200 „ 101 0 0 „	1,212 0 0	
100 „ 101 1 6 „	101 1 6	
900 „ 101 10 0 „	913 10 0	
100 „ 101 12 0 „	101 12 0	
100 „ 102 2 6 „	102 2 6	
100 „ 102 13 0 „	102 13 0	
100 „ 103 3 6 „	103 3 6	
100 „ 103 14 0 „	103 14 0	
100 „ 103 17 6 „	103 17 6	
100 „ 104 0 0 „	104 0 0	
100 „ 104 2 6 „	104 2 6	
<u>374,900</u>		<u>375,424 19 6</u>
TOTAL	£	532,740 3 1

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st March, 1872.*

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant

3.
FUND.

(No. 5.)
account of PUBLIC WORKS provided for by the LOAN ACT, 35 Victoria, No. 5. Cr.

No. of Appropriation.	PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
355	Construction of Railway Sheds	122 9 5	
356	Completion of Lines already sanctioned	107,402 14 6	
357	Construction of Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony ...	45,238 7 6	
358	Dredge for Manning, Macleay, and Clarence Rivers	1,290 3 0	
360	Southern Breakwater, Newcastle	3,966 3 6	
361	Coal Staiths, Newcastle	264 1 7	
362	Light-house, Wollongong	249 0 11	
363	Light-house, Ulladulla	462 6 3	
364	Blasting and removing Rock in front of Newcastle Wharf ...	407 0 10	
366	Low-level Bridge over the Hawkesbury, at Windsor	72 3 4	
367	Restoring and raising Yass Bridge	2,789 9 6	
368	Rebuilding Jugiong Bridge	4,587 18 4	
369	Electric Telegraph Line from Eden to Gabo Island	243 11 0	
371	Construction of Fortifications	11,255 10 0	
			178,350 19 8
	Premium on Sale of Debentures issued under this Act, transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund		444 19 6
	TOTAL PAYMENTS	£	178,795 19 2
	<i>Amount of Advances from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, pending the sale of Debentures, repaid</i>		157,315 3 7
	TOTAL DEBITS IN 1871	£	336,111 2 9
	Cash Balance at the Credit of the Loan Fund, on 31st December, 1871 ...		196,629 0 4
	TOTAL	£	532,740 3 1

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

No. 4.

CLERGY AND SCHOOL ESTATES REVENUE FUND.

ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR

1871.

No.
CLERGY AND SCHOOL

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND

Dr.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BALANCE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1870—		
Cash in the Treasury	29,398 5 4	
Debentures in Treasury Chest	15,800 0 0	
		45,198 5 4
Collections by the Agent for Clergy and School Lands, viz. :—		
For Rents of Leases, &c.	3,590 10 0	
For Sales of Land	22,524 8 1	
	26,114 18 1	
Amount received from the Bishopthorpe Estate, on account of Payments made temporarily from the Church of England's proportion of the Clergy and School Lands' Revenue	300 0 0	
		26,414 18 1
TOTAL	£	71,613 3 5

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st March, 1872.*

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

4.
ESTATES REVENUE FUND.

DISBURSEMENTS IN THE YEAR 1871.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
EXPENSE OF MANAGEMENT.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salary of Agent, from 1st January to 31st December, 1871, transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund...		100 0 0
ISSUES FOR CHURCH PURPOSES.		
<i>Church of England.</i>		
Balance of Proportion of Surplus Revenue for 1870	826 18 5	
On account of Surplus Revenue for 1871	350 0 0	
	1,176 18 5	
<i>Roman Catholic Church.</i>		
Proportion of Surplus Revenue for 1870	588 18 2	
<i>Presbyterian Church.</i>		
Towards the liquidation of the Debt on the Manse at Carcoar	186 9 7	
<i>Wesleyan Methodist Church.</i>		
Proportion of Surplus Revenue for 1870	102 15 6	
		2,050 1 8
ISSUE FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.		
Public Instruction		732 2 5
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Amount transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, in repayment of Advances therefrom, in various years, for the construction and maintenance of Roads through Church and School Lands	13,122 0 0	
Expenses in connection with the Survey of Church and School Lands	2,694 7 10	
Commission and other Expenses in connection with the Sale of Church and School Lands	119 6 2	
Repair of Long Bay Road	100 0 0	
Repair of Road—Smithfield to the Dog-trap Road	25 12 0	
Revenue refunded	96 19 4	
		16,158 5 4
BALANCE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1871—		
Cash in the Treasury	*36,772 14 0	19,040 9 5
Debentures in Treasury Chest	15,800 0 0	
		52,572 14 0
TOTAL	£	71,613 3 5

* The balance of Cash in the Treasury, above shown..... £36,772 14 0
 Was liable for outstanding Charges to the amount of..... £1,855 4 1
 Also, for proceeds of Land Sales to 31st December, 1871,
 reserved for investment in Government Securities 20,312 1 8
31,167 5 9
 Leaving a net Balance of..... 5,605 8 3
 Applicable to Church purposes 4,003 17 4
 Applicable to School purposes 1,601 10 11
5,605 8 3

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

No. 5.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUPERANNUATION FUND.

(27 VICTORIA, No. 11.)

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR

1871.

No.
SUPERANNU-
 (27 VICTORIA,
STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To BALANCE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1870 ... ..	.....	1,588 19 8
„ DEDUCTIONS from the SALARIES of PUBLIC OFFICERS, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, paid into the Treasury in 1871	8,533 11 3	
„ AMOUNT advanced from Treasurer's ADVANCE ACCOUNT, pending the collection of Deductions, to be hereafter repaid	750 0 0	
		9,283 11 3
<div style="position: absolute; top: 0; right: 0; border-left: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>		
Carried forward	£	10,872 10 11

5. ATION FUND.

No. 11.)

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1871.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	ANNUAL RATE OF PENSION.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN ON ACCOUNT.	TOTAL.
		From	To		
By PENSIONS PAID:—	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stephen Greenhill, late Chief Clerk in the Pay Branch of the Treasury	600 0 0			221 12 7	
John Crook, late Harbour Master, Sydney	433 6 8			171 7 5	
M. D. Ferguson, late Accountant in the Government Printing Office	266 0 0			105 4 1	
R. A. Hunt, late Superintendent of the Money Order Office	576 0 0			277 8 10	
J. G. Lennon, late Chief Clerk in the Revenue Branch of the Treasury	344 0 0			167 1 8	
Nicholas Nelson, late Clerk in the General Post Office	297 10 0			119 12 6	
E. C. Brewer, late Sheriff's Bailiff, Sydney	121 6 8			47 19 5	
Robert Brindley, late Draftsman in the Survey Department	310 0 0			122 12 0	
J. R. Humbley, late Clerk in the Audit Office	236 10 0			93 10 7	
Samuel Morgan, late Clerk in the Survey Department	138 13 4			56 16 9	
W. H. Christie, late Postmaster General	785 6 8			310 11 9	
George Brett, late Tide-waiter, Customs	103 16 8			44 19 10	
W. C. Still, late Landing Surveyor, Customs	536 0 0			198 13 2	
John Wells, late Under Secretary for Finance and Trade	714 13 4			282 14 11	
William Vallack, late Chief Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Department	624 0 0			246 15 11	
Thomas Jones, late Sheriff's Bailiff, Bathurst	144 0 0			52 11 4	
William Thompson, late Official Postmaster, Bathurst	138 0 0			49 19 11	
T. K. Abbott, late Secretary, General Post Office	420 9 4			181 15 3	
E. H. Statham, late Storekeeper, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta	115 17 4			45 16 2	
John Brown, late Sheriff's Bailiff, Parramatta	178 13 4			69 19 8	
Lewis Gordon, late District Surveyor, Bega	313 6 8			73 1 8	
John Chippindall, late Gaoler, Bathurst	168 0 0			66 9 5	
John Wallace, late Gaoler, Maitland Gaol	133 0 0			52 2 3	
E. Rogers, late Clerk of the Peace, Cumberland	576 0 0			227 16 3	
F. Campbell, late Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Farban Creek	407 6 8			161 1 9	
W. R. Davidson, late Surveyor General	960 0 0			347 18 4	
J. E. Turner, late Landing-waiter, Customs	126 10 0			45 6 8	
S. Cole, late Commissioner of Crown Lands, Darling District	417 0 0			97 5 6	
S. Elyard, late Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office	384 0 0			151 17 5	
T. McMahon, late Shipping Officer, General Post Office	127 3 4			6 16 8	
J. Prout, late Sheriff's Bailiff, Sydney	55 4 0			24 12 0	
A. T. Ross, late Const-waiter, Customs, Broken Bay	123 6 8			53 8 9	
C. Tompson, late Clerk of the Legislative Assembly	688 0 0			272 2 2	
W. H. Palmer, late Police Magistrate, Bathurst	300 0 0			118 13 0	
C. E. Newcombe, late Police Magistrate, Queanbeyan	432 0 0			170 17 2	
E. D. Day, late Police Magistrate, Maitland	480 0 0			159 2 5	
W. Warburton, late Tide-waiter, Customs	80 10 0			32 4 8	
W. King, late Landing-waiter, Customs	149 10 0			59 2 7	
C. F. Weaver, late Police Magistrate, Armidale	333 6 8			114 3 7	
M. Fitzpatrick, late Under Secretary for Lands	533 6 8			198 5 5	
J. Wickham, late Postmistress, Parramatta	168 0 0			62 0 1	
G. Denshire, late Postmaster, Tamworth	120 0 0			47 8 9	
D. A. Cahill, late Foreman of Works, Fitz Roy Dock	120 0 0			43 0 5	
J. Kelleher, late Foreman of Works, Fitz Roy Dock	82 0 0			29 16 4	
E. Beckham, late Commissioner of Crown Lands	466 13 4			176 3 1	
C. T. Williams, late Locker, Customs, Sydney	120 0 0			48 2 5	
G. K. Mann, late Engineer-in-Chief, Fitz Roy Dock	536 13 4			202 6 8	
T. Cronin, late Master, Steam Dredge "Hercules"	250 0 0			105 11 8	
C. H. Horsley, late Locker, Customs, Sydney	112 10 0			40 18 8	
F. Underwood, late Clerk, Lands Department	373 6 8			140 16 4	
A. Williams, late Accountant, Survey Department	226 13 4			91 6 3	
H. Fitzgerald, late Foreman of Works, Fitz Roy Dock	82 0 0			32 10 4	
S. B. Warburton, late Chief Clerk, Lands Department	483 6 8			279 12 3	
Carried forward				£ 6,599 4 8	

The exact date from and to which the Pensions have been paid cannot be given, as the payments were made periodically, in accordance with a pro rata distribution of the funds in hand at the time.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
<p style="text-align: right;">Brought forward</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">£ s. d. 10,872 10 11</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">TOTAL</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">£ 10,872 10 11</p>

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st March, 1872.*

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1871—continued.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	ANNUAL RATE OF PENSION.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN ON ACCOUNT.	TOTAL
		From	To		
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	...			6,590 4 8	
T. J. Jaques, late Registrar General	653 6 8			166 7 10	
David Smith, late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gungahsi	175 0 0			47 2 9	
Charles Moore, late C.P.S., Casino	93 6 8			34 9 2	
R. O'Connor, late Clerk of Parliaments	700 0 0			85 1 3	
W. Thomas, late Clerk, Lands Department	226 13 4			33 14 7	
J. L. R. Pierce, late Clerk, General Post Office	112 10 0			3 1 6	
J. R. Chambers, late Clerk, Lands Department	188 14 0			7 6 3	
<p>The exact date from and to which the Pensions have been paid cannot be given, as the payments were made periodically, in accordance with the 4/12 rule distribution of the funds in hand at the time.</p>					6,976 7 0
BY GRATUITIES, GRANTED UNDER CLAUSE 7, TO THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS, WHO HAVE RETIRED, FROM BODILY OR MENTAL INCAPACITY:—					
L. V. Dulhunty, late Police Magistrate, Carcoar			(in part)	46 1 9	
J. Byron, late Chief Warder, Cockatoo Island			do.	135 0 0	
W. G. Burgis, late Schoolmaster, Gaol, Bathurst			do.	28 4 2	
Hugh Jones, late Engineer Mechanic, Fitz Roy Dock			do.	15 4 9	
F. S. Peppercorne, late Surveyor			do.	48 8 2	
Mary Ann Hobbs, late Matron, Gaol, Wollongong			do.	12 8 5	
J. W. Jenkins, late Clerk, Customs Department			do.	206 0 11	
A. J. Kingsmill, late Commissioner of Crown Lands			do.	99 15 2	
					591 3 4
BY GRATUITIES GRANTED UNDER CLAUSE 10, TO THE RELATIVES OF THE UNDERMENTIONED DECEASED OFFICERS, VIZ.:—					
Alfred Brooks, late Superintendent, Hornby Light-house			(in part)	28 15 11	
Archibald Campbell, late Registrar, Insolvent Court			do.	212 17 0	
D. A. Cahill, late Foreman of Works, Fitz Roy Dock			do.	12 0 0	
Alexander Livingstone, late Inspector of Customs and Revenue Accounts, Audit Office do.			do.	575 18 1	
C. Baly, late Draughtsman, Survey Department			do.	44 19 10	
John Ross, late Pilot, Moruya			do.	21 14 10	
G. R. Smalley, late Government Astronomer			do.	72 14 1	
T. M'Mahon, late Shipping Officer, General Post Office			do.	149 13 2	
J. T. Chidgey, late Station Master, Electric Telegraph Department, Port Macquarie do.			do.	35 2 6	
Edward Berthon, late Chief Clerk, Harbours and Rivers Navigation Department do.			do.	11 8 0	
Joseph Cox, late Police Magistrate, Forbes			do.	213 5 11	
G. Armitage, late Chief Clerk, Lands Department			do.	232 8 6	
A. H. M'Arthur, late Clerk, General Post Office			do.	39 8 2	
F. M. Callaghan, late Judge's Associate			do.	12 13 11	
					1,662 19 11
BY REFUND of an improper deduction from a public officer's salary					
					2 7 6
TOTAL PAYMENTS				£	9,232 17 9
,, BALANCE ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1871				£	1,639 13 2
TOTAL				£	10,872 10 11

With the exception of the first two, the whole of the Pensions granted under this Act, as above shown, have been reduced by 4 per cent., in accordance with the sixth clause thereof.

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

No. 6.

POLICE REWARD FUND.

(16 VICTORIA, No. 33, AND 25 VICTORIA, No. 16.)

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR

1871.

No.
POLICE RE-

(16 VICTORIA, No. 33,

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND

Dr.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
To BALANCE ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1870:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Public Works Debentures (24 Vic., No. 24)	1,700 0 0	
Cash in the Treasury	7,413 19 5	9,113 19 5
To AMOUNT OF FINES, &c., RECEIVED IN 1871	2,694 1 5	2,694 1 5
TOTAL.....£		11,808 0 10

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st March, 1872.*

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

6.

WARD FUND.

AND 25 VICTORIA, NO. 16.)

DISBURSEMENTS IN THE YEAR 1871.

Cr.

NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN.	TOTAL.	
	From	To			
BY PENSIONS PAID:—					
Margaret Wood, widow of Chief Constable Wood, of the Maitland Police	1 Oct., 1870	30 Sept., 1871	£ s. d. 61 5 0	£ s. d. 617 10 3	
Ann Kendall, widow of Chief Constable Kendall, of the Penrith Police	"	"	39 4 0		
Elizabeth Murphy, widow of Chief Constable Murphy, of the Port Macquarie Police	"	"	49 0 0		
Louisa Codrington, widow of Trooper Codrington, of the Western Gold Escort	"	"	17 17 8		
Ann Waltham, widow of Constable Waltham, of the Casino Police	"	"	25 9 8		
Julia Ledgerwood, widow of Constable Ledgerwood, of the Newcastle Police	"	"	39 4 0		
Eliza Watson, widow of Constable Watson, of the Maitland Police	"	"	19 13 0		
Ann Foy, widow of Constable Foy, of the Tabulam Police	"	"	29 8 0		
Elizabeth Nelson, widow of Constable Nelson, of the Goulburn District Police	"	"	20 10 10		
Mary A. J. Herbert, widow of Senior-Constable Herbert, of the Bathurst District Police	"	"	39 4 0		
Jane Day, widow of Senior-Constable John Ward, of the Bathurst District Police	1 Jan, 1870	"	51 9 0		
Mary Maginnity, widow of the late Sergeant Maginnity	1 April, 1869	"	225 6 1		
BY GRATUITIES PAID TO WIDOWS AND RELATIVES OF DECEASED CONSTABLES:—					
Janet Maher, widow of Sergeant Maher			7 0 0		24 10 0
F. Nelson, eldest son of late Constable Nelson			17 10 0		
BY MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS:—					
Refund of Fines			26 10 0	40 13 9	
Amounts improperly credited to this Fund transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, &c.			14 3 9		
TOTAL PAYMENTS				682 14 0	
BY BALANCE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1871:—					
Public Works Debentures (24 Vic., No. 24)			1,700 0 0	11,125 6 10	
Cash in Treasury			9,425 6 10		
TOTAL			£	11,808 0 10	

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

No. 7.

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

(16 VICTORIA, No. 33, AND 25 VICTORIA, No. 16.)

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR

1871.

ANNUATION FUND.

AND 25 VICTORIA, No. 16.)

DISBURSEMENTS IN THE YEAR 1871.

Cr.

NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN.	TOTAL.
	From	To		
By PENSIONS PAID—				
Sergeant-Major Edward Giles	1 Oct., 1870	30 Sept., 1871	137 2 5	
Inspector T. J. Powell	"	"	40 4 10	
Inspector Patrick Connor	1 Jan., 1871	"	69 2 3	
Sub-Inspector Thomas Hogg	1 Oct., 1870	"	196 0 0	
Chief Constable Thomas M'Gee	"	"	44 2 0	
Chief Constable James Sheppard	"	"	87 18 8	
Chief Constable Robert M'Jannett	"	"	120 16 8	
Chief Constable George Drury	"	"	88 4 0	
Chief Constable Samuel Holt	"	"	98 0 0	
Chief Constable Thomas Hildebrand	"	"	120 10 8	
Chief Constable S. H. Horne	"	"	113 13 4	
Chief Constable James Skelton	"	"	63 12 0	
Senior Sergeant Abraham Kershaw	"	"	113 5 5	
Senior Sergeant James Gibson	1 Jan., 1871	"	63 10 9	
Senior Sergeant John Buckley	1 Oct., 1870	"	84 19 0	
Sergeant Michael Cassidy	"	"	80 9 6	
Sergeant Francis Rooney	"	"	73 0 8	
Sergeant John Sherman	"	"	123 9 8	
Sergeant William Hobbs	"	8 April, 1871	16 17 2	
Sergeant James St. Clair	"	30 Sept., 1871	107 6 3	
Sergeant John Stafford	"	"	98 7 5	
Senior Constable James Kerr	1 Jan., 1871	"	44 11 9	
Constable Edward Bruce	1 Oct., 1870	"	46 17 10	
Constable John Marsh	"	"	35 15 5	
Constable John Harris	1 Jan., 1871	"	41 16 0	
Constable John Sheaves	3 Mar., 1871	"	29 1 3	
Constable Charles Lucas	1 Jan., 1871	"	47 18 9	
Constable James Egan	1 Oct., 1870	"	49 3 8	
Constable Michael Murphy	"	"	55 2 11	
Constable Michael Reilly	"	"	53 13 1	
Constable Timothy Geans	"	"	67 1 4	
Constable James M'Hale	"	"	59 12 3	
Constable William Kershaw	"	"	98 7 5	
Constable Thomas Hancock	"	"	58 2 5	
Constable Bartholomew Bannister	1 Jan., 1871	"	104 14 9	
Constable John Cannon	"	"	47 18 9	
Constable John Lee	"	"	71 6 0	
Constable Samuel Sneyd	1 Oct., 1870	"	139 13 0	
Constable Frederick Williams	"	"	143 1 8	
Constable Thomas Kelly	"	"	59 12 3	
Constable Charles Lane	"	"	59 12 3	
Constable Edward Kedwell	"	"	53 13 1	
Constable Peter Conley	"	"	59 12 3	
Constable John Davis	"	"	50 5 0	
Constable John Micklegun	1 Jan., 1871	"	71 6 11	
Constable Roger Kennedy	1 Oct., 1870	"	59 12 3	
Constable John Thomas	"	"	73 0 8	
Constable George Taylor	1 Jan., 1871	"	40 2 6	
Constable Henry Fox	1 Oct., 1870	"	71 10 11	
Constable Octavius Smith	"	"	53 13 1	
Constable James Farrant	"	"	53 13 1	
Constable Norman M'Beath	"	"	53 13 1	
Constable W. S. Dangar	"	"	53 10 4	
Constable James Thorpe	"	31 Dec., 1870	5 17 7	
Constable Richard Gorman	"	30 Sept., 1871	80 9 9	
Constable Adam Ballantine	"	"	53 13 1	
Constable Martin Doyle	"	"	53 13 1	
Constable Edward Everson	1 Jan., 1871	"	40 2 6	
Carried forward...			£ 4,186 4 7	

Dr.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.....	£ s. d. 20,540 16 2
TOTAL.....	£ 20,540 16 2

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st March, 1872.*

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1871.

Cr.

NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT. DRAWN.	TOTAL.
	From	To		
Brought forward.....			£ s. d. 4,186 4 7	£ s. d.
By PENSIONS PAID—continued.				
Constable Henry Turner	1 Jan., 1871	30 Sept., 1871	40 2 6	
Constable W. Phillips	1 Oct., 1870	"	71 10 5	
Constable Oliver Rea.....	"	"	26 15 1	
Constable Jeremiah Frewin	"	"	35 19 1	
Constable Thomas Briggs.....	1 Jan., 1871	"	40 2 6	
Constable James Roberts	"	"	40 2 6	
Constable Michael Reilly	1 Oct., 1870	"	68 11 1	
Constable Thomas Moss	1 Jan., 1871	"	40 2 6	
Trooper James Perry.....	"	"	47 18 9	
Trooper Robert Hancock	"	"	69 1 9	
Trooper E. H. Cowell	"	"	63 10 9	
Constable P. Cain	"	"	40 2 7	
Senior Sergeant William Green	1 Oct., 1870	"	84 19 0	
Senior Constable George Lamont ...	1 Jan., 1871	"	44 11 9	
Constable Christopher Carnes	16 Nov., 1870	"	44 15 9	
Constable James Smith.....	17 July, 1871	"	11 3 5	
				4,955 14 0
By AMOUNTS PAID AS GRATUITIES on leaving the Police Force:—				
Constable M. Kelly			146 8 0	
Constable W. Sheehan			129 18 0	
Constable J. Hannaford.....			55 13 0	
Constable J. Naughton			146 8 0	
Constable P. Quigley.....			47 8 0	
Constable Jas. Lyons.....			146 8 0	
Constable T. Drohan			87 18 0	
By MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS:—				
Medical Fees			8 8 0	
				768 9 0
				5,724 3 0
By BALANCE, 31st December, 1871:—				
Debentures:—				
Railway			5,500 0 0	
Water Supply			3,000 0 0	
Public Works (24 Vic. No. 24)			14,500 0 0	
			23,000 0 0	
Less Cash Overdraft			8,183 6 10	
				14,816 13 2
TOTAL.....			£	20,540 16 2

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

No. 8.

TRUST MONEYS' DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT of TRUST MONEYS deposited in the TREASURY, and of the RE-ISSUES therefrom, in the Year 1871.

OFFICER DEPOSITING.	RECEIPTS.			RE-ISSUES IN THE YEAR 1871.	BALANCES ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.
	Balances on the 31st December, 1870.	Receipts in the Year 1871.	Total.		
Master in Equity	£ s. d. 11,969 3 0	£ s. d. 15,190 15 5	£ s. d. 27,159 18 5	£ s. d. 19,243 13 5	£ s. d. 7,916 5 0
Curator of Intestate Estates	11,808 5 0	15,344 13 0	27,152 18 0	3,846 4 0	23,306 14 0
Prothonotary	1,667 0 2	45 5 0	1,712 5 2	398 10 6	1,318 14 8
Official Assignees in Insolvency	231 5 10	17,592 9 11	17,823 15 9	14,389 5 7	3,434 10 2
{ J. P. Mackenzie... ..	2,282 17 3	23,965 0 6	26,247 17 9	19,999 19 0	6,247 18 9
{ F. T. Humphery	8,835 11 10	8,932 10 2	17,768 2 0	9,135 5 4	8,632 16 8
{ R. H. Sempill					
{ R. H. Sempill	26 14 0		26 14 0		26 14 0
{ and { L. S. Spyer					
Trade Assignees	101 9 1		101 9 1		101 9 1
{ R. H. Sempill					
{ and { A. H. J. Baass	53 5 1		53 5 1		53 5 1
{ R. H. Sempill					
{ and { E. Vickery					
TOTALS	£ 36,975 11 3	81,070 14 0	118,046 5 3	67,007 17 10	51,038 7 5

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st March, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

No. 9. SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL DEPOSITS and of the RE-ISSUES therefrom, in the Year 1871.

ACCOUNTS.	RECEIPTS.			RE-ISSUES			BALANCES		
	Balances on 31st December, 1870.	Receipts in the Year 1871.	Total.	RE-ISSUES IN THE YEAR 1871.	BALANCES ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1871.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Imperial Postage	8,689 5 9	862 16 9	9,552 2 6	2,096 18 8	7,455 3 10				
Seamen's Wages... ..	1,251 8 6	447 10 2	1,698 18 8	421 4 11	1,277 13 9				
Poundage	10,654 15 3	1,935 18 9	12,590 14 0	2,897 0 9	9,693 13 3				
Revenue Suspense Fund	10,961 9 5	61,644 4 10	72,605 14 3	60,121 2 6	12,484 11 9				
Immigration Remittances	4,261 5 8	.....	4,261 5 8	4 0 0	4,257 5 8			
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act	6,891 10 2	821 12 11	7,713 3 1	42 1 8	7,671 1 5				
Commissioners' Fund—Real Property Act	238 0 0	349 0 0	587 0 0	289 5 0	297 15 0				
Government Savings Bank Account (34 Vict., No. 15) ... ..	.....	15,256 17 0	15,256 17 0	1,346 1 5	13,710 15 7			
Money Orders Account ... ..	.....	23,800 0 0	23,800 0 0	22,300 0 0	1,500 0 0			
Railway Store Account ... ..	.....	61,235 7 8	61,235 7 8	50,633 0 0	10,602 7 8			
Bisbopthorpe Estates Fund	206 4 2	500 0 0	706 4 2	325 0 0	381 4 2				
Fees under the Necropolis Act of 1867	12 19 0	.....	12 19 0	.....	12 19 0		
Over-issues ... ..	.....	23,480 4 0	23,480 4 0	21,041 5 2	2,438 18 10			
Treasurer's Advance Account ... ..	.....	15,004 16 5	15,004 16 5	11,439 13 3	3,565 3 2			
Sundry Deposits	11,469 16 5	8,286 5 4	19,756 1 9	12,957 17 4	6,798 4 5				
TOTALS	£ 54,636 14 4	213,624 13 10	268,261 8 2	186,114 10 8	82,146 17 6				

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st March, 1872.*

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

APPENDIX TO THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND STATEMENTS.

SCAB IN SHEEP FUND.

(30 VICTORIA No. 16.)

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1871.

Dr.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.		AMOUNT.		PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.		AMOUNT.	
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
To Balance 31st December, 1870	...	2,537	16 7	By Charges not provided for by Vote from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, viz. :—			
To Amount of Collections during the year 1871	...	9,328	11 2	Cost of Printing	27	8 1	
				Incidental Expenses	146	2 6	
				Refund of amount paid for sustenance and dressing of Sheep whilst in Quarantine	53	7 9	226 18 4
				Cost of Printing in 1869 and 1870, omitted in previous Accounts	.....		16 5 9
				By Payments from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, under Votes of Parliament, viz. :—			
				Salaries and Contingencies of 1869, further sum	0	4 8	
				Do. 1870	807	18 0	
				Do. 1871...	8,155	14 1	8,968 16 9
TOTAL	...	£ 11,866	7 9	By Balance, 31st December, 1871	...	...	9,207 0 10
				TOTAL	...	...	2,659 6 11
							£ 11,866 7 9

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st March, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

APPENDIX TO THE LOANS ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT showing the RESULT OF SALES OF DEBENTURES negotiated in ENGLAND, in 1870 and 1871, by the BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

PARTICULARS OF DEBENTURES.	No. of Years' Currency.	Amount of Principal.	Date from which interest accrues.	Average rate per cent. at which sold.	Gross Proceeds.	CHARGES.				NET PROCEEDS.
						Brokers' Commission.	Bank Commission.	Discount and other Charges.	TOTAL.	
Public Works, 32 Vic. No. 13. } (Balance of Issue) ... }	30	£ 128,000	1 Jan., 1869 ...	98 13 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 126,311 9 10	£ s. d. 320 0 0	£ s. d. 640 0 0	£ s. d. 256 8 1	£ s. d. 1,216 8 1	£ s. d. 125,095 1 9
Issue under various Loan Acts, to meet the amount short-raised under previous Issues ... }	30	450,000	1 July, 1870 ...	98 13 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 444,063 16 8	£ s. d. 1,115 0 0	£ s. d. 2,250 0 0	£ s. d. 311 8 9	£ s. d. 4,276 8 9	£ s. d. 439,787 7 11
Public Works and other purposes, } 34 Vic. No. 2 ... }	30	407,100	1 Oct., 1870 ...	99 1 5	£ 403,321 7 6	£ s. d. 1,003 10 0	£ s. d. 2,035 10 0	£ s. d. 622 6 0	£ s. d. 3,661 6 0	£ s. d. 399,660 1 6
		985,100			973,696 14 0	£ s. d. 2,438 10 0	£ s. d. 4,925 10 0	£ s. d. 1,790 2 10	£ s. d. 9,154 2 10	£ s. d. 964,542 11 2

* Of these sums, £50,223 6s. 6d. was received in the year 1870, and £530,150 in 1871.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st March, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

STATEMENT

OF THE

PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

ON

31st DECEMBER, 1871.

STATEMENT OF THE PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF

SERVICES.	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.	AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES AND TREASURY BILLS SOLD.	AMOUNT RAISED.	AMOUNT OVER-RAISED.	AMOUNT NOT YET RAISED.
		£ s. d.	£;	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
DEBENTURES.						
Loan to the Sydney Railway Company ..	16 Vic., No. 39	216,571 0 0	217,500	223,936 3 4	7,365 3 4	.....
Sydney Sewerage.. .. .	17 Vic., No. 34	200,000 0 0	209,030	201,149 11 9		
Sydney Water Supply	17 Vic., No. 35	200,000 0 0	208,400	201,264 13 5		
Public Works	18 Vic., No. 36	178,750 0 0	144,000	136,890 13 2		
Railways	18 Vic., No. 40	624,733 18 8	666,800	630,105 11 7		
Public Works	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40.	445,323 0 0	410,500	393,427 5 8		
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Vic., No. 1	73,776 0 0	73,700	70,300 16 2		
Railways	20 Vic., No. 1	200,000 0 0	203,000	199,997 10 0		
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Vic., No. 16	130,400 0 0	132,300	130,311 0 0		
Public Works	20 Vic., No. 33	107,717 18 11	112,000	107,737 15 0		
Railways	20 Vic., No. 34	300,000 0 0	299,000	300,395 12 6		
To pay off Debentures	22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26.	145,000 0 0	145,700	145,007 0 0		
Railways and Public Works	22 Vic., No. 22	758,500 0 0	760,700	756,390 15 0		
Public Works	22 Vic., No. 26	11,600 0 0	5,000	4,962 10 0		
To pay off Debentures	23 Vic., No. 5	365,600 0 0	365,600	361,612 10 0		
Public Works and to pay off Debentures	23 Vic., No. 10	348,223 0 0	348,200	341,084 15 0		
Railways and Public Works	24 Vic., No. 24	113,535 0 0	113,900	112,209 11 6		
Voluntary and Assisted Immigration..	24 Vic., No. 26	55,000 0 0	55,500	54,945 16 0		
Railways and Public Works	25 Vic., No. 19	1,782,370 14 6	1,782,300	1,696,828 5 0		
Railways and Public Works	26 Vic., No. 14	161,832 0 0	162,000	136,728 17 10		
Public Works	27 Vic., No. 14	670,025 12 7	670,000	565,483 14 2		
To cover Deficit of 1864 and previous years	29 Vic., No. 4	550,000 0 0	550,000	495,344 10 0		
To pay off Debentures	29 Vic., No. 5	300,000 0 0	300,000	270,252 5 0		
Public Works and Immigration	29 Vic., No. 9	219,450 0 0	219,400	193,474 0 0		
Public Works	29 Vic., No. 23	758,000 0 0	758,000	718,844 10 0		
Public Works	30 Vic., No. 23	65,850 0 0	65,500	61,902 0 0		
Railways	31 Vic., No. 11	1,000,000 0 0	1,000,000	981,655 7 0		
Public Works	31 Vic., No. 27	177,407 0 0	177,400	178,055 0 0		
Public Works	32 Vic., No. 13	197,885 0 0	197,800	196,625 9 10		
Public Works and other purposes	34 Vic., No. 2	407,151 13 7	407,100	403,321 7 6		
To make good the loss sustained in the negotiation of the Debentures of previous Loans.	Under various Acts.	.....	450,000	*439,787 7 11	.....	.....
Public Works and other purposes	35 Vic., No. 5	374,980 0 0	374,900	375,424 19 6	444 19 6	.....
TREASURY BILLS.						
To renew Bills issued under 33 Vic., No. 8	34 Vic., No. 18	11,139,681 18 3	11,585,530	11,066,507 3 10	7,610 2 10	.....
TOTALS		£11,482,881 18 3	11,923,730	11,429,828 13 10	7,931 12 10	.....

The issue of Debentures under various Loan Acts, in 1870, to the extent of £450,000, has adjusted the amounts short and over raised under these Acts, excepting in the case of the Debentures issued under 29 Vic., No. 4, to cover the Deficit of 1864 and previous years, which were on account of the Consolidated Revenue Fund

* Net proceeds.

Public Debt.

STATEMENT showing the DUE DATES of OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES and TREASURY BILLS on the 31st December, 1871.

YEAR.	DEBENTURES.	TREASURY BILLS.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	£	£	£	
1867 (Con. Rev. Fund) ...	*800	.....	800	Balance of first instalment of Short-dated Debentures unpaid.
1868 (Do.) ...	*500	.....	500	Balance of second instalment of Short-dated Debentures unpaid.
1869 (Do.) ...	*600	.....	600	Balance of third instalment of Short-dated Debentures unpaid.
1870 (Do.) ...	*1,200	.....	1,200	Balance of fourth instalment of Short-dated Debentures unpaid.
1872 (Do.) ...	.....	†343,200	343,200	To renew Bills issued under 33 Vic., No. 8.
1872 (Con. Rev. Fund) ...	46,700	.....	46,700	} †Short-dated Debentures £96,700.
1872 (Loans' Account) ...	50,000	.....	50,000	
1873 (Do.) ...	250,000	.....	250,000	..... †Do..... £100,000.
1874 (Do.) ...	250,000	.....	250,000	..... †Do..... £100,000.
1875 (Do.) ...	50,000	.....	50,000	..... †Do..... £50,000.
1876 (Do.) ...	735,800	.....	735,800	
1888 (Do.) ...	500,000	.....	500,000	
1889 (Do.) ...	893,000	.....	893,000	
1890 (Do.) ...	718,800	.....	718,800	
1891 (Do.) ...	225,500	.....	225,500	
1892 (Do.) ...	1,782,300	.....	1,782,300	
1893 (Do.) ...	40,000	.....	40,000	
1895 (Do.) ...	832,000	.....	832,000	
1896 (Do.) ...	977,400	.....	977,400	
1897 (Do.) ...	65,800	.....	65,800	
1898 (Do.) ...	177,400	.....	177,400	
1899 (Do.) ...	197,800	.....	197,800	
1900 (Do.) ...	857,100	.....	857,100	
1901 (Do.) ...	374,900	.....	374,900	
Annual drawings of £20,000 commencing 1872 (Loans' Account) ...	1,000,000	.....	1,000,000	
Interminable, or 1882, at option of Government (Loans' Account) ...	240,830	.....	240,830	
Permanent (Loans' Account)	2,700	.....	2,700	
Total Amount outstanding, 31st December, 1871 ...	10,271,130	343,200	10,614,330	

* Amount refunded by the Bank of New South Wales, the Debentures not having been presented for payment.
† 446,700 of these are on account of the deficiency of 1864. † Due 9th May, 1872.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st March, 1872.*

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AUDITOR GENERAL.

(UNDER THE ACT 33 VIC. No. 18.)

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AUDITOR GENERAL.
(UNDER THE ACT 33 VIC. No. 18.)

TREASURER'S STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND AND OTHER MONEYS,
FOR THE YEAR 1871.

1. In pursuance of the directions contained in the 38th section of the Audit Act of 1870, 33 Victoria No. 18, I have the honor to lay before the Legislative Assembly the Abstracts of the Public Accounts for the year 1871, transmitted to me by the Treasurer, under the provisions of the 22nd section of the said Act.

The Accounts were received in the Audit Office on the 28th of March, were examined and returned for revision on the 19th of June, and were finally returned to me, with such modifications and corrections as have been agreed to by the Treasurer, on the 8th of October.

2. The Audit of the Treasury Accounts following the transactions as rapidly as possible has been carried out day by day as the vouchers were received, and except in the case of "Advances" to Public Departments, Road Trustees, and other Officers entrusted with moneys on account of the Public Service, has seldom been many days in arrear of the payments. Daily Audit of the Accounts.

The Statements are prepared in the form required by the Audit Act; they agree with the vouchers furnished in support of them; differences have been for the most part reconciled; and, with such exceptions as are hereinafter noticed, I certify the Accounts to be correct.

3. The Audit Act, having been framed upon the assumption that the Supplies for the year would be granted before the close of the previous year, was brought into operation under difficulties. The Appropriation Act for the Service of 1871 was not assented to until the 22nd of June, and in the meantime the Public Service was carried on under the authority of the undermentioned temporary Supply Acts, namely:— Inconvenience caused by delay in passing the Annual Appropriation Act.

34 Vic. No. 9,	for the month of January	...	...	£125,300	0	0
,, 10,	,, February	...	...	156,435	0	7
,, 14,	,, March	...	...	135,300	0	0
,, 17,	,, April	...	...	125,300	0	0
,, 22,	,, May	...	...	125,300	0	0

With the exception of the Supply for the month of January, the grants at the rates of 1870 were subject to any reduction that might thereafter be made in the expenditure of the year; the audit of the Accounts for those months could not, therefore, be finally completed until the Annual Appropriation Act was passed.

Difficulty in the way of meeting Deficiencies of former years.

4. A difficulty at once arose how to meet Deficiencies on the Votes for 1870. No Supplementary Votes had been taken, the Supply Act for January Services made no provision for them, and certain urgent claims in the Railway, Harbours and Rivers, and Roads Departments, had to be met. The authority of the Governor and Executive Council was obtained for the application of so much of the Supply for the Service of 1871 for the Railway and Harbours and Rivers Departments as was needed to satisfy the most urgent of these demands until Parliamentary provision could be secured.

Appendix A, Nos. 1, 2, & 3.

I append copies of the minutes of the Governor and Executive Council on the subject, together with a statement of the sums so applied; which, exhibiting as they do a departure from the forms prescribed by the Audit Act, I am required by the 36th section to bring under notice.

With regard to the wants of the Roads Branch of the Public Works Department, the application of so much of the one-twelfth of the Roads Votes granted for the month of January, 1871, was, with the sanction of the Treasurer, devoted to paying claims for the Service of 1870 for which there was no Parliamentary provision. Copies of the minutes on the subject will be found in the Appendix marked A 4. The sum thus expended was made good by Supplementary Vote during the last Session, with the exception of £92 0s. 7d. remaining to be provided for.

Legal operation of Audit Act on Votes for 1870 and former years.

5. A further question arose as to whether the 17th section of the Audit Act had any legal operation upon the Votes for 1870 Services. The Legislative Assembly will be aware that, under this section, a period of *three months* from the expiration of the year for which the Supplies have been voted is allowed for the payment of the Services sanctioned by Parliament, and that except in the case of "*contracts*" or "*engagements*" which have been made or entered into before the expiration of the year, *by which a liability shall have been incurred, the Votes lapse*, and no unexpended balances can after the *31st of March* be issued or applied to the Services for which the appropriation has been made. This question having been submitted for the opinion of the Attorney General (Sir William Manning), was decided in the negative. The Balances on the Votes for 1870 and previous years written off as not likely to be required were, therefore, in certain cases, under the authority of the Governor and Executive Council, permitted to revive where the exigencies of the Service seemed to require it. A copy of the opinion referred to will be found in

Appendix B.

the Appendix.

Difficulty as to term "Engagement."

6. A difference of opinion between certain Public Departments and the Audit Office has arisen with reference to the meaning of the term "*Engagement*" used in the 17th section of the Audit Act. A much wider meaning than I have felt myself justified in assenting to has been insisted on; indeed, if the latitude claimed under it were admitted, the object of the provision, which is to ensure *finality* to the expenditure under Votes of Parliament, would be altogether frustrated.

As

As the Audit Act prolongs the vitality of the Votes for three months after the expiration of the year, in order to afford time for the winding up of the year's accounts, I can see no excuse for extending the period under any pretence whatever; and to keep alive the Votes after the date when the Law declares they are to lapse, under some loose or strained interpretation of the term "Engagement," is a practice which cannot be too strongly deprecated. Any legitimate claims remaining unsatisfied at the 31st of March can and should be resubmitted to Parliament, or if of insignificant amount, might perhaps be made a charge upon the Votes for the then current year.

In order the more effectually to ensure a proper regard to the important principle involved in this question, an arrangement has been come to with the Treasury under which claims submitted as in the nature of "Engagements" are to be referred to me for approval before payment, where there is any room for doubt.

7. Notice of the exemption from detailed audit of "the receipts of the Railway Department," under the authority of section 35 of the Audit Act, was laid before Parliament by the Secretary for Public Works, on the 23rd May 1871; and, in accordance with the requirements of the 37th section, I now append copy of the Minute of the Governor and Executive Council, under date 12th December, 1870, authorizing the exemption. Exemption of
Railway Ac-
counts from
detailed audit.

Appendix C.

The practical difficulties in the way of the establishment of an effective Audit of the Railway Traffic Receipts by this Department, unless it were conducted by officers specially detached for the purpose, have been considered almost insuperable, and the establishment of a thoroughly efficient check in the Department itself has rendered it not only unnecessary but undesirable to interfere with existing arrangements.

8. Pursuant to the directions contained in the 36th section of the Act, I will now proceed to explain as concisely as I can the position of the Public Account at the end of the year 1871, as set forth in the Statements before me. Consolidated
Revenue
Fund.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

The year commenced, as per Statement, page 10, with a Debit Balance on "Loans" Account of	£102,270	14	5	
And a Credit Balance on Revenue proper of	32,058	15	10	
<hr/>				
Leaving a Debit Balance to begin with of	£70,211	18	7	
<hr/>				
The "Receipts" during the year were, on "Loans" Account ...	1,005,803	6	6	
"Revenue proper"	2,727,404	1	9	
<hr/>				3,733,207 8 3
The "Payments" during the year were, on "Loans" Account ...	417,646	10	4	
"Revenue proper"	3,126,146	19	6	
<hr/>				
Together	3,543,793	9	10	
Add Debit Balance as above ...	70,211	18	7	
<hr/>				3,614,005 8 5
Leaving an Aggregate Credit Balance (in Cash) at the end of the year of	£119,201	19	10	
<hr/>				

As

As this Statement, however, necessarily takes no notice of the liabilities at the close of the year, I take the opportunity of presenting to Parliament a Statement shewing the net Liabilities and Assets of the year, which I have caused to be prepared, and which, separating the "Loan" from the "General" or "Ordinary" Services, will afford a correct view of the financial position of the Country at the close of the year 1871; the Loan Services by themselves, and the Ordinary Services by themselves.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND (PROPER).

Statement of
Liabilities and
Assets.

9. In the Statement which follows it should be observed that the Liabilities are charged with the entire Appropriations for the year, as well as with those under Permanent Statutes, and that the results brought out may be affected in two ways—either favourably or unfavourably,—favourably, by the *increase* of the Credit Balance through the lapsing of Votes under the 17th section of the Audit Act; unfavourably, by *decrease* or *absorption* of the Credit Balance by Supplementary Appropriations of Parliament.

Dr.

"LIABILITIES"—Appropriations by Parliament and
Permanent Statutes £2,173,498 16 11

Cr.

"ASSETS"—Revenue and Receipts of 1871 to 31st
December 2,207,250 16 4

Net Credit Financial Balance on the Year 33,751 19 5

There remained at 31st December a Balance of undis-
charged Liabilities to the extent of 231,138 8 6

There should therefore have been a Cash Balance at
31st December on 1871 Account to meet remaining
Liabilities of 264,890 7 11

The Consolidated Revenue Fund (proper), however,
appears to have been overdrawn at 31st December
to the extent of *366,563 7 5

Shewing that, as regards the Account for 1871, the
Cash Account was short to the extent of £631,453 15 4

The foregoing Statement shews that whilst the Revenue and Receipts proper to the year exceeded the Payments and Liabilities proper to the year by £33,751 19s. 5d., the Cash was short to the extent of £631,453 15s. 4d.

This sum, however, does not fully represent the position in which the Revenue stood to its Liabilities at the close of 1871.

10.

*The Treasurer's Statement, page 11, makes the overdraft £366,684 ls. 11d. See explanation under the head of "Trust Fund," at page 93.

10. The Analytical Tables appended to this Report explain the figures already quoted, and the difference between the Financial Balance and the Cash (Debit) Balance shewn in the Treasury Statement. That difference is made up of

Explanatory
Analytical
Tables in
Appendix D.

“Recoverable Items”—money required <i>in advance</i> to meet obligations in London belonging to the year 1872, and for other temporary Services to the extent of	£250,729 13 10
And “Irrecoverable Items”—money required to liquidate the indebtedness of 1870 and previous years to the extent of	380,724 1 6
	<hr/>
	£631,453 15 4
The tables shew further that if the whole unsettled Account of past years, viz.	72,831 16 9
And the remainder of the Deficiency Loan, 29 Vic., Nos. 4 and 5	49,800 0 0
With the Current Treasury (Deficiency) Bills	343,200 0 0
Had been presented and paid by the close of the year	<hr/>
THE CASH DEFICIENCY would have amounted to...	£1,097,285 12 1
Deduct the Recoverable Items (as above) ... ..	.250,729 13 10
There remained at the close of 1871 a NET DEBIT	<hr/>
BALANCE against the Consolidated Revenue Fund of	£846,555 18 3
	<hr/> <hr/>

It would be easy to extend the inquiry as to the Expenditure on account of the Appropriations for 1871 to the 31st of March, 1872, when, excepting in the case of “Contracts” or “Engagements,” the Votes lapse; but I have no right to trespass on the domain of the Treasurer, by travelling outside the period to which the Statements on which I am called upon to report refer. A true and exact Account of the Expenditure of 1871 cannot be given until the close of 1872, when, in all probability, all claims under “Contracts” or “Engagements” will be settled, and Supplementary Appropriations brought to account.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND (LOANS).

11. The following Statement exhibits the condition of the “Loan” branch of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, viz. :—

State of
Loan Fund
(Consolidated
Revenue).

Dr.

“LIABILITIES”—Balance of Appropriations under Loan Acts remaining unexpended on 1st January, 1871	£939,667 17 7
Balances of Appropriations for construction of Electric Telegraphs previously written off and now restored	11,650 0 0
Advance repayable to the Consolidated Revenue Fund Account of 1870	32,058 15 10
Advance repayable to the Trust Fund Account of 1870	70,211 18 7
	<hr/>
Total	£1,053,588 12 0
	<hr/> <hr/>

Cr.

Cr.

“ASSETS”—Proceeds of Loans realized and brought to account in 1871, less £6,732 3s. 10d. charges in London	£916,739 3 8
Payments for Stores and to Contractors prior to 1st January, 1871, recoverable on adjustment of accounts	189,847 5 10
Payments in 1870, in anticipation of Parliamentary Appropriations, and not recovered on 31st December, 1871	1,372 15 3
Total	£1,107,959 4 9
Net Credit Financial Balance, 31st December, 1871 . . .	£54,370 12 9
As, however, there remained undischarged Liabilities on the 31st December, 1871, to the extent of	541,066 8 10
There should have been at that date a Cash Balance of	595,437 1 7
But the Treasurer's Cash Account (p. 47) shows only . . .	485,886 1 9
Exhibiting a Deficiency in Cash Balance of	£109,550 19 10
Accounted for as follows, viz. :—	
Payments for Stores, &c., to recover £107,592 2 3	
Do. in anticipation, as above 1,372 15 3	
Do. Lunatic Asylum, in suspense *586 2 4	
	£109,550 19 10

THE LOAN FUND (35 VIC. No. 5).

Important provision in the Act 35 Vic. No. 5.

12. The Legislative Assembly will be aware that previous Loan Acts direct that all sums borrowed under their authority shall be placed to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In the Act above quoted, however, a proviso was for the first time introduced, which establishes a separate fund, called the “Loan Fund,” and declares “that no part of the money so borrowed shall on any pretence be paid, used, or applied, directly or indirectly, either temporarily or otherwise, to or for any public purpose, other than the purposes respectively to which the same is hereby directed to be applied.”

Prior to the realization of the Loan, a warrant for the issue of moneys out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, for Services provided for under this Act, was sent in for my Certificate “that the moneys were then legally available.” Entertaining doubts whether the Consolidated Revenue Fund could be legally applied to the Services provided for in the special manner above indicated, I submitted a case for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, a copy of which, together with the Attorney General's opinion, is appended to this Report. In accordance with this opinion, the required sum was, under the authority of the Governor and Executive Council, advanced out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and restored upon the realization of the Loan.

The Debentures, bearing five per cent. interest, were offered in the Sydney market, and realized an average premium of 2s. 9d. per cent., and the sum of £444 19s. 6d., the balance over and above the amount of the Loan, was transferred amongst other Miscellaneous Receipts to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The

* Wrongly charged to Loan Account, and awaiting Parliamentary provision.

The Account stood thus, on the 31st December, 1871, viz. :—

Liabilities discharged during the year	£178,350 19 8
Cash Balance in Bank	196,629 0 4
Total amount of Loan	£374,980 0 0

The Treasury Statement of the Receipts and Payments on account of this Fund (page 51), contains temporary items to the extent of £157,760 3s. 1d., which also appear in the Account of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to this extent swelling the figures in both Accounts beyond their legitimate proportions.

TRUST FUND.

13. The Trust Fund Account stood as below at the end of the year, viz. :—

State of the
Trust Fund.

Dr.

"LIABILITIES"—Balances at Credit on the 31st	
December, 1870	£163,543 0 2
Deposits during the year 1871	336,697 1 2
	£500,240 1 4

Cr.

"ASSETS"—Cash in hand on 1st January, 1871 ...	
Advances to Loan Account repaid during 1871 ...	£35,331 1 7
Securities in hand on 1st January, 1871	70,211 18 7
Receipts during 1871, as above	58,000 0 0
	336,697 1 2
	£500,240 1 4

The Liabilities discharged during the year having amounted to	£287,021 3 9
--	--------------

There should remain at 31st December, 1871, in Cash and Securities, a Balance of... ..	£213,218 17 7
--	---------------

Which differs with the Treasury Balance on that date by ...	£120 14 6
---	-----------

Being—Short charge on Civil Service Superannuation Fund ...	39 10 4
---	---------

Transfer of the Bishopthorpe Estate Account to that of the Consolidated Revenue Fund	81 4 2
---	--------

Transferred to Consolidated Revenue Fund (proper)*	£120 14 6
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Summaries at the end of Appendix D will afford a concise view of the statements set forth in the foregoing paragraphs 9 to 13, embracing the several Funds therein adverted to.

14. There are two open Accounts showing large Balances in favour of the Government of this Colony, to which I would here take leave to invite the attention of the Legislative Assembly :—

First.—The Accounts prepared under the Queensland Debt Act of 1862, 26 Vic. No 8, which are in print, but have never been presented to Parliament. These Accounts show a Balance in favour of New South Wales (*without interest*) of £146,590 6s. 9d. In the absence of any expression of opinion on the subject, it is not known whether it is intended to prosecute or to abandon this claim. I consider that my duty is discharged in simply directing attention to the fact of its remaining still unsatisfied.

Second.—

* Vide foot-note, "Consolidated Revenue Fund (proper)," at page 90.

Sydney
Sewerage
and Water
Supply.

Second.—The Debt of the Municipal Council of Sydney, on account of Sewerage and Water Supply, amounted, on the 31st of December, 1871, to £143,731 14s. 8d. A detailed account of this Debt to the end of the year 1870 was laid on the Table of the House on the 2nd of May last; the question therefore may be presumed to be still kept alive, and to require no more than this passing notice at my hands.

Abattoirs.
State of
funds.

15. In the year 1850 the Act was passed for the establishment of a Public Abattoir for the City of Sydney, 14 Vic. No 36, the 7th section of which enacts that “all fees or sums of money (other than penalties) shall go to *form a fund*, out of which shall be defrayed the salaries of the several officers and other expenses, and the overplus (if any) shall be paid to Her Majesty for the public uses of the Colony.”

Appendix F. It is presumed that the insufficiency of the Receipts to meet the Expenditure has been the cause why this provision of the Law has been unobserved. For the information of Parliament, however, I deem it to be my duty to append a Statement of the Accounts from the commencement to the 31st December, 1871, which shows that whilst the Expenditure in Works, Salaries and Interest, has reached £56,978 17 5

The Receipt in Rent and Fees has reached only	...	33,716 12 5
---	-----	-------------

Thus shewing a Balance against the Establishment of ...	£23,262 5 0
---	-------------

Up to the present time, provision has been annually made by Parliament for the salaries and contingent expenses of the Establishment, and there has been no recognition of the Special Fund contemplated in the Act, the Receipts having been carried direct to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Scab in
Sheep, Cattle
Diseases, and
Brands Funds,
separately
noticed.

16. The Scab in Sheep Fund (30 Vic. No. 16), the Cattle Diseases Fund (30 Vic. No. 11 and 35 Vic. No. 6), and the Registration of Brands Fund (30 Vic. No. 12), have been similarly treated with the Account last noticed. The salaries and contingencies in connection with the Services established under these Acts have been annually submitted to Parliament in the general Estimates, and the receipts have been carried to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Of these three funds, a statement of the Scab in Sheep Fund only will be found in the Treasurer's Statement, at page 74, showing a credit balance of £2,659 6s. 11d.; I have therefore caused to be prepared, and now submit in the Appendix, copies of the Brands and Cattle Accounts as they stand in the books of this Department, kept in accordance with the terms of the Acts under which they were created as Special Funds; the Brands Account showing a credit balance of £5,015 3s. 11d., and the Cattle Diseases Account a credit balance of £2,213 9s. 5d.

Appendix G
and H.

Unadjusted
differences
between the
Treasury and
Audit Office.

17. Statements showing the unadjusted differences between the Treasury and Audit Departments will be found in the Appendix marked I. At the foot of each statement are given the reasons for the objections which I deemed it my duty to urge; it is unnecessary, therefore, to make any further reference to them in this place. The differences are placed upon record for the information of Parliament, in accordance with the directions contained in the 36th section of the Act.

Statement of
Issues without
Warrants.
Appendix J.

18. In the Appendix will also be found a Statement of Issues by the Treasurer in anticipation of the Warrant prescribed by the 11th section of the Act, but afterwards made good, with the exception of £92 0s. 7d., already referred to in paragraph 4 of this Report.

19. Circumstances over which I had no control prevented the presentation of this Report to Parliament prior to the close of last Session; but it is confidently hoped that the Statements may in future be audited and completed in time to lay on the Table of the House (should Parliament be in Session) before the expiration of the first six months of the year following that to which the Accounts refer.

As to late period of furnishing the statements.

20. I feel it a pleasure to acknowledge the ready attention that my representations have generally received at the hands of the Treasurer and the Officers of the Department, and I am grateful for the co-operation and assistance they have rendered me in the discharge of the onerous duties imposed upon me by the Audit Act.

Acknowledgment of Treasury assistance.

Audit Office,
31st October, 1872.

C. ROLLESTON,
Auditor General.

APPENDIX A.

(No. 1.)

MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

30/12/70.—B.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 30 December, 1870.

It has only this day come to my knowledge that the Vote for Railway Working Expenses for the present year will be exceeded on the 31st instant by £16,000; and as it is absolutely necessary to make provision for the payment of salaries and wages due on the 1st proximo, I have the honor to request the sanction of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council to charge the sum of £3,500 required for this Service temporarily to the Vote for Working Expenses for the month of January, 1871.

JAMES BYRNES.

The Executive Council advise that authority be granted to charge the sum of Three thousand five hundred pounds, sterling (£3,500) herein referred to, required for payment of salaries and wages of the Railway Department, for the month of December, temporarily to the Vote for Railway Working Expenses for the month of January, 1871.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.Minute 70/54, 30/12/70.—Confirmed, 4/1/71.
Approved.—B., 5/1/71.

(No. 2.)

Minute 71/4.—21 January, 1871.
Confirmed—23 January, 1871.

THE Honorable the Vice-President lays before the Council a Minute Paper by the Honorable the Secretary for Works, requesting authority to charge temporarily to the Vote for Working Expenses, for the month of January, a further sum of £1,300 to meet the payment of Railway Salaries and Wages for the month of December last, in anticipation of the passing of a Vote provided for in the Supplementary Estimates for the past year, which there is every reason to believe will meet the approval of Parliament.

2. The Council approve of the appropriation of the said amount to the Service referred to, in anticipation of the sanction of the Legislature, but to be charged temporarily to the Vote for Working Expenses for the present month.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

(No. 3.)

MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Discharge of Silt at Farm Cove.

No. 6.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
17 January, 1871.

Authority having been given by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, under Minute of the Secretary for Public Works, dated 13th ultimo, to anticipate a Vote to be taken on the Supplementary Estimates for 1870, for £100, to provide for continuance of the work of Discharging Silt at Farm Cove, the Treasurer now requests authority to pay claims against the Service, to the amount named, charging the same temporarily against the proportion of Vote for 1871.

GEO. W. LORD.

The Executive Council advise that authority be granted for the payment, temporarily, from the proportion of the Vote for the present month, of all properly vouched claims not exceeding the sum of £100, expended in discharging silt at Farm Cove, to the end of the past year.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.Minute 71/3, 18 January, 1871.—Confirmed, 21 January, 1871.
Approved—B., 25/1/71.

STATEMENT of Sums applied under the foregoing Authorities, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Railway Working Expenses, 1870	4,696	10	4
Discharging Silt, 1870	74	18	0

(No. 4.)

(No. 4.)

COMMISSIONER FOR ROADS, REQUESTING AUTHORITY. PAYMENT FOR WORKS DONE IN EXCESS OF VOTES, 1870.

I HAVE to forward, for the instructions of the Honorable Secretary for Public Works, the accompanying vouchers, amounting with others of the same character to about £5,300.

It has hitherto been usual to charge liabilities contracted in a preceding year to the vote for year in which payment was made. As the Treasury now demur to this, I have to request instructions as to what vote they are to be charged to, and authority for the Treasury to pay same.

I should point out that, in consequence of the unprecedented wet season, it has been necessary to do works to make roads passable which otherwise would have had to be executed in 1871, and that the amounts seem to me legitimately chargeable to the votes for this year, as the works done will render it unnecessary to expend the sums which they would have cost if executed in 1871; but if they cannot be charged in this way, the aggregate expenditure of the year 1870 is considerably less than the aggregate amount voted, leaving a large margin on other votes to which they might be charged.

In May last, after the great floods, in anticipation of an ordinary season for the remainder of the year, I undertook to carry the department through the year with the ordinary votes, and without a flood vote except for Yass and Jugiong Bridges, the uninterrupted succession of floods each has rendered some new work or repair indispensable, so that it was found the ordinary road votes would not suffice; when it was too late to put an amount on the Supplementary Estimates, it was then determined to spin out the year as well as possible with the amounts at the disposal of the department, and charge the surplus to votes for 1871.

Nothing has been done that was not absolutely necessary to prevent the stoppage of traffic, and no supplement will be required to the vote for 1871, as the works of construction will be decreased to meet the excessive expenditure in 1870. Neither will the amount exceed the estimate sent in for Auditor General under new Act on 15th December.

WILLIAM C. BENNETT,
January 15, 1870.

Abstract of the enclosed Accounts.

	£	s.	d.
Main Northern Road	*189	10	9
Main Southern Road—	£	s.	d.
	1,227	9	5
	52	7	2
	565	13	5
	<hr/>		
	1,845	10	0
Main Western Road—	861	8	2
	1,052	13	3
	488	15	5
	<hr/>		
	2,402	16	10
Subordinate Roads—	530	8	11
	82	14	6
	<hr/>		
	*613	3	5
Construction of Toll-bars	*8	0	0
Repairs to Bridges	*92	8	0
Mudgee Road	*77	2	0
	<hr/>		
	£5,228	11	0

Sufficient balances on appropriations for January to meet the sums marked *, but not to meet amounts chargeable to Main Southern and Western Roads; the balance on the former being £1,115 18s. 8d., and on the latter £339 15s. 10d. only. G.L., 25/1/71.

Cabinet.—J.B., 14/1/71.

Cabinet approves of payments being made out of Road vote balance, £16,000, for 1870.—J.B., 18/1/71.

Amount of vouchers herewith, £5,228 11s. 0d.—Under Secretary for Finance, B.C., 20/1/71.
Very urgent. J.R.

The

The better course is to pay temporarily out of the appropriation for 1871, as suggested by Mr. Bennett; if approved by the Minister for Works, payment can at once be made.—H.L., 21/1/71. Under Secretary for Works.

Approved.—J.B., 23/1/71.

Very urgent. Vouchers retained.—J.R.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Abstract No. 1.....	1,227	9	5	Abstract No. 5.....	666	5	5
" 2.....	1,108	6	1	" 6.....	1,618	6	8
" 3.....	530	8	11				
" 4.....	82	14	6				
					<u>£5,228</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>

Forwarded to Treasury for payment this day.—P. J. FLYNN, Accountant, 23/1/71.

I am informed by Mr. Flynn, the Road Accountant, that a further difficulty has arisen at the Treasury with reference to payment of vouchers, now three weeks in dispute.

The present objection is, that some of the items exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ of the amount voted for the same specific purpose last year. I need not point out to the Honorable Secretary for Public Works the utter impossibility of regulating the expenditure of the department so as to keep each particular item within $\frac{1}{2}$ of vote; and it has always been held that, as long as the expenditure did not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ the total amount voted for the department in the year, we were safe in incurring the expenditure.

W.C.B., 25/1/71.

I approve of the payment of these accounts out of the one-twelfth of the total vote for the construction and maintenance of Roads and Bridges.—G.W.L., 25/1/71.

APPENDIX B.

OPINION of the Attorney General as to operation of Clause 17 of the Audit Act on the Appropriations for 1870 and previous years.

2. I am of opinion that the provisions in clause 17 as to lapsed Votes have no application to Votes anterior to the passing of the Act, but I am so far doubtful whether they will not apply to appropriations made after its passing and before the time when it is directed to come into operation, that I advise that they should be observed in the last-mentioned cases.

The enactment runs thus—"Unless expressly enacted to the contrary all sums of money which shall be appropriated, &c."

These words are not only grammatically incapable of a retrospective operation, but they could not be applied to any but future appropriations without the risk of serious derangement; because appropriations which in their nature may require to be dealt with exceptionally would not by anticipation have been made the subject of such "express enactment to the contrary" as the above words contemplate. In the case of future appropriations, that is to say, of all appropriations made after the passing of this Act, the Legislature—having notice of the terms of the Audit Act—can make special provision for exceptional cases if it shall think fit; but in the case of past appropriations there would be no opportunity for making exceptions, however needful they might be for the public convenience.

W.M.M.,
A. G.

APPENDIX C.

Extract from Minute No. 70/50 of 12 December, 1870.—Confirmed 13 December, 1871.

His Excellency the Governor lays before the Council a Minute Paper by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, recommending that authority be given, in terms of the 35th section of the Audit Act of 1870, for the exemption of the Accounts of the Receipts of the Railway Department from Detailed Audit by the Auditor General, in consequence of the peculiar nature of the Service and the impossibility of carrying out the provisions of the Act.

2. The Council approve of the course herein proposed, and accordingly advise that authority be granted for the exemption of the Accounts of the Receipts of the Railway Department from the operation of the Audit Act of 1870, so far as Detailed Audit is concerned.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

APPENDIX D.

APPENDIX D.

Specification of the Liabilities of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for 1871 (Proper).

	£	s.	d.
ANNUAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 35 Vic. No. 3	1,540,675	16	4
TEMPORARY APPROPRIATION ACT, 34 Vic. No. 9, for Salaries for January reduced in final Act		3,188	12 11
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL ACT, 34 Vic. No. 5		7,000	0 0
FIXED STATUTORY CHARGES—			
Schedules A, B, & C, and other Colonial Acts	54,677	11	10
Endowment of Educational Institutions	8,500	0	0
Judicial Salaries	7,000	0	0
Mint Annuity	15,000	0	0
		<hr/>	85,177 11 10
UNFIXED STATUTORY CHARGES (ACTUAL AMOUNT PAID IN 1871)—			
Interest on the Public Debt	*475,069	18	10
Do. Treasury Bills	17,157	10	0
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties	36,155	10	10
Other Refunds... ..	21,726	6	10
Endowment, &c., of Municipalities	15,802	15	3
Charges on Collections	2,809	19	7
Do. under Customs' Act... ..	29	11	4
		<hr/>	578,861 15 10
LIABILITY TO EXPEND—			
Contributions under Scab in Sheep Act, 30 Vict. No. 16 ...	9,328	11	2
Do. Registration of Brands Act, 30 Vict. No. 12		781	12 0
		<hr/>	578,861 15 10
			<hr/>
			£2,214,903 16 11
REDUCE BY—			
Advance to Treasurer as being only a Loan to be accounted for	30,000	0	0
Surplus Votes—			
Registration of Brands (Registrar General)	1,828	0	0
Prevention of Scab in Sheep	9,577	0	0
		<hr/>	41,405 0 0
			<hr/>
Total Net Liabilities			£2,173,498 16 11
			<hr/> <hr/>

* Inclusive of £10,871 10s. paid on the Sydney Sewerage and Water Supply Loans, 17 Victoria, Nos. 34 & 35, and debited to the Municipal Council of Sydney.

Proportion

Proportion of foregoing Liabilities Discharged in 1871.

	£	s.	d.
PAYMENTS FOR THE SERVICE OF 1871, as per the Treasurer's Annual			
Abstracts, p. 40	1,962,283	13	11
DEDUCT—			
<i>Transfers to Account of 1870—</i>			
Registrar General (p. 33)—Registration of Brands in excess of receipts for the year 1871	333	10	3
Payments under the Registration of Brands Act, 30 Vict. No. 12 (p. 40)	352	8	8
Payments under the Cattle Disease Prevention Act of 1866 30 Vict. No. 11 (pp. 37 & 39)	200	0	8
Payments for Road Services of 1870 charged as Services of 1871 (pp. 38 & 39), viz. :—			
Main Northern Road	189	10	9
Main Southern Road	1,868	3	11
Main Western Road	2,417	4	7
Mudgee Road	77	2	0
Minor Roads, Southern Districts	613	3	5
Repairing and painting Bridges... .. .	92	8	0
Constructing and repairing Toll- bars	8	0	0
	<hr/>		
	5,265	12	8
<i>Transfer to Trust Fund—</i>			
Balance of Gratuity to L. V. Dulhunty, paid under the head of "Petty Sessions" (p. 35) instead of "Super- annuation Fund, 27 Vict. No. 11"	39	10	4
<i>Receipts refunded—</i>			
Amount of improper Credits during the year deducted from Statement of Receipts	1,327	15	5
<i>Temporary Payment—</i>			
Advance to Treasurer	15,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
		22,518	18 0
		<hr/>	
		1,939,764	15 11
ADD—			
Repayment to Account of 1870—Advance therefrom in 1870 for the Service of the Main Western Road, 1871	2,195	12	6
Schedule C—26 Vict. No. 19—Payments transferred from Trust Fund	400	0	0
	<hr/>		
		2,595	12 6
		<hr/>	
		£1,942,360	8 5
TOTAL LIABILITIES from previous Statement			
		2,173,498	16 11
		<hr/>	
Balance of Undischarged Liabilities at 31st December, 1871 (for 1871 Services)			
		£231,138	8 6
		<hr/> <hr/>	

Specification of the Assets of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for 1871 (Proper).

	£	s.	d.
TOTAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS PROPER, as per Treasurer's Annual Abstracts, p. 17	2,238,900	9	10
ADD—			
Schedule C,—26 Vict. No. 19.			
Revenue (in part) of the Bishopthorpe Estate for 1871, towards the guaranteed stipend of the Bishop of Sydney	500	0	0
	2,239,400	9	10
DEDUCT—			
ITEMS properly belonging to the Account of 1870, viz. :—			
Balance of Murray River Customs from Government of Victoria	£10,000	0	0
Repayment by other Governments of Advances on their Account	87	17	10
Do. in part of Mint Annuity	2,830	0	0
Do. by Board of Trade	6	3	6
Do. to Credit of Votes of previous Years	499	8	8
Do. Improving Navigation of the Macleay River	1,290	3	0
REPAYMENTS OF TEMPORARY DISBURSEMENTS—			
For Rebuilding Jugiong Bridge. (Paid under 34 Vict. No. 10)	2,448	10	9
Restoring and Raising Yass Bridge. (Paid under 34 Vict. No. 10)	1,500	0	0
REPAYMENTS TO CREDIT OF VOTES deducted from Expenditure	12,133	1	8
OVER CREDITS deducted from Revenue Refunded	1,327	15	5
Contributions under the Cattle Disease Prevention Act (Arrears)	26	12	8
	32,149	13	6
Net Revenue (1871) available for meeting Liabilities of the Year	£2,207,250	16	4

Analysis of the Difference between the Financial Balance of 1871 and the Cash Balance at the close of the Year.

	£	s.	d.
The DIFFERENCE SHORT shewn on the Cash Account as regards the Receipts and Payments for 1871, at 31st December, 1871, is	£631,453	15	4
And is accounted for by the following issues, viz. :—			
RECOVERABLE ITEMS—			
Remittance to London to pay Interest there on 1st January, 1872—recoverable from Revenue of 1872	£228,729	13	10
Advance to Treasurer—Recoverable out of Votes of Parliament, or by Cash	15,000	0	0
Advance to Treasurer, for Railway Stores, 34 Vict. No. 10—also recoverable in like manner	7,000	0	0
	250,729	13	10
IRRECOVERABLE ITEMS—			
Remittance to London to pay off Instalment of Deficiency Loan due 31st December, 1871	100,000	0	0
Payments for the Service of 1870 and previous Years, in 1871, in excess of Assets available, as per separate Memorandum	280,724	1	6
	380,724	1	6
	£631,453	15	4

Analysis

Analysis of the Consolidated Revenue Fund Account of 1870, at the commencement and close of the Year 1871.

1.—CONDITION OF THE ACCOUNT AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR 1871.

DR.—LIABILITIES.—31 December, 1870.

	£	s.	d.
Outstanding Appropriations	414,783	10	8
Ditto Schedule C, 26 Vict. No. 19		200	0 0
BALANCES OF SPECIAL FUNDS, VIZ. :—			
Scab in Sheep Account, 30 Vict. No. 16	2,521	10	10
Cattle Disease Fund, 30 Vict. No. 11	2,186	17	5
Registration of Brands Account, 30 Vict. No. 12	5,701	2	10
Balance of Deficiency Loan, 29 Vict. Nos. 4 & 5	248,600	0	0
Treasury Bills due in 1871	343,100	0	0
TOTAL	<u>£1,017,093</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>

CR.—ASSETS.—31 December, 1870.

Amount advanced on Account of Loan Services, and recoverable	32,058	15	10
Advances for Services, repayable out of future Parliamentary Grants, or otherwise recoverable	86,314	15	4
Balance of Bishopthorpe Estate Revenue (unapplied at 31st December, 1870)!	206	4	2
TOTAL *	<u>£68,579</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>4</u>

Balance Deficiency (Financial) at 31st December, 1870.† £948,513 6 5

2.—CONDITION OF THE ACCOUNT AT THE CLOSE OF 1871.

Balance Deficiency (Financial),—31st December, 1870 £948,513 6 5

ADD—FURTHER CHARGES IN 1871, VIZ. :—

Appropriations under Annual Appropriation Act, 35 Vict. No. 3	101,202	19	3
For the Yass and Jugiong Bridges, under 34 Vict. No. 10. [Temporary.]	3,948	10	9
Charges on Collections in 1871	3,358	10	11
Contribution under the Cattle Disease Prevention Act of 1866	26	12	8
Excess on Votes for Road Services of 1870, uncovered by Grants of Parliament	5,265	12	8
Amount of Votes written off, to 31 December, 1870, found to be required, and restored in 1871	2,028	13	3
Additional Treasury Bill issued in 1871	100	0	0
Interest on Debentures, 1870	232	10	0
Schedule C, 26 Vict. No. 14	25	0	0

Total Liability for Previous Years up to 31st December, 1871 1,064,701 15 11

DEDUCT—RECEIPTS IN 1871, VIZ. :—

Murray River Customs	£10,000	0	0
Refund from the Loan Fund, 35 Vict. No. 5, for the Yass and Jugiong Bridges	3,948	10	9
Do. for Macleay River Improvements. (Paid in 1870.)	1,290	3	0
Repayment of Mint Annuity (in part)	2,830	0	0
Repayment to Credit of Sundry Votes	499	8	8
Premium on Sale of Treasury Bills	121	10	0
Contributions to the Cattle Disease Prevention Fund	26	12	8

And £18,716 5 1

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS no longer required, and written off in 1871 199,429 12 7

218,145 17 8

Balance Deficiency (Financial) 31 December, 1871, on account of 1870 and previous Years ‡ 846,555 18 3

As, however, there remained at 31st December, a BALANCE OF LIABILITIES UNPRESENTED, or not met from any source (see below) to the amount of 72,831 16 9

There was at that date a REALIZED CASH DEFICIENCY of only £773,724 1 6

REPRESENTED BY—

OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES issued under 29 Vict. Nos. 4 and 5	49,800	0	0
TREASURY BILLS, due 9th May, 1872	343,200	0	0
ADVANCED from and due to the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND ACCOUNT OF 1871	380,724	1	6
	<u>£773,724</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>

* Exclusive of the Balance (£132,860 4s. 8d.) outstanding against the Municipal Council of Sydney, for Interest, &c., on account of the Sydney Sewerage and Water Supply Loans, 17 Vict. Nos. 34 and 35.

† Subject to Increase by further Appropriations of Parliament, &c., and to Decrease by the operation of the 17th section of the Audit Act of 1870.

‡ Subject to Increase by further Appropriations by Parliament, and to Decrease by the operation of the 17th clause of the Audit Act of 1870.

Liabilities of 1870 and Previous Years, provided for temporarily and otherwise during 1871.

	£	s.	d.
PAYMENTS FOR 1870 and PREVIOUS YEARS, as per Annual Abstracts, p. 19 ...	327,718	8	2
ADD—			
<i>Transfers from Account of 1871.</i>			
Payments under Registration of Brands Act, 30 Vict. No. 12...	£352	8	8
Do. do. do. (Registrar General)	333	10	3
Do. do. The Cattle Disease Prevention Act of 1866 ...	200	0	8
Do. for Road Services of 1870, irregularly charged to Account, 1871	5,265	12	8
Do. under Schedule C, 26 Vict. No. 19	225	0	0
	<hr/>		
		6,376	12 3
	<hr/>		
	£334,095	0	5
REMITTANCE TO PAY OFF DEFICIENCY LOAN DEBENTURES due 31st December, 1871,—(Advance from Consolidated Revenue Fund, 1871)		100,000	0 0
	<hr/>		
	£434,095	0	5
LESS,—RENEWAL OF LIABILITY ON ACCOUNT OF DEFICIENCY LOAN		198,800	0 0
	<hr/>		
	£235,295	0	5
LIABILITIES (exclusive of DEFICIENCY LOAN) to 31st DECEMBER, 1871	£541,581	11	3
LESS,—Savings written off in 1871	£199,429	12	7
Payments in Anticipation made in 1870	33,712	3	4
Advances recoverable from other Govern- ments, &c.	312	18	2
	<hr/>		
		233,454	14 1
	<hr/>		
		308,126	17 2
	<hr/>		
BALANCE OF UNDISCHARGED LIABILITIES, exclusive of DEFICIENCY LOAN ...	£72,831	16	9
	<hr/> <hr/>		

APPENDIX D—(SUMMARY B).
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS—FINANCIAL BALANCES.

STATEMENT shewing the VARIATIONS in the BALANCES of LIABILITIES of the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS of NEW SOUTH WALES, at the commencement and at the close of the Year 1871.

FUND.	Liabilities on 1 January, 1871.		Liabilities incurred in the year 1871.		Total.		Liabilities discharged in the year 1871.		Balances of Liabilities on 31 December, 1871.		Credits.							
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.						
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.																		
Consolidated Revenue Fund (Proper) 1870—																		
Deficiency Loan	591,700	0 0	100	0 0	591,800	0 0	.....	.....	591,800	0 0						
Ordinary Liabilities	356,813	6 5	116,088	9 6	472,901	15 11	218,145	17 8	254,755	18 3								
Consolidated Revenue Fund (Proper) 1871—																		
Ordinary Liabilities	2,195	12 6	2,171,303	4 5	2,173,498	16 11	1,942,360	8 5	264,890	7 11								
Surplus Revenue	33,751	19 5	33,751	19 5			119,322	14 4	631,453	15 4				
Consolidated Revenue Fund (Loans' Account, 1870—																		
Ordinary Liabilities	989,667	17 7	11,650	0 0	951,317	17 7	410,251	8 9	595,487	1 7								
Surplus Receipt	.....	.....	54,370	12 9	54,370	12 9	.....	.....								
TOTAL, CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND	£	1,890,376 16 6	£	2,382,893 13 4	£	4,277,641 2 7	£	2,570,757 14 10	£	1,706,883 7 9								
SPECIAL LOAN FUND.																		
The Loan Fund (35 Vic. No. 5), 1871	.....	.....	374,980	0 0	374,980	0 0	178,350	19 8	196,629	0 4						
TRUST FUND.																		
Clergy and School Estates Fund	45,198	5 4	26,889	18 1	71,588	3 5	18,715	9 5	52,872	14 0								
Civil Service Superannuation Fund (27 Vic. No. 11)	1,588	19 8	9,283	11 3	10,872	10 11	9,272	18 1	1,600	2 10								
Police Reward Fund	9,113	19 5	2,680	7 8	11,794	7 1	669	0 3	11,125	6 10								
Police Superannuation Fund	16,235	14 4	4,305	1 10	20,540	16 2	5,724	3 0	14,816	13 2								
Trust Moneys Account (20 Vic. No. 11)	36,975	11 3	81,070	14 0	118,046	5 3	67,007	17 10	51,038	7 5								
Special Deposit Accounts	54,430	10 2	213,966	18 4	267,397	0 6	185,631	15 2	82,365	13 4								
TOTAL, TRUST FUND	£	163,543 0 2	£	336,696 11 2	£	500,239 11 4	£	287,020 13 9	£	213,218 17 7								
TOTALS	£	2,053,919 16 8	£	3,044,570 4 6	£	5,152,860 13 11	£	3,036,129 8 3	£	2,116,731 5 8								
											£	529,170 12 3	£	741,004 15 2				
											Deduct Cash and Issues to be adjusted			1,270,175 7 5		846,555 18 3	
											Net Balance, 31 December, 1871			£			

APPENDIX E.

Warrant No. 89, for the sum of £106,413 9s. 6d., under the Loan Act, 35th Victoria, No. 5.

I FEEL a difficulty in certifying, in terms of the 12th section of the Audit Act, that the sums therein mentioned are legally available until "*The Loan Fund*" created by clause 2 of the Act is credited with the proceeds of the Debentures authorized to be raised thereunder.

In the Bill as originally introduced, the customary terms were used, placing the proceeds of the Loan to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, "to be accounted for in the same manner as if they formed part of the Current Annual Revenue of the Colony."

Under this provision, it has been customary to make payments out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, anticipatory of the realization of the Loan; but under the peculiar and stringent terms used in 35 Victoria, No. 5, and in the absence of any authority for the payment of the sums mentioned *out of* "*the Consolidated Revenue Fund*," and seeing further, by clause 3, that "the payments so to be made shall be charged upon and payable out of the sums so borrowed as aforesaid," I am at a loss to see how I can certify that the sums required are *at this time* legally available.

I would be glad to be favoured with the opinion of the Honorable the Law Officers of the Crown.

Audit Office, Sydney,
24th June, 1871.

C. ROLLESTON,
Auditor General.

So far as concerns the payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund (by way of anticipation) of moneys authorized to be raised by loan, the proviso referred to by the Auditor General does not alter the previously existing law. If such payments could be made regularly by way of anticipation before, they can be so made now. Credit will be given to the Consolidated Fund for the advance, and that credit can be operated on when it becomes necessary to recoup the Consolidated Fund the money so advanced. The matter is merely one of accounting. If the Consolidated Fund makes an advance to the Loan Fund, it has a claim to that extent on such Fund, which is an asset equal to cash; I think therefore that there is no reason why the Auditor General should not sanction the payments asked for.—J.M., A.G., 24 June, 1871.

Warrant No. 89, for the sum of £106,413 9s. 6d., under the Loan Act, 35 Victoria, No. 5.

SEEING that the expenditure has received Parliamentary sanction, I have signed this Warrant under the opinion given by the Attorney General, the circumstances being pressing, and admitting of no delay.

But I think before the Warrant is operated upon that the sanction of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council should be obtained to the advance of the money from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the "*Loan Fund*," under the Act 35 Vic. No. 5, to be recouped as soon as the Loan is realized.

Audit Office, Sydney,
26 June, 1871.

C. ROLLESTON, A. G.

26/6/71.—B.

Executive Council, 71/1081—26/6/71.

MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Warrant for £106,413 9s. 6d., under Loans Act of 1871.

No. 30.

Treasury M. 31, 18 July, 1871.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
26 June, 1871.

A warrant for the sum of £106,413 9s. 6d., payable or to be expended for Services authorized by the Act 35 Victoria, No. 5, having been issued, it is thought by the Auditor General advisable that the sanction of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council should be obtained for advance of the money from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the Loan Fund, such advance to be recouped so soon as the Loan to be raised under the said Act has been realized.

The Colonial Treasurer requests the approval of His Excellency in Council to the course pointed out.

GEO. W. LORD.

The Executive Council advise that authority be granted for the advance of the sum of £106,413 9s. 6d. from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, for Services authorized by the Act 35th Victoria, No. 5, the said advance to be repaid so soon as the Loan has been realized.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Minute 71/32, 26 June, 1871.—Confirmed, 30 June, 1871.
Approved—B., 17 July, 1871.

APPENDIX F.

Public Abattoirs Fund—14 Vict. No. 36.

STATEMENT showing the total of all Fees and sums of Money received under the provisions of the Act, 14 Victoria No. 36, up to 31st December, 1871, and of the Salaries and all other Expenses consequent upon carrying that Act into force up to the same date, so far as can be ascertained from the Accounts in the Audit Office.

RECEIPTS from 1860 to 1871 inclusive :—	£	s.	d.	DISBURSEMENTS from 1855 to 1871 inclusive :—	£	s.	d.
Slaughtering Fees from 1860 to 1871	12,459	13	0	Interest on £55,866 11s. 0d., raised and expended under Loan Acts for the construction of the Abattoirs, Glebe Island Bridge, Punts, and Lodging Houses	29,458	15	8
Rents of Glebe Island Abattoirs, do.	14,651	16	3	Completion of and Alterations to the Abattoirs, Toll-houses, and Gates to the Bridge	9,937	4	5
Rent of Glebe Island Punts (1860 only)	187	2	9	For Roads and Repairs of Roads to Glebe Island	6,507	17	10
Rent of Punts and Bridge (1861 and 1862 only)	1,729	18	11	Cost of working the Glebe Island Punts until the completion of the Bridge	1,886	18	3
Rent of Glebe Island Bridge Tolls, 1863 to 1871	4,688	1	6	Charges on the collection of Tolls and Rents	222	1	2
				Salaries and Contingencies of the Abattoir Establishment 1860 to 1871	8,966	0	1
Balance	£ 33,716	12	5		£ 56,978	17	5
	23,262	5	0				
	£ 56,978	17	5				

NOTE.—The Receipts during 1871 were £3,859 5 9
and the Payments during the same year were for—

Interest	£2,793	6	5
Road Repairs	309	12	4
Establishment	806	6	10
	3,909	5	7
Dr. Balance on the Year	£49	19	10

APPENDIX G.

REGISTRATION OF BRANDS ACCOUNT.—30 VICTORIA, No. 12.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS to 31st December, 1871.

Dr.		Cr.	
Particulars of Receipts.	Amount.	Particulars of Disbursements.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Amount of Collections during the year 1867	14,520 19 1	By Salaries and Contingencies paid under section 22 of the Act, 30 Vict. No. 12, in the year 1867	4,426 8 4
" 1868	1,378 12 9	" 1868	5,889 0 6
" 1869	1,083 8 6	" 1869	1,010 7 11
" 1870	674 2 3	" 1870	630 3 0
" 1871	781 12 0	" 1871	1,467 10 11
			13,423 10 8
		By Balance, 31st December, 1871	5,015 3 11
	£ 18,438 14 7		£ 18,438 14 7

APPENDIX H.

APPENDIX H.
CATTLE DISEASES FUND ACCOUNT.

30 Victoria, No. 11; 35 Victoria, No. 6.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS to 31st December, 1871.

Dr.

Cr.

Particulars of Receipts.	Amount.	Particulars of Disbursements.	Amount.
To Amount of Collections during the year 1867...	£ s. d. 3,434 17 5	By Salaries and Contingencies paid in the year 1867...	£ s. d. 768 5 1
" 1868...	106 6 6	" 1868...	536 13 3
" 1869...	.....	" 1869...	50 13 8
" 1870...	3 19 0	" 1870...	2 13 6
" 1871...	26 12 8	" 1871...	200 0 8
			1,558 6 2
		By Balance, 31st December, 1871...	2,213 9 5
	£ 3,571 15 7		£ 3,571 15 7

APPENDIX I.

SCHEDULE of Alterations proposed by the Auditor General in Statements 1 to 9, but not assented to by the Treasury.

Scab in Sheep Account, 30 Vict. No. 16.

Year of Service.	Page of Statement.	Head of Service.	Treasury Statement.	Proposed by Auditor General.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1869	22	Prevention of Scab in Sheep	0 4 8	.....
1870	28	Do.	48 0 8	.....
1871	37	Do.	8,155 14 1	} 8,382 12 5
1871	39	Payments under the Scab in Sheep Act of 1866	226 18 4	
1869	23	Do. ... ..	.....	0 4 8
1870	31	Do. ... ..	.....	48 0 8

The Act 30 Vict. No. 16 authorizes all Expenditure under it to be paid from the fund created by it, and so long as that fund is available it is considered that the separate votes are not chargeable.

Road Services.

Year of Service.	Page of Statement.	Head of Service.	Treasury Statement.	Proposed by Auditor General.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1870	30	Main Northern Road	869 11 7	1,059 2 4
1870	30	Main Southern Road	35 17 11	1,904 1 10
1870	30	Main Western Road ... ..	.....	2,417 4 7
1870	31	Mudgee Road	2 6 8	79 8 8
1870	31	Repairs of, and Painting, Bridges ... ..	.....	92 8 0
1870	31	Constructing and Repairing Toll Bars ... ..	.....	8 0 0
1870	31	Minor Roads, Southern Districts	4,505 16 9	5,119 0 2
1871	38	Main Northern Roads	13,964 1 3	13,774 10 6
1871	38	Main Southern Road	17,190 13 9	15,322 9 10
1871	38	Main Western Road	14,093 1 11	11,109 19 9
1871	38	Mudgee Road	5,500 0 0	4,000 0 0
1871	38	Minor Roads, Southern Districts	16,719 5 11	16,344 7 2
1871	38	Repairs of and Painting Bridges	2,987 12 2	2,895 4 2
1871	38	Constructing and Repairing Toll-Bars	294 16 10	236 16 10
1871	38	Western Road, in anticipation of Tolls to be collected for 1872 ... ..	.....	565 17 7
1871	38	Mudgee Road, in further anticipation of Tolls to be collected for 1872 ... ..	.....	1,422 18 0
1871	39	Roads under Trustees, Southern	10,660 4 5	10,421 19 9
			£ 86,823 9 2	86,823 9 2

As the application of money voted for the Service of 1871 to the Service of 1870 was irregular, and only sanctioned by the Government as a temporary arrangement; it is considered that the Disbursements should be shewn in a permanent record according to the Services for which they were made, although in excess of Parliamentary Votes.

Payments

Payments under Schedule C and 26 Vict. No. 19.

Year of Service.	Page of Statement.	Head of Service.	Treasury Statement.	Proposed by Auditor General.
1870	23	Schedule C.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Church of England, Diocese of Sydney	498 4 9	673 4 9
		Diocese of Goulburn	100 0 0	150 0 0
1871	32	Diocese of Sydney	6,321 0 3	6,671 0 3
		Diocese of Goulburn	1,100 0 0	1,150 0 0
1871	55	Issues for Church purposes— Church of England, on account of Surplus Revenue for 1871... ..	350 0 0	50 0 0
1871	73	Bishopthorpe Estate Fund, Re-issues	325 0 0	.....

As the revenue derivable from the Bishopthorpe Estate is due to the Treasury so long as the Bishop of Sydney draws his guaranteed stipend of £2,000 per annum therefrom, it should properly be credited to the Schedule C. Account, as frequently pointed out, to meet not only the Bishop's stipend, chargeable thereupon, but the stipends of other Clergymen to the amount of £500 per annum, which were authorized on the faith of the Bishopthorpe Estate Revenue producing that amount, and the Schedule for the Public Worship Fund being thereby relieved to that extent. The temporary payments, therefore, from the Clergy and School Estates' Revenue, and the remaining payments hitherto made direct from the Bishopthorpe Estate Revenue, should, it is considered, be all made direct from the Schedule C, under the provisions of the Act 26 Vict. No. 19, and the whole of the Revenue referred to be credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Transfer of Payment to the "Trust Fund."

Year of Service.	Page of Statement.	Head of Service.	Treasury Statement.	Proposed by Auditor General.
1871	35	Petty Sessions—Contingencies	£ s. d. 2,512 3 11	£ s. d. 2,472 13 7
1871	61	Superannuation Fund, 27 Vict. No. 11—Gratuity to L. V. Dulhunty	46 1 9	85 12 1

Temporary payment of £39 10s. 4d. now placed to the proper Account.

Registration of Brands Account—30 Vict. No. 12.

Year of Service.	Page of Statement.	Head of Service.	Treasury Statement.	Proposed by Auditor General.
1871	33	Registrar General—Salaries	£ s. d. 8,172 0 7	£ s. d. 7,056 18 4
1871	40	Payments under the Registration of Brands Act	352 8 8	1,467 10 11

As the Act 30 Vict. No. 12 provides for all expenses under it being defrayed out of the fund created by it, as stated also in the note to the Estimates for the Registrar General's Department, it is considered that the whole of the payments should be stated in accordance therewith.

Double Credits of Receipts.—Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Year of Service.	Page of Statement.	Head of Service.	Treasury Statement.	Proposed by Auditor General.
1871	40	Amounts improperly credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund repaid to other Accounts	£ s. d. 1,345 11 5	£ s. d. 17 16 0

The item of £1,345 11s. 5d. increased to £1,353 8s. 11d. should, it is considered, be omitted altogether, so far as it covers receipts within the year, viz., to the extent of £1,327 15s. 5d., and the receipt Accounts, where the improper Credits occur, be reduced. The retention of the item as a refund will have the effect of representing the amount as received twice over, and thus improperly increasing the total. The Heads of Receipts affected by the distribution of this item are—

1871	15	Reductions—		
		Customs—Tea	8 15 0	
		Land Revenue—Auction Sales	1,129 15 8	
		Rent of Land—		
		1st Class Settled Districts	5 0 0	
		Fees of Office, Courts of Petty Sessions	0 2 6	
		Fines and Forfeitures—		
		Courts of Petty Sessions	48 12 6	
		Sale of Overtime Goods in Queen's Warehouse	133 14 9	
		Railways—Miscellaneous Receipts—Other items	1 15 0	
			£ 1,327 15 5	

Suspense

Suspense Payments—Vote of £25,000 for "Lunatic Asylum."

Year of Service.	Page of Statement.	Head of Service.	Treasury Statement.	Proposed by Auditor General.
1871	43	29 Vic. No. 9—Lunatic Asylum	£ s. d. 4,772 15 2	£ s. d. 4,186 12 10
		Surcharges in Suspense... ..	.....	586 2 4

Expenditure for works at Newcastle and Parramatta, to the amount of £586 2s. 4d. As these payments have been decided by the Government not to form proper charges upon the Loan Vote of £25,000 for "Lunatic Asylum," under 29 Vic. No. 9, and have not yet been placed to any other Account, they have been entered in this Office as Payments in Suspense.

Double Credits of Receipts—Loans.

Year of Service.	Page of Statement.	Head of Service.	Treasury Statement.	Proposed by Auditor General.
1871	47	Loans Receipts refunded	£ s. d. 76 15 5	£ s. d. 2 5 9
1871	42	Proceeds of sale of Railway Stores, &c.	98 6 6	41 0 8
1871	42	Advances to the Commissioner for Railways, repaid...	1,087 14 1	1,070 10 3

As the refunds of £74 9s. 8d. are merely transfers to other parts of the Account of Receipts,—viz., £57 5s. 10d. to Railways, p. 16, and £17 3s. 10d. to Railway Store Account, p. 73,—it is considered that the item of £76 15s. 5d. should be reduced accordingly.

Double Credits of Receipts—Trust Fund.

Year of Service.	Page of Statement.	Head of Service.	Treasury Statement.	Proposed by Auditor General.
1871	54	Sale of Land	£ s. d. 22,524 8 1	£ s. d. 22,499 8 1

A reduction of £25 over-credited to Sales of Land already credited in Land Sales Consolidated Revenue Fund, p. 15.

1871	65	Amount improperly credited, &c.	14 3 9	1 0 0
1871	64	Amount of Fines, &c., received in 1871	2,694 1 5	2,680 7 8

The Refunds of £13 3s. 9d. appearing as receipts in their proper place in the Consolidated Revenue Fund at page 16, should not, it is considered, be properly stated in this Account as errors corrected.

1871	73	Scamen's Wages—Receipts	447 10 2	431 2 2
		Re-issues	421 4 11	404 16 11

Includes £16 8s. received in error, re-issued and credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, p. 16, under "Confiscated and Unclaimed Property."

1871	73	Sundry Deposits—Receipts	8,286 5 4	8,144 17 10
		Re-issues	12,957 17 4	12,816 9 10

Includes £141 7s. 6d. received in error, re-issued and credited in its proper place to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, p. 17, as "Unclaimed Suitors' Moneys—District Courts (34 Vict. No. 3.)"

Temporary Transactions adjusted within the year.

The items shown at page 31 as—

Restoring and raising Yass Bridge (afterwards provided for by Loan)	£ s. d. 1,500 0 0
Re-building Jugiong Bridge (afterwards provided for by Loan) ...	2,448 10 9

paid under the temporary appropriation Act, 34 Vict. No. 10, being included as expenditure in their proper places under the account of the Loan Fund, 35 Vict. No. 5, page 51, should, it is considered, be omitted, as their retention will make the total expenditure under all heads of Service £3,498 10s. 9d. in excess of its proper amount.

The adjustment of this temporary transaction should also, it is considered, be excluded from the Receipts of £5,238 13s. 9d., entered on page 17 as Advances from the Consolidated Revenue Fund on Account of Services afterwards provided for by Loans (35 Victoria No. 5) repaid.

APPENDIX J.

SCHEDULE of PAYMENTS made during the year 1871, in anticipation of the WARRANTS prescribed by the 11th section of the Audit Act, and disallowed in the TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

Reference to Vouchers.	Fund and Service.	Amount.	Total.
	January.	£ s d.	£ s d.
	<i>Consolidated Revenue Fund.</i>		
226, 227, 239, 387 to 389, 442, 248, 312, 799, 814, 855, 951, 990, 1125, 1126, 292 to 294, 918, 977, 978	Railway Working Expenses, 1870	3,582 7 3	
487	Landing Silt, 1870	76 19 8	
488	Hospital, Port Stephens, 1870	18 7 0	
501	" Queanbeyan, "	92 16 0	
512	" Arncliffe, "	56 7 0	
513	" Carcoar, "	200 0 0	
884	" Sofala, "	77 10 0	
985	School of Arts, West Maitland, 1870	100 0 0	
980, 983, 985	Main Northern Road, 1870	140 13 10	
981, 983, 985	Main Southern Road, "	1,845 10 0	
981	Main Western Road, "	2,402 16 10	
981	Mudgee Road, 1870	74 15 4	
981	Repairs to Bridges, 1870	92 8 0	
981	Repairs to Toll-bars, "	8 0 0	
982, 984	Minor Roads, 1870	553 19 11	
1045	Health Officer, Newcastle, 1870	12 10 0	
1112	{ Payments to the Bank of New South Wales for } { sundry Services of 1870 }	411 4 3	
	<i>Trust Fund.</i>		
188	J. P. Mackenzie, Official Assignee in Insolvency ...	198 15 3	9,945 10 4
	February.		
	<i>Consolidated Revenue Fund.</i>		
1225	Main Northern Road, 1870	47 6 6	
1309	Hospital, Goulburn, "	184 16 11	
1313, 1314	Gaols and Court Houses, 1868	300 0 0	
1662, 1860	Gaol, Grafton, 1870	3 14 8	
2170, 2182	Petty Sessions, "	16 14 10	552 12 11
	March.		
	<i>Consolidated Revenue Fund.</i>		
2754	Endowment of Affiliated Colleges, 1869	41 13 4	
2874	Mudgee Road, 1870	2 6 8	
3564	Main Southern Road, 1870	21 1 6	
3691, 3692, 3862	Police, 1870	27 12 3	92 13 9
	April.		
	<i>Consolidated Revenue Fund.</i>		
4511	Warlike Stores, 1869	3,690 11 1	
4706	Establishment of His Excellency the Governor, 1870	0 9 0	
5347	Police, 1870	0 14 8	3,691 14 9
	May.		
	<i>Consolidated Revenue Fund.</i>		
5778	Fees for Examining Lunatics, 1871 ... ..	.....	3 18 4

Reference to Vouchers.	Fund and Service.	Amount.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	June.		
	<i>Consolidated Revenue Fund.</i>		
7737	Road, Middle Adelong to Adelong, 1870 .....	.....	10 13 11
	July.		
	Nil.		
	August.		
	<i>Consolidated Revenue Fund.</i>		
10726, 10727	Compensation for Removal of Fencing, &c., 1870 ...	39 10 0	
11058	Minor Roads, Southern, 1870—Adelong to Middle Adelong	15 8 1	54 18 1
	September.		
	<i>Consolidated Revenue Fund.</i>		
11638	Interest on Debentures, 1872... ..	228,729 13 10	
"	Exchange on Remittance	2,287 6 0	
11597	Duty Stamps on do.	228 15 1	
11638	To pay off Debentures due 31st December, 1871 ...	100,000 0 0	331,245 14 11
	October.		
	<i>Consolidated Revenue Fund.</i>		
12612	Sea and River Pilots .....	.....	148 16 0
	November.		
	Nil.		
	December.		
	<i>Trust Fund.</i>		
2483	Sundry Deposits, J. Burley ... ..	.....	50 0 0

Finance, 1872.

ESTIMATES

OF THE

WAYS AND MEANS

OF THE

GOVERNMENT

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1873.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED, 21 NOVEMBER, 1872.



SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1872.

[1s. 11d.]

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No. 1.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

SHOWING THE

FURTHER RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICES OF

1870

AND

PREVIOUS YEARS,

FROM 1 JANUARY, 1871, TO 31 OCTOBER, 1872.

Consolidated

ACCOUNT CURRENT SHOWING THE FURTHER RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, ON ACCOUNT

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	To PAYMENTS made from 1st January, 1871, to 31st October, 1872, on account of Services of 1870 and previous Years, viz. :—		
	Services of the Year 1866	1,985 10 9	
	Services of the Year 1867	12,103 13 9	
	Services of the Year 1868	15,729 3 1	
	Services of the Year 1869	23,609 3 8	
	Services of the Year 1870	317,475 3 4	
			370,902 14 7
2	„ CASH BALANCE at the credit of this Account on 31st October, 1872		25,918 13 5
	TOTAL... ..	£	396,821 8 0
3	„ AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS of 1868 and 1870, still retained as Liabilities on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, viz. :—		
	On account of Services of the Year 1868	333 1 6	
	On account of Services of the Year 1870	2,907 11 2	
			3,240 12 8
4	„ AMOUNT OF ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES for 1870 and previous years, page 3		250 10 6
			3,491 3 2
5	„ BALANCE estimated as likely to become available towards the redemption of the Treasury Bills issued under the Treasury Bills Deficiency Act of 1871, which fall due 1st June, 1874		22,746 3 5
	TOTAL	£	26,237 6 7

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st November, 1872.FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

1.

Revenue Fund.

OF SERVICES OF 1870 AND PREVIOUS YEARS, FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1871, TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1872.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	By CASH BALANCE at the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on the 31st December, 1870, as per the Abstracts of the Public Accounts, laid on the Table of the Legislative Assembly on the 23rd November, 1871				32,058	15	10
2	„ AMOUNT received, in July, 1871, from the Government of Victoria, on account of Murray River Customs, 1870	10,000	0	0			
3	„ AMOUNT of Advances from the Revenue of 1870, on account of the Western Road Vote of 1871, recovered	2,195	12	6			
4	„ REPAYMENTS in 1871 and 1872 to the Credit Votes of 1870 and previous years	1,537	15	4			
5	„ REPAYMENT of the Unexpended Balances of Mint Annuities, prior to 1871	2,830	0	0			
6	„ REPAYMENTS in 1871 by the Imperial Government and the Board of Trade for Advances made on their behalf prior to 31st December, 1870	94	1	4	16,657	9	2
7	„ Proceeds of £334,600 Treasury Bills issued in April, 1872, under the authority of the Treasury Bills Deficiency Act of 1871, to cover the Estimated Deficiency on Account of 1870 and previous years' Services				348,105	3	0
	TOTAL			£	396,821	8	0
8	„ CASH Balance 31st October, 1872, brought down				25,918	13	5
9	„ ADVANCES on account of other Governments, yet to be recovered				318	13	2
	TOTAL			£	26,237	6	7

JAMES THOMSON,
Consulting Accountant.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Treasurer.

No. 2.

ACCOUNT

OF THE

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

OF THE

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1871.

Consolidated

ACCOUNT OF THE REVENUE AND

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	To AMOUNT of APPROPRIATIONS for the year 1871, viz. :—						
1	" AMOUNT appropriated for GENERAL SERVICES, as per APPROPRIATION ACT, 35 Vic. No. 3	1,540,675	16	4			
2	" AMOUNT of APPROPRIATIONS under CONSTITUTIONAL and COLONIAL ACTS, as per Estimates-in-Chief for 1871, pages 1 and 5	53,677	11	10			
3	" AMOUNT appropriated under the Act 34 Vic. No. 10, to meet the difference between the Salaries paid for January, 1871, and the reduced amounts provided on the Estimates-in-Chief for 1871	3,188	12	11			
4	" AMOUNT of SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, as per Estimates-in-Chief for 1871, page 1	610,660	0	0	2,208,202	1	1
5	" ADDITIONAL SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS :—						
	Revenue and Receipts returned—further sum ...	8,054	2	3			
	Drawbacks and Refund of Duties do. ...	1,155	10	10			
	Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Institutions ...	483	18	3			
	Expenses under the Scab in Sheep Act of 1866 ...	226	18	4			
	Expenses under the Cattle Disease Prevention Act... ..	410	0	8			
	Expenses under the Registration of Brands Act ...	352	8	8			
	Expenses under the Customs Act 34 Vic. No. 21 ...	29	11	4			
	Expenses under the Electoral Act of 1858	1	17	1			
	Erection of School of Industry, 34 Vic. No. 5 ...	7,000	0	0	17,714	7	5
6	" AMOUNT OF SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATIONS AS PER APPROPRIATION ACT, 36 Vic. No. 3				20,546	9	2
7	" FIFTH INSTALMENT of Short-dated Debentures, issued under the Act 29 Vic., No. 4, paid off 31st December, 1871				100,000	0	0
					2,346,462	17	8
8	Less AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS AND BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR SERVICES OF 1871, estimated as not likely to be required, and written off, as per Statement of details attached, marked B, page ...	87,143	6	3			
9	AMOUNT of Vote taken to enable the Treasurer to make Advances to Public Officers and others, during 1871, which does not form a final charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund	30,000	0	0	117,143	6	3
					2,229,319	11	5
10	" AMOUNT OF SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE FOR 1871, page 4				3,428	13	3
	TOTAL	£	2,232,748	4	8		

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st November, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

2.

Revenue Fund.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1871.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	By AMOUNT of ACTUAL REVENUE and RECEIPTS for the year 1871, as per Statement marked A, page 21...	2,238,900	9	10			
	<i>Less</i> —Repayment of Advances included therein, credited to Votes ...£15,556 11 8						
	<i>and</i> Amount received during the year 1871, from the Government of Victoria, on account of Murray River Customs, 1870 10,000 0 0						
		25,556	11	8			
		2,213,343	18	2			
	<i>Add</i> —Amount received in 1872 on account of Murray River Customs, 1871	5,347	4	10			
					2,218,691	3	0
2	By BALANCE, being estimated Deficiency for the year 1871				14,057	1	8
	TOTAL	£	2,232,748	4	8		

JAMES THOMSON,
Consulting Accountant.W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Treasurer.

No. 3.

ACCOUNT

OF THE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUE AND
EXPENDITURE

OF THE

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1872.

Consolidated

ACCOUNT OF ESTIMATED REVENUE

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	To BALANCE, being ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY on the Account for the Year 1871, brought forward ...	.....	14,057 1 8
2	„ AMOUNT Appropriated for General Services, 1872, as per Appropriation Act, 36 Vic, No. 3... ..	1,669,075 12 11	
3	„ AMOUNT of APPROPRIATIONS under Constitutional and Colonial Acts, as per Estimates-in-Chief for 1872, pages 1 and 5	52,943 5 9	
4	„ AMOUNT of Special Appropriations, as per Estimates-in-Chief for 1872, page 1	636,460 0 0	
5	„ SIXTH and LAST INSTALMENT of Short-dated Debentures, issued under the Act 29 Vict. No. 4, due 31st December, 1872	2,358,478 18 8 46,700 0 0	
6	„ FIRST INSTALMENT of Loan raised under 31 Vic. No. 11, due 31st December, 1872	20,000 0 0	
	<i>Less</i> —Amount of Appropriations for General Services of 1872, estimated as not likely to be required £100,000 0 0 <i>and</i> Amount of Vote taken to enable the Treasurer to make Advances to Public Officers, and others, &c., during 1872, which will not ultimately form a charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund ... 30,000 0 0	2,425,178 18 8 130,000 0 0	
7	„ TREASURY BILLS issued under the Act 34 Vic. No. 18, paid off 9th May, 1872 ... ..	.....	2,295,178 18 8 343,200 0 0
8	„ AMOUNT OF SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES for 1872, page 6 ... ..	.....	30,182 8 7
9	„ ESTIMATED Surplus for the year 1872 ... ..	.....	87,887 7 4
	TOTAL ... ..	..... £	2,770,505 16 3

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st November, 1872.FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

3.

Revenue Fund.

AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1872.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	By ACTUAL and ESTIMATED REVENUE and RECEIPTS for the Year 1872, as per Statement attached, marked A, pages 21 to 24, viz. :—						
	Actual Revenue and Receipts from 1st January to 31st October	2,171,833	0	0			
	Estimated Revenue from 1st November to 31st December	622,496	0	0			
		<hr/>					
		2,794,329	0	0			
	Less—Repayments of Advances to 31st October included therein credited to Votes... ..	18,475	18	11			
	and—						
	Amount received this year, and included in the Actual Revenue collected, to 31st October, on account of Murray River Customs, 1871	5,347	4	10			
		<hr/>					
		23,823	3	9			
		<hr/>					
					2,770,505	16	3
		<hr/>					
	TOTAL	£			2,770,505	16	3
		<hr/>					

JAMES THOMSON,
Consulting Accountant.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Treasurer.

No. 4.

ACCOUNT

OF THE

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

SHOWING THE PROPOSED EXPENDITURE IN RELATION TO THE ESTIMATED INCOME

FOR THE YEAR

1873.

Consolidated

ACCOUNT OF ESTIMATED REVENUE

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	To CHARGES ON THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, as per Estimates-in-Chief for 1873 :—						
	General Services	1,846,766	6	8			
	Provided by Constitutional and Colonial Acts ...	51,852	4	9			
	Special Appropriations	709,230	0	0			
					2,607,848	11	5
2	” CHARGES for Public Works and other Services pro- posed to be provided for by Loan, as per separate Loan Estimate				1,562,000	0	0
3	” ESTIMATED Surplus, 31st December, 1873				194,327	15	11
	TOTAL				£ 4,364,176	7	4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st November, 1872.FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

4.

Revenue Fund.

AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1873.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	By ESTIMATED SURPLUS on the Account for the Year 1872, brought forward ... ..	.....	87,887 7 4
2	" ESTIMATED REVENUE for the Year 1873, as per Statement attached, marked A, page 21 ... ..	.....	2,714,289 0 0
3	" AMOUNT proposed to be raised by Loan for Public Works and other Services, as per other side ... ..	.....	1,562,000 0 0
TOTAL ... ..		.....	£ 4,364,176 7 4

JAMES THOMSON,
Consulting Accountant.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Treasurer.

A.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the REVENUE AND RECEIPTS of 1871, the ACTUAL and ESTIMATED REVENUE AND RECEIPTS for 1872, and the ESTIMATED REVENUE for the Year 1873.

HEAD OF RECEIPT.	REVENUE OF 1871.	ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1872.	ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1873.
	£	£	£
Customs... ..	860,121	*971,602	966,150
Duty on Refined Sugar and Molasses	18,617	14,120	18,000
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony	9,929	9,362	20,000
Gold Revenue	26,024	31,071	33,500
Mint Receipts	18,888	15,982	15,000
Land Revenue	497,978	841,580	711,900
Contributions under the Sheep Disease Prevention Act of 1866	9,329	8,956	9,000
Contributions under the Cattle Disease Prevention Act of 1866 (Arrears)	27	.....	.....
Fees under Registration of Brands Act	782	840	700
Postage	84,028	94,428	93,000
Money Orders' Commission	2,923	3,584	4,000
Licenses... ..	75,910	79,487	79,840
Fees of Office	25,294	28,013	27,394
Fines and Forfeitures	6,000	5,816	6,000
Rents, exclusive of Land	29,258	34,652	31,080
Stamps	77,500	91,972	85,000
Railway Receipts	361,426	407,580	460,000
Electric Telegraph Receipts	31,769	46,877	40,000
Pilotage Rates, Harbour Dues and Fees	15,453	20,764	21,000
Tonnage Dues	5,965	7,284	7,175
Interest on City Debentures	10,000	10,000	10,000
Miscellaneous	70,780	70,409	75,550
TOTALS	£ 2,238,901	2,794,329	2,714,289

* Includes £5,347 4s. 10d. on account of 1871.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st November, 1872.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Treasurer.

REVENUE DETAILED.					
	REVENUE OF 1871.	ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1872.			ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1873.
		Actual to 31 Oct.	Estimate to 31 Dec.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
CUSTOMS.					
Spirits	314,894	304,942	56,000	360,942	350,000
Wine	29,273	25,410	5,000	30,410	30,000
Ale and Beer	34,457	35,102	6,000	41,102	40,000
Tobacco and Cigars	71,801	62,186	11,000	73,186	70,000
Tea	49,657	45,230	9,000	54,230	55,000
Sugar and Molasses	58,607	40,646	10,000	50,646	50,000
Coffee and Chicory	7,676	7,162	1,500	8,662	9,000
Opium	5,183	5,848	1,000	6,848	6,000
Malt	1,154	1,306	250	1,556	1,500
Hops	3,131	1,838	400	2,238	2,500
Rice	6,848	5,606	1,000	6,606	6,000
Dried Fruits	20,758	16,091	3,500	19,591	22,000
<i>Ad valorem</i>	127,329	124,562	25,000	149,562	150,000
Specific Duties	59,735	78,918	15,000	93,918	90,000
Bonded Warehouses, 20 Vic. No. 21	4,079	4,062	370	4,432	4,000
Rent of Goods in Queen's Warehouses	142	99	.....	99	150
	794,724	759,008	145,020	904,028	886,150
Murray River Customs	65,397	*51,574	16,000	*67,574	80,000
	860,121	810,582	161,020	971,602	966,150
DUTY ON REFINED SUGAR AND MOLASSES	18,617	11,120	3,000	14,120	18,000
DUTY ON SPIRITS DISTILLED IN THE COLONY	9,929	6,362	3,000	9,362	20,000
GOLD REVENUE.					
Duty on Gold	21,126	19,852	4,500	24,352	26,000
Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold	5,798	5,469	1,250	6,719	7,500
	26,924	25,321	5,750	31,071	33,500
MINT RECEIPTS	18,888	12,982	3,000	15,982	15,000
LAND REVENUE.					
Land Sales	207,133	302,289	65,000	367,289	275,000
Balances of Conditional Purchases	17,396	21,822	3,000	24,822	27,000
Interest on Land Conditionally Purchased	38,002	43,817	1,200	45,017	50,000
Rent and Assessment on Pastoral Runs, &c.	210,630	25,214	182,000	207,214	210,000
Fees on Transfer of Runs	920	1,064	200	1,264	1,200
Quit Rents	253	349	50	399	400
Licenses to cut Timber on, and remove Material from, Crown Lands	2,503	2,369	500	2,869	3,300
Mineral Leases	4,882	129,033	15,000	144,033	80,000
Leases of Auriferous Lands	2,081	19,957	8,000	27,957	40,000
Miners' Rights	8,749	12,178	1,000	13,178	16,500
Business Licenses	1,024	1,283	100	1,383	2,500
Fees on Preparation and Enrolment of Title Deeds	3,077	3,629	900	4,529	4,500
Miscellaneous	1,328	1,326	300	1,626	1,500
	497,978	564,330	277,250	841,580	711,900
ASSESSMENT ON SHEEP UNDER SCAB ACT AND FEES ON INSPECTION OF SHEEP AND CATTLE	9,329	8,756	200	8,956	9,000
CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER THE CATTLE DISEASE PREVENTION ACT OF 1866 (Arrears)	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
FEES UNDER REGISTRATION OF BRANDS ACT... ..	782	710	130	840	700
POSTAGE	84,028	77,928	16,500	94,428	93,000
COMMISSION ON MONEY ORDERS	2,923	2,884	700	3,584	4,000
Carried forward	£ 1,529,546	1,520,975	470,550	1,991,525	1,871,250

* Includes £5,347 4s. 10d. on account of 1871.

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

	REVENUE OF 1871.	ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1872.			ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1873.
		Actual to 31 Oct.	Estimate to 31 Dec.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward ...	1,529,546	1,520,975	470,550	1,991,525	1,871,250
LICENSES.					
Wholesale Spirit Dealers ...	4,510	3,490	1,050	4,540	5,000
Auctioneers ...	1,817	705	1,140	1,845	1,900
Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors...	64,561	66,849	1,250	68,099	68,000
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses to Publicans	2,803	2,480	200	2,680	2,700
Distillers and Rectifiers ...	92	71	15	86	90
Hawkers and Pedlers ...	1,069	997	100	1,097	1,000
Pawnbrokers ...	390	314	100	414	400
Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry ...	363	382	50	433	450
All other Licenses ...	305	253	40	293	300
	75,910	75,542	3,945	79,487	79,840
FEES OF OFFICE.					
Certificates of Naturalization ...	240	183	25	208	300
Registrar General ...	5,490	4,818	1,010	5,828	6,275
Prothonotary of Supreme Court ...	2,005	1,378	755	2,133	2,011
Master in Equity ...	497	416	90	506	550
Curator of Intestate Estates ...	1,071	832	200	1,032	1,000
Insolvent Court ...	2,119	1,360	450	1,810	1,800
Sheriff... ..	828	370	133	553	1,100
District Courts ...	4,214	3,266	2,478	5,744	4,430
Courts of Petty Sessions ...	3,153	2,527	650	3,177	3,200
Water Police Court and Shipping Masters	2,572	1,982	500	2,482	2,940
Steam Navigation Board ...	368	83	.....	83	.....
Marine Board ...	.....	1,325	350	1,675	1,000
Under Gold Fields Act ...	78	32	20	52	50
Slaughtering Fees, Glebe Island Abattoir...	1,315	1,265	300	1,565	1,738
Other Fees ...	1,344	915	250	1,165	1,000
	25,294	20,762	7,261	28,013	27,394
FINES AND FORFEITURES.					
Sheriff... ..	125	100	30	130	150
Courts of Petty Sessions ...	4,293	3,250	900	4,150	4,250
Water Police Court ...	849	657	150	807	800
For the Unauthorized Occupation of Crown Lands ...	248	254	50	304	300
Crown's Share of Seizures, &c. ...	45	130	20	150	150
Confiscated and Unclaimed Property	431	150	100	250	300
Other Fines ...	9	20	5	25	50
	6,000	4,561	1,255	5,816	6,000
RENTS, EXCLUSIVE OF LAND.					
Tolls and Ferries ...	21,056	22,747	3,800	26,547	23,000
Wharfs ...	5,294	4,501	1,000	5,501	5,500
Government Buildings and Premises ...	365	229	75	304	350
Glebe Island Bridge... ..	726	637	145	832	850
Glebe Island Abattoir ...	1,817	1,168	300	1,468	1,380
	29,258	29,332	5,320	34,652	31,080
STAMPS ...					
	77,500	80,972	11,000	91,972	85,000
RAILWAY RECEIPTS ...					
	361,426	319,530	88,000	407,530	460,000
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH RECEIPTS ...					
	31,769	40, 77	6,600	46,877	40,000
PILOTAGE RATES, HARBOUR DUES AND FEES, 22 VIC. NO. 4 AND 35 VIC. NO. 7 ...					
	15,453	17,264	3,500	20,764	21,000
Carried forward ...	£ 2,152,156	2,109,205	597,431	2,706,636	2,621,564

REVENUE DETAILED— <i>continued.</i>					
	REVENUE OF 1871.	ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1872.			ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1873.
		Actual to 31 Oct.	Estimate to 31 Dec.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	2,152,156	2,109,205	597,431	2,706,636	2,621,564
TONNAGE DUES.					
Newcastle	5,647	5,575	1,300	6,875	6,750
Wollongong	226	235	65	300	300
Kiama... ..	92	84	25	109	125
	5,965	5,894	1,390	7,284	7,175
INTEREST ON CITY DEBENTURES	10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.					
Sale of Government Property	2,030	1,562	300	1,862	2,000
Support of Patients in Lunatic Asylums	1,003	618	200	818	850
Collections by Government Printer	3,769	2,835	800	3,635	4,000
Payment by the Commissariat towards the support of British Prisoners and Lunatics	1,967	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Store Rent of Gunpowder	905	605	100	705	1,200
Work performed by prisoners in Gaol	1,774	1,708	300	2,008	2,200
Fees on presenting Private Bills to the Parliament, and on Letters of Registra- tion	845	1,110	100	1,210	1,000
Interest on Bank Deposits	3,268	4,124	1,125	5,249	7,500
Docking Vessels, Fitz Roy Dry Dock	715	558	250	808	800
Assessment on Sugar Refinery	1,250	500	500	1,000	1,000
Other Receipts	53,254	38,114	15,000	53,114	50,000
	70,780	51,734	18,675	70,409	75,550
TOTAL... £	2,238,901	2,171,833	622,496	2,794,329	2,714,289

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st November, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Treasurer.

B.

STATEMENT showing the APPROPRIATIONS in DETAIL for the Service of the Year 1871; the EXPENDITURE therefrom to the 31st October, 1872; and the BALANCES remaining unexpended on 31st October, 1872, written off, or retained for future Expenditure.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated.			Amount expended to 31st October, 1872.			Balance.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Written off.			Retained.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Schedule A	22,900	0	0	22,900	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Schedule B	8,866	11	10	8,550	16	5	315	15	5	.....	.....	.....
	Schedule C	21,911	0	0	21,639	5	7	271	14	5	.....	.....	.....
1	Schedule B (Supplement)	1,784	6	8	1,784	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	His Excellency the Governor	1,466	7	8	1,367	4	4	99	3	4	.....	.....	.....
3	The Executive Council	701	8	4	690	4	11	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
4	The Legislative Council	5,387	15	0	5,207	4	5	180	10	7	.....	.....	.....
5	The Legislative Assembly	7,815	10	0	7,239	17	2	575	12	10	.....	.....	.....
6	The Legislative Council and Assembly	1,285	10	0	1,208	12	7	76	17	5	.....	.....	.....
7	The Parliamentary Library	1,398	10	0	1,317	5	3	62	2	8	19	2	1
8	Colonial Secretary	4,008	18	4	3,997	8	11	11	9	5	.....	.....	.....
9	Permanent Military Force	10,000	0	0	8,267	0	8	1,682	19	4	50	0	0
10	Volunteers	10,573	16	0	10,259	12	7	284	3	5	30	0	0
11	Naval Brigade	4,018	0	0	3,964	6	1	53	13	11	.....	.....	.....
12	Police	127,018	15	0	125,362	1	6	1,556	13	6	100	0	0
	Gaols—												
13	Sydney	1,483	0	0	1,470	19	11	12	0	1	.....	.....	.....
14	Parramatta	726	3	4	726	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Bathurst	394	0	0	394	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Maitland	406	0	0	406	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Goulburn	394	0	0	393	11	8	0	8	4	.....	.....	.....
18	Berrina	648	13	4	648	13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Albury	157	5	0	156	8	4	0	16	8	.....	.....	.....
20	Braidwood	157	5	0	156	8	4	0	16	8	.....	.....	.....
21	Mudgee	157	5	0	156	17	5	0	7	7	.....	.....	.....
22	Wollongong	157	5	0	155	13	0	1	12	0	.....	.....	.....
23	Armidale	157	5	0	156	8	7	0	16	5	.....	.....	.....
24	Wagga Wagga	157	5	0	156	8	4	0	16	8	.....	.....	.....
25	Yass	167	5	0	165	11	6	1	13	6	.....	.....	.....
26	Deniliquin	157	5	0	156	8	4	0	16	8	.....	.....	.....
27	Port Macquarie	484	0	0	484	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Police Gaols—Country Districts	400	0	0	349	14	1	0	5	11	50	0	0
29	Gaols generally	47,915	6	0	45,294	18	4	2,620	7	8	.....	.....	.....
	Lunatic Asylums, being—												
30	Board of Visitors	350	0	0	350	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	13,708	3	4	13,455	11	1	252	12	3	.....	.....	.....
32	Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta	16,360	5	0	15,095	6	4	1,264	18	8	.....	.....	.....
33	Lunatic Reception House, Darlinghurst... ..	757	3	4	724	16	1	32	7	3	.....	.....	.....
34	Lunatic Patients	2,150	0	0	2,018	15	0	131	5	0	.....	.....	.....
35	Medical Board	44	0	0	44	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Medical Adviser, Vaccination Medical Officers, &c.	7,484	15	0	5,268	18	1	2,115	16	11	50	0	0
37	Auditor General	4,719	3	4	4,608	14	2	110	9	2	.....	.....	.....
38	Registrar General	13,399	0	0	12,039	2	11	1,309	17	1	.....	.....	.....
39	Agent General for the Colony	1,894	5	5	1,318	12	1	.....	.....	.....	575	13	4
40	Observatory	1,591	6	8	1,588	9	6	2	17	2	.....	.....	.....
41	Museum	477	1	8	477	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Public Instruction under Act 30 Victoria, No. 22	110,000	0	0	110,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Free Public Library	2,632	3	4	2,321	19	6	49	10	9	260	13	1
44	To supplement the present Annual Endowment of £1,000 to the Australian Museum in aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £3 raised by private contributions, viz. :—	200	0	0	200	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Albury School of Arts	50	0	0	11	5	8	38	14	4	.....	.....	.....
46	Araluen Mechanics' Institute	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....
47	Armidale School of Arts	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....
48	Ballina School of Arts	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
49	Balmain School of Arts	50	0	0	11	17	4	38	2	8	.....	.....	.....
50	Balmain Working Men's Institute	25	0	0	17	19	10	7	0	2	.....	.....	.....
	Carried forward	£ 459,222	18	7	444,795	0	10	13,290	5	10	1,137	11	11

STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated.			Amount expended to 31st October, 1872.			Balance.					
								Written off.			Retained.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	459,222	18	7	444,795	0	10	13,290	5	10	1,137	11	11
	<i>In aid of Educational Institutions—continued.</i>												
51	Bathurst School of Arts	50	0	0	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	Bega School of Arts	25	0	0	22	0	8	2	19	4	.....	.....	.....
53	Bellambi and Bulli School of Arts	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
54	Berrima School of Arts	25	0	0	24	13	8	0	6	4	.....	.....	.....
55	Braidwood Literary Institute	25	0	0	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Branxton Mechanics' Institute	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
57	Bourke Mechanics' Institute	50	0	0	10	15	0	39	5	0	.....	.....	.....
58	Bowling Alley Point School of Arts	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
59	Camden School of Arts	25	0	0	17	14	9	7	5	3	.....	.....	.....
60	Casino School of Arts	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....
61	Dubbo Mechanics' Institute	50	0	0	17	11	8	32	8	4	.....	.....	.....
62	East Maitland School of Arts	50	0	0	17	6	4	32	13	8	.....	.....	.....
63	Frederickton School of Arts	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
64	Forbes School of Arts	50	0	0	13	10	10	36	9	2	.....	.....	.....
65	Glen Innes School of Arts	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....
66	Goulburn School of Arts	50	0	0	40	17	6	9	2	6	.....	.....	.....
67	Grafton School of Arts	50	0	0	19	4	10	30	15	2	.....	.....	.....
68	Grenfell School of Arts	100	0	0	32	0	0	68	0	0	.....	.....	.....
69	Gundagai Literary Institute	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....
70	Hinton School of Arts	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....
71	Inverell School of Arts	50	0	0	6	3	4	43	16	8	.....	.....	.....
72	Kiama School of Arts	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
73	Lambton Mechanics' and Miners' Institute	25	0	0	14	1	9	10	18	3	.....	.....	.....
74	Monaro School of Arts	25	0	0	10	3	0	14	17	0	.....	.....	.....
75	Morpeth School of Arts	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....
76	Mudgee School of Arts	50	0	0	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	Murrurundi Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts	13	0	0	3	13	0	9	7	0	.....	.....	.....
78	Musclebrook School of Arts	50	0	0	15	17	0	34	3	0	.....	.....	.....
79	Narrabri Mechanics' Institute	16	13	4	9	5	0	7	8	4	.....	.....	.....
80	Newcastle School of Arts	50	0	0	39	15	0	10	5	0	.....	.....	.....
81	Orange Mechanics' Institute	50	0	0	13	7	3	36	12	9	.....	.....	.....
82	Parramatta School of Arts	100	0	0	.....	.....	.....	100	0	0	.....	.....	.....
83	Paterson School of Arts	25	0	0	7	3	9	17	16	3	.....	.....	.....
84	Petersham Working Men's Institute	25	0	0	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	Queanbeyan Literary Institute	25	0	0	6	10	0	18	10	0	.....	.....	.....
86	Raymond Terrace School of Arts	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....
87	Richmond School of Arts	50	0	0	3	8	4	46	11	8	.....	.....	.....
88	Ryde School of Arts	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....
89	St. Leonards School of Arts	50	0	0	10	0	0	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....
90	Scone School of Arts	50	0	0	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
91	Shoalhaven School of Arts	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....
92	Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts	100	0	0	100	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
93	Singleton Mechanic's Institute	75	0	0	67	5	10	7	14	2	.....	.....	.....
94	Stroud School of Arts	25	0	0	11	18	8	13	1	4	.....	.....	.....
95	Tamworth Mechanics' Institute	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
96	Ulladulla School of Arts	40	0	0	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....	15	0	0
97	Ullmarra School of Arts	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
98	Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute	25	0	0	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
99	Wallsend School of Arts	50	0	0	15	16	11	34	3	1	.....	.....	.....
100	Waratah School of Arts	13	0	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	.....	.....	.....
101	West Maitland School of Arts	50	0	0	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	Windsor School of Arts	50	0	0	12	2	6	37	17	6	.....	.....	.....
103	Wollongong School of Arts	50	0	0	8	2	0	41	18	0	.....	.....	.....
104	Yass Mechanics' Institute	50	0	0	23	12	6	21	7	6	.....	.....	.....
105	Young School of Arts	50	0	0	18	9	5	31	10	7	.....	.....	.....
	<i>In aid of the erection of Buildings for Educational Institutions, on same condition:—</i>												
106	Botany Mechanics' Institute	100	0	0	100	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
107	Bowling Alley Point School of Arts	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....
108	Murrurundi Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts	100	0	0	17	9	2	82	10	10	.....	.....	.....
109	Newcastle School of Arts	466	8	0	183	0	5	166	19	7	116	8	0
110	Saint Mary's School of Arts	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....
	Carried forward	£ 462,346	19	11	446,023	0	11	15,054	19	1	1,268	19	11

STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated.			Amount expended to 31st October, 1872.			Balance.					
								Written off.			Retained.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward ...	462,346	19	11	446,023	0	11	15,054	19	1	1,268	19	11
	Industrial Schools:—												
111	Nautical School Ship "Vernon" ...	3,908	13	4	3,733	18	5	174	14	11			
112	Biloela Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta River ...	3,160	3	4	3,108	14	9	51	8	7			
113	Biloela Reformatory for Girls, Parramatta River ...	382	5	0	256	6	4	125	18	8			
114	Inspector of Public Charities and Secretary to the Board of Management for Asylums for Infirm and Destitute ...	577	1	8	548	7	2	28	14	6			
115	Protestant Orphan School ...	3,198	3	4	2,879	2	11	319	0	5			
116	Roman Catholic Orphan School ...	3,967	3	4	3,321	10	5	645	12	11			
117	Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute ...	12,789	6	8	11,950	4	10	839	1	10			
118	For the support of Paupers in Colonial Hospitals ...	5,000	0	0	4,999	15	6	0	4	6			
119	Salaries of Lady Superintendent and five Nursing Sisters ...	482	0	0	482	0	0						
120	In aid of the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions ...	4,000	0	0	2,150	17	3	1,849	2	9			
121	For the support of Women and Children in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney ...	4,208	0	0	3,062	0	0	1,146	0	0			
122	In aid of the Funds of the Benevolent Society, Sydney, on condition of an equal amount being raised by voluntary contributions ...	500	0	0	500	0	0						
123	In aid of the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick, on condition of £2,000 being raised by private contributions ...	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0						
124	For the support of Infants removed from the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, to the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick ...	5,000	0	0	4,402	14	4	597	5	8			
125	In aid of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions ...	450	0	0	450	0	0						
126	Temperance Alliance, in consideration of aid given to destitute persons, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions ...	200	0	0	200	0	0						
	In aid of the undermentioned Charitable Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions, and also of the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved officers having the right of admission of patients, viz. :—												
127	Albury Hospital and Benevolent Society	300	0	0	251	9	5	48	10	7			
128	Bega Hospital and Benevolent Society ...	50	0	0				50	0	0			
129	Gundagai Benevolent Society ...	100	0	0				100	0	0			
130	Maitland (West) Benevolent Society ...	100	0	0	100	0	0						
131	Narrabri Benevolent Asylum and Hospital	100	0	0	100	0	0						
132	Parramatta Benevolent Society ...	175	0	0	22	6	1	152	13	11			
133	Penrith Hospital and Benevolent Society	100	0	0				100	0	0			
134	Singleton and Patrick's Plains Benevolent Society ...	250	0	0	171	1	2	78	18	10			
135	Tamworth Benevolent Society ...	75	0	0	75	0	0						
	In aid of the undermentioned Hospitals on same conditions, viz. :—												
136	Adelong ...	75	0	0				75	0	0			
137	Araluen ...	100	0	0	76	15	6	23	4	6			
138	Armidale and New England ...	150	0	0	148	17	2	1	2	10			
139	Bathurst ...	350	0	0	269	12	9	80	7	3			
140	Braidwood ...	100	0	0	56	15	10	43	4	2			
141	Bourke ...	138	0	0	137	10	0	0	10	0			
142	Carcoar ...	100	0	0	100	0	0						
143	Cooma ...	150	0	0				150	0	0			
144	Deniliquin ...	300	0	0	216	18	3	83	1	9			
	Carried forward ...	£ 516,882	16	7	493,794	19	0	21,818	17	8	1,268	19	11

STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated.			Amount expended to 31st October, 1872.			Balance.					
								Written off.			Retained.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	516,882	16	7	493,794	19	0	21,818	17	8	1,268	19	11
	In aid of Hospitals—continued.												
145	Dubbo	125	0	0	94	6	6	30	13	6			
146	Forbes	100	0	0	100	0	0						
147	Goulburn	150	0	0	150	0	0						
148	Grafton	150	0	0	45	4	8	104	15	4			
149	Grenfell	100	0	0	52	12	6	47	7	6			
150	Gundagai	100	0	0				100	0	0			
151	Hay	250	0	0	198	6	5	51	13	7			
152	Kiandra	100	0	0				100	0	0			
153	Maitland	300	0	0	300	0	0						
154	Menindie	250	0	0				250	0	0			
155	Mudgee	150	0	0	150	0	0						
156	Murrurundi	100	0	0	63	11	3	36	8	9			
157	Muswellbrook	100	0	0	65	13	3	34	6	9			
158	Newcastle	100	0	0	100	0	0						
159	Orange	125	0	0	125	0	0						
160	Parramatta	150	0	0	85	1	10	64	18	2			
161	Port Macquarie	100	0	0				100	0	0			
162	Port Stephens	100	0	0	13	4	3	86	15	9			
163	Queanbeyan	50	0	0	40	6	4	9	13	8			
164	Sofala	100	0	0	26	7	6	73	12	6			
165	Tenterfield	100	0	0	26	2	9	73	17	3			
166	Wagga Wagga	150	0	0	150	0	0						
167	Wellington	50	0	0	33	13	0	16	7	0			
168	Windsor	100	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0			
169	Wollongong	100	0	0	45	15	5	54	4	7			
170	Yass	100	0	0	67	2	1	32	17	11			
171	Young	200	0	0	88	13	0	111	7	0			
172	Towards erection of a Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0						
	Miscellaneous Services:—												
	In aid of the Expedition to observe the Total Eclipse of the Sun, 12th December, 1871	300	0	0	300	0	0						
173	Municipal Council, Sydney, in aid of the City Funds	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0						
174	For defraying Expenses of the Returning Officers of the several Electoral Districts	1,250	0	0	192	9	10	1,057	10	2			
175	Expense of copying and printing the Electoral Lists	632	3	11	632	3	11						
176	Newspapers and Almanacs	30	0	0	16	7	0	13	13	0			
177	Burial of destitute persons, in cases where Inquests are not held	300	0	0	163	3	9	136	16	3			
178	Maintenance of deserted children, paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, &c.	200	0	0	76	14	3	123	5	9			
179	Fees for examining Lunatics	273	6	6	269	7	6	3	19	0			
180	Rewards for apprehension of offenders	500	0	0	275	3	4	224	16	8			
181	Rent of furnished House for the Commodore commanding the Naval Squadron on this Station	500	0	0	499	19	11	0	0	1			
182	Towards defraying the Expenses of a Census of the Population of the Colony, to be taken early in 1871	15,000	0	0	14,666	2	1				333	17	11
183	Construction and maintenance of four Boats for West Maitland and the Hunter District, during the time of Floods	150	0	0				150	0	0			
184	Towards the publication of the Fifth Volume of Bentham's Work on the Flora of Australia	50	0	0	50	0	0						
185	Purchase of Land at Redfern, as a site for a Lock-up	278	0	0				278	0	0			
	Carried forward... ..	£ 551,846	7	0	525,037	11	4	25,235	17	10	1,602	17	10

STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated.			Amount expended to 31st October, 1872.			Balance.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Written off.	Retained.				
	Brought forward ...	551,846	7	0	525,007	11	4	25,235	17	10	1,602	17	10
	Miscellaneous Services— <i>continued.</i>												
186	To continue the examination of the Fossil Fauna of New South Wales...	100	0	0	.....			100	0	0	.....	
187	For the purpose of prosecuting researches into the subject of the Aboriginal Languages of Australia ...	150	0	0	150	0	0	.....			.....
188	Wages of men employed in erection of an Embankment at Wentworth, during the late Floods ...	62	2	0	62	2	0	.....			.....
189	Law Officers of the Crown ...	5,971	6	8	5,756	8	11	214	17	9	.....	
190	Supreme and Circuit Courts ...	12,667	0	0	11,201	8	5	1,453	1	7	12	10	0
191	Sheriff ...	7,798	10	0	7,729	8	10	69	1	2	.....	
192	Insolvent Court ...	1,293	16	8	1,265	0	4	24	16	4	.....	
193	District Courts... ..	9,319	10	0	8,689	12	4	629	17	8	.....	
194	Quarter Sessions	12,113	6	8	10,852	17	4	1,260	9	4	.....	
195	Petty Sessions	35,013	4	0	33,845	14	3	1,167	9	9	.....	
196	Coroners' Inquests	2,601	3	4	2,426	13	9	49	9	7	125	0	0
	Miscellaneous Services:—												
197	Expenses in connection with Claim preferred against the Government by Mr. George S. Yarnton, late joint Registrar of the Sydney District Court ...	331	0	0	331	0	0	.....			.....
198	50 copies of Connell's New South Wales Magisterial Digest	84	0	0	84	0	0	.....			.....
199	Purchase of 50 copies of Plunkett's "Australian Magistrate," by Wilkinson, for Benches of Magistrates	93	10	0	93	10	0	.....			.....
200	Treasury	9,435	6	8	9,070	0	5	365	6	3	.....	
201	Stamp Duties	1,939	13	4	1,901	4	9	38	8	7	.....	
202	Customs	28,253	19	10	27,572	0	10	674	16	8	7	2	4
203	Colonial Distilleries and Refineries ...	2,750	0	0	2,665	2	10	84	17	2	.....	
204	Gold Receivers... ..	265	0	0	253	13	1	6	6	11	.....	
205	Gold and Escort	5,550	0	0	5,510	9	8	19	5	4	20	5	0
206	Printing, Bookbinding, Stamps, and Railway Tickets	20,131	11	0	19,944	14	4	186	16	8	.....	
207	Stores and Stationery	46,236	18	7	46,226	0	9	.....			60	17	10
208	Gunpowder Magazine, Goat Island	1,038	0	0	914	5	6	123	14	6	.....	
209	Colonial Military Store and Gunpowder Magazine, Spectacle Island	1,759	3	4	1,412	8	2	346	15	2	.....	
210	Health and Emigration Officers	790	1	8	768	11	8	21	10	0	.....	
211	Quarantine	492	13	4	319	6	11	173	6	5	.....	
212	Shipping Masters	1,461	11	8	1,446	18	11	14	12	9	.....	
213	Glebe Island Abattoir... ..	908	0	0	815	4	8	92	15	4	.....	
214	Superintendent of Pilots, Light-houses, and Harbours	675	17	8	675	17	8	.....			.....
215	Steam Navigation and Pilot Boards	938	11	8	948	16	6	39	15	2	.....	
216	Harbour Masters	1,698	18	4	1,698	18	4	.....			.....
217	Colonial Light-houses	2,744	8	4	2,704	13	0	39	15	4	.....	
218	Sea and River Pilots	7,411	10	0	7,410	17	1	0	12	11	.....	
219	Boatmen	6,941	15	0	6,924	15	10	16	19	2	.....	
220	Telegraph Stations	646	18	4	646	18	4	.....			.....
221	Australian Coast Light-houses	2,000	0	0	1,381	12	5	618	7	7	.....	
222	Contingencies	1,054	0	0	1,005	12	0	48	8	0	.....	
223	Life-boats	400	0	0	304	12	10	95	7	2	.....	
224	Postage of the various Public Departments ...	7,000	0	0	6,876	18	6	113	1	6	10	0	0
225	Advertising for the Public Service generally ...	4,000	0	0	2,080	10	2	1,909	6	10	10	3	0
226	For the transmission of Telegraphic Messages	5,107	12	11	5,039	6	4	68	6	7	.....	
227	Duty Stamps for the Public Service generally	508	7	10	501	17	5	6	10	5	.....	
228	One-half per cent. Commission on Payments in England by the Government Financial Agents on (say) £700,000	3,500	0	0	3,461	10	2	38	9	10	.....	
229	Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony	4,050	17	9	4,038	7	9	12	10	0	.....	
	Carried forward... ..	£ 803,235	13	7	772,025	14	4	35,361	3	3	1,848	16	0

STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated.			Amount expended to 31st October, 1872.			Balance.					
								Written off.			Retained.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	809,235	13	7	772,025	14	4	35,361	3	3	1,848	16	0
230	To provide for a Queen's Plate to be run for annually on Randwick Racecourse, under the auspices of the Australian Jockey Club (<i>Resolution of Assembly</i>)	200	0	0	200	0	0						
231	To meet the Expense of carrying on the Inner Waters and Coast Surveys	1,500	0	0	1,499	5	6	0	14	6			
232	Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts	1,800	0	0	1,352	11	4	400	0	0	47	8	8
233	Provisions to be left on Booby Island for the relief of shipwrecked persons	30	0	0				30	0	0			
234	Provisions to be left at Somerset for the relief of shipwrecked persons	30	0	0				30	0	0			
235	To meet unforeseen Expenses, to be hereafter accounted for	3,000	0	0	1,285	7	11	1,714	12	1			
236	Buoys and Beacons for the Clarence River	1,000	0	0	549	11	4	450	8	8			
237	Position Lights at the Tweed River, and at Nelson Bay, Port Stephens	300	0	0	297	19	0	2	1	0			
	Interest on Advances by the London Branch of the Bank of New South Wales, pending the realization of Debentures	898	16	11	898	16	11						
238	Gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service to John Fullarton, late Pilot, Port Jackson	358	0	0	358	0	0						
239	Gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service to John Brown, late Boatman, Eden	80	0	0	80	0	0						
240	Gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service to John Emanuel, late Boatman, Eden	102	0	0	102	0	0						
241	Gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service to John Foley, late Boatman, Eden	80	0	0	80	0	0						
	For the purchase of Warlike Stores	10,000	0	0	8,797	5	10				1,202	14	2
242	Expenses incurred by the Steamer "Thetis" whilst conveying a Life-boat to Elizabeth Reef	143	0	0	143	0	0						
	Advance to Treasurer:—												
244	To enable the Treasurer to make Advances to Public Officers and others, and on account of other Governments. The whole amount to be adjusted not later than the 31st December, 1872	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0						
	Department of Lands	10,399	13	8	10,399	13	8						
245	Survey of Lands	71,109	1	4	68,306	9	7	2,783	14	7	18	17	2
246	Rent of additional Offices for Land Departments, Commission to Land Agents, Appraisers, and others	6,570	11	8	6,474	6	5	90	15	3	5	10	0
	Occupation of Lands	10,554	13	4	10,139	3	8	415	9	8			
248	Gold Fields	2,800	5	0	2,673	15	1	126	9	11			
249	Prevention of Scab in Sheep	9,602	10	0	9,282	9	6	320	0	6			
250	Inspection of Cattle	302	10	0	275	11	4	26	18	8			
251	Coal Fields	1,355	0	0	1,117	11	8	237	8	4			
252	Botanic Gardens	3,177	11	8	3,177	11	8						
253	Government Domains and Hyde Park	2,911	10	0	2,886	11	10	24	18	2			
254	Forming and metalling the Footpaths, &c., Principal Entrance Gate to Government House	233	2	9	233	2	9						
	Fencing part of Road from Pomeroy to Collector	125	6	0	125	6	0						
255	Alignment Posts for Towns	300	0	0	41	16	0	258	4	0			
256	To meet Expense of fencing Public Roads where proclaimed through enclosed lands	4,000	0	0	831	0	6	3,168	19	6			
257	For the erection of Public Pounds	200	0	0	67	11	6	132	8	6			
258	For preservation of the Caves at Fish River	50	0	0	50	0	0						
259	For preservation of Wombeian Caves	25	0	0	25	0	0						
260	For fencing Public Cemeteries	1,000	0	0	634	17	0	365	3	0			
	Carried forward	£ 983,474	5	11	934,411	10	4	45,939	9	7	3,123	6	0

STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated.			Amount expended to 31st October, 1872.			Balance.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Written off.			Retained.		
	Brought forward	983,474	5	11	934,411	10	4	45,939	9	7	3,123	6	0
261	Parramatta Park	100	0	0	100	0	0						
262	Fees to Commissioners of the Court of Claims for hearing and reporting on Claims to Grants of Land in terms of the Act 5 Wm. IV, No. 21	125	0	0	41	12	0	83	8	0			
263	Compensation to Mr. S. Bell, for resumption by the Crown of Land granted to his late father (<i>Resolution of Assembly</i>)	400	0	0	400	0	0						
264	Completion of the Boundary-line between Victoria and New South Wales	1,000	0	0							1,000	0	0
265	Gratuity to the Widow of the late Mr. J. G. Grenfell, Commissioner of Crown Lands	300	0	0	300	0	0						
266	Compensation to Mr. Rayner, for loss sustained by him through the issue to Henry Hall of an erroneous Deed of Grant of Land, on which Deed Mr. Rayner had advanced money to Henry Hall			27 10 0									
267	Interest at 5 per cent. per annum on above, from 5 September, 1868, to 30 June, 1870			2 10 0									
		30	0	0	30	0	0						
268	Compensation for fencing the Road from Mulgoa Forest to Picton and Burragarang Road, <i>via</i> Village of Vanderville	300	0	0	300	0	0						
269	Additional provision for salaried Surveying Staff, to meet a deficiency in the proposed Estimates-in-Chief for 1871 (equipment allowance)	510	0	0	145	0	0	365	0	0			
270	Additional Fees of the Secretary to the Commissioners, Court of Claims, and William Owen, one of the Commissioners, at the special rate of £3 3s. per diem each for ten days, to cover the time which the Court was engaged in dealing with the case of Alexander Berry's claim to certain land at Comerang Island, Shoalhaven	63	0	0				63	0	0			
271	Compensation to Mr. James Robertson in respect of portion of Run "Tantangara," leased to him at auction but already under lease to other parties, being cost of Equity suit <i>Waller v. Robertson</i>	214	14	2	214	14	2						
272	Re-erecting Green-house presented by Mr. Mort to the Botanic Gardens	107	5	0	106	13	8	0	11	4			
273	Department of Public Works	4,029	3	4	4,017	6	0	11	17	4			
	Railways:—												
274	General Establishment	2,136	13	4	2,043	7	0	93	6	4			
275	Works in Progress	8,087	13	4	7,807	16	5	779	16	11			
276	Existing Lines—Working Expenses	192,096	1	5	190,132	2	2	1,963	19	3			
277	Widening the Newtown Bridge	2,000	0	0				2,000	0	0			
278	Engine-shed at Penrith, further sum	60	0	0	60	0	0						
	Harbours and River Navigation:—												
	Expense of Special Services by the Steamer "Thetis"	39	0	0				39	0	0			
279	Engineer's Department	2,699	1	8	2,675	3	1	23	18	7			
280	Steam Dredge "Hunter"	3,696	5	0	3,596	15	3				99	9	9
281	Steam Dredge "Hercules"	3,270	5	0	3,198	0	2	72	4	10			
282	Steam Dredge "Pluto"	2,057	0	0	2,057	0	0						
283	Steam Dredge "Vulcan," Newcastle	3,655	2	0	3,645	17	3	4	2	9	5	2	0
284	Steam Dredge "Samson"	4,982	13	4	4,752	15	4	229	18	0			
285	Steam Dredge "Fitz Roy"	2,592	5	4	2,535	18	1	56	7	3			
286	Bell Buoy, Big Ben Rock	400	0	0	271	0	0				129	0	0
287	Removing obstructions, Richmond River	300	0	0	300	0	0						
	Carried forward	£1218725	8	10	1162642	10	11	51,726	0	2	4,356	17	9

STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated.			Amount expended to 31st October, 1872.			Balance.					
								Written off.			Retained.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	1218725	8	10	1162642	10	11	51,726	0	2	4,356	17	9
	<i>Harbours and River Navigation—continued.</i>												
288	Replanking, where required, Glebe Island Bridge—Circular Quay—Newcastle Wharf—and repairing Dunmore Bridge and West Maitland River Embankment	3,500	0	0	3,063	19	1				436	0	11
289	Buoys and Beacon for the Hunter River	250	0	0	174	0	4				75	19	8
290	Lighting Lamps, Newcastle Wharf	150	0	0	90	0	0	60	0	0			
291	Completion of West Maitland Bridge, further sum—Balance due to Contractor	451	0	0	450	19	5	0	0	7			
292	Railway for carriage of Stone to West Maitland Embankment	242	0	0	241	10	8	0	9	4			
293	Landing Silt from Dredge, and forming Ground	2,000	0	0	1,953	8	6				46	11	6
294	Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, Bridges, and other Public Works	1,500	0	0	1,451	9	9				48	10	3
295	Repairs to Glebe Island Road	111	0	0	105	2	10	5	17	2			
296	Colonial Architect	5,801	11	8	5,769	2	9	32	8	11			
	<i>Public Works and Buildings:—</i>												
297	For ordinary Repairs, Alterations, and Additions to Public Buildings generally	12,024	15	1	12,012	9	10	12	0	3	0	5	0
298	For providing Furniture and Fittings for Public Offices generally	3,260	0	0	3,248	6	0	11	14	0			
299	For repairs to Military and Volunteer Buildings	1,500	0	0	1,096	4	1	403	15	11			
300	For lighting Lamps, sweeping Chimneys, &c., Victoria Barracks	200	0	0	98	18	7	101	1	5			
301	For lighting Government Lamps in Streets of Sydney and Domain	700	0	0	642	10	0	57	10	0			
302	To provide building and other Materials for completion or repair of Gaols and other Public Buildings, by the labour of prisoners in-Gaol	6,500	0	0	3,698	0	4	2,801	19	8			
303	Additions, Sydney Gaol	2,000	0	0	1,621	8	9	378	11	3			
304	Police Buildings	3,000	0	0	1,405	3	10	1,594	16	2			
305	Gaols, Court Houses, and Lock-ups	12,000	0	0	10,420	11	0				1,579	9	0
306	Supply of Coffins for Paupers	150	0	0	64	3	2	85	16	10			
307	Furniture for and repair of Telegraph Stations	1,000	0	0	766	2	0	233	18	0			
308	Additions, Alterations, and Repairs, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0						
309	Additions and Materials to the New Gaol at Maitland	2,000	0	0	228	8	5	1,771	11	7			
310	Repairs to Workshops and Officers' Quarters, Cockatoo Island	50	0	0				50	0	0			
311	Repairs to Roman Catholic Orphan School	1,000	0	0	870	16	7				129	3	5
312	Preparing Ground and Planting at Public Buildings	150	0	0	117	1	0	32	19	0			
313	Cottages, Spectacle Island	800	0	0	683	18	0				116	2	0
	Repairs and Alterations to Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta	376	10	8	376	10	8						
	Repairs and Alterations to Asylums for Imbeciles and Idiots, Newcastle	746	10	1	746	10	1						
	<i>Roads and Bridges:—</i>												
314	General Establishment	2,560	10	0	2,556	8	11	4	1	1			
315	Superintendence	5,526	15	0	5,476	17	4	49	17	8			
316	Main Northern Road	14,021	0	0	13,829	0	2	191	19	10			
317	Main Southern Road	17,191	0	0	15,324	12	3	1,866	7	9			
318	Main Western Road	13,329	0	0	10,871	9	10	2,457	10	2			
	Carried forward	£1333817	1	4	1263097	15	1	63,930	6	9	6,788	19	6

STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated.	Amount expended to 31st October, 1872.	Balance.	
				Written off.	Retained.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	1333817 1 4	1263097 15 1	63,930 6 9	6,788 19 6
	Other Roads and Bridges:—				
319	Road, Clarence River to Great Northern Road ...	5,000 0 0	3,328 18 4	.....	1,671 1 8
320	Mudgee Road ...	4,000 0 0	3,922 18 0	77 2 0	.....
321	Tolls ...	1,600 0 0	1,593 12 5	6 7 7	.....
322	Minor Roads, as per Schedule ...	40,200 0 0	38,588 15 6	855 19 4	755 5 2
323	Contingent Works on Minor Roads not in Schedule, on Punts and Approaches, and on Approaches to Railway Stations, &c. ...	3,000 0 0	2,998 14 5	1 5 7	.....
324	Repairs of and painting Bridges ...	3,000 0 0	2,999 19 10	0 0 2	.....
325	Constructing and repairing Toll-bars ...	300 0 0	289 13 10	10 6 2	.....
326	Estimated amount of Tolls to be collected at Grafton Punt, to be expended in maintenance and repair of same and Approaches ...	800 0 0	741 18 11	58 1 1	.....
327	To protect Main-street and Telegraph Office, Murrurundi, being half of £1,200—other moiety on Telegraph Estimates ...	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....	.....
328	Approaches to Punt at Balranald ...	2,000 0 0	86 9 6	.....	1,913 10 6
329	Bridge, Mooki River ...	700 0 0	380 4 0	.....	319 16 0
330	Flood Repairs, Wentworth ...	1,500 0 0	1,325 11 11	.....	174 8 1
331	Repairs to Road through Town of Young (Resolution of Assembly) ...	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
332	Erection of Bridges over Castle's and Fisher's Creeks, near Burrowa (Resolution of Assembly) ...	500 0 0	190 11 3	.....	309 8 9
333	Western Road, in anticipation of Tolls to be collected for 1872 ...	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
334	Mudgee Road, in part anticipation of Tolls to be collected for 1872 ...	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
335	For further improvement of Roads, Araluen to Moruya, and in vicinity of Araluen generally, to employ flooded-out labourers ...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
336	Bridge at Narawalla, on Road Ulladulla to Shoalhaven ...	500 0 0	4 6 8	.....	495 13 4
337	Bridge over Cockfighter's Creek ...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....	.....
338	To complete Tanks on "Death Track," Willandra to Darling ...	2,000 0 0	1,904 1 8	.....	95 18 4
339	Minor Roads (Resolution of Assembly) ...	16,000 0 0	16,000 0 0	.....	.....
	Roads under Trustees:—				
340	Roads under Trustees ...	26,000 0 0	24,185 11 2	1,814 8 10	.....
341	Unclassified Roads ...	6,000 0 0	5,942 9 9	57 10 3	.....
342	Improvement of the Colo and Wheeny Creek Road ...	500 0 0	492 6 8	7 13 4	.....
343	Construction of Bridge, Eastern Creek ...	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....	.....
344	Cost of obtaining Reports from Surveyors	400 0 0	393 15 6	6 4 6	.....
	Rent of Toll-bar on the Mudbank and Bunnerong Road, from 19th November, 1870, to 18th December, 1871 ...	294 0 0	294 0 0	.....	.....
	Rent of Windsor Ferry, from 1st January to 18th December, 1871 ...	191 13 4	191 13 4	.....	.....
	Tolls collected in excess of amounts estimated for 1871:—				
	On Southern Road ...	378 2 3	.....	.....	378 2 3
	On Northern Road ...	987 5 2	155 14 8	.....	831 10 6
	Electric Telegraphs:—				
345	Iron Posts, Telegraph, Redfern to Junction ...	1,000 0 0	817 9 1	182 10 11	.....
346	Repairs to Line, Penrith to Bathurst ...	300 0 0	109 9 6	190 10 6	.....
347	To protect Main-street and Telegraph Offices, Murrurundi, being half of £1,200—other moiety on Road Estimates ...	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....	.....
348	Fitz Roy Dock ...	1,248 12 8	1,242 1 2	6 11 6	.....
	Carried forward ...	£1460866 14 9	1379928 2 2	67,204 18 6	13733 14 1

STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated.	Amount expended to 31st October, 1872.	Balance.	
				Written off.	Retained.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	1460866 14 9	1379928 2 2	67,204 18 6	13733 14 1
	Miscellaneous:—				
349	Attending to the lighting and extinguishing of the Gas, &c., in the Parliamentary Buildings	117 10 0	117 10 0	.....	.....
350	Post Office (including conveyance of Mails)	110,301 0 0	108,117 8 6	2,183 11 6	.....
351	Money Order Department	3,208 16 8	2,976 9 10	232 6 10	.....
352	Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain, <i>via</i> San Francisco	9,807 13 10	8,076 18 5	1,730 15 5	.....
353	Government Savings' Bank	500 0 0	361 10 4	138 9 8	.....
354	Electric Telegraphs...	33,286 15 0	32,584 5 5	702 9 7	.....
	Special Appropriations.				
	Interest on Debentures	490,000 0 0	479,708 14 0	10,001 6 0	290 0 0
	Interest on Treasury Bills	17,160 0 0	17,157 10 0	2 10 0	.....
	Drawbacks and Refund of Duties	36,155 10 10	36,155 10 10	.....	.....
	Revenue and Receipts returned	23,054 2 3	23,054 2 3	.....	.....
	Charges on Collections	3,000 0 0	2,736 10 0	263 10 0	.....
	Endowment of the University of Sydney, 14 Victoria, No. 31	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
	Endowment of the Australian Museum, 17 Victoria, No. 2	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
	Endowment of the Sydney Grammar School, 18 Victoria...	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
	Endowment of the Affiliated Colleges, 18 Victoria, No. 37	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
	Endowment under the Municipalities Act, 22 Victoria, No. 13	20,000 0 0	15,316 11 3	4,683 8 9	.....
	Insolvency Commissioners' Act of 1861, 24 Victoria, No. 20	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
	Judges under the District Courts Act, 22 Victoria, No. 18	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	.....	.....
	Sydney Branch of Royal Mint, 28 Victoria, No. 3	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	.....	.....
	Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Institutions	483 18 3	483 18 3	.....	.....
	Expenses under the Scab in Sheep Act of 1866	226 18 4	226 18 4	.....	.....
	Expenses under Cattle Disease Prevention Act	410 0 8	410 0 8	.....	.....
	Expenses under Registration Brands Act	352 8 8	352 8 8	.....	.....
	Expenses under the Customs Act, 34 Victoria, No. 21	29 11 4	29 11 4	.....	.....
	Expenses under the Electoral Act of 1868	1 17 1	1 17 1	.....	.....
	Erection of School of Industry, 34 Victoria, No. 5	7,000 0 0	3,600 0 0	.....	3,400 0 0
	5th instalment of Short-dated Debentures issued under the Acts 29 Victoria, Nos. 4 and 5, due 31st December, 1871	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	.....	.....
	TOTAL	£2346462 17 8	2241895 17 4	*87,143 6 3	17423 14 1

* In addition to this amount written off, there will be a further sum of £30,000 on the final adjustment of the vote taken to enable the Treasurer to make Advances to Public Officers and others.

LOANS' ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE

LOANS' ACCOUNT

ON

31ST OCTOBER, 1872.

(EXCLUSIVE OF THE LOAN FUNDS, 35 VIC. NO. 5, AND 36 VIC. NO. 2.)

Loans'

ACCOUNT CURRENT SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE

Dr.

(EXCLUSIVE OF THE LOAN FUNDS,

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
1	To AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES on this Account outstanding on the 31st October, 1872, being Appropriations under the following Acts of Parliament for Public Works and other Services, authorized to be provided for by Loans, remaining unexpended on that date, as per Statement of details attached, marked C			
	Public Works—19 Victoria, No. 38	45,476	14	7
	Do. —19 „ No. 40	9,672	9	1
	Do. —20 „ No. 34	72	10	8
	To pay off Debentures—23 Victoria, No. 5	370	0	0
	Public Works—23 Victoria, No. 10	8,141	0	6
	Do. —24 „ No. 24	500	0	0
	Do. —25 „ No. 19	43,142	0	6
	Do. —26 „ No. 14	45,245	19	3
	Do. —27 „ No. 14	39,143	4	8
	Public Works, &c.—29 Victoria, No. 9... ..	55,052	14	0
	Public Works—29 Victoria, No. 23	6,715	9	1
	Do. —30 „ No. 23	8,495	8	9
	Do. —31 „ No. 11	129	11	4
	Do. —31 „ No. 27	13,353	13	4
	Do. —32 „ No. 13	30,299	9	2
	Do. —34 „ No. 2	95,051	1	5
			400,866	6 4
	TOTAL	£	400,866	6 4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st November, 1872.FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

Account.

LOANS' ACCOUNT ON 31st OCTOBER, 1872.

35 Vic. No. 5, AND 36 Vic. No. 2.)

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
1	BY CASH BALANCE at the credit of the Loans' Account, on 31st October, 1872	399,758	1	9
2	„ ADVANCES to the Commissioner for Railways, not charged to Appropriations, remaining unadjusted on 31st October, 1872	1,108	4	7
TOTAL		£ 400,866	6	4

JAMES THOMSON,
Consulting Accountant.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Treasurer.

C.

LOANS' ACCOUNT.

(Exclusive of the Loan Funds, 35 Vic. No. 5 and 36 Vic. No. 2.)

STATEMENT of APPROPRIATIONS AND BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS for Services authorized to be provided for by Loans, outstanding on 31st October, 1872.

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
19 VICTORIA, No. 38.						
St. Paul's College	5,205	0	0			
St. Andrew's College	20,000	0	0			
St. John's College	271	14	7			
Wesleyan College	20,000	0	0			
				45,476	14	7
19 VICTORIA, No. 40.						
Improving the Navigation of the River Hunter, &c. ...	0	15	7			
Railways—						
Completion of Line from Sydney to Liverpool, &c. ...	6	1	6			
Surveys for Extensions	9,665	12	0			
				9,672	9	1
20 VICTORIA, No. 34.						
Railway Works... ..				72	10	8
23 VICTORIA, No. 5.						
To pay off Debentures due in 1860				370	0	0
23 VICTORIA, No. 10.						
Railways—						
Darling Harbour Branch	665	10	7			
Bridge, Bank-street, East Maitland	2,475	15	1			
Pier, Dowling-street	714	16	7			
Alphabetical Telegraph Instruments	137	14	3			
Electric Telegraph, from West Maitland to Boundary of Queensland, <i>via</i> Singleton, Scone, Murrurundi, Tamworth, Bendemeer, and Armidale... ..	4,117	4	0			
				8,141	0	6
24 VICTORIA, No. 24.						
Electric Telegraph from Goulburn to Braidwood				500	0	0
25 VICTORIA, No. 19.						
Railways—						
Picton to Goulburn	0	12	0			
Carriage Shed, &c., Northern Line	4,166	0	1			
Additions to Stations	1	12	6			
Free Public Library	15,784	19	6			
District Court, Sydney	10,000	0	0			
Gaols and Penal Establishments	7,135	3	6			
Juvenile Reformatories	6,053	12	11			
				43,142	0	6
26 VICTORIA, No. 14.						
Railways—						
Newcastle to Wallsend Junction	1,315	11	6			
Telegraph Wire, Campbelltown to Picton	160	3	4			
Wharf, Newcastle	4	11	8			
Northern Breakwater, Newcastle	0	17	6			
Breakwater, Clarence River	28,151	11	0			
Wharf and Shoots, Morpeth	5,708	13	0			
Public Works Offices	9,904	11	3			
				45,245	19	3
Carried forward	£			152,620	14	7

LOANS' ACCOUNT—continued.

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	.....	152,620 14 7
27 VICTORIA, No. 14.		
Railways—		
Northern Line	2,340 9 3	
Work-shops, Northern Line	49 6 9	
Siding, Haslem's Creek	178 14 6	
Coal Sidings, Newcastle	2,933 6 3	
Gate Houses, Western Line	68 9 7	
Land for Morpeth Extension	6 1 8	
Electric Telegraphs—		
Erection of Stations on Southern, Western, Northern, and Mudgee Lines	1,326 6 11	
Station Houses at Grafton, Wagga Wagga, and Hay ...	1,250 0 0	
Wharfs and Coal Basin, Newcastle	30,990 9 9	
		39,143 4 8
29 VICTORIA, No. 9.		
Railways—		
Additional Land at Newtown for Sidings	29 2 4	
To meet outstanding Claims for Land on the Penrith, Picton, and Singleton Extensions	4,863 4 3	
Erection of Railway Station at Douglas Park	9 5 9	
Extension of Great Northern Line to Terminus at Morpeth	4 17 1	
Public Works and Buildings—		
Penitentiary	25,000 0 0	
Lunatic Asylum	20,010 5 7	
Immigration—		
For the purpose of assisting Immigration to this Colony	5,135 19 0	
		55,052 14 0
29 VICTORIA, No. 23.		
Railways—		
Extension of Great Northern Line	884 9 6	
Enlarging Railway Bridges at East Maitland	1,491 2 10	
Roads, &c.—		
Singleton Bridge	3,339 16 9	
Extension of Riley-street to Palmer-street	1,000 0 0	
		6,715 9 1
30 VICTORIA, No. 23.		
Railways—		
Engine Shed, Windsor and Richmond Line	2,495 8 9	
Road and Railway Bridge over the Murray at Echuca...	6,000 0 0	
		8,495 8 9
31 VICTORIA, No. 11.		
Railways—		
Extension to Bathurst	}	
Extension to Goulburn	}	
		129 11 4
Carried forward	£	262,157 2 5

LOANS' ACCOUNT—continued.

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.		TOTAL.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Brought forward			262,157	2 5
31 VICTORIA, No. 27.				
Railways—				
Telegraph from Picton to Goulburn, along the Line of Railway	0	18 0		
Telegraph from Penrith to Bathurst, along the Line of Railway	207	19 2		
Roads and Bridges—				
Iron Bridge over the Lower Murrumbidgee	0	1 1		
Bridge over the Nimboi, between Grafton and New England	766	5 8		
Public Works and Buildings—				
Additions, &c., Abattoirs, Glebe Island	442	8 0		
Electric Telegraphs—				
Tamworth to Fort Bourke	11,063	19 1		
Re-insulating Line, Sydney to Albury	873	11 6		
Stations—Balranald, Moulamein, and Wellington	3	10 10		
			13,358	13 4
32 VICTORIA, No. 13.				
Railways—				
Compensation for Land taken at Honeysuckle Point	147	12 10		
Harbours and River Navigation—				
Improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	6	1 3		
Breakwater, Newcastle	29	15 6		
Steam Cranes, Wharf, &c., Darling Harbour	1,712	8 5		
Reclamation of Land at Blackwattle Bay	7,970	12 10		
Light-house Tower, Wollongong	3	13 6		
Roads and Bridges—				
Bridge over the Urara, on the Road from Grafton to Glen Innes	5,312	8 1		
Public Works and Buildings—				
Public Offices, Newcastle	6,800	0 0		
Electric Telegraphs—				
Kiama to Jervis Bay	288	10 0		
Additions to Port Stephens Line	450	0 0		
Maitland to Manning River	2,000	0 0		
Bathurst to Carcoar and Cowra	1,326	15 11		
Port Stephens to Nelson's Bay	64	19 0		
Extension to Walcha	1,575	0 0		
Grafton to Clarence River Heads	413	12 5		
Further Extensions under the Guarantee System	2,197	19 5		
			30,299	9 2
34 VICTORIA, No. 2.				
Railways—				
Completion of the Relaying of the Line from Sydney to Parramatta	7,718	11 8		
Completion of New Goods Shed, Sydney, and Roads and Sidings in connection with the same	2,481	10 2		
New Machine Shop, Receiving Shed, Erecting Shops and Store at Newcastle, including Roads	6,809	0 11		
Additional Machinery, do.	1,927	18 0		
New Station, Workshops for Carriage and Wagons, Department, Carriage Shed, Roofing Steam-houses, Furnaces and Machinery, Redfern, including Roads	22,480	7		
Excavating Station-yard, Redfern—Additional	5,000	0 7		
Additional Machinery	1,213	7		
Carried forward	£	47,630 16 0		
Carried forward	£		305,815	4 11

LOANS' ACCOUNT—*continued.*

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ... ..	.....			305,815	4	11
<i>34 VICTORIA, No. 2—continued.</i>						
Brought forward	47,630	16	0			
<i>Railways—continued.</i>						
New Passenger Station and Platforms, Newcastle, including Road Approaches	6,000	0	0			
Further for construction of Rolling Stock	83	0	2			
Extension to Morpeth	308	8	5			
Land for Windsor and Richmond Line	706	5	3			
<i>Public Works and Buildings—</i>						
Towards erection of New General Post Office	191	6	4			
For completion of Dry Dock and Works attached thereto	2,000	0	0			
<i>Harbours and River Navigation—</i>						
Removing obstructions and improving the navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling ...	1	1	7			
Wharf, Bullock Island	4,647	14	2			
New Steam Dredge, Newcastle Harbour	29,058	4	11			
To complete Kiama Harbour Works	1,035	12	0			
Dredge for improving navigation of Rivers and Creeks flowing into Coast Lakes	391	10	0			
Coal Staiths, Newcastle	62	14	11			
<i>Electric Telegraphs—</i>						
To connect Barrenjuey with Sydney	233	7	8			
Iron Telegraph Posts	2,011	0	0			
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>						
Amounts awarded for Land taken for New General Post Office	690	0	0			
				95,051	1	5
TOTAL ... ..	...			400,866	6	4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st November, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

LOAN FUND
(35 VIC. No. 5).

ACCOUNT

SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE

LOAN FUND (35 VIC. No. 5)

ON

31st OCTOBER, 1872.

Loan Fund,

ACCOUNT SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE LOAN

Dr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES on this Account outstanding on 31st October, 1872, being Appropriations for Public Works provided for by the Loan Act of 1871 (35 Vic. No. 5), remaining unexpended on that date, viz. :—						
Railways—						
Construction of Railway Sheds	1	10	7			
Completion of Lines already sanctioned	31,806	5	5			
Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony	358	5	7			
Dredge for Manning, Macleay, and Clarence Rivers ...	0	17	0			
Removing obstructions and improving the navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	133	6	9			
Southern Breakwater, Newcastle	33	7	1			
Coal Staiths, Newcastle	0	18	5			
Light-house, Wollongong	44	11	6			
Light-house, Ulladulla... ..	7	2	2			
Blasting and removing Rock in front of Newcastle Wharf...	146	9	9			
Completion of New General Post Office	6,032	18	10			
Low-level Bridge over the Hawkesbury at Windsor ...	5,428	12	2			
Rebuilding Jugiong Bridge	262	14	1			
Telegraph Line from Eden to Gabo Island	165	2	6			
Telegraph Line from Kiama to Jervis Bay	500	0	0			
Construction of Fortifications and other Works of Defence	185	4	4			
						45,107 6 2
TOTAL	£			45,107	6	2

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st November, 1872.FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

(35 Victoria No. 5).

FUND (35 VIC. No. 5), ON 31ST OCTOBER, 1872.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BY CASH BALANCE at the credit of this Fund in the Bank of New South Wales, on the 31st October, 1872 ... ..	.....	45,107 6 2
TOTAL	£	45,107 6 2

JAMES THOMSON,
Consulting Accountant.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Treasurer.

LOAN FUND

(36 VIC. No. 2).

ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

FROM THE PASSING OF THE ACT, 36 VIC., No. 2, ON THE 13TH AUGUST,

TO THE 31ST OCTOBER, 1872.

Loan Fund,

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

From the passing of the Act on the

Dr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To PAYMENTS made on account of the following Services, provided for by the Loan Act of 1872 (36 Vic. No. 2), from the passing of the Act on the 13th August, to the 31st October, 1872, viz. :—		
Railways—		
For Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony ...	14,369 8 5	
Station-master's House, Newtown, further sum ...	257 0 0	
For the purchase of Railway Stores and Materials, which cannot properly be charged to the appropriations of Parliament until actually issued for use—the Vote to be recouped as issues take place ...	73,632 1 2	88,258 9 7
Harbours and Rivers Navigation—		
Additional Siding, Purchase of Land required for Approach, &c., Coal Staiths, Newcastle... ..	433 2 2	
Improving the Navigation of the Edward River, further sum	133 4 5	566 6 7
Roads and Bridges—		
Completion of the Bridge over the Hawkesbury, at Windsor, and Approaches thereto	200 0 0	
Bridge at Warri, Shoalhaven	3 0 0	
Approaches and addition to height of Hay Bridge... ..	1,095 0 0	
To metal, where required, on Mudgee Road, in anticipation of Annual Votes of £50 per mile	3,236 11 2	4,534 11 2
Electric Telegraphs—		
Erection of Line, and Telegraph Station, Galgong... ..	299 13 0	
Line—Parramatta Junction to Campbelltown	438 18 0	
Second Wire, Armidale to Tenterfield	1,430 4 5	
Second Wire, Bathurst to Hill End	293 0 3	2,461 15 8
Repayment of Loans—		
Amounts remitted to London to meet the following Public Works Debentures maturing in 1872 and 1873, viz. :—		
First instalment of the Loan of £300,000, under the Act 29 Victoria, No. 5, falling due 31st December, 1872	50,000 0 0	
Debentures issued under 16 Victoria, No. 39, due 28th February, 1873... ..	20,000 0 0	
Debentures issued under 20 Victoria, No. 33, due 1st January, 1873	99,500 0 0	169,500 0 0
Amount of Premium on the sale of the Debentures issued under the Act 36 Victoria, No. 2, transferred to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund ... ..	.....	15,833 10 9
To Cash Balance in the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, at the credit of this Fund, on the 31st October, 1872, available to meet the Outstanding Liabilities on that date, as detailed in the Statement attached, marked D		281,154 13 9
		195,912 17 0
TOTAL	£	477,067 10 9

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st November, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

36 Victoria, No. 2.

UNDER THE LOAN ACT OF 1872,

13th August, to 31st October, 1872.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BY PROCEEDS OF DEBENTURES issued (and negotiated in the Colony) under the Act 36 Victoria, No. 2, for Public Works and other purposes, to the amount of £406,800, bearing Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, viz. :—		
7,000 @ 103 11 1 ½ cent.	7,248 15 10	
7,000 „ 103 11 9 „	7,251 2 6	
50,000 „ 103 12 7 „	51,814 11 8	
100 „ 103 15 0 „	103 15 0	
106,800 „ 103 15 7 „	110,836 3 0	
100 „ 103 17 6 „	103 17 6	
100,000 „ 103 18 1 „	103,904 3 4	
15,600 „ 104 0 0 „	16,224 0 0	
70,000 „ 104 1 0 „	72,835 0 0	
20,000 „ 104 1 1 „	20,810 16 8	
11,900 „ 104 2 6 „	12,390 17 6	
13,400 „ 104 10 0 „	14,003 0 0	
1,200 „ 105 0 0 „	1,260 0 0	
1,200 „ 105 1 3 „	1,260 15 0	
2,500 „ 106 0 0 „	2,650 0 0	
<u>406,800</u>		422,696 18 0
BY AMOUNT TRANSFERRED FROM THE OLD LOANS ACCOUNT to this Fund in conformity with the first clause of the Act 36 Victoria No. 2, being the Amount over-raised under certain Loan Acts enumerated in the Schedule to the said Act ... ..	.....	54,370 12 9
TOTAL ... ..	| £	477,067 10 9

JAMES THOMSON,
Consulting Accountant.
76—G

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Treasurer.

D.

THE LOAN FUND—36 VICTORIA, No. 2.

STATEMENT showing the Appropriations and Balances of Appropriations for PUBLIC WORKS and other Services under the Loan Act, 36 Victoria, No. 2, remaining unexpended on 31st October, 1872.

SERVICES.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
RAILWAYS :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony... ..	45,630 11 7	
Station Buildings, West Maitland	2,000 0 0	
For the purchase of Railway Stores and Materials which cannot properly be charged to the appropriations of Parliament until actually issued for use—the Vote to be recouped as issues take place	1,367 18 10	48,998 10 5
HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION :—		
Removing obstructions and improving the navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling, further sum...	3,000 0 0	
Additional Siding—Purchase of Land required for Approach, &c., Coal Staiths, Newcastle	3,963 17 10	
Purchase of Blackwattle Bridge and Causeway, and Pymont Bridge Company's Roads between Pymont Bridge and Camperdown	10,000 0 0	
Dredge, Tug, and Punts, for Clarence River	18,000 0 0	
Improving the Navigation of the Edward River, further sum ...	1,866 15 7	
Completion of Dredge, Tug, and Punts, for Newcastle, further sum	18,000 0 0	54,830 13 5
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS :—		
Completion of new General Post Office ... ..	.....	6,000 0 0
ROADS AND BRIDGES :—		
Completion of the Bridge over the Hawkesbury at Windsor, and Approaches thereto	1,800 0 0	
Bridge at Warri, Shoalhaven	4,997 0 0	
Bridge at Casino	5,000 0 0	
Approaches and Addition to height of Hay Bridge	905 0 0	
Approaches and Addition to height of Nimboy Bridge... ..	4,000 0 0	
To metal, where required, on Mudgee Road, in anticipation of Annual Votes of £50 per mile	18,763 8 10	35,465 8 10
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS :—		
Telegraph Line to the Manning River, Tinonee, on the guarantee principle	3,000 0 0	
Erection of Line and Telegraph Station, Gulgong	550 7 0	
Iron Poles, Singleton to Murrurundi	4,000 0 0	
Extra Wire, West Maitland to Armidale	8,600 0 0	
Railway Line, Singleton to Murrurundi	1,050 0 0	
Line, Parramatta Junction to Campbelltown	61 2 0	
Second Wire—Sydney to Newcastle	1,830 0 0	
Second Wire—Armidale to Tenterfield	569 15 7	
Second Wire—Bathurst to Hill End	456 19 9	
Extension of Telegraph Lines generally	5,000 0 0	20,118 4 4
REPAYMENT OF LOANS :—		
To meet the following Public Works Debentures, maturing in 1873, viz. :—		
Debentures issued under 20 Victoria, No. 33, due 1st January, 1873	500 0 0	
Debentures issued under 16 Victoria, No. 39, due 21st October, 1873	30,000 0 0	30,500 0 0
TOTAL	£	195,912 17 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st November, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

STATEMENT
OF THE
PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
ON
31st OCTOBER, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF

SERVICES.	AUTHORITY	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.	AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES AND TREASURY BILLS SOLD.	AMOUNT RAISED.	AMOUNT OVER-RAISED.	AMOUNT NOT YET RAISED.
		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
DEBENTURES.						
Loan to the Sydney Railway Company ...	16 Vic. No. 39	216,571 0 0	217,500	223,936 3 4	7,365 3 4
Sydney Sewerage ...	17 Vic., No. 34	200,000 0 0	209,030	201,149 11 9	The issue of Debentures under various Loan Acts, in 1870, to the extent of £450,000, has adjusted the amounts short and over raised under these Acts, excepting in the case of the Debentures issued under 29 Vic., No. 4, to cover the Deficit of 1864 and previous years, which were on account of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.	
Sydney Water Supply... ..	17 Vic., No. 35	200,000 0 0	208,400	201,264 13 5		
Public Works	18 Vic., No. 35	178,750 0 0	144,000	136,890 13 2		
Railways	18 Vic., No. 40	624,733 18 8	666,800	680,105 11 7		
Public Works	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40.	445,323 0 0	410,500	393,427 5 8		
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Vic., No. 1	73,776 0 0	73,700	70,300 16 2		
Railways	20 Vic., No. 1	200,000 0 0	203,000	199,997 10 0		
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Vic., No. 16	130,400 0 0	132,300	130,311 0 0		
Public Works	20 Vic., No. 33	107,717 18 11	112,000	107,787 15 0		
Railways	20 Vic., No. 34	300,000 0 0	299,000	300,895 12 6		
To pay off Debentures... ..	22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26.	145,000 0 0	145,700	145,007 0 0		
Railways and Public Works	22 Vic., No. 22	758,500 0 0	760,700	756,890 15 0		
Public Works	22 Vic., No. 26	11,600 0 0	5,000	4,962 10 0		
To pay off Debentures... ..	23 Vic., No. 5	365,600 0 0	365,600	361,612 10 0		
Public Works and to pay off Debentures	23 Vic., No. 10	348,223 0 0	348,200	341,084 15 0		
Railways and Public Works	24 Vic., No. 24	113,535 0 0	113,900	112,209 11 6		
Voluntary and Assisted Immigration	24 Vic., No. 26	55,000 0 0	55,500	54,945 16 0		
Railways and Public Works	25 Vic., No. 19	1,782,370 14 6	1,782,300	1,696,828 5 0		
Railways and Public Works	26 Vic., No. 14	161,832 0 0	162,000	136,723 17 10		
Public Works	27 Vic., No. 14	670,025 12 7	670,000	565,483 14 2		
To cover Deficit of 1864 and previous years...	29 Vic., No. 4	550,000 0 0	550,000	495,344 10 0		
To pay off Debentures... ..	29 Vic., No. 5	300,000 0 0	300,000	270,252 5 0		
Public Works and Immigration	29 Vic., No. 9	219,450 0 0	219,400	198,474 0 0		
Public Works	29 Vic., No. 23	758,000 0 0	758,000	718,844 10 0		
Public Works	30 Vic., No. 23	65,850 0 0	65,800	61,902 0 0		
Railways	31 Vic., No. 11	1,000,000 0 0	1,000,000	981,655 7 0		
Public Works	31 Vic., No. 27	177,407 0 0	177,400	178,055 0 0		
Public Works	32 Vic., No. 13	197,885 0 0	197,800	196,625 9 10		
Public Works and other purposes	34 Vic., No. 2	407,151 13 7	407,100	403,321 7 6		
To make good the loss sustained in the negotia- tion of the Debentures of previous Loans.	Under various Acts.	450,000	*439,787 7 11
Public Works and other purposes	35 Vic., No. 5	374,980 0 0	374,900	375,424 19 6	†444 19 6
Public Works and other purposes	36 Vic., No. 2	406,863 7 3	406,800	422,696 18 0	†15,833 10 9
		11,546,545 5 6	11,992,330	11,509,204 1 10	23,643 13 7
TREASURY BILLS.						
To cover Deficit of 1870 and previous years ...	35 Vic., No. 4	334,600 0 0	334,600	348,105 3 0	13,505 3 0
TOTALS	£11,881,145 5 6	12,326,980	11,857,309 4 10	37,148 16 7

* Not proceeds.

† Transferred to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st November, 1872.FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ON 31ST OCTOBER, 1872.

PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES AND TREASURY BILLS.

AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE SOLD.	PAID OFF.	OUTSTANDING.	DUE DATES.	RATE OF INTEREST.	ANNUAL INTEREST ON TOTAL LOAN OUTSTANDING FOR EACH SERVICE.	SYNOPSIS OF DUE DATES OF OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES AND TREASURY BILLS.			
						Authority under which issued.	Year when due.	Amount.	TOTAL.
£ 17,500	£ 17,500	£ .....	.....	2½d. & 3¼d. per diem per cent.	£ 8,809 8 6	16 Vic., No. 39.....	1873	£ 30,000	£ 130,500
50,000	*20,000	30,000	1873.....			20 Vic., No. 33.....		500	
150,000	.....	150,000	1874.....			29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5 ...		100,000	
25,900	.....	25,900	1 July, 1876	5 per cent. per annum.	2,831 10 0	16 Vic., No. 39.....	1874	£ 150,000	584,600
97,500	97,500	.....	Interminable			29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5 ...		100,000	
6,730	.....	6,730	.....			35 Vic., No. 4		334,600	
24,000	.....	24,000	1 July, 1888			.....		.....
54,900	54,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5 ...	1875	.....	50,000
29,000	29,000	.....	.....	" "	6,435 0 0	17 Vic., No. 34.....	1876	£ 25,900	735,800
50,700	50,700	.....	.....			17 Vic., No. 35.....		36,700	
36,700	.....	36,700	1 July, 1876			18 Vic., No. 35.....		70,200	
31,000	.....	31,000	Interminable			18 Vic., No. 40.....		133,300	
61,000	.....	61,000	1 July, 1888	.....	.....	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40	.....	46,200	.....
21,000	21,000	.....	.....	" "	5,510 0 0	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40	1876	£ 150,000	718,800
12,800	12,800	.....	.....			20 Vic., No. 1		70,500	
70,200	.....	70,200	1 Jan., 1876			20 Vic., No. 1		203,000	
40,000	.....	40,000	1 July, 1893			.....		.....
291,800	291,800	.....	.....	" "	6,800 0 0	17 Vic., No. 34.....	1888	£ 24,000	500,000
139,000	139,000	.....	.....			17 Vic., No. 35.....		61,000	
100,000	100,000	.....	.....			19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40		136,800	
133,300	.....	133,300	1 Jan., 1876			20 Vic., No. 1		3,200	
2,700	.....	2,700	Permanent	20 Vic., No. 33.....	10,000	.....	.....	175,000	.....
46,200	.....	46,200	Jan., 1876	20 Vic., No. 34.....	90,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
150,000	.....	150,000	Jan., 1876	.....	.....	20 Vic., No. 33.....	.....	£ 2,000	893,000
70,800	.....	70,800	Interminable	20 Vic., No. 34.....	34,000	.....	.....	145,000	
136,800	.....	136,800	1 July, 1888	22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26	400,000	.....	.....	312,000	
6,700	.....	6,700	1 July, 1891	22 Vic., No. 22.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70,500	.....	70,500	1 Jan., 1876	.....	3,685 0 0	22 Vic., No. 22.....	.....	.....	.....
3,200	.....	3,200	1 July, 1888	.....	.....	22 Vic., No. 26.....	.....	£ 5,000	718,800
203,000	.....	203,000	1 July, 1876	.....	10,150 0 0	23 Vic., No. 5 .....	.....	365,600	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,615 0 0	23 Vic., No. 10.....	.....	348,200	
132,300	.....	132,300	Interminable..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100,000	*99,500	500	1 Jan., 1873	.....	.....	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40	.....	£ 6,700	225,500
10,000	.....	10,000	1 July, 1888	.....	625 0 0	22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26	.....	700	
2,000	.....	2,000	1 Jan., 1889	.....	.....	22 Vic., No. 22.....	.....	25,000	
175,000	.....	175,000	1 July, 1888	.....	14,950 0 0	22 Vic., No. 22.....	.....	23,700	
90,000	.....	90,000	1 July, 1888	.....	.....	24 Vic., No. 24.....	.....	113,900	.....
34,000	.....	34,000	1 Jan., 1889	.....	.....	24 Vic., No. 26.....	.....	55,500	.....
145,000	.....	145,000	1 Jan., 1889	.....	7,285 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
700	.....	700	1 July, 1891	.....	.....	25 Vic., No. 19.....	.....	.....	1,782,300
400,000	.....	400,000	1 Jan., 1889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
312,000	.....	312,000	1 July, 1889	.....	38,035 0 0	18 Vic., No. 35.....	.....	.....	40,000
25,000	.....	25,000	1 Jan., 1891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23,700	.....	23,700	1 July, 1891	.....	.....	26 Vic., No. 14.....	.....	£ 162,000	832,000
5,000	.....	5,000	1 July, 1890	.....	250 0 0	27 Vic., No. 14.....	.....	670,000	
365,600	.....	365,600	1 Jan., 1890	.....	18,280 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
348,200	.....	348,200	1 July, 1890	.....	17,410 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
113,900	.....	113,900	1 July, 1891	.....	5,695 0 0	29 Vic., No. 9 .....	.....	£ 219,400	977,400
55,500	.....	55,500	1 July, 1891	.....	2,775 0 0	29 Vic., No. 23.....	.....	758,000	
1,782,300	.....	1,782,300	1 Jan., 1892	.....	89,115 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
162,000	.....	162,000	1 Jan., 1895	.....	8,100 0 0	30 Vic., No. 23.....	.....	.....	65,800
670,000	.....	670,000	1 Jan., 1895	.....	33,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
550,000	+600,000	250,000	Various dates	.....	12,500 0 0	31 Vic., No. 11.....	Annual drawings of £20,000, commencing 1872.	.....	980,000
800,000		10,970 0 0		31 Vic., No. 27.....	.....	177,400
219,400	.....	219,400	1 Jan., 1896	.....	37,900 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
758,000	.....	758,000	1 July, 1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65,800	.....	65,800	1 Jan., 1897	.....	3,290 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,000,000	†20,000	980,000	Various years	.....	49,000 0 0	32 Vic., No. 13.....	.....	.....	197,800
177,400	.....	177,400	1 July, 1898	.....	8,870 0 0	34 Vic., No. 2 .....	.....	£ 407,100	857,100
197,800	.....	197,800	1 Jan., 1899	.....	9,890 0 0	Under various Acts ...	.....	450,000	
407,100	.....	407,100	1 July, 1900	.....	20,355 0 0	35 Vic., No. 5 .....	.....	.....	374,900
450,000	.....	450,000	1 July, 1900	.....	22,500 0 0	36 Vic., No. 2 .....	.....	.....	406,800
374,900	.....	374,900	1 July, 1901	.....	18,745 0 0	17 Vic., No. 34.....	Interminable or payable at the option of the Government in 1882 or afterwards.	£ 6,730	240,830
406,800	.....	406,800	1 July, 1902	.....	20,340 0 0	17 Vic., No. 35.....		31,000	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40		70,800	
11,992,330	1,553,700	10,438,630	.....	.....	521,740 18 6	20 Vic., No. 16.....	.....	132,300	.....
334,600	.....	334,600	1 July, 1874	.....	16,730 0 0	13 Vic., No. 40.....	Permanent	.....	2,700
12,326,930	1,553,700	10,773,230	.....	.....	538,470 18 6	.....	.....	.....	£10,773,230

* Remitted to London by the October mail to meet Debentures falling due in 1873.
 †100,100 of this sum remitted by the October mail to meet Debentures falling due on the 31st December, 1872.
 ‡ Remitted by the October Mail to meet the first instalment due 31st December next.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
 Treasurer.

Public Debt.

STATEMENT showing the DUE DATES of OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES and TREASURY BILLS on the 31st October, 1872.

YEAR.	DEBENTURES.	TREASURY BILLS.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	£	£	£	
1873 (Loans' Account) ...	130,500	130,500	
1874 (Do.) ...	250,000	250,000	
1874 (Con. Rev. Fund)	* 334,600	334,600	On account of the Deficiency of 1870 and previous years.
1875 (Loans' Account) ...	50,000	.....	50,000
1876 (Do.) ...	735,800	.....	735,800
1888 (Do.) ...	500,000	.....	500,000
1889 (Do.) ...	893,000	.....	893,000
1890 (Do.) ...	718,800	.....	718,800
1891 (Do.) ...	225,500	.....	225,500
1892 (Do.) ...	1,782,300	.....	1,782,300
1893 (Do.) ...	40,000	.....	40,000
1895 (Do.) ...	832,000	.....	832,000
1896 (Do.) ...	977,400	.....	977,400
1897 (Do.) ...	65,800	.....	65,800
1898 (Do.) ...	177,400	.....	177,400
1899 (Do.) ...	197,800	.....	197,800
1900 (Do.) ...	857,100	.....	857,100
1901 (Do.) ...	374,900	.....	374,900
1902 (Do.) ...	406,800	.....	406,800
Annual drawings of £20,000, commencing 31st December, 1872 (Loans' Account) ...	† 980,000	.....	980,000
Interminable, or 1882, at option of the Government (Loans' Account) ...	240,830	.....	240,830
Permanent (Loans' Account)	2,700	.....	2,700
Total Amount outstanding, 31st October, 1872 ...	10,438,630	334,600	10,773,230	

* Due 1st July, 1874. † £20,000 of this Loan was remitted by the October Mail to pay off the first instalment due in London on 31st December next.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st November, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK;
Accountant.

STATEMENT of BALANCES on the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, as shown by the Books of the Treasury and the Bank of New South Wales, on the 31st October, 1872.

PUBLIC ACCOUNT.		£	s.	d.	DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES.		£	s.	d.
<i>Credit Balances.</i>									
LOANS' ACCOUNT (OLD)	...	399,758	1	9	Bank of New South Wales—				
TRUST FUND—					London Account 45,549 4 11				
Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund	...	100,196	18	1	Public Account, Sydney ... £426,602 18 0				
Superannuation Fund, 27 Vict. No. 11	...	547	11	5	Less Unpresented Cheques ... 711 12 6				
Police Reward Fund	...	11,967	14	6	The Loan Fund, 35 Vic. No. 5, Sydney 45,112 2 7				
Police Superannuation Fund	...	11,978	5	10	Less Unpresented Cheques ... 4 16 5				
Poundage	...	9,838	18	8	The Loan Fund, 36 Vic. No. 2, Sydney				
Imperial Postage	...	6,899	14	2	195,912 17 0				
Shipping Master (Seamen's Wages)	...	1,482	12	0	Securities in the Treasury Chest, viz. :—				
Revenue Suspense Fund	...	29,325	7	3	Police Reward and Superannuation Fund-Debentures 24,700 0 0				
Trust Monies, 20 Vict. No. 11	...	58,294	19	4	Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund-Debentures 15,800 0 0				
Immigration Remittances	...	4,248	5	8	Assurance Fund-Debentures ... 6,800 0 0				
Commissioners' Fund—Real Property Act	...	296	0	0	Other Securities... 3,700 0 0				
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act	...	9,002	19	4	Total... £ 762,960 13 7				
Government Savings' Bank Account, 34 Vict. No. 15	...	63,991	18	3					
Railway Store Account	...	4,423	16	7					
Neapolis Account	...	12	19	0					
Over-issues Account	...	1,749	15	6					
Treasurer's Advance Account	...	30,000	0	0					
Imperial Pension Fund Account	...	98	17	3					
Sundry Deposits	...	6,042	9	7					
Deduct—									
Overdraft on the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND	...	345,349	2	5					
<i>Debit Balance.</i>									
LOAN FUNDS.									
THE LOAN FUND—35 Vict. No. 5	...	745,107	4	2					
THE LOAN FUND—36 Vict. No. 2	...	223,166	13	9					
TOTAL		521,940	10	5					
		45,107	6	2					
		195,912	17	0					
		762,960	13	7					

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st November, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

1872.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURY BALANCES.

(EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MINUTES AUTHORIZING TRANSFER OF BALANCES TO SUPPLEMENT VOTES FOR OTHER SERVICES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 33 Vict. No. 18, sec. 18.

THE AUDITOR GENERAL TO THE SPEAKER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Audit Office, Sydney,
16 December, 1872.

SIR,

Under the directions contained in the 18th section of the Audit Act of 1870, I do myself the honor to submit to you, for presentation to the Legislative Assembly, copies of Minutes of the Governor and Executive Council authorizing the application of Balances from one Head of Service to supplement Votes for other Services, as detailed below.

The presentation of these papers has been delayed beyond the time specified, by the temporary misplacement of some of them.

I have, &c.,
C. ROLLESTON,
Auditor General.

Minute of the Executive Council authorizing application of the Unexpended Balance of the Vote of £10,000, taken in 1871, for Warlike Stores, to cover excess over the Vote of £9,146 taken for the same year for the purchase of Rifles and Ammunition, under the 18th section of the Audit Act of 1870.

Minute of the Executive Council authorizing the application of the Unexpended Balance of the Vote for the Steam Dredge "Hunter," 1871, to supplement the Votes for 1871 of the Dredges "Vulcan," "Fitz Roy," and "Pluto," and also for the Fitz Roy Dock Establishment, under the 18th section of the Audit Act of 1870.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 11 March, 1872.

I HAVE the honor to request the authority of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government of New South Wales and the Executive Council, for charging the sum of £875 19s. 2d., in accordance with the 18th clause of the Audit Act (33 Vict. No. 18), to the unexpended Balance of the Contingent Vote for the Dredge "Hunter," 1871.

This amount is required for the purpose of supplementing the Votes for 1871, for the Dredges "Vulcan," "Fitz Roy," and "Pluto," and also for the Fitz Roy Dock establishment. The particulars are set forth in the accompanying papers.

The money is urgently required, and I would accordingly recommend the adoption of the course here suggested, as duly provided for by law.

JAMES BYRNES.

The Executive Council advise, as herein recommended, that authority be granted to charge the sum of eight hundred and seventy-five pounds, nineteen shillings and two pence sterling (£875 19s. 2d.), set forth in the annexed schedules, to the unexpended balance of the Vote for Contingencies of the Steam-dredge Hunter—1871.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Minute 72/15, 11/3/72.
Confirmed, 13/3/72.
Approved, 18/3/72.—A.S.

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR HARBOURS AND RIVERS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Department of Public Works,
Harbours and Rivers Branch,
Sydney, 23 January, 1872.

Minute Paper.

Asking for Executive authority to appropriate a portion of the unexpended Balance of the Vote for the Dredge "Hunter," 1871, to the Services of the Dredges "Vulcan" and "Fitz Roy," 1871.

THE Votes for the year 1871, for the Services of the Dredges "Vulcan" and "Fitz Roy," having been exceeded, and a large Balance of upwards of £900 remaining unexpended on the Contingent Vote of £2,000 for the Dredge "Hunter," 1871, I would beg to suggest that the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works be moved to obtain, in accordance with the terms of the 18th section of the Audit Act (33 Vic. No. 18), the sanction of the Executive for the application of a portion of this unexpended Balance, to the extent of £464 Os. 8d., for the purpose of supplementing the Votes for the Dredges "Vulcan" and "Fitz Roy." The particulars of the deficient sums are given in the Schedule below.

I may mention that there are amounts placed on the Supplementary Estimates for last year intended to cover this and other expenditure; but as they are not yet available, I am compelled to ask for the liquidation of these more pressing claims, in the manner herein indicated, and as sanctioned by law.

E. O. MORIARTY,
Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Particulars of expenditure referred to in this Minute.

<i>Dredge "Vulcan."</i>		
D. Macquarie—Balance of account for docking Dredge at Newcastle	£102	19 6
John Hay—Taking into Slip at Newcastle and repairing Tug "Doori-bang" and three Punts	141	8 1
		£244 7 7
<i>Dredge "Fitz Roy."</i>		
R. Campbell—Coal	47	14 0
Do. do.	27	0 0
Do. Towage of Punts, &c., on the Clarence River	55	0 0
Edwd. Evans—Towage of Punts in Sydney while "Thetis" was absent towing Dredge "Fitz Roy"	65	0 0
T. Playfair—Provisions for Crew of "Thetis," while employed in removing Dredge from the Clarence River	24	19 1
		219 13 1
		£464 0 8

E. O. M.

Particulars of the amount of £411 18s. 6d. referred to in this Minute.

<i>Dredge "Fitz Roy"—Contingencies, 1871.</i>		
Newcastle Wallsend Coal Co.—Coal	£16	0 0
Do. do.	19	12 0
The Clarence and Richmond River S. N. Co.—Coal	45	0 0
Do. do. Towage of Dredge to M'Leay River	30	0 0
P. N. Russell & Co.—Castings, &c.	31	13 11
A. B. Armstrong & Co.—Stores	21	10 9
R. Campbell—Coal	*47	14 0
		£211 10 8

* Included also in the first Minute.

£828 5s. 2d. only will be wanted, instead of £875 19s. 2d.

Dredge "Pluto," 1871.

Portion of Salaries of Crew of Dredge for December, 1871	100	7 10
--	-----	------

E. O. M., 20/3/72.

Fitz Roy Dock—Contingencies, 1871.

Shipwrights' Wages and sundry Stores	100	0 0
		£411 18 6
Balance to credit of Dredge "Hunter"	975	8 11
Amount proposed to be charged thereto by Minute of 23 January	£464	0 8
Do. do. by this Minute	411	18 6
		875 19 2
Still leaving an unappropriated Balance of	£99	9 9

E. O. M.

THE

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR HARBOURS AND RIVERS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Department of Public Works,
Harbours and Rivers Branch,
Sydney, 28 February, 1872.

Minute Paper.

Asking for Executive authority to appropriate a further portion of the unexpended Balance of the Vote for Dredge "Hunter," 1871.

WITH reference to my Minute of the 23rd January last, asking for Executive authority to appropriate a portion of the unexpended Balance of the Vote of £2,000 for Contingencies of the Dredge "Hunter," 1871, to certain other Services therein specified,—I now find that all accounts chargeable to this Vote having been paid, there is an unexpended Balance of £975 8s. 11d., a further portion of which, to the extent of £411 18s. 6d.,* I would respectfully suggest should be appropriated, under the 18th section of the Audit Act (33 Vic. No. 18), to the following Services (see *post*), the Votes for which have been exceeded. * See *post*.

The sum asked for in my previous Minute was to enable me to pay the more pressing claims; what I now ask will, if granted, liquidate the whole of the outstanding accounts for the Services herein specified, and permit of the withdrawal of most of the items which I had to place on the Supplementary Estimates for 1871.

E. O. MORIARTY,
Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

P.S.—This matter should be settled as quickly as possible, as after the 31st of March all Revenue Votes of the previous year lapse.—E.O.M.

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR HARBOURS AND RIVERS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Department of Public Works,
Harbours and Rivers Branch,
Sydney, 7 March, 1872.

Minute Paper.

Urging that the matter respecting the appropriation of the unexpended Balance of the Vote for Dredge "Hunter," 1871, be expedited.

WITH reference to my Minutes of the 23rd January and 28th February, numbered respectively *72-204 and †495, requesting that Executive sanction be obtained for the appropriation of a portion of the unexpended Balance of the Vote for the Dredge "Hunter," 1871, to other Services therein enumerated,—I would respectfully urge that this matter should be attended to at once, as the Balance will lapse according to law after the 31st instant. * Sent to Works. † Do., 23 Feb.

E. O. MORIARTY,
Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Authority to charge Balance of purchase of Henry Rifles on Vote of £10,000 for Warlike Stores.
No. 46. The Treasury, New South Wales,
30 May, 1872.

THE Colonial Treasurer submits, for the consideration of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government and the Executive Council, the following statement of facts in reference to the purchase of Henry Rifles in excess of the appropriation.

On the Supplementary Estimates for 1868 a Vote of £9,146 was obtained for the purchase of 2,500 Snider Rifles, and ammunition.

As it however appears that the Colonial Agent was instructed to purchase Rifles of the best description, and similar to those at the time-being adopted for the Imperial Service, Captain Mayne entered into a contract with Mr. Henry, of Edinburgh, for the supply of 2,250 long Infantry and 250 short Naval Henry Rifles, at the price of 98s. 6d. each, which, together with the necessary ammunition, &c., amount to £14,381 17s. 6d.

As the accounts received to date from the Agent-General, Sir Charles Cowper, show an actual expenditure, inclusive of shipping charges, of £14,503 18s. 9d., or £5,359 18s. 9d. in excess of the Vote of 1868, the Treasurer requests the approval of His Excellency and the Executive Council for charging that excess, as well as any further charges which may yet arise in connection with the completion of the order, to the Vote of £10,000 taken in 1871 for Warlike Stores, which Vote is still retained in the books of the Treasury as a liability of that year, and against which, it is ascertained, there are no other outstanding charges.

W. R. PIDDINGTON.

The Executive Council advise that authority be granted, as herein recommended, to charge the excess on the Vote of £9,146 taken on the Supplementary Estimates of 1871, for the purchase of Rifles and Ammunition, against the unexpended Balance of the Vote of £10,000 taken in 1871 for Warlike Stores.

Min. 72/34. 31/5/72.
Confirmed, 5/6/72.
Approved.—H.R., 6/6/72.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

1872-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURY BALANCES.

(EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MINUTE, AUTHORIZING TRANSFER OF A BALANCE TO SUPPLEMENT A VOTE FOR OTHER SERVICES.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 33 Vic. No. 18, sec. 18.

THE AUDITOR GENERAL TO THE SPEAKER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Audit Office, Sydney,
6 March, 1873.

SIR,

Under the directions contained in the 18th section of the Audit Act of 1870, I do myself the honor to submit to you, for presentation to the Legislative Assembly, copy of a minute of the Governor and Executive Council, authorizing the application of a balance from one head of Service to supplement a vote for another Service, as detailed below. I may remark that notice of this minute only reached this department on the 26th ultimo.

I have, &c.,
C. ROLLESTON,
Auditor General.

MINUTE of the Executive Council, authorizing the transfer of the sum of £97 Os. 6d. from the unexpended balance on the vote for the Dredge "Hunter," 1871, to meet claims on account of the Dredge "Vulcan," for the same year.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 18 December, 1872.

THE Secretary for Public Works submits, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that for the reasons set forth in the accompanying Minute of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, the sum of £97 Os. 6d., portion of the unexpended vote for the service of the Dredge "Hunter," 1871, be transferred to the credit of the vote for the Dredge "Vulcan," for the same year.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

THE Executive Council advise that authority be granted for the transfer of the sum of £97 Os. 6d. from the unexpended balance on the vote for the Dredge "Hunter," 1871, to meet claims on account of the Dredge "Vulcan," for the same year.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Minute, 72/74.—23/12/72.
Confirmed.—27/12/72.
Approved.—H.R., 30/12/72.

Department of Public Works,
Harbours and River Branch,
Sydney, 5 December, 1872.

MINUTE-PAPER.

Names.	Subject.
<p>The Engineer in Chief for Harbours and Rivers to the Under Secretary for Public Works.</p>	<p>Requesting authority to transfer £97 Os. 6d. from the vote for Dredge "Hunter," 1871, to that for Dredge "Vulcan," of same year.</p> <p>IN March of this year the sum of £102 19s. 6d. was paid to Mr. D. Macquarie, of Newcastle, on account of repairs to the Dredge "Vulcan" in 1871. This was charged under the provisions of the 18th clause of the Audit Act to the vote for the Dredge "Hunter," that for the former vessel being exhausted. The full amount of the account was £200, but the difference between the latter and the former sum, viz., £97 Os. 6d., was deducted therefrom, being the value of old copper, &c., supplied to Mr. Macquarie, from the dredges.</p> <p>The Auditor General, however, objects to this arrangement, and directs that the amount realized on the sale of the old copper be paid into the credit of Miscellaneous Receipts.</p> <p>To do this I have now to apply for authority, under the 18th section of the Audit Act, to charge this further amount of £97 Os. 6d. to the balance still at the credit of the vote for the Dredge "Hunter," 1871, of which the sum of £99 9s. 9d. still remains unexpended.</p>

E. O. MORIARTY,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Approved.—J.S., 10/12/72.
Minute for Ex.-Council, 18/12/72.

1872-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURY BALANCES.

(EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MINUTE, AUTHORIZING TRANSFER OF A BALANCE TO SUPPLEMENT A VOTE FOR ANOTHER SERVICE.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 33 Vict. No. 18, sec. 18.

THE AUDITOR GENERAL to THE SPEAKER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Audit Office,
Sydney, 18 March, 1873.

SIR,

Under the directions contained in the 18th section of the Audit Act of 1870, I do myself the honor to submit to you, for presentation to the Legislative Assembly, copy of a minute of the Governor and Executive Council, authorizing the application of a balance from one head of Service to supplement a vote for another Service, as detailed below. I may remark that notice of this minute only reached this department on the 15th instant.

I have, &c.,
C. ROLLESTON,
Auditor General.

MINUTE of the Executive Council, authorizing the sum of £3,587 1s. 9d., expended in cartridges for Henry rifles, ordered from England, to be charged against the vote of £9,713 5s. 10d. for pebble-powder for the Fortifications.

MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

COST of Cartridges for Henry rifles, a charge upon vote of 1873 for Powder for Fortifications.

(No. 10.)

The Treasury, New South Wales,
5 February, 1873.

THE Colonial Treasurer states, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the vote of £9,713 5s. 10d., taken on the Estimates for 1873, as for "pebble-powder for the Fortifications," was intended to provide also for the cost of cartridges for Henry rifles, ordered from England.

There has been an expenditure of £3,587 1s. 9d. on account of the latter, but this amount cannot be charged against the vote, owing to the defective terms thereof, until the authority of His Excellency in Council is given, under the 18th clause of the Audit Act of 1870, for application of the amount to the service from the balance upon the vote referred to; and the Treasurer accordingly applies for that authority.

GEO. A. LLOYD.

For the reason herein stated, the Executive Council advise that authority be granted to charge the sum of £3,587 1s. 9d., expended in, "Cartridges for Henry rifles; ordered from England," against the vote of £9,713 5s. 10d. for "Pebble-powder for the Fortifications," which latter vote was intended to include the former service.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Min. 73-7, 10/2/73. Confirmed, 17/2/73. Approved.—H.R., 19/2/73.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUCCESSION DUTIES.

(AMOUNTS RECEIVED UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1872.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 November, 1872.

RETURN showing the Amounts received by the Government from Succession Duties, from the passing of the Stamp Duties Act up to 30th September last.

For the Year ended—		Amount collected each Year.	Total Amount.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
* 31 December, 1865	... ..	2 0 0	
" 1866	... ..	541 17 4	
" 1867	... ..	1,646 2 2	
" 1868	... ..	1,871 14 6	
" 1869	... ..	1,950 9 9	
" 1870	... ..	2,734 13 8	
" 1871	... ..	2,007 0 7	
For the Quarter ended---		£ s. d.	
31st March, 1872...	... ..	246 0 2	
30th June, "	... ..	361 9 8	
30th September, "	... ..	493 16 9	
Do. In suspense, being in part of a larger amount pending rendering accounts	...	1,400 0 0	
		2,501 6 7	
		Total Amount	£ 13,255 4 7

* No succession duty is payable till 12 months after successor becomes entitled, as regards real estate.

W. HEMMING,
Commissioner

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

(RETURN GIVING PARTICULARS OF EXTENSION OF TIME, PENALTIES, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 November, 1872.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 5 July, 1872, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return of—

“ All Contracts or Government work, the time for the completion of which
 “ expired previous to the 30th June last, but which are not completed by
 “ the Contractors. Return to include the names of the various Contractors
 “ and their Sureties, the nature of the Contract, date of acceptance of
 “ tender, amount contracted for, date of expiration of original Contract
 “ time, what extension (if any) of time given to Contractor, penalties
 “ attached to the non-fulfilment of Contract, and whether such penalties
 “ (if any due) will be insisted on; what sums have been paid on account of
 “ Contracts. Return to show the above detailed in each individual case.”

(*Mr. Wearne.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.		PAGE.
1.	Railways.....	2
2.	Harbours and Rivers	2
3.	Colonial Architect.....	2
4.	Roads.....	3
5.	Electric Telegraphs	3

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

No. 1.

RETURN of all Contracts, the time for the completion of which expired previous to 30th June, 1872, but which are not completed by the Contractors.

Name.	Sureties.	Nature of Contract.	Date of Acceptance.	Amount contracted for.	Date of expiration of original time of Contract.	Extension of time given to Contractor.	Amount paid on Contract.	Penalties attached to the non-fulfilment of Contract.	Whether such penalties will be insisted on.
Mark Favell ...	Cash deposit of £3,500.	Contract No. 8, G. W. Railway.	1868. 14 Aug. ...	£ s. d. Schedule of prices A	1870. 31 Dec. ...	1871. 30 Sept. ... 1872. 30 April. 1872.	£ s. d. 122,438 6 1	£3,500 & £400 per week.	
John S. Cummings ...	Denis Kearney & Edward Conn.	Contract No. 9, G. W. Railway.	1871. 20 April. ...	"	1872. 31 Mar. ...	B	4,734 15 6	£2,000 & £100 per week.	
Weyers & Anderson ...	F. Alston & W. H. Rolfe.	Building Carriage-shed, Rodfern Station.	1872. 20 Dec. ...	1,680 0 0	31 May ...		1,689 17 6		Finished.
James Dart ...	William Dart & John Hinton.	Erecting passenger station and platform, Honeysuckle Point.	1872. 9 Feb. ...	870 0 0	"		415 18 0		"

A.—Estimated amount of Contract, £140,267. B.—Estimated amount of Contract, £19,873 3s. 2d.

No. 2.

HARBOURS AND RIVERS BRANCH.

RETURN showing, in respect to all Contracts or Government work, the time for the completion of which expired previous to the 30th June last, but which are not completed by the Contractors, the following information, viz. :—

Names of Contractors.	Names of Sureties.	Nature of Contract.	Date of Acceptance of Tender.	Amount contracted for.	Date of expiration of original Contract time.	What extension of time (if any) granted.	Penalties for non-fulfilment.	Whether Penalties (if due) will be insisted on.	Sums which have been paid on account of Contracts.
John Musson & Co., now under assignment to Messrs. Montefiore & Joseph.	S. A. Joseph ...	Iron-lattice Wharf, Darling Harbour.	1870. 25 Feb. ...	£ s. d. No lump sum— at schedule of prices.	1871. 31 Dec. ...	3 months	£5 per diem after the specified time for completion.	No penalties due—extension of time having been granted.	£ s. d. 29,897 13 6
Vale & Lacy ...	Thomas O'Neil & P. Lacy.	Small Dredge for coast lakes and lagoons.	1871. 16 Nov. ...	2,700 0 0	1872. 31 Mar. ...	4 "	£5 per week ...	"	1,646 8 0
J. & A. Rodgers ...	John Howden & Robert Cameron.	Bell Buoy for Big Ben Rock, Newcastle.	1871. 4 Dec. ...	335 0 0	23 Jan. ...	No extension granted.	"	Not yet decided.	216 0 0
McNamara & Winter	John Murphy & Peter Staunton.	Sea Wall, Botanic Gardens.	1871. 10 Aug. ...	No lump sum— at schedule of prices.	1871. 18 Nov. ...	"	"	"	509 19 5

No. 3.

RETURN of Contracts, the time for completion of which expired previous to 30th June, 1872, but which are not completed by the Contractors, Colonial Architect's Department.

(Mr. Wearne's Motion, 5th July, 1872.)

Nature of Work.	Name of Contractor.	Name of Sureties.	Amount of Contract.	Date of acceptance of Tender.	Date of expiration of Contract time.	What Extension given.	Penalty for Nonfulfilment.	Will Penalty be insisted on.	Sum paid on account of Contract.
Coona Gaol, erecting ...	Montague & Hinton.	No Sureties ...	£ s. d. 10,210 0 0	8 Dec., 1868	31 Dec., 1870	None ...	£ 500	For consideration of the Government.	£ s. d. 9,279 0 0
New General Post Office, erecting.	John Young ...	Cash, £1,000 ...	39,480 0 0	18 Dec., 1867	18 Dec., 1869	16 months	2,000	Contract since settled.	39,100 0 0
Cowra Court and Watch-house, erecting.	A. Doorey ...	A. Turnbull, W. Henderson	760 0 0	13 Feb., 1871	13 July, 1871	None ...	80	Contract transferred to Sureties.	250 0 0
Walcha Court House, erection of.	Moore & Lonsdale.	P. Spragg, W. Drew.	900 0 0	21 Aug., 1871	24 May, 1872	"	80	For consideration of Government.	220 0 0
Inverell Court House, erection of.	W. Ainsworth	G. Munsie & E. Wiskens.	645 0 0	13 Feb., 1871	29 Sept., 1871	"	65	Contract since settled.	380 0 0
Crown Law Offices, Sydney, additions.	H. M'Master ...	J. McLeod, A. Wadsworth.	690 0 0	18 Mar., 1872	18 June, 1872	"	69	"	550 0 0
Parramatta Roman Catholic Church Schools, repairs to	J. Mahony ...	P. Fagan, B. Rhodes.	425 0 0	6 Nov., 1871	6 Feb., 1872	"	42	"	415 0 0
Wellington Court House, erection of.	G. Kennard ...	H. Bubb, J. Hillas.	1,475 0 0	5 Oct., 1871	21 Nov., 1871	"	150	"	350 0 0
Cottages, Spectacle Island, erection of.	W. Long ...	S. & J. Long ...	683 18 0	29 Dec., 1871	22 Mar., 1872	"	70	"	300 0 0
School of Industry, Darlinghurst, erection of.	Brown & Grace	W. Wadsworth, W. Penny.	5,690 0 0	5 Sept., 1871	30 July, 1872	"	600	For consideration of the Government.	2,400 0 0

No. 4.

RETURN of Contracts, the time for completion of which expired previous to 30th June, 1872.

Name of Contractor.	Name of Sureties.	Nature of Contract.	Date of acceptance of Tender.	Amount contracted for.	Date of expiration of original Contract.	What extension (if any).	Amount paid on account.	Amount of Penalty.
MAIN NORTHERN ROAD.								
				£ s. d.			£ s. d.	Per week. £ s. d.
T. Cleary	M. Boyle & M. Dogherty	Cont. 3. Supply of metal	17 Feb., 1872	300 0 0	17 Sept., 1872	Nil	256 12 0	4 0 0
T. Murphy	W. Nicholl & P. Donaldson	" 4. " " "	20 " " "	236 15 4	20 May, 1872	"	248 16 0	3 0 0
J. Conlon	W. Nicholl & R. Price	" 2. " " "	17 " " "	100 12 6	14 May, 1872	"	83 12 0	3 0 0
MAIN WESTERN ROAD. 3rd District.								
R. Forster	D. Cameron & J. Rarker	Cont. 1. Supply of ballast and metal.	15 Feb., 1872	233 15 0	15 May, 1872	"	139 13 0	2 per cent. per month.
W. H. Robinson	J. Robinson & J. Parker	Cont. 2. Supply of ballast	13 " " "	431 5 0	13 " " "	"	292 13 0	2 " "
D. Davidson	R. Painter & J. Shearman	" 3. " " "	13 " " "	210 8 0	13 " " "	"	187 2 0	2 " "
Do.	Do.	" 4. " gravel	13 " " "	235 0 0	13 " " "	"	94 8 0	2 " "
MAIN WESTERN ROAD. 4th District.								
J. Poole	P. Furness & W. Poole	Cont. 2. Supply of metal	19 March	250 16 8	10 May, 1872	"	242 15 0	1 " "
Do.	Do.	" 3. " " "	19 " " "	358 6 8	19 " " "	"	167 3 10	1 " "
MUDGE ROAD.								
W. Russell	P. Ryan & J. Corderoy	Cont. 5. Supply of metal	19 Jan., 1872	201 5 0	19 Mar., 1872	"	115 0 0	5 " "
BRIDGES.								
T. Reid	F. Goodwin & J. Anderson	Approaches—Jungiong Bridge	19 Mar., 1872	705 12 4	19 June, 1872	"	511 12 5	2 percent. per month.
J. K. McKenzie	T. Mahoney & B. Rhoden	Cockfighter's Bridge	19 Sept., 1871	1,525 6 4	19 Apr., "	"	1,157 11 9	2 " "
White & Howell	J. Fox & J. Edwards	Menindie Bridge	7 Dec., 1869	625 0 0	7 " 1870	"	431 6 0	2 " "
T. B. Kelly	J. Burns & T. Chadd	Mooki Bridge	5 Jan., 1872	585 12 3	5 June, 1872	"	323 0 0	1 " "
R. Hannaford	A. Weston & A. Vider	Bredbo Bridge	6 Dec., 1869	1,078 0 0	6 " 1870	"	1,658 0 0	3 " "
T. Mahoney	P. Fagan & J. Inder	Repairs—Beckett's Bridge	15 Apr., 1872	146 0 0	2 months from date of order to commence.	"	84 9 1	2 per cent. on amount of contract.
T. S. Mort	B. Buchanan & H. Mort	Repairs to Urara Bridge	15 Dec., 1870	6,775 0 0	15 Dec., 1871	"	4,350 0 0	£2 per diem.
P. N. Russell & Co.	P. N. Russell & J. Richardson	Bridge, Lower Murrumbidgee	22 Feb., "	10,500 0 0	22 Feb., "	"	6,416 10 1	£2 "
Dadley & Hemming	R. J. Drumford & W. J. Tickle	Rankin's Bridge	23 Apr., 1871	1,610 7 6	26 Dec., "	"	161 18 8	£10 per week.

No. 5.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH CONTRACTS.

Name of Contractor—Richard Franklin Wright.

Sureties—John Row and W. H. Palser.

Nature of Contract—For continuing construction of Electric Telegraph line from Narrabri to Fort Bourke, *via* Wee Waa, Piliga, and Brewarrina.

Acceptance of Tender—Date of bond, 6th September, 1871.

Amount contracted for—£28 15s. per mile.

Date of expiration of original contract time—7 months allowed.

If any extension of time, and what, given to Contractor?—Yes. 3 months from 6th April, 1872.

Penalties attached to non-fulfilment of contract—Should the Contractors fail to proceed in the execution of, or to complete the works in the manner and at rate of progress required by the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs or other authorized officer, it shall be at the option of the Government either to make use of all labour and materials which such Superintendent may deem necessary for the prosecution thereof, deducting the cost of such labour and material from the money that may be then due or thereafter to become due to the Contractors, or on the notification to that effect being inserted in the New South Wales Government Gazette, to consider the contracts void so far as relates to the work remaining to be done; and all sums of money that may be due to the Contractors, together with all materials and implements in their possession on the ground, and all sums of money, whether named in the bond to be entered into by the Contractors or otherwise as penalties for the non-fulfilment of the Contracts, shall be forfeited to the Government, and the amount shall be considered as ascertained damages for breach of Contract.

Whether such penalties, if any due, will be insisted on?—

Sums paid on account of Contract—£3,336 1s. 6d.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TRUST MONEYS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

(FROM 1 APRIL, 1872, TO 31 MARCH, 1873.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 April, 1873.

THE TREASURER OF NEW SOUTH WALES in account with the TRUST MONEYS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT under the Act 20 Victoria No. 11, from 1st April, 1872, to 31st March, 1873.

Dr.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	PAYMENTS.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance, 31st March, 1872	49,099 10 3	By Master in Equity	7,711 15 0
„ Master in Equity	6,437 18 4	„ Curator of Intestate Estates	22,639 10 4
„ Curator of Intestate Estates	14,097 4 1	„ J. P. Mackenzie, Official Assignee	14,164 0 8
„ J. P. Mackenzie, Official Assignee	13,806 12 4	„ R. H. Sempill, do.	3,245 13 8
„ R. H. Sempill, do.	3,089 10 3	„ F. T. Humphery, do.	12,169 11 0
„ F. T. Humphery, do.	12,653 5 5	„ Balance 31st March, 1873...	38,753 10 0
TOTAL	98,684 0 8	TOTAL...	98,684 0 8

The Treasurer, New South Wales,
10th April, 1873.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

GEO. A. LLOYD,
Treasurer.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SESSION 1872-3.

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACTS

Nos. I and II.

OF THE

AMOUNTS RESPECTIVELY ESTIMATED, VOTED,

AND

EMBODIED IN THE APPROPRIATION ACT

(36^o VICTORIÆ, No. VI),

FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1873, AND FOR 1872 AND PREVIOUS YEARS;

WITH

NOTES EXPLANATORY.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1873.

NOTES EXPLANATORY of the Alterations made in the Original Estimates for 1873, in their progress through Committee of Supply.

III.—Colonial Secretary.	ESTABLISHMENTS.			OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.		
VOLUNTEERS.					
Amount of Estimate.....	£ s. d. 4,620 0 0	£ s. d. 10,686 0 0	£ s. d. 15,306 0 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
INCREASED.					
By Message No. 8.—Difference between 9s. 6d. per diem on Estimates-in-Chief for 2 Sergeants-Major and 10s. per diem, the rate intended, £18 5s.; and for Clothing for a Company of Volunteers to be formed at Orange, £350	18 5 0	350 0 0	368 5 0	.....	.....
	4,638 5 0	11,036 0 0	15,674 5 0	.....	.....
PETTY SESSIONS.					
Amount of Estimate.....	34,370 0 0	4,480 0 0	38,850 0 0	.....	.....
INCREASED.					
By Message No. 8.—Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bulledeleh, further sum.....	75 0 0	.....	75 0 0	.....	.....
	34,445 0 0	4,480 0 0	38,925 0 0	.....	.....
PRISONS.					
Amount of Estimate.....	34,006 0 0	24,890 0 0	58,896 0 0	.....	.....
INCREASED.					
By Message No. 8.—For Salary of Visiting Surgeon of Cooma Gaol	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....
	34,056 0 0	24,890 0 0	58,946 0 0	.....	.....
GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					
Amount of Estimate.....	.....	.....	.....	5,794 0 0	5,794 0 0
INCREASED.					
By Message No. 8.—In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 for every £2 raised by Private Contributions, viz.:—Bombala School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute, £150; Dungog School of Arts, £50; Orange School of Arts Building Fund, further sum, £100; and Gulgong School of Arts, £100 .....	.....	.....	.....	400 0 0	400 0 0
	.....	.....	.....	6,194 0 0	6,194 0 0
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.					
Amount of Estimate.....	.....	.....	.....	33,661 0 0	33,661 0 0
INCREASED.					
By Message No. 8.—Towards the erection of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, £1,000; and in aid of the undermentioned Charitable Institutions, on condition that equal amounts be raised by Private Contributions, and also of the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved officers, having the right of admission of Patients, viz.:—Towards the completion of Hospital, Hay, £200; towards Outfit for same, £200; Hospital, Orange, further sum, £200; and Hospital, Wagga Wagga, further sum, £300 .....	.....	.....	.....	1,900 0 0	1,900 0 0
	.....	.....	.....	35,561 0 0	35,561 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.					
Amount of Estimate.....	.....	.....	.....	14,882 0 0	14,882 0 0
INCREASED.					
By Message No. 8.—For compensation to the three children of the late Mr. W. C. Wills, Clerk in the Office of the Council of Education, and formerly Secretary to the Board of National Education, for their late father's loss of office, £300; Construction and maintenance of four Boats for West Maitland and the Hunter River District, during the time of Floods (in lieu of the Vote of 1871, which lapsed under the Audit Act), £150; for the conveyance of distressed Gold-miners from Townsville to Sydney, £424; to repay the Imperial Government amount of Colonial Pay and Allowances advanced to Gunners Myers and M'Combe, who were retained by this Government to instruct the Volunteers in the use of the Armstrong Gun (April, 1868, to August, 1870), £188 4s. 4d.; and Expenses of Commissioner to proceed to London and Washington to negotiate Mail Subsidies, £1,000 .....	.....	.....	.....	2,062 4 4	2,062 4 4
	.....	.....	.....	16,944 4 4	16,944 4 4
REDUCED.					
By Negative.—Item for payment to Mr. James Rodd of Costs incurred in Action Hassall v. Rodd, with Interest, (£901 4s. 4d.) .....	.....	.....	.....	146 14 0	146 14 0
	.....	.....	.....	16,797 10 4	16,797 10 4

NOTES EXPLANATORY, &c.—continued.

	ESTABLISHMENTS.			OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.		
IV.—Administration of Justice.					
ATTORNEY GENERAL.					
Amount of Estimate	£ 4,493	£ 1,775	£ 6,268	.....	.....
INCREASED. By <i>Message</i> No. 8.—For Incidental Expenses, further sum	0 0	0 0	0 0	.....	.....
	4,493 0 0	1,801 0 0	6,294 0 0	.....	.....
DISTRICT COURTS.					
Amount of Estimate	7,538 0 0	2,900 0 0	10,438 0 0	.....	.....
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From item £300, salary of Registrar, Goulburn, £225; from item £300, salary of Registrar, Albury, £225; from item £300, salary of Registrar, Bathurst, £225; and from item £300, salary of Registrar, Armidale, £225	900 0 0	.....	900 0 0	.....	.....
	6,638 0 0	2,900 0 0	9,538 0 0	.....	.....
V.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.					
STAMP DUTIES.					
Amount of Estimate	1,640 0 0	350 0 0	1,990 0 0	.....	.....
INCREASED. By <i>Message</i> No. 8.—For Foreman of Stampers, to restore salary to rate of 1870 (omitted in Estimates-in-Chief)	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	.....
	1,650 0 0	350 0 0	2,000 0 0	.....	.....
MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.					
Amount of Estimate	24,686 0 0	3,054 0 0	27,740 0 0	.....	.....
INCREASED. By <i>Message</i> No. 8.—For Australian Coast Lighthouses—Contribution towards the maintenance of Lights at Gabo Island, Wilson's Promontory, King's Island, and Kent's Group, further sum .....	.....	750 0 0	750 0 0	.....	.....
	24,686 0 0	3,804 0 0	28,490 0 0	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.					
Amount of Estimate .....	.....	.....	.....	38,880 0 0	38,880 0 0
INCREASED. By <i>Message</i> No. 8.—For Expenses of importing New Silver Coin to replace defaced Coin, £2,500; Warlike Stores—Pebble Powder for the Fortifications, £9,713 5s. 10d.; Cartridges for Henry Rifles, &c., £3,223 15s. 3d.; and cost of 100 Carbines (breech-loading, Henry Pattern) for the Artillery, £400 .....	.....	.....	.....	15,837 1 1	15,837 1 1
	.....	.....	.....	54,717 1 1	54,717 1 1
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—Item £200, to provide for a Queen's Plate to be run for annually on Randwick Racecourse, under the auspices of the Australian Jockey Club (Resolution of Assembly) .....	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0
	.....	.....	.....	54,517 1 1	54,517 1 1

NOTES EXPLANATORY, &c.—continued.

	ESTABLISHMENTS.			OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.		
VI.—Secretary for Lands.					
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.					
Amount of Estimate.....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
INCREASED.					
By <i>Message No. 8.</i> —For exploring the Wellington Caves, £150; and in aid of the publication of a Work on Australian Orchids, £1,000				1,830 0 0	1,830 0 0
.....				1,150 0 0	1,150 0 0
.....				2,980 0 0	2,980 0 0
REDUCED.					
By <i>Withdrawal.</i> —Item £1,000, in aid of the publication of a Work on Australian Orchids.....				1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
.....				1,980 0 0	1,980 0 0
VII.—Secretary for Public Works.					
HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION.					
Amount of Estimate.....	15,866 0 0	22,395 0 0	38,261 0 0	6,200 0 0	44,461 0 0
INCREASED.					
By <i>Message No. 8.</i> —For Works at the outlet of the Sewer at Fort Macquarie, £950; concreting face of Wollongong Pier, further sum, £500; Boat Harbour, Newcastle, further sum, £750; additional Coal-sidings and Staiths for Wollongong, £1,700; Tug for Dredge "Hercules," further sum, £500; and for raising the Liverpool Dam, £1,000.....				5,400 0 0	5,400 0 0
.....	15,866 0 0	22,395 0 0	38,261 0 0	11,600 0 0	49,861 0 0
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.					
Amount of Estimate.....				84,491 0 0	84,491 0 0
INCREASED.					
By <i>Message No. 8.</i> —For Buildings at the Quarantine Ground for the proper classification of Passengers by Vessels placed in Quarantine, £2,000; Powder Magazine, Gulgong, £250; Kerosene Magazine, Gulgong, £200; Additions, Benevolent Asylum, Liverpool, further sum, £135; Stabling and Cottage for Grooms at the new General Post Office (temporary), £1,200; and Enlargement of the Lock-up Gaol at Orange, £500.....				4,285 0 0	4,285 0 0
.....				88,776 0 0	88,776 0 0
REDUCED.					
By <i>Withdrawal.</i> —Item £3,500, Court and Watch House, West Maitland.....				3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
.....				85,276 0 0	85,276 0 0
ROADS AND BRIDGES.					
Amount of Estimate.....	11,424 0 0	4,070 0 0	15,494 0 0	252,031 0 0	267,525 0 0
INCREASED.					
By <i>Message No. 8.</i> —For erection of a Bridge over Adelong Creek, at Adelong, £530; Bridge at Canowindra, £1,800; and Bridge at Cabbage-tree Creek, Illawarra, £250				2,580 0 0	2,580 0 0
.....	11,424 0 0	4,070 0 0	15,494 0 0	254,611 0 0	270,105 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.					
Amount of Estimate.....				190 0 0	190 0 0
INCREASED.					
By <i>Message No. 8.</i> —For Compensation to the Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. A. Foss, for 85 acres of Land resumed from them for Military Defence purposes, £1,000; Costs of Deeds of Conveyance of same, £25; and Value of Materials furnished by the Railway Department to the Colonial Architect, on account of the Fortifications, £135 Ss. 3d.				1,160 8 3	1,160 8 3
.....				1,350 8 3	1,350 8 3

No. II.

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT of the Amounts respectively Estimated, Voted, and Embodied in the Appropriation Act, 36 Victoria, No. 6, for the Supplementary Service of the Year 1872 and previous Years.

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Estimates	45,826	5	11
Amount Voted and Embodied in the Appropriation Act	39,880	2	11
Excess of Estimated over Authorized Expenditure.....	£ 5,946	3	0
<i>NOTES Explanatory of Alterations made in the Supplementary Estimates, in their progress through Committee of Supply:—</i>			
Gross Amount of Supplementary Estimates for 1872 and previous Years, submitted with Messages Nos. 3 and 8.....	45,826	5	11
REDUCED.			
By <i>Withdrawal</i> .—"VOLUNTEERS."—Item £350, for increase of Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles by an additional Company.....	£ 350	0	0
By <i>Negative</i> .—"MISCELLANEOUS."—Item £2,000, contribution towards a joint Annex for the Australian Colonies at the ensuing London International Exhibition at South Kensington	2,000	0	0
By <i>Reduction</i> .—"CUSTOMS."—Item £2,500, Allowance to Extra Tide-waiters and Valuers, and for occasional Clerical Assistance, further sum	500	0	0
By <i>Withdrawal</i> .—"MISCELLANEOUS."—Item £40 17s. 11d., Refund to Messrs. Charles Moore & Co., of the Balance of Proceeds of Hats <i>ex</i> "Ascalon," seized by the Customs	40	17	11
By <i>Withdrawal</i> .—"RAILWAYS, 1870."—Item £3,055 5s. 1d., Working Expenses—Balance written off now required to be re-voted, £2,548 9s. 5d., further sum £506 15s. 8d.....	3,055	5	1
		5,946	3 0
	£	39,880	2 11

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 25 April, 1873.

F. W. WEBB,
Clerk Assistant.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WILLIAM JAMES STEERE.

(PETITION FOR INQUIRY INTO HIS DISMISSAL AS GOVERNMENT BOATMAN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 January, 1873.

To the Honorable the Speaker, and to the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of William James Steere, of No. 157, Lower George-street, late boatman in Her Majesty's Customs, Broken Bay,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1st. That your Petitioner, on the ninth day of February last, your Petitioner* was dismissed *See in original. from the Public Service (he having been employed as a boatman in Her Majesty's Customs at Broken Bay) under the following circumstances, namely:—On Saturday, the 18th day of November, 1871, your Petitioner was one of the crew of the Custom House boat, and was proceeding from Gosford to the station at Pitt Water. In the boat at that time there were three gentlemen besides the officer and crew, namely,—H. P. Falser, J.P., E. C. Jeanneret, Manager of the Parramatta Steam Company, and R. Davis, master-shipwright, Brisbane Water. The officer in charge of the boat was Mr. Black, and the crew consisted of Michael Madden, John Connelly, John Quinn, and your Petitioner. The officer, Mr. Black, and the two men, Madden and Connelly, were in a state of drunkenness; Quinn, your Petitioner, and all others on board, were sober. On our way a quarrel took place between Madden and Quinn, when the latter was violently assaulted and thrown down by Madden and Connelly, Madden holding a boat's stretcher over Quinn's head, and threatening to strike him with it. The three gentlemen abovementioned being alarmed, threw all the stretchers they could get overboard, in order to prevent their being made use of as offensive weapons by those who were drunk; and one of the gentlemen, Mr. Davis, assisted your Petitioner to get the boat into shallow water. As soon as Quinn got clear of his assailants, he jumped out of the boat, and waded on shore—the boat being then aground, about one hundred yards from the shore,—upon which Madden made a rush upon your Petitioner, threatening to strike him with a stretcher which he held. Your Petitioner, considering his life to be in danger, then jumped out of the boat, and waded ashore also. The three gentlemen also left the boat at this time, leaving those who remained, in it,—namely, Mr. Black, Madden, and Connelly,—quarrelling and fighting among themselves. We then walked to Mr. Davis's residence, about one mile off, who kindly lent Quinn and your Petitioner a boat, and we arrived at the Custom House station, Pitt Water, at half-past nine o'clock the same night.

2nd. That your Petitioner the same night wrote a letter to the Collector of Customs, reporting the affair as it occurred, to which up to the Thursday morning following your Petitioner received no reply.

3rd. That your Petitioner on that day asked Mr. Black's permission to go to Sydney, for the purpose of having the affair investigated, when Mr. Black abused your Petitioner, and refused to grant his request, upon which your Petitioner not being able, without committing himself, to stand such treatment, thought it best to proceed to Sydney to report the occurrence, and the manner in which he had been treated.

4th. That your Petitioner, on his coming to Sydney, waited on the Collector of Customs, Mr. Duncan, who told your Petitioner that he would give him a letter to Mr. Black to have the parties brought to Sydney and the matter investigated; subsequently, however, Mr. Duncan informed your Petitioner that the papers had been sent to the Colonial Treasurer (Mr. Lord), who told your Petitioner that he was not to go to the station again, and that he would not have the case gone into until he received the report of Captain Hixson.

5th. Upon that your Petitioner, not having been able to receive any satisfaction, and being virtually suspended from his situation, then took out a summons at the Water Police Court against Madden for assault, but did not obtain a conviction on account of his witnesses being absent, and he (your Petitioner) being unable to get the case postponed.

6th. That your Petitioner was then sued by Madden in the District Court, for thirty pounds damages, which case was tried on the 19th day of February last, when Mr. Palsar gave evidence in your Petitioner's favor, stating the circumstances of the case as herein related. Mr. Jeanneret was also present and was prepared to give similar evidence but he was not called. His Honor Mr. Justice Dowling thereupon decided in favor of your Petitioner, who has received the costs in the action.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will be pleased to direct an investigation to be made into this matter, whereby your Petitioner has been deprived of his situation and means of maintenance, without, as he submits, any fault of his own; and that your Honorable House will take such further steps, after such investigation, as to your Honorable House shall seem fit.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

WILLIAM JAMES STEERE.

Dated 20th January, 1873.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

JOHN QUINN.

(PETITION FOR INQUIRY INTO HIS DISMISSAL AS GOVERNMENT BOATMAN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 February, 1873.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of John Quinn, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, seaman,
and late boatman of H.M.C., Broken Bay,—

SHOWETH:—

On the 18th day of November, 1871, while on duty in the Broken Bay Customs' boat, on our way from Gosford to the Station, your Petitioner was unlawfully assaulted and forced down in the boat by Michael Madden and John Conelly, boatmen. The officer (Mr. A. T. Black) and those men were in a state of drunkenness. Madden was like a madman; he held a stretcher in his hand, as if about to strike me with it, accompanying it with a threat that he would knock my brains out, so that I considered my life to be in danger, and was compelled to jump overboard to save it. Your Petitioner attributes the saving of his life to Mr. H. P. Palsler, J.P., C. E. Jeannerette, manager of the Parramatta Steam Company, and Mr. Rosk Davies, master-shipwright, of Brisbane Water, for they took all the stretchers they could get hold of, and threw them overboard, to prevent their being used about some one's head, and one of them assisted W. J. Steere (boatman) to pull the boat into shallow water. After I left the boat, Madden assaulted Steere, and to prevent being struck by Madden with the stretcher he (Steere) had to jump overboard. Messrs. H. P. Palsler, C. E. Jeannerette, and R. Davies left, thinking it unsafe to go any further in the boat; we had to wade over a hundred yards, to get to the shore, through the water, and we left the other two boatmen (Conelly and Madden) and Mr. Black, the officer, quarrelling and fighting among themselves in the boat. Your Petitioner and the abovenamed gentlemen, and W. J. Steere, boatman, walked to Mr. Davies's place, and Mr. Davies kindly lent your Petitioner and Steere a small boat, and we started for the Station; and we had to go across Brisbane Bar in this small boat, and arrived there about half-past nine o'clock the same night. Your Petitioner was discharged on the 9th day of February, 1872, without any fault of his own; and the case having been taken out of the Collector's hands your Petitioner could not get an investigation into his case.

Your Petitioner has a wife and six children, and the oldest child is nine years of age; and your Petitioner humbly begs to state that he has been aggrieved and deeply injured by not having been able hitherto to get his case investigated; and prays your Honorable House will be pleased to inquire into the facts above stated, and render him such justice as may seem fit under the circumstances.

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

Witness—H. P. PALSER, J.P.,
26, Little Essex-street,
West Sydney.

his
JOHN × QUINN.
mark

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUTY ON IRON.

(PETITION—CERTAIN IRON SHIP BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 March, 1873.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Iron Ship Builders, Engineers, and others,—

SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners have, at a very great cost, erected premises and introduced machinery to enable them to build and repair iron ships of large size, and for the manufacture of all kinds of machinery, and the building of iron bridges and other large works.

That your Petitioners respectfully crave the attention of your Honorable House to the duty of ten shillings per ton now levied upon imported bar, rod, and sheet iron, all of which are extensively used in the building and repairing of iron ships, and in the construction of machinery and bridges, &c., without placing any duty upon foreign-built ships, or an adequate duty upon the manufactured article, thereby offering a direct protection to the foreign builder and manufacturer.

That your Petitioners would respectfully point to the important fact that the tariffs of the sister Colonies of Victoria and Queensland charge ten per cent. upon imported machinery, whilst they admit the material employed in its construction, and in the construction and repair of iron ships, free of duty. Your Petitioners would also point out to your Honorable House that articles which are used in the building and repairs of wooden ships in this Colony are free of duty, whilst duty, as your Petitioners have already shown, is charged on articles used in the repair and building of iron ships.

That your Petitioners would further point out that wooden ships are fast being superseded by iron ones; in proof of which your Petitioners would quote the well-known falling off in the American ship-building trade, and which is now admitted to be almost entirely owing to that cause, thereby showing how much more important the building and repairs of iron ships is likely to be to the Colony than that of wooden ships.

That, in the opinion of your Petitioners, the foregoing statements would indicate that it is highly important that your Honorable House should not allow our iron ship-building and engineering trades to remain under such great disadvantages as at present exist; and your Petitioners would humbly urge the fact upon the attention of your Honorable House that, unless the concession now prayed for be granted, in spite of the large advantages which this Colony possesses in her extensive workshops and cheap fuel, the whole of the neighbouring Colonies will be absolutely closed against the iron manufacturers of New South Wales, as they indeed are already to a very large extent.

That your Petitioners humbly pray the attention of your Honorable House to the foregoing, and trust that it will be pleased to accede to their prayer.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c., &c.

Sydney, March 12th, 1873.

[Here follow 23 Signatures.]

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

CUSTOMS SEIZURE OF GOODS AT MULWALA;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

23 April, 1873.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1872-3.

**EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

VOTES No. 46. FRIDAY, 14 FEBRUARY, 1873.

15. CUSTOMS SEIZURE OF GOODS AT MULWALA :—Debate ensued, on the motion of Mr. Hay,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, be appointed to inquire into and report upon the whole circumstances connected with the seizure of goods at Mulwala, by Sub-Collector Browne, on the 2nd of December last, such goods belonging to Patrick Dunn and Alexander Sloane.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. G. A. Lloyd, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Creed, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Cunneen, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Burns, Mr. Forster, Mr. Grahame, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 91. WEDNESDAY, 23 APRIL, 1873.

2. CUSTOMS SEIZURE OF GOODS AT MULWALA :—Mr. Hay, 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 subject was referred on the 14th February, 1873, together with Appendix.
- Ordered to be printed.
-

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1872-3.

CUSTOMS SEIZURE OF GOODS AT MULWALA.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 14th February, 1873, "*with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the whole circumstances connected with the Seizure of Goods at Mulwala, by Sub-Collector Browne, on the 2nd December last, such goods belonging to Patrick Dunn and Alexander Sloane,*"—have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee find that the goods seized at Mulwala on the 2nd of December last by Mr. Sub-Collector Browne were duly entered and duty paid on them at Moama, and that Mr. Gordon, the Sub-Collector there, gave the necessary permit and transires to Mr. Dorward, of the steamer "Waradgery," on board which they were shipped, authorizing the goods to be landed at Mulwala Township on the New South Wales bank of the Murray (30 miles below Corowa).

That Mr. Dorward landed the goods on his way up but omitted to leave the permit with them, alleging as a reason that there was no one present to whom he could deliver it; he likewise forgot to hand the transire to Mr. Browne on his arrival at Wahgunyah, a port on the Victorian bank, opposite Corowa.

A few days after, Mr. Browne received information that goods had been landed from the "Waradgery" at Mulwala, on the passage up, and he at once proceeded to that place; he there seized one cask of crockery-ware belonging to Mr. Dunn, and a case of glass-ware belonging to Mr. Sloane, stating publicly, in both instances, that Messrs. M'Culloch & Co. had smuggled the goods, although he saw by the accounts shown to him that duty had been charged for them by that firm. Mr. Browne at the same time stated that Messrs. M'Culloch & Co. were in the habit of smuggling goods and charging the duties to their constituents.

Your Committee must strongly deprecate the conduct of this officer,—firstly, for not ascertaining by telegram, before he left Corowa, whether Mr. Gordon had received duties on and authorized the landing of the goods at Mulwala. Secondly, for the slanderous language he used in speaking of Messrs. M'Culloch & Co., for he has failed to point out a single instance in which they had even attempted to evade the Customs laws of New South Wales during the ten years that they had conducted a most intricate and extensive forwarding business between Victoria and the Southern District of this Colony,

Your Committee however think that Mr. Browne was entitled to seize these goods in the absence of the permit and transire which Mr. Dorward neglected to deliver to him; but, at the same time, are of opinion that detention would have been better than seizure under the circumstances.

Your Committee censure the Department for the long delay that took place before Mr. Dunn received back his goods after it was discovered that duty had been paid, necessitating his sending to Melbourne for a second supply.

Your Committee likewise think it would be for the public advantage that Mr. Browne were removed from the Murray to some other station of equal emolument, on account of the strong prejudice that he has exhibited against Messrs. M'Culloch & Co.

Your Committee also deem it their duty to state that the imputations contained in the letters of Mr. Duncan, the Collector of Customs, on Messrs. M'Culloch and Co., and also on Mr. Gordon, are not warranted by any information which has been elicited during their inquiry.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 23rd April, 1873.

WILLIAM HAY,
Chairman.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 13 MARCH, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Hay,	|	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Phelps,	|	Mr. Burns,
		Mr. Cunneen.

Mr. Hay called to the Chair.

Entry in Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Committee deliberated.

Motion made (*Mr. Burns*) and *Question*,—"That the following gentlemen, non-resident in Sydney, be summoned for the purposes of this Inquiry, viz.:—Mr. Henry Clifton; William J. Browne, Esq.; Charles E. Gordon, Esq.; and Captain George Dorward; and that W. A. Duncan, Esq., Collector of Customs, be informed of the summoning of Messrs. Browne and Gordon."

Clerk directed to summon witnesses by telegram.

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

[Adjourned.]

THURSDAY, 20 MARCH, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Hay in the Chair.

Mr. Grahame,	|	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Macleay,	|	Mr. Cunneen.

Mr. Henry Clifton (managing Clerk to Messrs. M'Culloch & Co.) called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Charles E. Gordon, Esq. (*Sub-Collector of Customs, Moama*), called in and examined.

Witness *handed in* correspondence with the Collector of Customs. (*Vide Appendix A.*)

Witness withdrew.

Captain George Dorward called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That William J. Browne, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned until To-morrow, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 21 MARCH, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Hay in the Chair.

Mr. Burns,	|	Mr. Grahame.
Mr. Macleay,	|	Mr. G. A. Lloyd.
		Mr. Cunneen.

William J. Browne, Esq. (*Sub-Collector of Customs, Corowa*); called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That W. A. Duncan, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting, and to produce all correspondence and telegrams relative to the "Customs Seizure of Goods at Mulwala."

[Adjourned until Monday next, at *half-past Ten* o'clock.]

MONDAY, 24 MARCH, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Hay in the Chair.

Mr. Grahame,	|	Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Cunneen,	|	Mr. Burns.

W. A. Duncan, Esq. (*Collector of Customs*), called in and examined.

Witness *handed in* correspondence relative to the subject under consideration. (*Vide Appendix B.*)

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That William J. Browne, Esq., and Captain George Dorward be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned until To-morrow, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 25 MARCH, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Hay in the Chair.

Mr. Burns, | Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Cunneen.

William J. Browne, Esq., called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Motion made (*Mr. Burns*), and *Question*,—"That the witnesses, George Dorward, Henry Clifton, William J. Browne, and Charles Edward Gordon, be each paid the sum of £30 for expenses of attending upon this Committee"—*put* and *passed*.

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

[Adjourned.]

TUESDAY, 22 APRIL, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Hay, | Mr. Cunneen.

In the absence of a quorum, the Meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 23 APRIL, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Hay in the Chair.

Mr. Burns, | Mr. Cunneen.

Chairman submitted Draft Report.

Same read and *agreed* to.

Chairman to report to the House.

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1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CUSTOMS' SEIZURE OF GOODS AT MULWALA.

THURSDAY, 20 MARCH, 1873.

Present:—

MR. BURNS,	|	MR. GRAHAME,
MR. CUNNEEN,	|	MR. HAY,
MR. MACLEAY.		

WILLIAM HAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Harry Clifton called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are managing clerk for Messrs. William M'ulloch & Co., at Echuca? Yes.
2. Are you acquainted with the circumstances connected with the goods that were seized, although they had been cleared and duty paid, at Mulwala? Yes. On the 23rd November, 1872, we shipped a consignment of goods per steamer "Waradgery," on which duty was paid at Moama. Among these were the following lots:—One barrel and one case of earthenware for Sloane, Mulwala, and one hogshead of earthenware for Dunn, of the same place, which were seized by Mr. Browne, the Customs' officer, after having been landed at Mulwala. I cannot exactly state the date of the seizure.
3. *Mr. Burns.*] Was it on or about the 2nd December last? Yes, somewhere about that date. Mr. Browne stated to the consignees that the duty had not been paid.
4. *Chairman.*] How did you get that information? By letter from the consignees.
5. Have you got those letters? I have attested copies of them. The first intimation we had of the seizure was by telegram from our agent at Wahgunyah,—Mr. Shenstone. On receipt of it I saw the Collector, Mr. Gordon, at Moama, and he said he would put that all right—he would send the officer at Corowa a telegram, which he did, stating that the duty had been paid at Moama on these goods, and that the papers were duly handed to the master of the steamer, Captain Dorward. I have here a copy of the master's transire or coast clearance, which he receives from the Customs' officer at Moama. (*Produced.*) The coast clearance is made out from Moama to Mulwala, and according to the Customs' Acts both in New South Wales and Victoria, where there is no officer stationed at the port of discharge, the goods pay duty at the port of shipment, and the master of the steamer after landing them is supposed to return the transire to the officer he receives it from, which in this case the master did. Of course he can explain what took place. I would also like to mention that the steamer was not cleared out for Corowa on this occasion, but she was cleared for Wahgunyah by the Victorian Government, and had a coast clearance from the New South Wales Government for Mulwala. She had not to go to Corowa at all. We had goods for Corowa, but in consequence of the obstructions placed in our way at that port we had to land them at Wahgunyah and cart them over.
6. With regard to the transire, is it incumbent on the captain of the steamer, according to your views of the Customs' Act, to hand that transire to the Customs' officer in whose districts the same are landed? I do not think so; there is nothing in the Act to show that. It distinctly states in the Act that it must be returned to the port of shipment.
7. Is it within your own knowledge that the duty was paid? Yes, I gave an approved cheque for the duty myself.
8. To whom? To Mr. Gordon, the collector.
9. Did the cheque cover the duty on all the goods seized? Yes, it covered that, and also a lot of other items.

Mr. H.
Clifton.

20 Mar., 1873.

Mr. Charles Edward Gordon called in and examined:—

Mr. Charles
Gordon.
20 Mar., 1873.

10. *Chairman.*] You are Sub-Collector of Customs at Moama? Yes.
11. We want you to give us a statement of the circumstances with regard to a seizure of certain goods at Mulwala on or about the 2nd of December last? I produce the butts of the permit upon which I receive the duty.
12. Will you describe the goods? Alexander Sloane, one barrel and one case of earthenware, value for duty, £5 19s. 1d.; total amount of duty received, 7s. P. Dunn, Mulwala, one hogshead of earthenware, value for duty, £12 3s. 2d.; total amount of duty received, 12s. 10d. That was all that was seized.
13. When the duty was paid on these goods were they cleared out for Mulwala in the regular way, in conformity with the Customs' Act? They were.
14. Did you send all necessary documents along with the goods, or give them to the captain of the steamer? I did.
15. What is the usual form of document that is given to land goods at an intermediate port? A permit, of which this is the butt. They are divided into three parts, and we take off the outer one and give it to the party who takes charge of the goods.
16. That is not same as the transire? No. These goods are shipped at Echuca; they are cleared from Echuca to Moama by the Victorian Customs' officer, and come then legally within my cognizance. As long as the vessel is lying at the Echuca wharf I have no legal knowledge of the goods, but I take an account of them after the master has cleared with the Customs at Echuca, and I then give him a coasting transire to land the goods wherever he requires.
17. Is it incumbent on the captain of the vessel to hand that transire to the Customs' officer in whose district he may chance to land the goods? Not so far as I am aware. It is not obligatory; it is better that he should do so. If I were master I would make it my business to do so.
18. What is the ultimate destination of the transire if it is not given to the Customs' officer? It has to come back to me.
19. It has to come back to you under any circumstances? No; if he delivered it to the officer in charge of the nearest Customs' station, that officer would retain it. Each officer retains all transires he receives.
20. Had you any correspondence with the Customs' officer at Corowa after the seizure of these goods? I had by telegraph, on the 3rd December.
21. How did you come to be able to telegraph so quickly? Mr. McCulloch was in my office when Mr. Clifton came in bringing a telegram from their agent at Corowa. He said that Mr. Brown had seized the goods, and I immediately telegraphed to Mr. Brown as follows:—"Duty paid to me on two packages—Sloane, one package—Dunn, earthenware—per 'Waradgery' last trip." That was on the 3rd December. On the 4th I received this telegram from Mr. Browne:—"Had 'Waradgery' a transire from you or any authority to carry Mulwala goods last trip; none shown to me?" I replied to that immediately—"Yes, Dorward erroneously brought permits and transire back to Echuca." Mr. Dorward was then on his second voyage up; he had left Echuca and had got the permits and transire on board the vessel with the purpose of taking them on to the owners of the goods.
22. They had not the permits when the goods were seized? No, they had not, and the reason is very simple. It was late on Saturday when Mr. Dorward cleared, and I gave him the permits in the usual way. He said, "What shall I do with these?" I said, "You must give them to the owners of the goods." He said, "But I shall land the goods at night, and there will be no one to receive them." I said, "Then, under those circumstances, you had better take them on and show them to Mr. Browne, and give them to the owner of the goods on your return trip."
23. Which was not done? Which was not done. Mr. Dorward, I presume, forgot all about it.
24. Have you had any correspondence with the head of the department here by letter or by telegram? Yes, I received a telegram, dated 4th December, which, with the letters which followed, I will read to the Committee. (*Telegram and letters read. See Appendix A L.*) The last letter contains a withdrawal of the charge, which I submit is more insulting than the charge itself. It is simply caused by my declining to carry out illegal orders, or what I consider illegal orders.
25. Is that the whole correspondence? That is all that is connected with this matter.
26. Have you anything further to say in connection with this correspondence? I have this to say, that I trust the Committee will protect me for having produced these documents. There is a matter I should like to refer to, where Mr. Duncan speaks of the transire being in my handwriting. My original instructions, when I went to Moama in 1864, were to save everybody as much expense and trouble as I could, and in order to do so I often write out the transire myself. It should be the duty of the agent's clerk; but in order to facilitate matters I frequently do it myself.
27. You did not do it only in that case? No.
28. *Mr. Burns.*] You always sign the transires? Yes, as Sub-Collector.
29. It was an accommodation to the parties in this instance to fill it up yourself? Yes, I do not always do it; but I make it a rule to help shippers of goods all I can.
30. *Chairman.*] Are you aware that the firm of McCulloch & Co. have had complaints against any of the officers at any other ports except Corowa? There is one place I believe they do not like very much; that is Tocumwal.
31. They still carry for Tocumwal and land goods there? Yes.
32. Has it come within your knowledge that, owing to the harshness of the Customs' officers at Corowa, they have not carried goods for Corowa for some time? Yes.
33. Do you recollect the time when they first began to clear for Wahgunyah instead of Corowa? I cannot remember the precise date, but it was immediately after the first seizure.
34. The seizure of those cases of mine? Yes.
35. And before these goods were seized that were landed at Mulwala? Yes. I do not know whether I should state to the Committee anything about these authorities that the Collector insists upon being produced.
36. That was a separate source of quarrel between William McCulloch & Co. and the Collector? Yes. It is so far connected with this matter that in the Collector's telegrams he requires me to produce these authorities.
37. Will you explain whether there has been any change with regard to clearances of people's goods? So far as my experience of Customs matters goes, the production of the invoice and bill of lading was considered sufficient proof of agency.

38. You would receive the duty on the strength of these, without any distinct authority from the owner? Yes; but Mr. Duncan has issued an order to me, which has already produced a considerable amount of inconvenience. This is his letter, dated 12th September, 1872. (*Letter read. See Appendix A 2.*) In many cases this is simply impossible, because the owner of the goods resides in Melbourne. This rule has given me a considerable amount of inconvenience, but still more, of course, to the owners of goods.
39. *Mr. Cunneen.*] Have you any reason for suspecting that any agent interfered improperly with any other agent's business? Certainly not.
40. Your impression is that there was no such sharp practice? None whatever. On the contrary, I can say I have always found the firm of M'Culloch & Company behave very well indeed. If, in any instances, I have received too little duty, and have not found it out myself, they would come to me and pay it as a matter of course.
41. *Chairman.*] Have you any idea of the amount of duties paid by them in the course of the year? It is difficult to form an estimate, but I believe about £15,000.
42. About one-fourth of the whole duties received on goods from Victoria? Yes; they do the greater portion of the carrying business from Victoria, and they do it in a business-like way.
43. *Mr. Macleay.*] Mulwala is lower down the river than Corowa? Yes.
44. So that to deliver goods at Mulwala it would not be necessary to go near where Mr. Browne is stationed? No.
45. When a steamer clears out for any place below Echuca what papers does she carry? The transire.
46. *Mr. Cunneen.*] Am I correct in being under the impression that these goods were seized by Mr. Browne because he had not received this transire? As far as I know they were seized by him because he had no official cognizance of them at all; he had neither received the transire, nor could the parties produce the permit; that was the most important.
47. Had they been able to produce the permits, or had he received the transire, he would not have seized them? I do not suppose he would.
48. Then who was in fault for not delivering to him the transire? He had no right to the transire. It was mere matter of courtesy on the part of the master of the steamer if he gave it to him, because he did not go to the port, though he was within the limits of the port, the river being divided into districts.
49. How was he to know whether the duties were paid or not? By the fact that, as I am told, they produced to him M'Culloch's bills sent by post, in which the duty was charged, and said they were quite sure there was some mistake, and if he would inquire of me it would be cleared up.
50. He could have communicated with you? Yes, as soon as he got back to Corowa. I communicated with him on the following morning.
51. *Mr. Macleay.*] Did he give up the goods? No, they were not given up till the following month, I think.
52. You say the steamer was not under obligation to go as far as Corowa? Not in my opinion.
53. How came Mr. Browne to take cognizance of these goods? That I cannot tell.
54. They cleared out from your station? Yes. I presume Mr. Browne heard that certain goods had been landed at Mulwala, and he started off to investigate the matter.
55. Did you telegraph the following day, stating that the duty had been paid to you? Yes.
56. Do you know the date when the goods were released by the Customs' authorities? I do not.

Mr. Charles
Gordon.
20 Mar., 1873.

Mr. George Dorward called in and examined:—

57. *Chairman.*] You are master of the "Waradgery" steamer? Yes.
58. Do you recollect landing certain goods at Mulwala, which were afterwards seized by the Customs' officer? Yes; on the 23rd November I shipped them, and on the 26th I landed them at the punt at Mulwala. The consignees were living about a mile and a half back from the river, and there being no one else to receive them I left them with the punt man, and then proceeded on my journey to Wahgunyah.
59. Did you leave any documents with the punt man? No.
60. What documents had you? I had a permit and transire from Moama for Mulwala.
61. What was your reason for not leaving the permit? There was no one there that I could give it to, and I took it up with me that in the event that Mr. Browne should wish to see it I would have it to show him, if he asked me.
62. Did you show it to Mr. Browne? No, he never came near me. I had nothing for Corowa that trip at all. It was after we put the advertisement in that we would carry no more goods for Corowa.
63. Why did you drop sailing to Corowa? We had so much trouble in going into that port with the Customs' officer; all sorts of delays were thrown in our way.
64. Did you see the Customs' officer at all? I saw him on the morning of the 27th November at Wahgunyah about 11 o'clock.
65. Will you state what took place between you? I was about 50 yards off him, and he came rushing past and said, "No goods for us, Dorward?" I said, "No, not a package." That was all that passed. I was talking to Mr. Ford, and Mr. Browne was by himself.
66. Did you not consider it necessary to give him the permit of the goods that had been landed on the way up? No, I always considered it necessary to take the transire back to the port they were cleared from, as I did not clear for Corowa at all.
67. Is that the case with the permit as well as the transire? The permit I was going to post from Corowa to Mulwala, but I neglected to do it.
68. Then you consider the permit ought to have been with the goods? Yes; but as there was no one there I preferred taking it on to post it; but I neglected to do so.
69. Who were the owners of these goods? Mr. Alexander Sloane and Mr. Patrick Dunn.
70. *Mr. Burns.*] Has the Customs' officer at Moama been in the habit of filling up the transire himself for different shippers? I do not know that.
71. In this instance did Mr. Gordon himself fill up the body of the transire? I think he did, but I am not sure.

Mr. G.
Dorward.
20 Mar., 1873.

- Mr. G. Dorward.
20 Mar., 1873.
72. Do you know when the goods that were seized were released? I do not know the date; but three weeks after, when I called up, they were not released.
73. *Mr. Cunneen.*] When you receive transires from the Custom House officer at Echuca for landing goods on the river, do you generally show them to any other Custom House officer? Yes, if he asks for them.
74. What do you do with the permit? Land it with the goods.
75. In this case you did neither? I did not leave the permit.
76. Nor did the Custom House officer see the transire? No.
77. *Mr. Macleay.*] He did not ask for it? No.
78. *Mr. Cunneen.*] Did Mr. Gordon direct you what to do with these documents when he handed them to you;—did he request you to show them to any person? He told me to show them to any Custom House officer that asked for them.
79. *Mr. Burns.*] Was it late at night when you left Mr. Gordon's wharf? Yes, I always leave late at night; 11 o'clock at night was my sailing hour, but I was cleared in the afternoon.
80. Did you get the papers late in the evening? I think about 4 o'clock.
81. Did you tell him you would arrive at a late hour at Mulwala? No; I was never sure of any hour of arriving there. I did arrive at a late hour.

FRIDAY, 21 MARCH, 1873.

Present:—

MR. BURNS,	MR. GRAHAMÉ,
MR. CUNNEEN,	MR. LLOYD,
MR. MACLEAY.	

WILLIAM HAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William James Browne was called in and examined:—

- Mr. W. J. Browne.
21 Mar., 1873.
82. *Chairman.*] What is your name? William James Browne.
83. You are Sub-Collector of Customs at Corowa? Yes.
84. You recollect seizing some goods at Mulwala on or about the 2nd of December;—would you give a detailed statement? Would it be necessary that I should first give my reasons for my suspicions to go into the whole matter?
85. Go into the whole matter as regards this case? But may I not refer to anything to justify my suspicions in the case, to matters that had previously occurred?
86. I fancy that the gentlemen who feel aggrieved in this matter would rather that you should do so, and it may also partly justify yourself? I think you would understand the matter much better.
87. As far as this case goes it appears to me only just that you should state any suspicions which gave rise to the seizure of the goods; that you should state anything that you may think necessary to justify the action you took? First, then, I may state that Bungdalong, at the junction of the Ovens —
88. That is on the Victorian side of the Murray? That is on the Victorian side. At Bungdalong there is only a shed, but no township, and it has been customary for the "Waradgery" steamer to land large quantities of goods at that place.
89. That is in Victoria? In Victoria; and these goods were ostensibly for Victoria; but such large quantities were landed there that I began to get suspicious that goods intended for consumption in New South Wales were landed at that place.
90. How far is that from Mulwala? It is just at the junction of the Ovens, about 14 miles from Corowa by land, half way between Mulwala and Corowa. I did not wish to let Captain Dorward know my suspicions, but I asked to be allowed to see his cargo-book, so that I might know the names of the consignees, and see whether any New South Wales people had goods landed there or not. For a long time I could not get him to carry a cargo-book at all. I spoke to him on several occasions about it, and at last the matter went so far that I threatened to write to the Collector and ask permission to prosecute him for not carrying a cargo-book. He said that he had spoken to Messrs. McCulloch and asked them to give him a cargo-book, but he could not get one from them; and, to bring the matter to a point, I put a watchman on board one night when he came up to Wahgunyah.
91. To where? When the "Waradgery" got to Wahgunyah I put a watchman on board. I did it to compel them to bring a cargo-book.
92. That was on the Victorian side? On the Victorian side. The following trip he did bring the cargo-book. Perhaps it may be as well that I should mention what this cargo-book is. It is supposed to be a book which contains an account of all goods on board the steamer, with the names of the consignees. As I know the names of people living on the New South Wales side of the Border, by looking at the cargo-book I should at once know whether they had any goods landed there.
93. The cargo-book is a counterpart, as it were, of the bills of lading? Yes; a counterpart of the bills of lading, entered consecutively. To show that it is necessary that I should see the cargo-book, I may say that it is frequently the case that goods intended for the New South Wales side are landed in Victoria. On one occasion I seized a large quantity of goods that were so landed at Wahgunyah and brought over to the New South Wales side at night.
94. Had Mr. Dorward anything to do with that? No. I mention the case to show the possibility of this being done. What raised my suspicions was the reserve they threw over what they did at Bungdalong.
95. Your suspicion was, that goods were landed in Victoria and smuggled across afterwards into New South Wales? It was.
96. There is no population at Bungdalong? No; but there are numbers of free selectors on the New South Wales bank of the river. It is just beyond Robert Brown's place. The district is thickly populated all along there. Well, things went on very smoothly from the time this cargo-book was produced, until, on one occasion, I seized two cases of goods belonging to Mr. Hay, which were not entered on their cargo-book or manifest.

Mr. W. J.
Browne.

21 Mar., 1873.

97. Would you just state the values of the two cases? I could hardly give you the values. One was a case of jams, and the other a case containing some coffee, a little starch, and some carraway seeds.
98. Do you recollect the amount of duty for which they were liable? The duty would only have been a mere trifle. Something like 20s. or 25s. So much ill-feeling arose from, or in consequence of, that seizure, that the Messrs. M'Culloch refused to send the "Waradgery" to Corowa any more. It had been customary for the "Waradgery" to carry a transire with the cargo-book, detailing the names of the consignees of goods coming to Wahgunyah. When the "Waradgery" left, after coming to Corowa, I used to go over to the Victorian officer, and he would show me the "Waradgery's" transire, and from that I could see whether any New South Wales goods were landed. I was still suspicious that the goods were crossed over the river, not in cases where the M'Culloch's were concerned, but in cases where the owners of the goods were concerned; but the M'Culloch's were greatly annoyed at my wanting to know too much, as the agent said; and to show you that, I have just brought some documents which will enable you to see what they did. Here is a copy of a transire, detailing the goods and the names of the consignees, and from that I could tell at once if any New South Wales goods were landed. When it was found that the Victorian officer showed me these transires, this was the form of the transire brought; a detailed list of the cargo was brought, but not the name of a single consignee given.
99. Could you compel them at all in regard to this matter? No; I could not.
100. They committed no breach of the Customs' Act by these different forms of transire? No. What I complain of was the endeavour to keep me in ignorance of what was doing. The reserve shown is what made me so suspicious in the matter. If the business had been done all above board, and if I had been informed that such and such New South Wales goods were landed there, I would have guarded against their introduction into this Colony without the payment of duty.
101. *Mr. Macleay.*] This second transire is the form of transire they brought on the next trip? Yes.
102. *Chairman.*] Has it been made out in that way ever since? Yes; no consignees names have been given. In fact, unless I am there myself, or unless I put a tide-waiter on board to see whether New South Wales goods are discharged on the Victorian side of the boundary, I have no means of knowing whether they are or not. But in many instances they have been discharged there. I know whose goods they are, and we have had no difficulty, excepting in one instance, for I have cautioned the owners.
103. That was Kennedy's case? That was Kennedy's case.
104. But during the whole time that you have been stationed there, when the duties were formerly collected, and during the last twelve months, do you think that there have been any cases of smuggling;—I mean any extensive or numerous cases? No; I do not think there have been any extensive cases of smuggling; but I think there have been numerous cases where petty articles have been taken across, but nothing to any great extent.
105. Have these cases occurred through the agent or the captain? I fancy through the captain; and they arise in this way: He will bring an article for a friend for which he does not charge freight, because it does not come as cargo. One particular case which came under my notice was where an article for warming beer was brought up. Fred Ford brought it up. It was put on board at Echuca. There was no bill of lading, no entry in the transire. I saw it taken into Oeding's public-house, and I stopped it. He said that as it was only a trifling article he did not think that any notice would be taken of it; and that is the only way in which I think the masters of the steamers have transgressed the law. I do not think they do it extensively; but I do believe they do it with regard to articles of trifling value.
106. I think now you might go on to state more immediately the steps you took with regard to the information you received, in reference to the seizure of the goods, into which the Committee has been appointed to inquire? Somewhere about the end of November—I do not remember exactly the date—about the 27th or the 28th —
107. The seizure was made on the 2nd of December? Yes. She had arrived at Wahgunyah about the 27th of November.
108. That is, the "Waradgery" had arrived there? Yes.
109. At Wahgunyah, on the Victorian side of the Murray? At Wahgunyah, on the Victorian side. When I heard of her arrival I went over, as I generally do, to Wahgunyah, to see what the master was going to do; and I think it was Mr. Shenstone with Mr. Ford,—or I do not remember exactly who he was with,—that I met on the road.
110. Mr. Shenstone was agent for the "Waradgery"? Yes. I met him on the road, and he told me that the "Waradgery" was not coming over to Corowa at all. I went over to the Victorian officer's room to ask him to show me his papers, so that I might form some idea of the cargo. He told me that he believed she had cargo for New South Wales, but that Mr. Dorward had told him — He could not remember the exact words, but he gave him to understand that he had neither papers nor goods for me. I tried to make out as well as I could from the transire, but I could neither make head nor tail of one or the other. In coming away from the office I met Mr. Dorward himself —
111. Yes? I asked him was he not going over to Corowa, and he said, "No; you are too particular with us. We are never going there any more." I knew it was usual to land goods there, and I asked him, "Have you no papers or anything for me?" "No, nothing at all; I am not cleared for Corowa at all," he said. On the 2nd of December a person came into the office, and was speaking to me about other matters, and he mentioned that the "Waradgery" had landed goods at Mulwala on the upward trip.
112. Yes? Well, I thought that that was almost impossible after what Mr. Dorward had said to me, and after Mr. Shenstone had said that they would not allow the boat to come to New South Wales at all, not even for a stick of firewood. I, however, at once went down to Mulwala, and ascertained that the goods had been landed.
113. *Mr. Lloyd.*] Where is that? Mulwala, 25 miles by land, below Corowa. The goods belonged to Mr. Dunn, publican and storekeeper there, and to Mr. Sloane, the owner of Mulwala station. I first went to Mr. Dunn and told him what I had called about, and asked him where the cask was. It was a large cask of crockeryware; it was just as it had been landed from the "Waradgery," and was outside the door, not having been opened. He pointed it out to me, and he said, "It has paid duty." I then asked him if he had anything to show that the duty had been paid. He brought me out some papers which I suppose you must have here. I sent them down to the Collector of Customs. They are a bill from Messrs. M'Culloch and a copy of the entry of some goods at Moama.
114. *Mr. Lloyd.*] Are these some of the papers? These are not the papers. I think it is important that the Committee should see those papers.

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115. *Mr. Macleay.*] Will you state what papers they were? —
116. *Chairman.*] What were the papers which Mr. Dunn showed you? The first was the invoice for this cask of crockeryware.
117. Yes? The second was a freight note or bill of lading from M'Culloch's, in which they charged so much for freight, so much for duty, so much for entries, and so much for Customs' overtime. This freight note was dated November the 25th, and the steamer left Echuca on the night of the 25th. Attached to this freight note was a sort of a copy of an entry of a cask of earthenware at Moama, on the 23rd of November, two days before the steamer actually left Echuca. Seeing this, and seeing the copy of an entry for goods that had not left Victoria on the 25th, I was more confirmed in the suspicion that something was wrong, and I asked whether they had no document, no permit from Mr. Gordon. They said that was all they had. I said, "Under the circumstances, Mr. Dunn, I do not believe that these goods have paid duty at all; but I do not think that you had anything to do with the illegal landing of them, and I shall report accordingly; but I believe that M'Culloch has smuggled the goods, after charging you with the duty." I seized the goods; but as I intended to recommend and to do all that I could to have them returned to Mr. Dunn, we did not move them from Mulwala at all. I put them in charge of the policeman. I went on to Mr. Sloane's, and Mr. Sloane showed me documents similar to those which I had seen at Mr. Dunn's. I said, "I have seen documents similar to these with Mr. Dunn, and I think that your case and his are exactly similar." I think I said more to Mr. Sloane than I did to Mr. Dunn, for I was rather staggered when I got to Dunn's, and I had been thinking the matter over on the way down. I was fully convinced from the fact that Mr. Dorward told me that he had no papers, that he had landed the goods illegally; and the discrepancy between the freight bill and the entry confirmed me in my suspicion that there had been fraud in the matter. Mr. Sloane's goods I did not remove at all. He pledged himself to me that they should be forthcoming at any time if required, and I therefore left them with him. It was late when I got back to Corowa; but I wrote to the Collector that night, reporting the matter, and next morning I telegraphed to him about it. Soon after I telegraphed to the Collector, I received a telegram from Mr. Gordon, a copy of which I sent down, stating that the goods had paid duty to him. I at once telegraphed down: "Had the 'Waradgery' a transire, or any authority to land these goods at Mulwala?" and he answered, "Yes; but Dorward has improperly brought back the transire to Echuca." Directly I got his second telegram, I telegraphed to the Collector the purport of the matter, and wrote a full report.
118. *Mr. Macleay.*] When was your first telegram sent to the Collector in Sydney? On the morning of the 3rd.
119. Have you got that telegram? I sent a copy of it lately with a letter to be laid before the Committee.
120. *Chairman.*] When did you receive Mr. Gordon's telegram, acquainting you with the fact that the goods had paid duty at Moama? On the 3rd.
121. How long was it after that before the goods were handed back to Mr. Dunn? I telegraphed to the Collector the particulars, and I got a telegram back from him in return, to the effect that the case was incomprehensible—to get facts, and to report fully. My report was dated on the 12th, I think. At any rate it would be in Sydney on the morning of the 14th. The Collector telegraphed to me to give up Mr. Dunn's goods. That telegram was dated the 18th, and it reached me on the 21st, because it went to Albury, being posted there by mistake. When I received it I got the postmaster to keep the bags opened while I wrote to the policeman at Mulwala, directing him to give up the goods.
122. On what date was that? On the 21st; the day I got authority to deliver them up. All these matters I put very shortly in a letter to the Collector, and asked him to lay it before the Committee. I have seen Mr. Dunn since and spoken to him about his case. He told me that he had not even got the goods then. "But," he said, "that is my fault, I could have had them at any time I liked to send for them. I do not want them, and they are just as safe where they."
123. He could have had them at any time after the 21st? Yes. I did not know that he had not got them until I saw your notice of motion for the appointment of the Committee. I asked him how it was he had not got them; and he said, "Well, I have not got them, but I might have had them at any time I liked."
124. *Mr. Burns.*] When you were informed by telegram on the 3rd, from Mr. Gordon, that duty had been paid on these goods, could you not at once have released them, without communicating with the Collector? If I had not reported to the Collector I could, but the matter was then out of my hands.
125. What report had you made? That I had seized the goods.
126. Is there anything in the Customs' law or regulations to prevent you from releasing goods found to be seized in mistake? I think the law prevents their being released, excepting on application to the Supreme Court, although, as a matter of practice, it is customary for the Collector to release them.
127. At any rate, you were under the impression that the goods could not be released, excepting with the sanction of the Collector of Customs? Only on the authority of the Collector of Customs.
128. You reported that the duty had been paid? I reported that I believed duty had not been paid; but directly I got Mr. Gordon's telegram I reported that duty had been paid.
129. Then what was there unintelligible in your telegram to the Collector. You say that a telegram came from the Collector that your telegram was incomprehensible, and therefore he did not give you directions as to what you should do? He gave me directions to report fully.
130. What did your telegram state? I can scarcely remember now but I think it was to this effect:—"The last 'Waradgery' case incomprehensible—report fully." I fancy it was incomprehensible for this reason: There would be my telegram, reporting the seizure, and my letter, stating my suspicions, and then there would be the counter telegram, stating that the duty had been paid, so that the Collector would think that the whole thing was a jumble.
131. Did you telegraph that the duty had been properly paid? Yes.
132. How could it be a jumble? I fancy that they were all handed to the Collector together.
133. Did you telegraph that the seizure had been made illegally, as duty had been paid in the first instance? Directly I got Mr. Gordon's telegram.
134. What did you state? That I had just received a telegram from Mr. Gordon to say that the duties had been paid.
135. Had been paid—after the seizure or before? I did not think it necessary to state that. In my letter I explained the matter, but I could not go so fully into it in a telegram as I could in a letter.

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136. How many additional words would it have required? Not many. No doubt it would have been better to have done so. I was depending on his getting the letter, which would explain the matter more fully.
137. Had anything occurred on the part of this firm, of M'Culloch & Company, in their dealings with the Customs' authorities, to warrant the suspicion that they were endeavouring to defraud the Revenue? Their reserve in regard to goods landed in Victoria first aroused my suspicions; and then I blame the mate in regard to the landing of these two cases of goods.
138. Your suspicions have reference more to the mate than to the firm? In that one case; but it appeared to me that they showed a peculiar reserve in altering the transires. In addition to the suspicious cases at my own station, with regard to M'Culloch's boat it had come to my knowledge that on two occasions goods had been illegally landed from the same boat in the Tocumwal district, which is the adjoining station to Corowa, but lower down the river.
139. But they had been guilty of no act leading you to suspect dishonesty? No direct act.
140. What was the amount of the revenue in these cases? Dunn's was worth about 12s.; I do not suppose more than 13s.
141. Do you know what amount this firm of M'Culloch & Company pays to the Customs per annum? I know they are very large business men.
142. Do you suppose it is as much as £13,000 or £14,000 a year? I know they are very influential people, and for that reason I would be more particular with them. When an officer is particular in his dealings with a large firm, or with persons of influence and position, a poor man cannot grumble or suspect him of favoritism. The very first persons with whom I came in conflict in the district were Mr. George Grey and Mrs. Neil.
143. In what way do you say that the captain showed ill-feeling? Because he would have to keep a cargo-book; because he would have to keep a list of the shippers and consignees; in refusing to do what I asked.
144. Had you ever come into collision with this firm? No; previously I thought highly of them.
145. Had they not previously declined to send their vessel to your port, in consequence of unnecessary obstacles having been put in the way of doing business? That is the great cry.
146. Did not this firm refuse to send their vessel to Corowa because you placed unnecessary difficulties in the way of their doing business there? Yes; and they advertised in the *Argus* that they would not let their vessel call their on account, as they said, of my obstructiveness.
147. With regard to the captain? I have always been on good terms with him.
148. How did this firm display their ill-feeling towards you? By not sending a cargo-book, and by altering the form of the transires.
149. You say that they displayed some ill-feeling towards you in making these regulations? In no other way; unless it was in their advertising that the vessel would not call at Corowa, and calling me obstructive.
150. Might not that arise from the feeling that you gave them much unnecessary trouble, and not from any personal ill-feeling towards you? I have not the slightest doubt of it. The masters and agents of the steamers have been accustomed to bundle out cargo on the bank of the river, and do as they liked; and they cannot understand the necessity for my knowing what they are doing. I make it a rule never to sign a certificate unless I am sure that the goods have been landed, for the New South Wales officers have been taxed with assisting to defraud the Victorian Government for goods that never came into New South Wales at all. I insist on seeing the goods before I sign anything, and that they consider a hardship.
151. Have they managed their business in other places without any questions of this sort arising? At Tocumwal cases of the very same kind have arisen.
152. Have you heard any complaints against the officers for filling up transires? This very boat would not go to Tocumwal because of their being too particular.
153. Have you heard any complaint against the Customs' officers filling up the transires? No.
154. It is the custom? No; excepting occasionally I have seen it done in transires from Mr. Gordon.
155. Did he do it uniformly? No; on occasions.
156. Did he do it for anyone in particular, or for anyone whose goods might happen to be passing through his hands? Just at this moment I could hardly remember—I have occasionally seen transires in his writing.
157. That would be a matter of accommodation for himself as well as for others? It would be a matter of accommodation for the gentleman who might be busy, and might ask him to do it for him.
158. *Mr. Lloyd.* How long have you been on the Murray? Nearly nine years.
159. You were there before the duties were collected? I was put there at the commencement of the collection of the duties in 1864.
160. How long have you been dealing with Messrs. M'Culloch & Company? Ever since I have been on the river.
161. How long is it since you first began to misunderstand each other? Not until the seizure of Mr. Hay's goods.
162. Was there anything before that to lead you to suppose that Messrs. M'Culloch & Co. were conducting their business in any other manner than as the law demanded? Nothing before that, except the difficulty about the cargo-book.
163. There was nothing before that to lead you to suspect Messrs. M'Culloch & Co. at all? Nothing before that to lead me to suspect them.
164. When goods are brought up the river, which have paid duty, it is nevertheless required that the persons bringing them are bound to carry a transire and pass entries for them? Having done that they have simply to give up the transire to me.
165. These goods had paid duty? Yes.
166. And they ought to have been accompanied with a transire? Yes.
167. That transire the captain had a right to deliver to you when he landed the goods on your side? Yes.
168. He had a right to show that they were intended to be landed, that the duty had been paid, and to report to you? Yes.
169. You took every means in your power to ascertain from the captain whether he had any such document? Yes.

- Mr. W. J. Brown. 170. Or any goods? I did.
171. And he replied that he had not? He replied that he had not.
- 21 Mar., 1873. 172. Then you applied to the officer on the Victorian side, and he contradicted the statement of the captain, and told you that there were goods? He told me that he thought they had goods, but the master told me that they had none.
173. Therefore, before the "Waradgery" went away she had some goods for New South Wales? Yes, but consigned to Wahgunyah.
174. Which ought to have been disclosed to you? Which ought to have been disclosed to me.
175. A few days afterwards some one came to you and informed you that goods had been landed? Yes.
176. Landed down at Mulwala? Yes.
177. And I suppose it was your duty to look after these goods, and see whether they had paid duty or not? Yes.
178. You went down, and found that the goods had been landed? Yes.
179. I suppose by virtue of your authority as an officer of Customs you demanded to be informed whether they had paid duty or not? I did.
180. And the owners of the goods presented invoices showing that they had paid duty? A certificate from Messrs. M'Culloch & Company.
181. An invoice certified by Messrs. M'Culloch & Co.? Yes.
182. You had no evidence that they had paid duty; but on the contrary, you had the evidence of the captain's statement that there were no goods to be landed? Yes.
183. The evidence that you had before you simply went to show that there were no goods on board to be landed there at all? Yes.
184. And therefore you concluded that no goods ought to be landed, and under the circumstances there was no other course open to you but to seize the goods? I might have detained them without actually seizing them, but I certainly must have taken possession of them.
185. It appears that you made a statement—which seems to be the gravamen of this charge—that you feared Messrs. M'Culloch & Company had charged this duty to their customers and not paid it to the Government? I gave that as my belief at the time. I do not for a moment attempt to justify myself for having done so; it was injudicious.
186. But you did do so? I did do so, and I firmly believed it at the time. I did it partly to ease Mr. Dunn's mind, for he was a person very much afraid of getting into difficulties, and I wished to make his mind easy about the matter as far as I could.
187. Then almost immediately after you had seized the goods you got a telegram from Mr. Gordon, informing you that duty had been paid? Yes.
188. How soon after that did you telegraph to the Collector of Customs here? Immediately I could.
189. Did you ask whether you could release the goods? I cannot remember. I stated that duty had been paid.
190. If any delay has taken place in the release of the goods it has been with us in Sydney? Yes.
191. You did not receive your instructions to release the goods until the 21st? No; and when I did receive my instructions I got the mailman to wait until I wrote an order for the delivery of the goods.
192. You had no power to restore the goods until you received that authority from the Collector of Customs? I dare not do it on my own authority.
193. You have no feeling against Messrs. M'Culloch & Company? I never saw one of them.
194. You never see these gentlemen? I saw Mr. Shenstone, their agent. He and I are very friendly.
195. You do not know any member of the firm? I think I saw Mr. Fenn once.
196. There is no reason, so far as you know, why there should be any ill-feeling in this matter—you have no other desire than to protect the revenue? I have no other motive whatever.
197. People do complain that difficulties and obstacles are thrown in their way? Yes; and there are difficulties—there are very many difficulties—but we are obliged to interpose for our own safety. No one but an officer stationed on the river can understand the difficulties and annoyances of the position.
198. *Mr. Macleay.*] You say that you saw the captain that morning at Wahgunyah? The morning she arrived.
199. How near were you to the vessel? Not more than twenty or thirty yards away. I had just come out of the Victorian officers' quarters, and I called out to him.
200. Do you recollect the exact words? I can hardly do that. What I intended to ask him—and I believe—Mr. Ford from Wangunyah tells me there was some misunderstanding in the matter. He says that Mr. Dorward understood me to ask whether he had any goods or papers for Corowa; and because he had not he did not think I had anything to do with it.
201. You say that the transire in this case should have been given up to you? Yes.
202. Is that necessary? Yes; because Mulwala is a portion of the port of Corowa, of which I have charge. It is exactly as if they were moving from one wharf to another in Sydney Harbour.
203. Should the transire be given up at all? Yes, at the end of the trip. We file them in the office. Some years ago we used to send them to Sydney to be filed, but that was found inconvenient.
204. When you found that these people who received these goods at Mulwala had actually paid duty, you suspected that they were being cheated? Yes, I did.
205. But with that amount of evidence before you that the duty had been paid, could you not have asked the question of Mr. Gordon before you seized the goods? Well, I should have had to go back 25 miles in the first instance; and in the second, Mr. Gordon refuses to receive telegrams unless they are paid. I have no fund out of which to pay for telegrams. I telegraphed to Mr. Gordon on one occasion for some forms, and he would not receive the telegram.
206. So that rather than ride back 25 miles you put these people to the loss and inconvenience of having their goods detained for three weeks? I think it would be hardly fair to put the matter in that way. I was impressed with the belief that these goods had been improperly landed.
207. You were impressed with the idea that Messrs. M'Culloch & Company were swindlers? Not until I saw that paper.
208. And it was in the belief that they were swindlers that you seized the goods? It was; in fact I partly acknowledged it.
209. *Mr. Lloyd.*] One of their clerks might have made the mistake? Yes; the partners themselves I have never seen. I do not suppose that they knew anything of the matter whatever.

210. *Mr. Cunneen.*] When you proceeded to Mr. Dunn's and Mr. Sloane's they showed some papers to you you said? Yes. Mr. W. J. Browne.
211. Were these papers authoritative documents such as you could recognize? No, they were of no authority whatever. I asked them if they had anything whatever from Mr. Gordon to show that they had paid duty. They had nothing whatever. 21 Mar., 1873.
212. What ought they to have had—a receipt from Mr. Gordon, describing the goods? It is my instruction to allow no goods to pass as duty paid unless they are accompanied by a permit, showing that duty has been paid.
213. Instead of that they showed you a bill? I asked particularly if they had a permit, because that would have set the matter at rest at once. They said "No." They had no receipt from Mr. Gordon at all, and these papers being, as I have pointed out, so contradictory I cannot understand now how it was.
214. Then you ought to have been furnished with two official documents, which you were not furnished with—a transire from the captain? Yes.
215. And a permit from the persons receiving the duty? Yes.
216. You were not furnished with that? No; the transire was brought back on the following trip and sent over to me at Corowa—the transire for that trip, and the trip made afterwards. Both I sent down to the Collector.
217. Do you not think that it would have been wiser on your part, and have tended to facilitate the business of your department and the convenience of the public, if, instead of waiting to communicate with the Collector of Customs, you had communicated with the nearest officer to you, Mr. Gordon, and have ascertained from him whether the duty had been paid or not? He telegraphed to me on the 3rd that the duty had been paid, and I telegraphed to the Collector in Sydney ten minutes after I got it.
218. But if you had communicated with him before you telegraphed to Sydney would you not have avoided all this inconvenience to Messrs. Dunn and Sloane? I had telegraphed to the Collector.
219. But why did you not telegraph to Mr. Gordon first? I did not think of it—that is the real truth of the matter. I was satisfied that I had really discovered a system of fraud.
220. *Mr. Burns.*] I think you said that there was no quarrel or disagreement between you and Messrs. M'Culloch before this seizure? Before the seizure of Mr. Hay's goods.
221. How long was that before the seizure of Messrs. Sloane and Dunn's goods? Mr. Hay's goods were seized at the end of October, I think the 29th of October, and these goods were seized on the 2nd of December.
222. How long after the seizure of Mr. Hay's goods did they discontinue sending their vessel to Corowa? They came a trip or two after that. I applied to the Collector in Sydney for permission to prosecute the master for having these cases on board, and after that they did not come any more.

MONDAY, 24 MARCH, 1873.

Present:—

MR. BURNS,	|	MR. GRAHAME,
MR. CUNNEEN,	|	MR. G. A. LLOYD.

WILLIAM HAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

William Augustine Duncan, Esquire, Collector of Customs, called in and examined:—

223. *Chairman.*] Did Mr. Browne acquaint you by telegram with the seizure he had made at Mulwala? I think it was by telegram in the first instance. W. A. Duncan, Esq.
224. Have you a copy of that telegram with you? I have all the papers here that I could find, but I do not see the telegram among them. 24 Mar., 1873.
225. The seizure was made on the 3rd of December? Yes.
226. Mr. Browne wrote you a letter on the subject on the 3rd? Yes.
227. Was he then aware that the duty had been paid to Mr. Gordon? I think not. I do not gather from his letter that he was aware the duty had been paid. On the contrary, it seems clear that he did not know it.
228. Will you hand in that letter? Yes. (*Letter handed in and read. Appendix B 1.*) Mr. Browne wrote to me again on the 5th December. (*Letter handed in and read. Appendix B 2.*) The next letter is dated the 11th December. (*Handed in and read. Appendix B 3.*)
229. Did you reply to these letters? I think not; I think I sent them to the Treasury. The next is a telegram from Mr. Browne, asking whether he is to give up the goods, and my answer, saying yes. (*Handed in and read. Appendix B 4.*) The transire alluded to in Mr. Browne's letter is in Mr. Gordon's handwriting, which is certainly an extraordinary feature in the case. This (*handing in Appendix B 5*) is what we call a foreign clearance from Echuca to Moama. It is merely a form, because the whole transaction takes place at Echuca, but it is a necessary form.
230. You telegraphed to Mr. Browne to deliver up the goods? Yes, as soon as I ascertained that the duty had been paid.
231. Mr. Browne stated here that he telegraphed to you as soon as he heard that the duty had been paid. What the Committee do not understand is that the goods should have been so long detained? I daresay I can explain that: When seizures of any consequence are made, I do not decide upon them myself, although the law supposes me to do so. I send the documents to the Treasury, and they may lie there some time before a decision is given, which was the case in this instance.
232. With regard to the clearance of these goods and the documents connected with them, do you think there was any blame attached to Mr. Gordon? I think the whole blame rests between Mr. Gordon, Mr. M'Culloch, and the master of the "Waradgery." I am not able to distribute the blame exactly, but I have no doubt the whole of it rests with them.
233. What portion of the blame would you lay on Mr. Gordon's shoulders? In the first place he had no right to clear the vessel to Mulwala, where there was no officer, and especially to a place within Mr. Browne's boundary.

W. A.
Duncan, Esq.
24 Mar., 1873.

234. Then he had no right to clear her to Boomanoomana? Not if she was going further. If the vessel was going to a place where there was a Customs' officer, he was bound to clear her for that place, with permission to call at any intermediate port she might desire to stop at. For instance, if a vessel was going to Port Macquarie and thence to the Clarence River, I should not clear her for Port Macquarie but for the Clarence, with permission to call at Port Macquarie. So Mr. Gordon should have cleared this vessel for Corowa, where there was a Customs' officer, with permission to land goods at Mulwala. If he had done that this troublesome affair could not have occurred, because the clearance from Moama would have been delivered to Mr. Browne, and he would have seen that duty-paid goods had been landed at Mulwala. There was another great omission on the part of Mr. Gordon, and it is one of the things I have had great trouble with him about. By law all coasting vessels are obliged to carry cargo-books. In my printed instructions I insisted on all these vessels carrying cargo-books. Mr. Gordon has not carried out that instruction. Had this vessel had a cargo-book these goods of Dunn's and Sloane's would have appeared in it, and it would have shown that they were duty paid, and had been delivered at the proper place.

235. I understood that after Mr. Gordon had threatened to impose a penalty of £50 if she neglected to do so, this vessel did carry a cargo-book? They carry a cargo-book now, but they had none then. At least none was produced to Mr. Browne when demanded. As there was no cargo-book and the clearance, which should have been exhibited to Mr. Browne, was detained, there was nothing to hinder the master from smuggling anything he liked to any extent.

236. Does not the manifest give the same account of the goods as the cargo-book, as far as the Custom House officer is concerned? But he kept the manifest. He said to Mr. Browne that he had none; neither manifest nor cargo-book was produced.

237. When goods are landed at a place where there is no Custom House officer stationed, is it not the rule to bring back the transire to the place of departure? Yes, always if the vessel returns at once to the port of clearance. For instance, if a vessel cleared here for Port Macquarie she could not carry any but duty paid or free goods, and if she went no further she would bring back the clearance to this port.

238. Is not that a parallel case to clearing for Wahgunyah and landing goods at Mulwala? No; she had no clearance for any New South Wales port beyond Mulwala. Wahgunyah is on the Victorian side of the river. She ought to have cleared for Corowa, with permission to call at Mulwala.

239. That is all the blame attachable to Mr. Gordon, in your opinion, in the affair? It is impossible to distribute the blame with exactness, without more certainty than I have as to the facts, but I mention this as being an obvious error. But there is another point on which Mr. Gordon was very much to blame. He is bound by his instructions to send a permit with the goods. If he had done so the permit would have been left with Dunn along with the goods, and would have shown that the duty was paid. How Mr. Gordon could possibly keep the permit I do not know.

240. Mr. Gordon stated here that he did send a permit with the goods? Mr. Browne informed me that there was no permit, and when I demanded the permit from Mr. Gordon he said he had not got it.

241. Mr. Gordon gave the master the permit, but he did not leave it with the goods? Of what use was it then? It was neither left with the goods, nor with Mr. Browne, nor was it returned to Mr. Gordon, as he wrote to me after the seizure.

242. It was not Mr. Gordon's fault that the permit was not left with the goods? I understood Mr. Browne to say that the captain denied that he had any permit. The difficulty is to get the true facts.

243. The captain stated in his evidence here that he had the permit, and took it on with the transire, intending to post it, as there was no person to give it to where he landed the goods? Perhaps so, but he told a different story to Mr. Browne.

244. You cannot put that on Mr. Gordon's shoulders? I am speaking with many years experience of Mr. Gordon. In some respects he is a good officer, and faithful in his money transactions, but I have found it utterly impossible to get him to carry out his instructions.

245. Still you must admit that he is placed in a position of great difficulty? It is a very difficult position, no doubt about that.

246. With regard to M'Culloch & Co., I cannot see where they are blamable. Certainly the captain omitted to hand the transire to Mr. Browne, and omitted to leave the permit with the goods; but with regard to M'Culloch & Co. I cannot see that they have done anything in the matter that they are to be blamed for, unless you make them responsible for the captain? I cannot say to what extent they may be blamable in this case, but judging from what I know of them they look upon a Customs' officer as a person who should be their humble servant instead of being their master, as he ought to be over a Custom House agent, and in all Customs' matters. I have had a great deal of correspondence about them, and they appear to be one of those purse-proud firms which look upon Custom House officers as persons to be kicked about as they please. They are, moreover, the owners of the "Waradgery," and are so far responsible for the master.

247. They complain of a prejudice against them? There is no prejudice on my part; I never saw one of them. But they have given me an enormous amount of trouble, and I think to every officer upon the Border, except Mr. Gordon, who somehow seems to get on very well with them.

248. *Mr. Burns.*] Could not Mr. Browne, after he found he had made an illegal seizure —? He did not make an illegal seizure.

249. After he had made the seizure could he not on his own responsibility have released the goods, when he found that the duty had been paid? It is not usual for a subordinate officer to release any goods, once seized, without the instructions of his superior. In fact, as a general rule, after I have reported seizures of goods to the Treasury I do not feel myself authorized to release them. When Mr. Browne reported the matter to me he considered it out of his hands; and in the same way when I report to the Treasurer I have to await his decision. When, however, I see a clear case, I do not wait for the Treasurer; and in this instance I released the goods when I found the duty had been paid.

250. You have not got the telegram announcing that the duty had been paid? No, it does not appear to be here.

251. I want to see whether it would account for the delay? I rather think it was a telegram from Mr. Gordon, which satisfied me the duty had been paid.

252. We have it in evidence, both from Mr. Browne and Mr. Gordon, that Mr. Gordon telegraphed to Mr. Browne on the day following the seizure? Yes, now I recollect, Mr. Gordon telegraphed to Mr. Browne, and Mr. Browne sent me on his telegram. There were various things connected with this matter that

that were irregular; for instance, the entry was dated before the vessel left or even cleared Echuca. Chronologically, the duty could not have been received until the vessel came to New South Wales. It was dated a day or two before the vessel left Echuca, or even cleared from thence.

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253. Are you not aware that Mr. Gordon has an office there, with your sanction, and that the entries are passed before the vessel is loaded, in order that he may check the goods as they go on board; and that after the vessel is loaded, which may take two days, then she is cleared for Moama? That is his practice, but it is a practice which I highly disapprove of.

254. Do you think the Revenue suffers from this practice? Here is a case where some inconvenience arose from it; and there have been others.

255. There was no loss to the Revenue? No. But everything that is done in the Custom House ought to be done correctly. It could not be correct to clear a vessel from New South Wales before she arrives in New South Wales.

256. Is this the only instance? There may have been many instances that I know nothing about. It is a most irregular practice. It is impossible goods can be entered from New South Wales before the vessel arrives at New South Wales, really or at least constructively.

257. The vessel never goes to Moama at all? She constructively goes. As I said before, things must take place chronologically.

258. The vessel is cleared from Moama, but never stirs from Echuca Wharf? No doubt; but this cannot justify the ante-dating of the entries.

259. This is not an exceptional case? No; Mr. Gordon admits that it has been done.

260. You seem to take exception to the transire being in the handwriting of Mr. Gordon? I should not take exception to that by itself. There is no Customs' officer here that would write out a transire for a Custom House Agent.

261. We have it in evidence from Mr. Gordon that he frequently does it himself in order to facilitate the business? Then how could he punish any one for having a wrong transire. Mr. Gordon is continually complaining to me of the immense amount of work he has to do. If that is so, how is it he can afford time to be clerk to a Custom House Agent?—for that is really the position he places himself in by making out transires. I never made out a transire in my life and would not do it for anybody; although you will see by these instructions that I have endeavoured to give every imaginable facility. I want to make it as easy as possible to the public, but certainly not to Custom House Agents, who charge very high for their work.

262. Are you aware of any previous transactions which warranted the way in which Mr. Browne dealt with Messrs. M'Culloch in this case? There are many instances, I believe.

263. Do you know of any instance where they have attempted to evade the payment of duty? That they have taken goods and landed them along the river without payment of duty is quite certain. What their intentions were I cannot say. What I complain of is not so much their attempting to defraud the Revenue as their overbearing conduct to the Customs' officers, and disregard of the Customs' regulations.

264. Which of the officers complain of their conduct? Everyone, except Mr. Gordon, I think. Certainly most of them.

265. How many officers are there along the Border? About a dozen.

266. *Chairman.*] Does the Albury Customs' officer complain of them? He does. I have had a letter from him, complaining of them within the last few days.

267. What was the nature of the complaint? I cannot say exactly, but it is something of the same description as we are talking about now.

268. Did Mr. Browne complain of them before? Mr. Browne has often complained of them. In fact there was one universal complaint, when I was on the Border, not only by the Customs' officers but by settlers and storekeepers, who showed me bills that charged them, as they thought, enormously.

269. That was not of the nature of a complaint for you to ascertain the truth of? It was sufficient to induce me to put a clause in the instructions. These instructions were printed in Melbourne before I returned to Sydney. They had adopted a system, by Mr. Gordon's consent, of making everything landed at Moama. Goods, whether intended for Euston, or Swan Hill, or Corowa, or anywhere else, were made fictitiously landed at Moama. The result was that the Victorian Government were enabled to detect some considerable discrepancies in our statements, because while the officer at Moama made the goods landed there, the officer at Euston made them landed there, and so on. The Victorian Government complained that they were twice charged. That was one of the reasons that led me to put the following clause in the instructions to the officers of Customs stationed on the Murray River:—"Steamers having goods for different stations will have the goods landed at any such station written off the manifest by the officer in charge. On no account are the transactions of any two stations to be mixed up in the accounts or returns. An injudicious deviation from this obvious rule has led to an assertion on the part of the Victorian officer at Echuca, that some of our imports have been twice entered—namely, at Moama, and at one or other of the lower stations. The facts on which this assertion is grounded do not appear to be very serious, except in so far as they involve a great principle; but no ground for such an assertion could have existed if a deviation had not been made from the proper mode of keeping the accounts. You will therefore record the transactions of your own station and no other; communicating of course, to your neighbouring officers, any facts that may concern them."

270. That is more a matter for the Custom House officers than for M'Culloch & Company? It was at the instance of M'Culloch & Company that this irregularity took place. I ascertained that at Echuca when I was there. They may be respectable, honest men—I do not charge them with anything else; but what I complain of is, their extremely overbearing conduct to the Customs' officers—a thing I am bound to check, as the head of the department.

271. *Mr. Burns.*] I want to ascertain whether they have ever been detected in an attempt to evade the payment of duty? They have landed goods that never paid any duty. For instance, there are some goods at this moment in the hands of a Customs' officer, belonging to a Member of this Committee. I am quite sure he did not intend to smuggle them, but they never paid duty. There are some other cases of the same kind. I mentioned a letter, dated 2nd January, from Mr. Browne to me. I do not know whether it contains anything of consequence, but I had better put it in. (*Handed in. Appendix B 6.*) Here is also a letter from Messrs. M'Culloch & Co. to the Treasurer, complaining of Mr. Browne and myself, and my reply to it. (*Handed in. Appendix B 7 and B 8.*)

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272. How has the practice arisen, of the Collector having to refer to the Treasurer in cases where he is satisfied he could act on his own judgment as to releasing goods? The reason is that the Treasurer is the Ministerial head of the department. It sometimes happens that the Treasurer and I differ as to the course of action to be pursued, and for my own protection I refer seizures of any consequence to him. I thought this of some consequence, not as to amount, but as to the principle involved, and therefore I referred it to the Treasurer. Legally, the Treasurer has nothing to do with seizures; but it often happens that he interferes or is appealed to, and seizures lie in abeyance in consequence of being referred to the Treasurer.
273. When Mr. Browne was informed that the duty had been paid on these goods could he not have released them on his own responsibility? Yes, he might have done it; but I suppose he thought it better to await my decision. The connection of the Customs with the Treasury is a very serious evil, and there is no doubt in my mind that we must soon resort to the expedient of making the head of the Customs a Ministerial officer, as in other Colonies.
274. *Mr. Cunneen.*] How long was it after Mr. Browne seized these goods before he intimated the fact to you? I think he must have sent me a telegram immediately. He wrote to me the day of the seizure. He must have sent me a telegram at the same time.
275. Are you aware whether he communicated with you before he did with Mr. Gordon? I should think it would be almost simultaneously.
276. Do you not think Mr. Browne should have ascertained at once whether Mr. Gordon had received the duty on these goods, and thus avoided all this delay and complication? I do not think it would have made any difference, because he was bound to report the thing to me immediately, and would then consider the matter out of his hands.
277. Even if he had been informed by Mr. Gordon that the duty had been paid? He could have telegraphed to me just as soon as to Mr. Gordon.
278. You are aware that then the goods would not have been liable to seizure? If I had known that the duty had been paid I should have ordered the goods to be delivered at once.
279. Do you not think it was his duty to ascertain from the nearest officer whether the duty was paid or not? I think I should receive his telegram sooner than Mr. Gordon could. There is no wire between the stations.
280. By telegraphing to you Mr. Browne could not ascertain whether the duty had been paid? Of course not.
281. By telegraphing to Mr. Gordon he could? No doubt.
282. And if he had ascertained that fact it would have prevented you from entering into this case at all? I do not think so, because he would have been bound to report to me. As the matter stood it was a clear case for seizure.
283. You would have known the duty had been paid? If I had been certain the duty had been paid, and Mr. Browne had been certain the duty had been paid, the seizure would not have taken place. There was no such certainty.
284. Do you not think it would have been wise to have had that information from Mr. Gordon before taking such decided action in the matter? Possibly, as the matter has turned out, it would have been better; but Mr. Browne would still have been obliged to report to me.*
285. Do these officers work harmoniously together? I think latterly they do not, otherwise this case would not have happened.
286. Is Mr. Gordon Mr. Browne's superior officer? No, they are equal in position, each having charge of a certain district.
287. Do you think there was anything to warrant Mr. Browne in charging M'Culloch & Co. with an organized system of fraud? I think he went a little too far; but I think he was perfectly justified in suspecting them. He used rather strong language, but I can easily understand that any man in his position would have arrived at the same conclusion. I think I should have arrived at that conclusion myself, though, from greater experience, I should not have expressed it in those terms.
288. Do you think you would have arrived at the conclusion that they were carrying on an organized system of fraud? I am prepared to swear that they have an organized system of setting the Customs at defiance.
289. Mr. Browne charges them with an organized system of fraud? I think Mr. Browne went too far, though, as I said before, the circumstances might have fairly led any man to that conclusion. These letters, the Committee will see, were written officially to me, and not intended to be published.
290. Do you not think writing such letters to you was likely to prejudice you against these men, who had large business there? I do not think they could have that effect. I judge by facts.
291. Have Mr. Browne's letters great weight with you? I consider him a good and faithful officer, and no doubt a series of letters of that kind would make some impression on any one. But I am not easily impressed on one side or the other.
292. Was it not very indiscreet to write to you, charging M'Culloch & Co. with having an organized system of fraud? I do not think he should have used such strong language; but they laid themselves quite open to it in my opinion. I do not say they intended to commit fraud against the Customs, but I do say this, that for a long time past they have done everything they could to disorganize the Customs on the Border, and give all the trouble they could. They have an organization all over the Colony of Victoria, at Echuca, Wahgunyah, and other places, and they are enabled by means of that organization to do a great deal of mischief; and mischief they have done I can say from my own knowledge.
293. Have they ever been threatened with their license being withdrawn? They were never threatened. I wrote a letter to Mr. Gordon, stating that I should withdraw Mr. James M'Culloch's license if he continued to conduct his business so irregularly, and Mr. Gordon, instead of cautioning him, very improperly sent him a copy of my letter. At that time I was very much inclined to act in that way. But it is a harsh measure to withdraw a license.
294. I suppose all these heart-burnings originated in the collection of the Border duties? They would originate in the collection of any duties under the same circumstances. I find much less trouble in collecting the Border duties than in collecting the duties along the coast. 295.

* NOTE (on revision):—I ought, perhaps, to have stated, in answer to one of the last few questions, that after Mr. Browne had received Mr. Gordon's telegram, and forwarded it to me, both he and I had misgivings as to some of the facts, and that I am not, even now, without doubts as to some of them.—W.A.D.

295. Under the system that prevailed before these duties were collected, these things would not have occurred? Yes, they did occur. The complaints about M'Culloch & Co. were made all along the river as I went. The Committee will understand that the duties are always collected. We never absolutely stop collecting the duties.

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296. Not under the treaty? No; nor would it be possible under any imaginable treaty. Duties will have to be collected even under the treaty now in progress; that is, they will be collected in bond. It is utterly impossible to make any treaty which will establish free trade on the Border. It was attempted and failed.

297. *Chairman.*] The bond is considered a great convenience? Yes.

298. *Mr. Cunneen.*] Then what is the difference between the system of collection now and that which prevailed before the late treaty? The difference is that under the treaty all goods which have not paid duty in Melbourne come up in bond and have to be paid for in the warehouse on the Border, but goods not intended for the warehouse pay duty in Melbourne instead of to us; so that under the treaty now in progress, if it should be established, many of the goods we charge 5 per cent. on will be charged to our Border settlers at 20 per cent. in Melbourne, unless they are brought under bond to the Border warehouses.

TUESDAY, 25 MARCH, 1873.

Present:—

MR. BURNS, | MR. CUNNEEN,
MR. GRAHAME.

WILLIAM HAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William James Browne called in and further examined:—

299. *Mr. Burns.*] Was it competent for Mr. Gordon to clear this vessel for Mulwala? I believe not, and I complained of his having done so.

Mr. W. J.
Browne.

300. What is your reason? You will understand that Mulwala being in my district it is absolutely necessary that I should know what goods are to be landed there, or I may be running all over the country. If a vessel is cleared for a wharf in my district and not reported to me, I do not know what goods are landed there.

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301. Had it been the practice for Mr. Gordon to clear vessels for Mulwala previously? Never; that was the first time ever it was done.

302. The first clearance that was made in this way? Yes, the first clearance that was ever made to my knowledge.

303. *Chairman.*] Was not this the first voyage after they ceased to clear for Corowa—after they said they would go no more to Corowa? I am not very sure whether it was or not; I fancy they made a trip or two to Wahgunyah before this.

304. Still they never cleared for Corowa after the seizure of my goods? They did not clear for Corowa until lately. They made three or four trips to Corowa before the close of the season, after all this had happened.

305. Was there not a time when they refused to clear for Corowa? Yes.

306. And it was during this time that these goods were landed at Mulwala? Yes.

307. Do you not think the fault was that of the captain in not giving you the papers? I believe now, from all the circumstances that have come forward, that it was done on purpose by the captain, perhaps by desire of Messrs. M'Culloch. It was no doubt the captain's fault. If he had told me about it there would have been no disturbance; but I fancy it was done more to annoy me than anything else.

308. *Mr. Burns.*] I suppose your position as a Custom House officer leads you to view all these things with suspicion? If there is anything that appears to be mysterious I view it with suspicion, but not when it is all open and above board.

309. What was there mysterious about this captain not giving you the bill of lading or transire? Before that I became suspicious. I did not know he had the transire, so that there was no suspicion there; it was absolute belief that he had smuggled the goods.

310. *Chairman.*] He could hardly expect to escape without trouble, if he had intentionally withheld the transire—he must have known the goods would be seized. Do you think it was purposely done? I do. I think they did not want me to know what they were doing. If I had never spoken to him I might have believed he had forgotten to give me the papers.

311. Must they not have known their constituents' goods would be liable to be seized without them? They did not know that I would ever hear of their being landed, for I do not let people know all I hear; I keep it to myself and act. I generally hear what is going on on the river.

312. *Mr. Cunneen.*] Do you remember how many telegrams you sent to Mr. Duncan respecting this seizure? I think three or four. I can remember their purport, but not the exact words.

313. Do you know the purport of your telegram to Mr. Duncan, announcing the seizure? The purport of it was, that I had seized a quantity of goods landed at Mulwala by the "Waradgery," that I believe the consignees were innocent, but it appeared as if M'Culloch & Co. had charged them with duty and then smuggled the goods. I thought I had discovered a regular system.

314. Do you remember sending any telegram that would embody something to this effect, while another case was pending:—"Do not decide the case pending; a very important discovery made"? Yes, that was before I made the seizure; that was when a man gave me information that these goods had been landed. Before going down I telegraphed to the Collector to delay his decision in the "Waradgery's" case till he heard from me again, as I had made a very important discovery.

315. That was before you made the seizure, but in view of making it? Yes.

316. You thought the intelligence you had received in respect of the landing of these goods in some way confirmed your suspicions in the other case? Yes.

317. But it did not do so in the end? No.

318. Your suspicions were not realized? No.

CUSTOMS' SEIZURE OF GOODS AT MULWALA.

APPENDIX.

[*Handed in by Mr. C. E. Gordon, 20 March, 1873.*]

A 1.

Telegram from the Collector of Customs, Sydney, to The Sub-Collector of Customs, Echuca.

Sydney, 4 December, 1872.

SEND by post authenticated copies of entry for goods ex "Waradgery," seized by Mr. Browne, as telegraphed by you to him—written authority of owners for passing entry. Permit accompanying goods and entry thereof in clearance.

The Sub-Collector of Customs, Moama, to The Collector of Customs, Sydney.

Customs, Moama,
4 December, 1872.

Sir,

In accordance with your telegram of this date, I have the honor to forward herewith—

1. Authenticated copies of entries, Nos. 6852, 6853, and 6854.
2. Authenticated copies of written authorities from Messrs. Hay, Sloane, and Dunn, to pay duties on their goods to me at Moama.
3. Original foreign clearance of steamer "Waradgery" from Echuca to Moama, of the 23rd November, 1872, in which appear the goods mentioned in the above entries.

The coasting transire (in accordance with the 8th and 10th clauses of the 10th Vic., No. 9) was delivered by me to the master of the "Waradgery," and also the permits for the landing of the goods, with instructions to give and show the documents to Mr. Browne. This, for some reason, he omitted to do, but brought them all back to Echuca.

The steamer left again last night, having on board some more goods for Messrs. Sloane and Dunn, at Mulwala, and M^r. Laurin, Morocco (permits Nos. 6867, 6868, and 6869), the duties upon which have been paid here.

Both the transires (present and former voyages) will be delivered to Mr. Browne on the vessel's arrival at Wahgunyah, and the owners of the goods, or the master of the "Waradgery," will produce to him the permits you require, which are not in my possession.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES E. GORDON,
Sub-Collector of Customs.

The Collector of Customs, Sydney, to The Sub-Collector of Customs, Moama.

Custom House,
Sydney, 12 December, 1872.

Sir,

I am sorry to be obliged to say that the documents accompanying your letter of the 4th instant are not only incomplete, and therefore unsatisfactory, but such as they are they cannot be reconciled with one another.

The "Waradgery" cleared at Echuca, for Moama, on the 23rd November, yet, strange to say, the day before her clearance from Victoria you are made to pass an entry for goods by her in New South Wales. You, in your own handwriting, write against the goods on the foreign clearance, so dated, "Duty paid at Moama," but without date.

The omission of the transire and permits bears a still more suspicious aspect, and you do not even state who has had the audacity to hold illegal possession of these documents, supposing them to exist? This is amazing. The master of the "Waradgery" stated repeatedly to Mr. Browne and others that he had no transire. I feel certain he had none, and certainly no permits accompanied the goods. Can it be that the payment of duty was an after thought to cover the seizures, and that the entry is antedated, not only one day, as appears on the face of it, but several days? Amid such a mass of contradiction I do not know what to believe. I must, however, insist on having the original transire and permits, if they exist; and if you can show that you have not been identified with these very gross irregularities, you would do well to do so, as the whole case has a very ugly appearance at present, and throws great discredit on the Moama branch of this department. The fact stated by you that Messrs. M^r. Culloch are about to recant their insolent advertisement in the *Argus*, and still carry goods to New South Wales, by no means improves the aspect of the case. They will probably find that, at length, they have gone a little too far. I shall be glad also if you will state whether your agreement for your office at Echuca extends beyond the 31st instant, and that you will not renew it without further instructions.

I have, &c.,

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

The Sub-Collector of Customs, Moama, to The Collector of Customs, Sydney.

Customs, Moama,
23 December, 1872.

Sir,

I have delayed replying to your letter of the 12th December until now, hoping to receive another communication from you, withdrawing the unfounded accusations of disgraceful conduct, contained therein.

As a preliminary to further action on my part, if these charges are not withdrawn, and also that I may be guiltless of anything approaching to insubordination, I now beg to offer my observations on, and replies to, the different paragraphs of your letter, above referred to.

In my letter to you of the 4th I stated in effect, and I now repeat more at length, that the duties on the goods seized by Mr. Browne were paid to me by Mr. James M^r. Culloch, Custom House agent, on Saturday, the 23rd November, and the permits for the landing of the same at Mulwala, then and there given by me to Mr. Dorward, the master of the "Waradgery," together with a proper coasting transire for Mulwala.

As he was going to Wahgunyah, and not to Corowa, he asked me what he should do with the documents, and I told him that although under ordinary circumstances the permits should be delivered with the goods to the owners, yet, as the goods would be landed at night, and in all probability with no person at Mulwala to receive them or the permits, it would be advisable to take the latter on, for the purpose of showing them to Mr. Browne, and deliver them finally to Messrs. Dunn and Sloane on the voyage down, and to give or send the coasting transire to Mr. Browne.

This,

This, as already stated, Mr. Dorward omitted to do, and on his return to Echuca, on the 2nd December, in reply to my questions, he said that he had all the documents then on board the "Waradgery," and also that not having seen Mr. Browne that trip, he had forgotten all about the papers. I regret that Mr. Browne should have said that the master of the "Waradgery" had told him that he had no transire, as Mr. Dorward distinctly denies ever having spoken to him at all, and I have every reason to believe him.

I must again most emphatically repeat that proper permits (Nos. 6,852, Hay, 10s. 5d.; 6,853, Sloane, 7s.; and 6,854 Dunn, 12s. 10d.) were made out by me, and, as stated, were given by me to the master of the "Waradgery," to accompany the goods, and the amounts received duly inserted in my cash-book, and included in the sum telegraphed to you as my collections during the week ended the 23rd November.

The fact of the entries being dated the 22nd, whilst the clearance of the vessel from Echuca is dated the 23rd November, is very easily explained. The entries are, of course, made out and given to me before the goods are shipped from the Echuca wharf, so as to enable me if necessary to examine the goods prior to shipment on the wharf, but I do not receive the duties on, or issue permits for, goods until after the vessel has cleared at the Victorian Customs for Moama, as not till then are the goods legally within my cognizance, and thus, whenever a vessel is loading at the wharf for two or three days, the entries will bear two or three different dates, whilst the permits will bear only one, namely, the date the vessel clears from Echuca to Moama.

In my letter of the 4th I gave what I certainly considered a satisfactory reason for not sending you the permits and transire, namely, that the "Waradgery" had left Echuca on another voyage to Mulwala and Wahgunyah on the evening of the day before I received your telegram with those documents still on board, and also stated that they would on arrival at Wahgunyah be given to Mr. Browne, which I have no doubt was done.

Your suggestion that "the payment of duty was an after thought to cover the seizure" is to me most astonishing, as, in the first place, I cannot conceive an officer being such a consummate fool (I can use no milder term) as to attempt such a thing; and, in the second place, I cannot see any inducement whatever for him to do so; and, thirdly, because the whole of the officers here, both of Victoria and New South Wales, must necessarily be cognizant of, and engaged in, the transaction,—a contingency that must be admitted as highly improbable.

Besides these three very strong reasons, there is another, which with me at any rate is stronger than all, and that is that I know myself to be a gentleman and a man of honour, and as such I trust, utterly incapable of the base conduct suggested in your letter, and I naturally expect to be treated as such until I am proved to be otherwise *by evidence*, which, in this instance, at any rate, is simply impossible, as, in the whole transaction, not even the slightest approach to an irregularity has been committed by myself or anyone connected with the "Moama branch of the department," far less a positive dereliction of duty.

I trust, however, that the above explanations will satisfy you, more especially as I have no doubt but that Mr. Browne will have sent you the papers you require, which, I may mention, I have not seen since they left my possession on the 23rd November, and that I shall be spared the painful necessity of making an application to the Honorable the Treasurer for the appointment of a Board to investigate and clear me from these, if true, most disgraceful charges brought against me by you.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES E. GORDON,
Sub-Collector of Customs.

The Collector of Customs, Sydney, to The Sub-Collector of Customs, Moama.

Custom House,
Sydney, 30 December, 1872.

Sir,

On referring to my letter of the 12th instant, I cannot discover the "unfounded accusations of disgraceful conduct which you ask me to withdraw." I indeed put a disagreeable question as a possible explanation of a matter which you had failed to explain, a question which did not originate with me, but which was to some extent supported by the antedated entries furnished by you to me, and by Mr. McCulloch to Mr. Dunn. I agree with you that to receive a post entry antedated was a very improbable act for a sane man to do; but it was not nearly so improbable as the story of the Moama flood, which carried away certain papers required by me in January last, and which papers I afterwards learnt had never been in Moama, but were high and dry all the while in Echuca. Why will you not act so that things of this kind may be forgotten?

You say you are "a gentleman and a man of honour." This I had always maintained, and my opinion of your honour has saved you from the consequences of many an act of folly and absurdity, caused by your unhappy disposition. You must know well that I have had great trouble with your affairs; that my Border arrangements, admitted to be admirable by successive and hostile Governments, have been constantly jeopardized and often ignored by your acts; that with twice the natural ability of any of the other Border officers you have totally failed, while they have completely succeeded, simply because while they obey and carry out loyally the instructions of their superior, you obstinately persist in an opposite course.

Yet with all this provocation I never abandoned you, even when solicited to do so by persons in power, and by personal friends, whom I have offended by protecting you. What return I have received let your conscience answer.

Since I wrote the letter to which you refer, I am glad to say I have obtained other letters and documents which convinced me that the slight suspicion which has naturally vexed you was unfounded; that Mr. McCulloch and the master of the steamer are chiefly to blame in these most disgraceful transactions. Among the papers to which I allude is the original transire of the "Waradgery." I have no doubt of its genuineness; but if other circumstances had warranted me in favouring the original suggestion, what a confirmation it would have obtained from the fact that the transire is wholly in your handwriting. Might I not have exclaimed, "Now at length not only is Mr. McCulloch Commissioner of the Border Customs, but Mr. Gordon is his clerk."

To such inconveniences a wrong course of action persevered in must in the nature of things lead. It is quite useless to talk of "honor" amid such surroundings. Honor, like the chastity of Caesar's wife, must, to be valuable, be protected by certain outworks, a disregard of which has inflicted serious damage on you, not only in my estimation, but in that of others who still wish you well.

If I have anything to accuse myself of in your regard it is in being by far too indulgent to your eccentricities. I ought to have checked the evil in its bud. I went on hoping for amendment, but hoping in vain. I am at length tired of this. You must either carry out my instructions honestly, or give place to some one who will. I desire, however, to be just, and I lose no time in relieving you from the uneasiness caused by my query of the 12th instant.

I have, &c.,

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

A 2.

The Collector of Customs, Sydney, to The Sub-Collector of Customs, Moama.

Custom House,
Sydney, 12 September, 1872.

Sir,

I have received letters from a number of persons, both above and below your station, complaining that Messrs. McCulloch & Co., Custom House Agents at Echuca, in order to secure to themselves commissions, have improperly paid duty on goods at Echuca without any authority; and not only without any authority from the owners of the goods, but even in cases where another Custom House Agent—Mr. Hillson, at Tocumwall—had express instructions to pass entries and pay duty there; and in one instance, where Mr. Preston, the owner of the goods, had actually left money in Mr. Hillson's hands to pay the duty.

This

This is so direct a breach of my most imperative instructions to you, and an act so highly reprehensible in a Custom House agent, even if no such instructions had been issued, that I believe it will be my duty to cancel their license. In the meantime, you will call upon them for an explanation of this alleged misconduct, and you will not in future receive any duty from them till they produce written instructions from the owner of the goods constituting them his Custom House agents.

I have, &c.,

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

[*Handed in by W. A. Duncan, Esq., 24 March, 1873.*]

B 1.

The Sub-Collector of Customs, Corowa, to the Collector of Customs, Sydney.
Custom House, Corowa,
3 December, 1872.

Sir,

The "Waradgery" steamer arrived at Wahgunyah last Tuesday, November 26th. I saw the agent and the master in Wahgunyah. They both told me that they had no papers for me, as the steamer was not cleared for Corowa; that, as I was so particular with them, they had left off carrying goods for New South Wales.

Yesterday I received information that on her trip up she had landed at Mulwala a large cask, a case, and a small cask. I at once went down and seized these three packages. They contain China and glassware, value about £17 in Melbourne.

The consignees are in no way to blame. They were led to believe their goods were duty paid at Moama. Messrs. M'Culloch appear to have a regular organized system of fraud, collecting duty from the consignees, and then smuggling the goods.

I have the honor to forward some papers handed to me by Mr. Dunn (one of the consignees of the seized goods), by which you will see he has been completely deceived.

The form marked (3) purports to be a copy of entry at Moama; but please to notice it is dated November 22nd whereas the bill of lading shows the goods were not shipped at Echuca until the 23rd.

I can scarcely believe my senses when I look at these papers. That anyone should be daring enough to carry out such a scheme is wonderful, and to charge the consignees Customs' overtime also.

If this scheme has been in operation any length of time, Messrs. M'Culloch must have cleared large sums which are lost to our revenue. I have now no doubt Mr. Hay's jams, coffee, &c., would have been landed, and that he would have been charged the duty, and I now see how respectable people have been mixed up in these matters.

The consignees of the goods seized yesterday are Mr. Dunn, storekeeper, Mulwala, and Mr. Sloane, the owner of the Mulwala station. He is a person who, I think, would not willingly commit any breach of the law.

I will telegraph to you the gist of this letter, which I am writing hurriedly, as the mail is waiting.

I can clearly prove the landing of the goods.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM J. BROWNE,
Sub-Collector of Customs.

[*Enclosures to above.*]

Mr. P. Dunn, Mulwala, New South Wales, bought of John King,—

Melbourne, 11 November, 1872.

	£	s.	d.
6 doz. blue figured cups and saucers, at 7s.....	2	2	0
6 doz. printed cups and saucers, at 4s. 9d.....	1	8	6
½ doz. blue figured sugars, at 20s.....	0	5	0
3 toilet sets, at 13s. 6d.....	2	0	6
3 pairs ewers and basins, at 5s. 6d.....	0	16	6
3 pairs do do (japanned), at 9s.....	1	7	0
3 doz. best grogs, at 6s.....	0	18	0
½ doz. silver lustre tea-pots, at 30s.....	0	7	6
½ doz. mustard pots (cut), at 10s.....	0	2	6
1 doz. cut tumblers.....	0	16	6
1 doz. cut wines.....	0	12	0
½ doz. glass sugars, at 20s.....	0	5	0
1 hoghead and straw.....	0	4	0
	£11	5	0

(1.)

Echuca Wharf,
25 November, 1872.

P. Dunn, Esq., Mulwala, Dr. to William M'Culloch & Co., Agents to the Victorian Railways, &c.

Nov. 23.—To charges duty, &c., on goods ex "Waradgery," as per bill of lading.....	£2	2	0
„ steamer's freight.....	0	10	0
	£2	12	0

(2.)

THE EXPRESS LINE OF RIVER STEAMERS. M'CULLOCH & CO.

Bill of Lading (Form A) approved by the Merchant Shipping and Underwriters' Association.

SHIPPED, in good order and well-conditioned, by Wm. M'Culloch & Co., as agents for consignee-in and upon the river steamer ship, or vessel, called the "Waradgery," classed A1 in the "Australian Register of Shipping," now lying at Echuca, and bound for Corowa, calling at all intermediate ports or places on the voyage for all purposes whatever,—

1 hhd. E.-ware..... 4 1 21

Total weight, 4 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs.	£	s.	d.
Railway freight.....	1	0	2
Duty, &c.....	0	15	4
Proportion of Customs' overtime.....	0	4	0
Commission.....	0	2	6
Steamer freight.....	£2	2	0
To pay.....	£2	12	0

being marked, numbered, sealed, or addressed as in the margin, or as per endorsement; and are to be delivered in the like good order and well-conditioned at Mulwala, or so near thereto as the vessel may safely get (the act of God, the Queen's enemies, thieves or pirates, restraint of princes or rulers, fire afloat or on shore, accidents from machinery, boilers, steam, and all other accidents of the seas, rivers, canal, land carriage, and steam navigation, of what nature and kind soever, and detention consequent upon the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, excepted), unto P. Dunn, or to his assigns,—freight for the said goods being paid by W. Mears, as per margin, subject to the following conditions:—Wool, on delivery, in terms hereof, all other goods within five days after shipment, ship lost or not lost.

In witness whereof the master or agent of the said vessel hath affirmed to three bills of lading, all of this tenor and date, one of which bills being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Dated at Echuca, 23 November, 1872.

J. K. MAYNE.

(3.)

APPENDIX.

17

(3.)

Moama, 22 November, 1872.

In the "Waradgery," steamer (G. Dorward, master), from Echuca, per James M'Culloch, Custom House Agent. (P. Dunn, Mulwala.) Port of Moama.

	Value.	Duty.
1 hhd. earthenware	£11 1 0	
Add 10 per cent.	1 2 2	
	<u>£12 3 2</u>	
		12/2
		8
		<u>12/10</u>
	Entry, &c.....	2/6
		<u>15/4</u>

Wharfage...../8.

Moama, 22 November, 1872.

In the "Waradgery," steamer (G. Dorward, master), from Echuca, per James M'Culloch, Custom House Agent. (P. Dunn, Mulwala.) Port of Moama.

	Value.	Duty.
1 hhd. earthenware	£11 1 0	
Add 10 per cent.	1 2 2	
	<u>£12 3 2</u>	
		12/2
		/8
		<u>12/10</u>

Wharfage...../8.

and that the value of such goods mentioned in the said invoice, and therein stated as £11 1s., was to the best of my belief the fair market value of such goods at the time of shipment at the place whence the same were exported.

Witness my hand this 22nd day of November, 1872.

JAMES M'COLLOCH.

Declared before me the 23rd day of November, 1872.—CHARLES E. GORDON, Sub-Collector.

B 2.

The Sub-Collector of Customs, Moama, to The Collector of Customs, Sydney.

Custom House, Corowa,
5 December, 1872.

Sir,

My telegrams announcing the fact of the goods seized by me at Mulwala having paid duty to Mr. Gordon, and the "Waradgery" having had a transire for Corowa, will no doubt have prepared you for this letter.

I saw Mr. Dorward, the master of the "Waradgery," both in Corowa and Wahgunyah. I asked him if he had any papers or cargo for New South Wales. He told me he had neither; that he was not cleared for a New South Wales port at all, but for Wahgunyah only. I have the authority of the Victorian officer for saying that he made the same statement to him, and the agent says although he cannot remember the exact words, yet he heard Mr. Dorward express himself to me to the effect stated.

On receiving information that the "Waradgery" had landed goods at Mulwala, was I not justified in going down and seizing them? And should not Mr. Dorward be called upon to pay the expense incurred in consequence of his false statement to me?

The idea that Mr. Dorward carried the transire back to Echuca by mistake is a farce in face of his here saying he had not got one.

Messrs. M'Culloch fiercely resent the interference of a mere Custom House officer with their firm, and having, I suppose, ascertained that the Victorian officer at Wahgunyah kindly allows me to see the papers in his office, and does all he fairly can to assist me in finding out what is done by the boats, they caused the "Waradgery" to leave Echuca for Wahgunyah, with a transire on which the cargo was described, but not one single consignee's name or address given. If they thought by so doing they would prevent my knowing what goods were landed they were mistaken, for ever since I discovered the landing of Kennedy's goods in Wahgunyah I have (when I could not spare time myself) placed an extra tide-waiter on duty there, who sees everything landed, and makes a memorandum of all New South Wales goods put on shore. I can then guard against their being passed into New South Wales without payment of duty.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM J. BROWNE,
Sub-Collector of Customs.

B 3.

The Sub-Collector of Customs, Moama, to The Collector of Customs, Sydney.

Custom House, Corowa,
11 December, 1872.

Sir,

In obedience to your telegram of the 4th, I have the honor to forward as complete a statement as in my power of the facts connected with the seizure at Mulwala.

It appears, 1st. That the duty on the goods seized was paid to Mr. Gordon. 2nd. That the "Waradgery" was cleared from Echuca for Wahgunyah, and from Moama for Mulwala and Boomanoomona, and that the goods were landed on her trip up.

The "Waradgery" reached Wahgunyah again on the 7th of this month. The master sent one of the deck hands over to me with the two transires I have the honor to enclose. By this man I sent word to the master that I required him to report his boat himself, as I wished to ask him some questions about his trip up.

The master was suffering from lumbago, and would not come over to Corowa. The reasons, as given by him, for (on his former trip) telling me he had no papers for New South Wales, are, that he understood me to ask had he any papers or cargo for Corowa; that being cleared for Mulwala, and having permission from Mr. Gordon to land the goods there, he thought I had nothing to do with him, and therefore said he had neither papers or goods, he meaning for Corowa.

I

I do not believe he did misunderstand me, but I believe the second part of his statement is correct, and that his action was caused by a wish to please Messrs. M'Culloch, and render me as little information as possible.

I have now the honor to draw your attention to a more unpleasant part of the affair. Mr. Gordon has always been most kind and courteous to me, but the transire dated November 23rd is in his writing, and I cannot understand why he cleared the "Waradgery" for Mulwala, where he knew no officer was stationed, knowing also that Mulwala being in my district, it was absolutely necessary I should know what goods were landed there. His having done so has furnished the master of the "Waradgery" with a plausible excuse for having made to me what I must still consider a false statement, which statement was the cause of the action taken by me.

Although he landed goods at Mulwala, the master of the "Waradgery" does not consider his boat was in Corowa on either of his two late trips, and on neither did he ask for or get a clearance from Corowa.

I am, &c.,
WILLIAM J. BROWNE,
Sub-Collector of Customs.

[Enclosure to B 3.]

OUTWARDS—COAST CLEARANCE.

Port of Moama. Port to which vessel belongs, Sydney. Tonnage per register, 204. Number of men, 10.

AN account of all foreign goods and merchandise, whether under bond or duty paid, shipped in the steamer "Waradgery" and barge, Geo. Dorward, master, for Boonanoomana and Mulwala.

Crew.—Ten men.

Cargo.—Duty paid at Moama, as per permit No. 6,852, W. Hay; 6,853, A. Sloane; 6,854, P. Dunn; and goods for Victoria as per Victorian transire.

Transire.

GEORGE DORWARD, Master.

Cleared out the 23rd day of November, 1872.—CHARLES E. GORDON, Sub-Collector.
Custom House, Moama, 23rd November, 1872.

OUTWARDS—COAST CLEARANCE.

Port of Moama. Port to which vessel belongs, Sydney. Tonnage per register, 119.

AN account of all foreign goods and merchandise, whether under bond or duty paid, shipped in the steamer "Waradgery," George Dorward, master, for Morocco and Mulwala.

Crew.—Ten men.

Cargo—(Duty paid at Moama)—1 cwt. saddlery, M'Laurin, Morocco; 1 cwt. axes, 5 coils rope, 1 cask hardware, &c., P. Dunn, Mulwala; 2 cwt. hardware, 1 cwt. saddlery, 1 truss drapery, 2 cases containing drapery, boots, and printed books, A. Sloane, Mulwala; us per permit Nos. 6,867, 6,868, and 6,869. Also, 3 pkgs. passengers' luggage, personal effects (duty paid), to be landed at Hennessy's station.

Transire.

GEORGE DORWARD, Master.

Cleared out the 3rd day of December, 1872.—CHARLES E. GORDON, Sub-Collector.
Custom House, Moama, 3 December, 1872.

B 4.

Telegram from W. J. Browne, Corowa, to The Collector of Customs, Sydney.

Wahgunyah, 17 December, 1872.

DUNN pressing for return of goods seized at Mulwala. Is he to have them?

B 5.

CONTENT.

MANIFEST of the steamer "Waradgery" and barge "Minnie Watt," of Sydney; burthen, 204 tons, Wm. M'Culloch & Co., owners, with ten men, besides Geo. Dorward, able scaman, master for this present voyage, for Moama.

Description of Goods.	Shippers.	Consignees.
1 hhd. earthenware	Wm. M'Culloch & Co.	P. Dunn.
1 bale (duty paid at Moama)	W. Hay.
1 pair shafts
1 bdle. architraves
1 bl. earthenware	A. Sloane.
1 case

I do declare that the above content is a true account of all goods shipped or intended to be shipped on board the above-mentioned ship, and correct in all other particulars.

GEORGE DORWARD, Master.

Signed and declared this 23rd day of November, 1872, before me,—W. H. WINOD, Collector.

B 6.

The Sub-Collector of Customs, Corowa, to The Collector of Customs, Sydney.

Custom House, Corowa,
2 January, 1873.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose the following statement:

The steamer "Waradgery," Dorward, master, from Echuca, reached Wahgunyah on 26th November, 1872. I saw the master in Wahgunyah, and asked him had he anything for me. He said "No; as I was so particular with them, they did not intend to carry any more goods to the New South Wales side."

On the 2nd December, 1872, I received information that during the trip in question the "Waradgery" had landed two casks and one case at Mulwala (which place is twenty-five miles below Corowa, and, as you are aware, in my district). I at once went down to Mulwala, and after ascertaining that the packages really had been landed, I went to Mr. Dunn (the consignee of one cask), told him I had reason to believe duty on the goods contained in the cask had not been paid, and asked him had he a permit, or any other document, to show that it had. He had no permit, but produced an invoice and a bill of lading. On the latter he was by Messrs. M'Culloch & Co. charged for freight, duty, Customs' overtime, and entry. After looking over those papers, I told him "I was satisfied he had paid the duty, and that it looked as if M'Culloch had charged him duty and then smuggled the goods." Besides myself and Mr. Dunn, the only person present was the policeman stationed at Mulwala, and he says he is prepared to swear that the words here given are the ones I used.

I then went to Mr. Sloane (the consignee of the case and the other cask landed). He also produced a bill of lading, on which he was, by M'Culloch & Co., charged freight, duty, Customs' overtime, and entry, as in Mr. Dunn's case. To Mr. Sloane I used words, if not exactly the same, yet similar in meaning to those spoken to Mr. Dunn. To no other person did I say one word connecting Messrs. M'Culloch with the matter; and the words above given were not spoken by me in my private capacity, but as an officer of Customs, giving two persons whose goods I was about to seize a reason for my action.

On

On my return to Corowa, the same night, I wrote to you, expressing myself very strongly, and the next morning went over to Wahgunyah and telegraphed to you the purport of my letter. I then called upon the Victorian officer and told him I had seized some goods landed by the "Waradgery" at Mulwala. He expressed his surprise at the landing, as Dorward had told him he had nothing for New South Wales. I would not give him any particulars of the seizure, neither did I mention M'Culloch's name, or my suspicion of them, but I told him that when I heard from Sydney I would tell him something that would surprise him as much as it had done me.

A few hours after sending my telegram to you, I received two from Mr. Gordon, saying duty on Sloane's and Dunn's goods had been paid to him; that Dorward had forgotten to give up his transire to me, and had taken it back to Echuca.

Immediately on receipt of these telegrams—even before telegraphing them to you—I called upon the agent for the "Waradgery" and the Victorian officer, and told them both the purport of the telegrams, so that I might, as far as in my power, remedy any harm that might have been done to M'Culloch & Co. by the seizure at Mulwala.

A commercial traveller coming up the river stopped at Mulwala, and there heard from Mr. Dunn what I had done and said, and it was this person who spread the report in Wahgunyah implicating M'Culloch & Co.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM J. BROWNE,
Sub-Collector of Customs.

B 7.

M'Culloch & Co. to The Colonial Treasurer.

Melbourne, 20 December, 1872.

Sir,

We have the honor to bring under your notice the injury we have sustained in our business, through the misrepresentations of Mr. Browne, the Sub-Collector of Customs at Corowa.

1. We have been subjected to many petty annoyances during the season from this officer, but as they did not seriously affect us we took no notice of them. Now, however, that he is spreading unfounded reports, very damaging to our reputation, we feel bound to take some action.

2. The facts are as follows, viz.:—On the 23rd ultimo we shipped from Echuca to Mulwala, per steamer "Waradgery," a consignment of goods to Mr. A. Sloane, and a further quantity for Mr. P. Dunn. They were properly cleared, and duty paid, before leaving Echuca. We were therefore much surprised, some few days afterwards, to hear that Mr. Browne had been to Mulwala and seized both consignments, on the plea that they had been smuggled.

3. The consignees told him their accounts showed duty as having been paid by us at Echuca. Mr. Browne replied "he had no doubt but that we had charged the duty, but we had not paid it, and that it was an old trick of ours to smuggle goods, charge our customers with the duty, pocket the money, and defraud the Government."

4. We are in a position to prove that he has expressed himself in similar language to a number of people, and as a consequence we have lost the carriage of goods from some of our old customers.

5. This, we submit, is a report calculated to seriously injure us in our business relations with the squatters and storekeepers of Riverina, and it is not to be tolerated, that any officer shall, under the shelter of his official position, by slanderous reports, endeavour to injure the good name of a firm, who have in every way possible complied with your regulations, and paid to your revenue a very large proportion of the duties collected at Echuca under the New South Wales Customs Act.

6. As these statements have been made publicly, we have instructed our solicitor to issue a writ against Mr. Browne, claiming substantial damages for the injury we have sustained, and for the purpose of vindicating our business character with our customers.

Over £14,000 in
the last ten
months.

7. Owing to the expense and vexatious delays our boats have been subjected to by Mr. Browne, we have been obliged to refuse the carriage of goods for our Corowa customers, and this, we need not inform you, we do with regret, as it is a loss to ourselves and an inconvenience to them.

8. We have been put to no such trouble at any other port on the Murray, and we consider that instead of impediments and annoyances being thrown in our way, we should have every reasonable facility afforded us in the transaction of our business with the New South Wales Customs' Department.

9. And in reference to the Mulwala seizure we would point out how simple it would have been for Mr. Browne to test the correctness of his suspicions by telegraphing to the Customs' officer at Moama, prior to adopting such extreme measures, and so have saved all concerned much annoyance and trouble.

10. We would wish you to thoroughly sift this matter and ascertain under what instructions Mr. Browne has been acting, as we regret to say we believe the correspondence will show a strong feeling of antagonism on the part of your Collector towards our firm, and that you will find Mr. Browne is supported and instructed by his superior.

11. We are justified in making these remarks from the tenor of a letter from Mr. Duncan, which we referred to your predecessor on the 19th of last September, and from other circumstances which have since come within our knowledge.

We have, &c.,

WM. M'CULLOCH & CO.

The Collector of Customs for report.—G.A.L., 10/2/73. G.E., B.C., 10/2/73. Collector's report herewith.—
13/2/73. W.A.D., 13/2/73.

B 8.

REPORT by the Collector of Customs on a letter addressed by Messrs. William M'Culloch & Co. to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.

1. The Sub-Collector at Corowa is a very quiet gentleman-like man, and I believe wholly incapable of subjecting any one to petty annoyances; but the irregularities of Messrs. M'Culloch & Co., and of their agent or partner at Echuca, James M'Culloch, must have often tried Mr. Browne's patience to the last degree.

2. In stating that the goods shipped for Mulwala by the "Waradgery" were "properly cleared," the writers are guilty of a *suppresie veri* in omitting to state that the goods were unaccompanied either by a transire or a permit, both of which documents, Mr. James M'Culloch, their agent, and owner of the "Waradgery," well knew were necessary to prevent the goods from being seized. Mr. Browne would have deserved dismissal if he had not seized the goods.

3. Mr. Browne could not have accepted a statement of account as a proof that duty had been paid, and I think he was justified in concluding, that as the goods were not accompanied by the proper documents, Mr. M'Culloch had omitted also to pay the duty. I should myself have said this much. If he said anything beyond this, I cannot justify him. I do not believe that he used all the words attributed to him by the writers of this letter.

4. Still less do I believe that he so expressed himself "to a number of people." Mr. Browne is the reverse of an impulsive or garrulous person.

5. What effect a report of this kind may have on Messrs. M'Culloch & Co.'s business I do not presume to say, but when they add that they "have in every way possible complied with the Customs' regulations," they forfeit every claim to credence in other matters, for I am bound to state that through their agent at Echuca they have to the utmost extent of their ability and influence sought to defeat my efforts to maintain the Customs' regulations—to annoy the officers (with one exception),—and to cause needless vexation to settlers on this side. As to their assertion that they have paid £14,000 duty in ten months, it does not contain a word of truth. I do not believe that they have paid one penny. Their agent, Mr. James M'Culloch, is a Custom House Agent, and passes entries for consumers on this side. They have formerly repudiated any responsibility for him in that capacity, and now they have the unparalleled impudence to claim as their own payments duties paid by New South Wales colonists through his hands as their agent.

6. The writ against Mr. Browne, to which they refer is, I imagine, a mere *brutum fulmen*, as an officer of this Government cannot be cited to Melbourne for any act, whether right or wrong, which he has done in his official capacity. If they can prove what they assert, they may perhaps get some trifling damages, but they must be obtained in this Colony, and I imagine the facts that will come out will be more damaging to their "business character" than any hasty expression of Mr. Browne made under circumstances which naturally led to his conclusion.

7. It is easy to make general assertions, which mean anything or nothing. I do not believe that Mr. Browne has put them to any unnecessary "expense," or subjected their boats to any vexatious delays; although their own habitual irregularities may have caused Mr. Browne to take measures to protect the revenue, which would have been otherwise unnecessary. My printed regulations, of which the Treasurer has a copy, and which I have never known Mr. Browne to disobey, are a guarantee that this accusation is groundless. I am not a likely person to defend a violation of these rules, which were the result of much thought, and of which I am not a little proud.

8. I do not believe that any impediments have been thrown in the way of their legitimate business. If they do not complain of other Customs' officers, the other Customs' officers complain of them, and so do many of the settlers on this side of the Murray. When I was on the Murray last year, there was one universal outcry against the overbearing conduct of this firm, with the sole exception of Mr. Gordon, the officer at Moama, who exposed himself to serious suspicions by unduly patronising them.

9. Mr. Browne would have been "simple" indeed if he had relinquished his seizure, and "telegraphed to the Customs' officer at Moama for information." This information should have accompanied the goods in a written form, and it was doubtless Mr. James McCulloch's fault that these papers were wanting.

10. I can of course know nothing of a seizure made by Mr. Browne till sometime after it has been effected. My orders to him and the other Border officers are printed and have been highly approved by successive Governments. He knows that if he deviated materially from them he would incur my displeasure, and I have never known him to do so. As to my alleged "antagonism" to this firm, the charge is as ridiculous as it is impertinent. I never saw any member of the firm, and I neither know nor care anything about them, except in so far as they obstruct the proper working of this Department, and that they or their Echuca agent and partner have done this is known to every officer and to many settlers on the Border, both of which classes of persons it is my duty to protect from their grasping and overbearing conduct.

11. There is nothing in any letter or act of mine respecting them which I have any reason to regret.

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

Custom House, Sydney,
12th February, 1873.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(AMOUNTS COLLECTED, SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE ON OLD AND NEW TARIFFS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 November, 1872.

RETURN showing the difference between the last and the present Tariffs, and the Increase and Decrease of Revenue resulting from the latter (at the Port of Sydney), from the 1st July, 1871, to the 30th June, 1872.

ARTICLES.	Rate of Duty previous to present Tariff.	Rate of Duty according to present Tariff.	Amount of Duty that would have been collected at old rate, from 1 July, 1871, to 30 June, 1872.			Amount of Duty collected under present Tariff, from 1 July, 1871, to 30 June, 1872.			INCREASE.	DECREASE.				
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	
Acids and Oils ...	ad val. 5%	gall. 6d.	8,750	0	0	14,351	19	5	5,601	19	5			
Alkali, Iron Pipes, &c. ...	"	cwt. 1/-	12,800	0	0	12,873	9	10	73	9	10			
Anchors ...	"	free	16	4	0					16	4	0		
Arrowroot, Starch, &c. ...	"	lb. 1d.	8,000	0	0	24,711	9	8	16,711	9	8			
Axes, Picks, and Spades ...	"	doz. 2/-	2,100	0	0	1,388	19	10			711	0	2	
Bacon, Cheese, &c. ...	"	lb. 2d.	850	0	0	3,379	18	4	2,529	18	4			
Bags ...	"	doz. 1/-	487	10	0	609	9	10	121	19	10			
" (Gunny) ...	"	" 6d.												
Ballast (Ships') ...	"	free	109	12	0					109	12	0		
Beer (in wood) ...	gall. 3d.	gall. 6d.	13,416	9	7	26,832	19	3	13,416	9	7			
" (in bottles) ...	" 6d.	" 9d.	7,747	10	9	11,621	6	1	3,873	15	4			
Bêche-de-mer ...	ad val. 5%	free	112	19	0					112	19	0		
Bones ...	"	"	13	1	0					13	1	0		
Bone Products ...	"	"	2	19	0					2	19	0		
Bottled Fruits—quarts ...	"	doz. 2/-	75	0	0	336	1	4	261	1	4			
" —pints ...	"	" 1/-												
Bristles ...	"	free												
Cables ...	"	"	70	7	0					70	7	0		
Cement ...	"	barrel 2/-	641	18	0	1,711	16	0	1,069	18	0			
Chalk, Iron Bars, &c. ...	"	cwt. 6d.	4,050	0	0	2,021	18	3		2,028	1	9		
Chocolate and Cocoa, &c. ...	"	lb. 3d.	183	0	0	1,565	5	5	1,382	5	5			
Cider (in bottles) ...	"	gall. 9d.	7	0	0	33	0	0	26	0	0			
Cigars ...	lb. 3/-	lb. 5/-	3,478	10	6	5,217	16	1	1,739	5	7			
Coal and Coke ...	ad val. 5%	free	5	12	0					5	12	0		
Cocoa-nuts ...	"	"	12	14	0					12	14	0		
Coffee and Chicory ...	lb. 2d.	lb. 3d.	5,596	13	0	8,394	19	6	2,798	6	6			
Confectionery ...	ad val. 5%	" 1½d.	635	0	0	1,584	12	7	949	12	7			
Copra ...	"	free	456	7	0					456	7	0		
Cordage, &c., &c. ...	"	cwt. 2/-	9,000	0	0	10,174	11	10	1,174	11	10			
Cotton (raw) ...	"	free	124	16	0					124	16	0		
" (waste) ...	"	"	73	1	0					73	1	0		
Curiosities ...	"	"	2	17	0					2	17	0		
Doors ...	"	each 1/-	27	10	0	29	12	0	2	2	0			
Dolomite ...	"	free	0	14	0					0	14	0		
Dried Fruits ...	cwt. 10/-	lb. 2d.	12,151	10	0	22,632	19	7	10,531	9	7			
Dyers' Materials ...	ad val. 5%	free	34	5	0					34	5	0		
Carried forward ...		£	91,032	19	10	149,522	4	10	62,263	14	10	3,774	9	11

ARTICLES.	Rate of Duty previous to present Tariff.	Rate of Duty according to present Tariff.	Amount of Duty that would have been collected at old rate, from 1 July, 1871, to 30 June, 1872.	Amount of Duty collected under present Tariff, from 1 July, 1871, to 30 June, 1872.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Brought forward			91,032 19 10	149,522 4 10	62,263 14 10	3,774 9 11
Felt Sheathing	ad val. 5%	free	8 2 0			8 2 0
Fibre	"	"	93 5 0			93 5 0
Flax	"	"	900 18 0			900 18 0
Flock	"	"	8 6 0			8 6 0
Galvanized Manufactures	"	cwt. 3/-	437 10 0	751 4 0	313 14 0	
Grain and Pulse	"	" 9d.	170 0 0	440 8 10	270 8 10	
Grind-stones and Mill-stones.	"	free	28 1 0			28 1 0
Gum (Kauri)	"	"	38 3 0			38 3 0
Hair	"	"	118 12 0			118 12 0
Hops	lb. 2d.	lb. 3d.	1,463 4 6	2,193 6 8	730 2 2	
Horns	ad val. 5%	free	13 1 0			13 1 0
Laths	"	1,000 1/-	2 0 0	5 10 2	3 10 2	
Lime-juice	"	free	87 1 0			87 1 0
Marble (Rough)	"	"	78 14 0			78 14 0
Nuts	{ cwt. ins. tare for shells }	lb. 1d.	450 0 0	652 19 11	202 19 11	
Oakum	ad val. 5%	free	5 19 0			5 19 0
Oars	"	"	53 8 0			53 8 0
Oils (Animal)	"	"	715 11 0			715 11 0
Old Casks, Metal, &c., &c.	"	"	79 8 0			79 8 0
Opium	lb. 20/-	lb. 10/-	12,967 18 0	6,483 19 0		6,483 19 0
Palings	ad val. 5%	100 1/-	80 0 0	331 12 10	251 12 10	
Paper (Wrapping)	"	cwt. 3/4	470 0 0	1,121 7 6	651 7 6	
Paving Stones	"	free	4 14 0			4 14 0
Pitch and Tar	"	"	181 5 0			181 5 0
Rattans	"	"	20 17 0			20 17 0
Rice	cwt. 2/-	cwt. 3/-	4,720 8 8	7,080 13 0	2,360 4 4	
Sandal-wood	ad val. 5%	free	16 14 0			16 14 0
Sewing Machines	"	"	415 17 0			415 17 0
Shooks and Staves	"	"	120 16 0			120 16 0
Shot	"	cwt. 5/-	205 0 0	683 2 6	478 2 6	
Soap (Fancy)	"	" 6/-	64 0 0	166 11 4	102 11 4	
Spirits	gall. 10/-	gall. 10/-	320,537 9 3	320,537 9 3		
" (Methylated)	ad val. 5%	" 2/-	175 0 0	984 11 2	809 11 2	
Stones (Rough)	"	free	9 19 0			9 19 0
Sugar (Raw)	cwt. 5/-	cwt. 5/-	55,981 17 11	55,981 17 11		
" (Refined)	" 6/8	" 6/8	538 16 1	538 16 1		
" (Molasses)	" 3/4	" 3/4	16 2 6	16 2 6		
Sulphur	ad val. 5%	free	37 6 0			37 6 0
Tanks	"	each 5/-	160 0 0	322 5 0	162 5 0	
Tea	lb. 3d.	lb. 3d.	6,794 6 5	6,794 6 5		
Timber (Dressed)	ad val. 5%	100 ft. 2/-	74 0 0	711 16 4	637 16 4	
" (Undressed)	"	" 1/-	4,197 10 0	2,578 6 6		1,619 3 6
Tobacco (Manufactured)	lb. 2/-	lb. 2/-	45,326 11 11	45,326 11 11		
" (Unmanufactured)	" 1/-	" 1/-	16,811 7 8	16,811 7 8		
Tortoise-shell	ad val. 5%	free	99 17 0			99 17 0
Turpentine	"	gall. 1/-	205 0 0	682 16 0	477 16 0	
Whalebone	"	free	0 7 0			0 7 0
Wine (Still)	gall. 3/-	gall. 4/-	16,564 4 7	22,072 6 1	5,508 1 6	
" (Sparkling)	" 3/-	" 6/-	762 18 7	1,525 17 2	762 18 7	
Woolpacks	ad val. 5%	each 3d.	827 0 0	1,034 0 10	207 0 10	
Yellow Metal	"	free	359 8 0			359 8 0
" Nails	"	"	31 0 0			31 0 0
Zinc Manufactures	"	cwt. 4/-	12 10 0	42 18 2	30 8 2	
TOTALS			£ 584,574 4 11	645,394 9 7	76,224 6 0 15,404 1 5	15,404 1 5
NET INCREASE				£	60,820 4 7	

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

T A R I F F S .

(COMPARATIVE TABLE—NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, QUEENSLAND, AND TASMANIA.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 January, 1873.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the TARIFFS of NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, QUEENSLAND, and TASMANIA (discriminating between Specific and Ad Valorem Duties).

SPECIFIC DUTIES.

ARTICLES.	DUTY.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	QUEENSLAND.	TASMANIA.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Acids... ..	gallon	0 6	*	see ad val.	see ad val.	free
Acid—Acetic	pt. or lb.	if solid; } see ad val.	0 3	"	"	"
Do. Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitric	cwt.		5 0	"	"	"
Do. Tartaric	lb.		*	"	"	0 4
Ale, in wood or jar	gallon	0 6	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 6
Do. in bottle	"	0 9	0 9	*	*	*
Do. do.	doz.	*	*	1/6qts., 1/9pts.	2/qts., 1/pts.	2/qts., 1/pts.
Alkali	ton	20 0	see ad val.	see ad val.	see ad val.	4/- cubic ft.
Arrowroot	lb.	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 2
Axes	doz.	2 0	see ad val.	see ad val.	see ad val.	5/- cwt.
Almonds	lb.	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 2
Alum... ..	"	see ad val.	see ad val.	see ad val.	see ad val.	0 0½
Agricultural Tools and Implements, and Machinery	cwt.	"	"	"	"	2 6
Bacon	lb.	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
Bags	doz.	1 0	1 0	see ad val.	see ad val.	see Corn Sacks
Do. Gunny	"	0 6	0 6	"	"	each 0½
Bagging	bale of 1,000 yds.	see ad val.	see ad val.	free	"	8 4
Beer, in wood or jar	gallon	0 6	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 6
Do. in bottle	"	0 9	0 9	*	*	*
Do. do.	doz.	*	*	1/6qts., 1/9pts.	2/qts., 1/pts.	2/qts., 1/pts.
Biscuits	lb.	0 1	0 2	see ad val.	0 1	2/ cub. foot
Blasting Powder	"	0 1	0 1	free	see ad val.	0 1
Blue	"	0 1	0 2	ad val.	"	0 2
Bluestone	"	see ad val.	see ad val.	free	"	0 0½
Bottled Fruits—quarts	doz.	2 0	0 2	see ad val.	1 0	3- 0
Do. pints and smaller packages	"	1 0	pt. or lb. {	"	0 8	cub. foot

* NOTE.—Where the asterisk is used, it denotes that, where the quantities for duty are variously described, the duty is shown either above or below (as the case may be) under the same heading or class of goods.

ARTICLES.	DUTY.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	QUEENSLAND.	TASMANIA.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Butter	lb.	0 2	0 2	see ad val.	0 4	0 2
Blacking	cubic foot	see ad val.	see ad val.	"	see ad val.	2 0
Brushware (hair brooms, &c.)	cwt.	"	"	"	"	5 0
Do. (brushes)	cubic foot	"	"	"	"	4 0
Buckets	doz.	"	"	"	"	3 0
Barley	bushel	/9 cwt.	1/- 100 lbs.	"	0 6	100 lbs. /10
Beans	100 lbs.	/9 cwt.	1 0	"	see ad val.	0 10
Boots and Shoes	cubic foot	see ad val.	see ad val.	"	"	5 0
Bath Bricks	cwt.	"	"	"	"	0 9
Bran	bushel	"	"	free	0 2	100 lbs. /10
Blankets	cubic foot	"	"	see ad val.	see ad val.	2 0
Basket-ware	"	"	"	"	"	1 0
Candles	lb.	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 2
Castings—Iron (rough)	ton	20 0	see ad val.	see ad val.	see ad val.	6d. cwt.
Caustic Soda	"	20 0	"	free	"	free
Carbonate of Soda	lb.	1/- 7 cwt.	"	see ad val.	"	0 0½
Cement	barrel	2 0	*	free	"	*
Do.	cwt.	*	0 6	"	"	0 9
Chains—Iron	ton	20 0	see ad val.	see ad val.	"	5/- cwt.
Chalk	"	10 0	"	"	"	cwt. /9.
Cheese	lb.	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
Chicory	"	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3
Chocolate	"	0 3	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 3
Cider, in wood or jar	gallon	0 6	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 4
in bottle	"	0 9	0 9	0 9	"	"
Do.	dozen	*	*	1/6 qts., /9 pts. 2/- qts., 1/- pts.	"	*
Cigars	lb.	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0
Cocoa	"	0 3	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 3
Do. (raw)	"	"	"	free	0 2	"
Coffee	"	0 3	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 3
Do. (roasted)	"	"	"	0 4	0 6	0 4
Comfits	"	0 1½	0 2	0 2	see ad val.	3/ cub. foot
Confectionery	"	0 1½	0 2	0 2	"	3/ "
Cordage	ton	40 0	see ad val.	{ free (unserviceable) }	"	1/6 cwt.
Corn Flour	lb.	0 1	0 2	see ad val.	"	4/- cub. foot
Corn Sacks	doz.	1 0	1 0	"	"	0½ d. each.
Corrugated Iron, in bars, bundles, or sheets	ton	40 0	30 0	free	"	2/6 cwt.
Crystals—Soda	"	20 0	40 0	see ad val.	"	0½ d. lb.
Cinnamon	lb.	0 2	see ad val.	0 2	"	0 4
Cloves	"	0 2	"	0 2	"	0 4
Cassia	"	0 2	"	see ad val.	"	0 4
Curled Hair	"	free	0 2	"	"	free
Carriages, on 2 wheels and springs	each	see ad val.	see ad val. (except those conveying goods across the frontier)	"	"	100 0
Do. 4 wheels	"	"	"	"	"	200 0
Crown and Sheet Glass	100 sup. feet	"	see ad val.	"	"	3 0
Coir Matting	cubic foot	"	"	"	"	0 6
Cutlery	lb.	"	"	"	"	0 2
Coals and Coke	ton	free	"	free	1 6	1 0
Chaff	"	see ad val.	"	see ad val.	10 0	free
Chaffcutters, and other Agricultural Machinery	cwt.	"	"	"	see ad val.	2 6
Carpets, Cotton Rugs, Cotton Sheets	cubic foot	"	"	"	"	2 0
Camp Ovens	cwt.	1/- as castings	"	"	"	2 6
Crockeryware, Earthenware, Chinaware, Glassware of every description (excepting jars for jam)	cubic foot	see ad val.	"	"	"	0 9

ARTICLES.	DUTY.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	QUEENSLAND.	TASMANIA.
	⌘	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dates	lb.	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1½
Doors	each	1 0	2 6	see ad val.	see ad val.	4/ cub. foot
Dried Fish	lb.	0 1	5/- cwt.	"	"	0 0½
Dried Fruits	"	0 2	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1½
Fish—Dried	"	0 1	5/- cwt.	see ad val.	"	0 0½
Do. Preserved	"	0 1	0 2	"	"	3/- cub. foot
Do. Salt	"	0 1	5/- cwt.	"	"	*
Do. Pickled, in barrels or kegs	cubic foot	*	"	"	"	1 0
Flour—Corn	lb.	0 1	0 2	"	"	4/- cub. foot
Fruits—Bottled—quarts	dozen	2 0	0 2	"	1 0	} 3/- "
Do. do. pints, and smaller packages	"	1 0	} pt. or lb. {	"	0 8	
Fruit—Boiled	pt. or lb.	0 1		0 2	"	*	3/- "
Fruit—Green	bushel	free	0 9	"	free	free
Galvanized Iron, in bundles or sheets, or corrugated	ton	40 0	free	"	see ad val.	cwt. 2 6
Galvanized Manufactures	cwt.	3 0	see ad val.	"	"	5 0
Ginger	lb.	0 1	"	"	"	0 4
Grain and Pulse of every kind not otherwise enumerated (Wheat excepted)	cwt.	0 9	*	} Grain and Flour, free {	} Grain 6d. per bushel. Bran and Pollard, 2d. Flour, free. {	*
Grain and Pulse of every kind not otherwise enumerated, when ground or in any way prepared or manufactured (Wheaten Flour excepted)	"	1 0	*			*
Grain and Pulse of every kind not otherwise enumerated	100 lbs.	*	1 0			*
When prepared, ground, or in any way manufactured	"	*	2 0			*
Grain of every description, and Pulse	"	*	*	"	"	0 10
Wheaten Flour	"	*	*	"	"	1 0
Glass or Stone Bottles, containing a reputed quart or any less quantity of Spirits (not perfumed), Wine, Ale, Porter, or other Beer, and Bottles containing Aerated or Mineral Waters	dozen	free	0 6	see ad val.	see ad val.	9d. cub. foot
Gold and Silver Plate, and all articles manufactured wholly or in part of Gold or Silver	oz.	see ad val.	see ad val.	"	"	1 0
Glue	lb.	"	0 2	"	"	0 1
Gunny Bags	dozen	0 6	0 6	"	"	each 0½d.
Hams	lb.	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
Hops	"	0 3	0 3	0 2	0 2	0 2
Hoop Iron	ton	10 0	free	free	free	free
Honey	pt. or lb.	see ad val.	0 2	see ad val.	see ad val.	4/- cub. foot
Hardware	cwt.	"	see ad val.	"	"	5 0
Hollow-ware	"	"	"	"	"	5 0
Hair Brooms	"	"	"	"	"	5 0
Hay	ton	"	"	"	10 0	free
Iron—Galvanized, in bars, bundles, or sheets, or corrugated	"	40 0	free	"	see ad val.	cwt. 2 6
Iron Castings, rough	"	20 0	see ad val.	"	"	cwt. 6d.
Iron Chains	"	20 0	"	"	"	5/- cwt.
Iron Pipes	"	20 0	"	"	"	free
Iron Wire	"	20 0	20s. Nos. 1 to 11	free	"	4/- cub. foot
Iron—Bar, rod, plate, sheet, bundle, and hoop	"	10 0	free	"	free	free
Iron Tanks	each	5 0	see ad val.	see ad. val.	see ad val.	"
Iron Fencing	cwt.	see ad val.	"	"	"	0' 9

ARTICLES.	DUTY.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	QUEENSLAND.	TASMANIA.
	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jams	lb.	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 1	3/- cub. ft.
Jellies	"	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 1	"
Laths	1,000	1 0	1 0	1 0	see ad val.	see Timber
Lead—Pipe or Sheet	ton	40 0	see ad val.	see ad val.	free	2 6 cwt.
Liquorice	lb.	see ad val.	"	"	see ad val.	0 2 lb.
Linseed, and Linseed Meal	"	"	"	"	"	0 0½ "
Lamp Black	"	"	"	"	"	0 0¼ "
Lead, White and Red	ton	40 0	40 0	"	"	0 0½ "
Lard	lb.	free (as tallow)	0 1	"	"	0 2 "
Lime-juice	gallon	free	see ad val.	0 3	"	free
Live Animals—Sheep or Lamb	each	"	free	free	free	1 6
Every Head of Cattle	"	"	"	"	"	30 0
Maccaroni	lb.	0 2	0 2	0 2	see ad val.	0 2
Maizena	"	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1	2/- cub. ft.
Maize Meal	cwt.	1 0	2/- 100 lbs.	"	40 0 ton	10d. 100 lbs.
Maize	bushel	cwt. 9d.	1/- "	free	0 6	10d. "
Malt	"	0 6	2 0	100 lbs. 1/6	0 6	1 0
Methylated Spirits	gallon	2 0	1 0	0 3	5 0	3 0
Molasses	cwt.	3 4	3 0	2/9 100 lbs.	3 4	3 6
Mustard	lb.	0 1	0 2	see ad val.	{1s. lbs. } doz. {8d. ½ lbs. }	0 2
Mace	"	0 2	see ad val.	0 2	see ad val.	0 4
Mixed Spices	"	0 2	"	0 2	"	0 4
Meats and Fish, preserved (not in brine)	"	{Meat, free } {Fish, 3d. per lb. }	0 2	{Meat fresh, free } {Fish, ad val. }	"	3/- cub. ft.
Manufactures of Silk, Cotton, Linen, and Woollen, and all articles manufactured therefrom, Drapery of every description, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Millinery, Furs, Hats, Caps, and Brushes, and all other goods not otherwise enumerated	cubic foot	see ad val.	see ad val.	see ad val.	"	4 0
Matches—Lucifer	"	"	"	"	"	1 0
Nails	ton	40 0	40 0	"	"	2/6 cwt.
Nuts of all kinds (except Cocoa-nuts)	lb.	0 1	0 2	0 1	"	0 2
Nutmegs	"	0 2	see ad val.	0 2	"	0 4
Oilmen's Stores—Sauces and Pickles—quarts	dozen	1 0	1 0	see ad val.	1 0	3 0
Do. pints and smaller quantities	"	0 6	0 6	"	0 8	2 0
Oils (except specially exempted)	gallon	0 6	*	*	*	*
Do. in bulk	"	6d. gall. (animal oil excepted).	0 6	*	*	*
Do. of every description (except Fish Oils and Medicinal Oils)	"	"	*	*	*	1 0
Do.—Mineral and other kinds (except Perfumed Oil, Salad Oil, and Castor Oil)	"	"	*	*	0 6	*
Do.—Castor Oil in bulk, Chinese, Colza, Kerosene, Linseed, Paraffine, all other (except Medicinal and Perfumed) not otherwise enumerated	"	"	*	0 3	*	*
Onions	ton	free	20 0	see ad val.	10 0	free
Oats	100 lbs.	9d. cwt.	1 0	free	6d. bushel	0 10
Oatmeal	ton	1s. "	3/- 100 lbs.	1d. lb.	40 0	½d. lb.
Organs	"	see ad val.	see ad val.	see ad val.	see ad val.	200 0
Opium (including all goods, wares, and merchandise mixed or saturated with Opium, or with any preparation or solution thereof, or steeped therein)	lb.	10 0	10 0	"	20 0	4/ cub. ft.
Paints	ton	40 0	40 0	"	see ad val.	½d. lb.

ARTICLES.	DUTY.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	QUEENSLAND.	TASMANIA.
	₤	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Palings	100	1 0	0 6	0 6	see ad val.	8/-50 cub.ft.
Paper—Writing and Fancy	lb	0 1	*	*	*	*
Do. Brown and Wrapping	cwt.	3 4	3 0	see ad val.	see ad val.	*
Paper Bags	"	*	10 0	"	"	*
Printing Paper and Wrapping Paper of every description, and uncut Paper for manufacturing purposes, unprinted Paper Bags, Room-paper, Sand and Glass Paper	cubic foot	*	*	"	"	1 6
Paper—Writing and Fancy of every description, Envelopes, Printed Paper, and Printed Paper Bags	"	*	*	"	"	4 0
Pepper	lb.	0 2	see ad val.	0 2	"	0 2
Pimento	"	0 2	"	0 2	"	0 2
Perry—in wood or jar	gallon	0 6	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 4
Do. in bottle	"	0 9	0 9	(1s. 6d. doz. qts. 9d. doz. pints)	(2s. dozen quarts 1s. " pints)	0 4
Pickles—quarts	dozen	1 0	1 0	see ad val.	1 0	3 0
Do. pints or smaller quantities	"	0 6	0 6	"	0 8	2 0
Potatoes	ton	free	10 0	9d. 100 lbs.	10 0	free
Picks... ..	dozen	2 0	see ad val.	see ad val.	see ad val.	5s. cwt.
Pipes—Iron	ton	20 0	"	"	"	free
Porter—in wood or jar	gallon	0 6	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 6
Do. in bottle	"	0 9	0 9	*	*	*
Do. do.	dozen	*	*	3s. 6d. quarts 9d. pints.	2s. quarts 1s. pints	2s. quarts 1s. pints
Powder—Blasting	lb.	0 1	0 1	free	see ad val.	0 1
Do. Sporting	"	0 3	0 3	see ad val.	"	0 4
Preserved Fish	"	0 1	0 2	"	"	3/- cub. foot
Preserved Vegetables	"	0 1	0 2	"	"	free
Preserves	"	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 1	3/- cub. ft.
Pearl and Scotch Barley	100 lbs.	1/- cwt.	3 0	see ad val.	see ad val.	1b. 0 ½d.
Patent Groats and Patent Barley... ..	cubic foot	1/- cwt.	3 0	"	"	2 0
Provisions—Beef, Pork, and Mutton	100 lbs.	(Fresh Meat free) (Salt Meat ad val.)	see ad val.	(Salt Meat ad val.) (Fresh Meat free.)	"	1 6
Pianofortes	each	see ad val.	"	see ad val.	"	100 0
Plate Glass, for every 100 super. feet or any portion not less than 25 feet ... ..	.....	"	"	"	"	6 0
Planed Boards of every description, tongued and grooved Boards	cubic foot	see Timber	see Timber	see Timber	"	0 6
Plated Ware of every description... ..	lb.	see ad val.	see ad val.	see ad val.	"	0 2
Plate of Gold	oz. troy	"	8 0	"	"	1 0
Plate of Silver	"	"	1 0	"	"	1 0
Provisions, salted, dried, or preserved in brine, including Fish not otherwise enumerated	cwt.	Fish 1d. lb.	5 0	"	"	see Fish
Paddy	100 lbs.	see Rice	2 0	see Rice	see Rice	see Rice
Pollard	bushel	free (as flour)	see Pulse	free	0 2	10d. 100 lbs.
Rice	ton	60 0	*	*	40 0	*
Do.	100 lbs.	*	3 0	1 6	*	*
Do.	lb.	*	*	*	*	0 0½
Rope	ton	40 0	see ad val.	see ad val.	see ad val.	*
Rope and Cordage of every description, except Galvanized Iron Wire Rope	cwt.	2 0	"	"	"	1 6
Sacks... ..	doz.	1 0	see Bags	see Bags	see Bags	see Bags
Sago	lb.	0 1	0 1	0 1	see ad val.	0 2
Salt	ton	20 0	20 0	9d. 100 lbs.	40 0	30 0

ARTICLES.	DUTY.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	QUEENSLAND.	TASMANIA.
	⌘	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Saltpetre	ton	20 0	free	*	see ad val.	*
Do.	cwt.	*	"	*	"	1 6
Do.	100 lbs.	*	"	0 9	"	*
Salt Fish	lb.	0 1	5/ cwt.	see Fish, salt	see Fish, salt	see Fish, salt
Sashes	each	1 0	1 0	see ad val.	see ad val.	4/ cub. ft.
Sauces—quarts	doz.	1 0	*	"	"	*
Do. pints	"	0 6	1 0	"	"	3 0
Do. half-pints	"	*	0 6	"	"	2 0
Screws	ton	40 0	see ad val.	"	"	5/- cwt.
Sheepwash—Tobacco	lb.	0 3	free	0 3	"	0 3
Shingles	1,000	1 0	0 6	0 6	"	8s. per 50 cubic feet
Shot	cwt.	5 0	*	see ad val.	"	*
Do.	lb.	*	0 1	"	"	0 1
Shovels	dozen	2 0	see ad val.	"	"	2/6 cwt.
Shutters	each	1 0	"	"	"	4/- cubic ft.
Snuff	lb.	2 0	2 0	5 0	2 6	4 0
Soap—Common	ton	40 0	*	*	*	*
Do. Fancy	"	120 0	*	*	*	*
Soap	lb.	*	0 2	*	*	0 1
Do.	100 lbs.	*	*	1 6	*	*
Do. (not including Toilet Soap)	cwt.	*	*	*	5 0	*
Soda—Ash	ton	20 0	see ad val.	see ad val.	see ad val.	free
Do. Caustic	"	20 0	"	"	"	"
Do. Crystals	"	20 0	40 0	"	"	lb. 0½d.
Sulphur	lb.	free	free	"	"	" 0½d.
Spades	dozen	2 0	see ad val.	"	"	2/6 cwt.
Spices	lb.	0 2	"	0 2	"	0 4
Syrups	"	see ad val.	"	0 2	"	4/- cubic ft.
Spirits—On all kinds of Spirits imported into the Colony, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer	proof gall.	10 0	*	*	*	*
Spirits—On all Spirits and Spirituous Compounds imported into the Colony, the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer	liquid gall.	10 0	*	*	*	*
Spirits or Strong Waters of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof	gallon	*	10s. per gall., or 40s. for each reputed 4-gall. case, or 20s. for each 2 gall. case when the said cases do not contain more than the reputed contents.		*	*
Spirits, Cordials, Liqueurs, or Strong Waters, sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer (including all Alcohol diluted or undiluted with water or other menstruum, and containing in solution any essence, essential oil, ether, or other flavouring or other substance, whether of natural or artificial origin	"	*	10 0	*	*	*
Spirits or Strong Waters of any kind or strength, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer	"	*	*	10s. per gallon, or 40s. for each reputed 4-gallon case, or 20s. for each 2 gallon case.		*
Spirits, Spirituous Compounds (including Bitters, &c.), Cordials, or Strong Waters, sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer	"	*	*	10 0	*	*

ARTICLES.	DUTY.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	QUEENSLAND.	TASMANIA.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Spirits, namely, Wine containing more than 35 per cent. of proof spirit in proportion to strength ...	gallon	*	*	10 0	*	*	
Spirits—Brandy of any strength, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer ...	"	*	*	*	12 0	*	
Spirits or Strong Waters (excepting Brandy) of any strength, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer ...	"	*	*	*	10 0	*	
Spirits, Cordials, or Strong Waters, sweetened or mixed with any article so that the strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer ...	"	*	*	*	10 0	*	
Spirits—Brandy, Rum, Gin, Geneva, Whisky, Perfumed Spirits, and all other Spirits—Cordials, Liqueurs, or Strong Waters ...	"	*	*	*	*	12 0	
Spirits—Methylated ...	"	2 0	1 0	0 3	5 0	3 0	
Spirits of Tar ...	"	see ad val.	see ad val.	see ad val.	see ad val.	0 6	
Spirits—Perfumed ...	"	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	
Sporting Powder ...	lb.	0 3	0 3	see ad val.	see ad val.	0 4	
Spruce or other Beer, in wood or jar	gallon	0 6	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 6	
Do. do. in bottle ...	"	0 9	0 9	{ 1s. 6d. doz. qts. 9d. doz. pts. }	{ 2s. doz. qts. 1s. doz. pts. }	0 6	
Starch ...	lb.	0 1	0 2	see ad val.	see ad val.	0 1	
Steel ...	ton	20 0	see ad val.	free	free	free	
Succades ...	lb.	0 1½	0 2	0 2	see ad val.	3/- cub. ft.	
Sugar—Raw ...	cwt.	5 0	3 0	*	5 0	6 0	
Do. Refined ...	"	6 8	3 0	*	6 8	6 0	
Do. of all kinds... ..	100 lbs.	*	*	2 9	*	*	
Do. Molasses and Treacle ...	cwt.	3 4	3 0	*	3 4	3 6	
Do. do. ...	100 lbs.	*	*	2 9	*	*	
Sugar-candy ...	lb.	6s. 8d. cwt.	0 2	0 2	6/8 cwt.	6/- cwt.	
Slates, up to 18 in. x 10 in... ..	1,000	see ad val.	15 0	see ad val.	see ad val.	free	
Do. all of larger size ...	"	"	25 0	"	"	"	
Tanks—Iron ...	each	5 0	see ad val.	"	"	"	
Tapioca ...	lb.	0 1	0 1	0 2	"	0 2	
Tea ...	"	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 6	
Timber—Dressed ...	100 ft. sup.	2 0	1 6	*	see ad val.	6d. cubic ft.	
Do. Rough and undressed ...	"	1 0	0 9	*	"	} 8s. per 50 cubic feet, when under 3 inches in thickness.	
Do. Palings ...	100	1 0	0 6	0 6	"		
Do. Shingles and laths ...	1,000	1 0	{ 1s. Laths 6d. Shingles }	{ 1s. Laths 6d. Shingles }	"		
Do. Sashes, doors, shutters ...	each	1 0	Sashes, 2s. pair	*	"		
Do. Posts and rails, handspikes and poles ...	100	see ad val.	*	1 6	"		
Do. Treenails and spokes in the rough ...	"	"	*	0 2	"		
Do. Square and balks, battens, Cedar in logs, deal, jarrah, planks, quartering, spars, sawn, hewn, and split Timber, not otherwise enumerated ...	40 cubic feet	see Timber, dressed and rough.	*	2 6	"		
Do. Sawn or unsawn, under 3 in. in thickness... ..	load of 50 cubic feet	*	*	*	"		
Tubs and Buckets ...	dozen	see ad val.	see ad val.	see ad val.	"		3 0
Toys ...	cubic foot	"	"	"	"		1 0
Tobacco—Manufactured ...	lb.	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 6	2 6	
Do. Unmanufactured... ..	"	1 0	1 0	0 9	2 6	2 6	
Do. Sheepwash ...	"	0 3	free	0 3	see ad val.	0 3	
Turpentine ...	gallon	1 0	"	0 3	"	1 0	

ARTICLES.	DUTY.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	QUEENSLAND.	TASMANIA.
Twine of every description ...	lb.	s. d. 2s. cwt.	s. d. see ad val.	s. d. {sawing, free; other, ad. val.}	s. d. see ad val.	s. d. 0 1
Tallow and Suet ...	100 lbs.	free	..	free	..	3 0
Varnish ...	gallon	2 0	2 0	see ad val.	..	1 0
Vegetables—Preserved ...	lb.	0 1	0 2	..	..	free
Vermicelli ...	..	0 2	0 2	0 2	..	0 2
Vinegar ...	gallon	0 6	0 6	0 9	0 9	0 4
Do. ...	dozen	*	*	*	2/- qts., 1/- pts.	*
Whiting ...	ton	10 0	free	see ad val.	see ad val.	9d. cwt.
Wines—Sparkling ...	gallon	6 0	3 0	3 0	6 0	*
Do. Other kinds ...	..	4 0	3 0	3 0	6 0	*
Do. In wood ...	..	*	*	3 0	*	2 0
Do. In bottle ...	dozen	*	*	6/- qts., 3/- pts.	*	8/- qts., 4/- pts
Wire—Iron ...	ton	20 0	20, Nos. 1 to 11	free	see ad val.	4/- cub. ft.
Woolpacks ...	each	0 3	see ad val.	see ad val.	..	0 2½
Zinc Manufactures ...	cwt.	4 0	..	..	..	4/- cub. ft.
Zinc, in sheets or rolls ...	..	2 0	..	free	..	free

Custom House, Sydney,
14th November, 1872.

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

VICTORIA.

Apparel and Slops, and all articles made up wholly or in part from Silk, Cotton, Linen, or of Wool, or of other or of mixed materials	}	20 per cent.
Bonnets		
Boots and Shoes		
Brushware		
Caps		
Carriages and Carts		
Corks—Cut		
Earthenware		
Furniture		
Fuse and Gun Cotton, or other material used for exploding purposes, not otherwise enumerated, and Fireworks		
Glassware		
Hats		
Jewellery		
Machinery (not otherwise enumerated), Agricultural Implements, Boilers (Land and Marine), and Manufactures of Metals, as under, viz. :—		
Air Gratings		
Anvils		
Ash Pans		
Axle Blocks		
Axle Boxes		
Axles—Buggy, Carriage, Cart, Mail, or Waggon		
Barrow Wheels		
Bedsteads		
Bells		
Bill Files		
Blacksmiths' Tongues		
Blank Nuts		
Boat-hooks		
Boilers and Furnaces—Copper		
Bolts and Nuts		
Bolt-ends		
Bolt-rings		
Bottle-jacks—Lifting		
Braces—Wrought-iron		
Branch Pipes—Copper		
Brass Cocks, Valves, and Whistles		
Brass Mountings and Fittings		
Brazed Copper Pipes		
Brazed Wrought-iron Pipes		
Bridle and Boot Hooks		
Cake Rollers		
Camp Ovens and Three-leg Pots		
Cast-iron of all sorts—Moulded		
Cast-iron Cylinders		
Cast-iron Flanged Pipes		
Cast-iron Spigot and Faucet Pipes—Knees and Elbows		
Cast-iron Tanks		
Cast-iron Ventilators		
Cast-steel Drills		
Caulking-irons		
Chains (not being Chain Cables for Ships' use)		
Chest Handles		
Cisterns—Wrought-iron		
Clocks—Iron		
Couch-screws		
Coal Scoops and Scuttles		
Condensers for Gas-works, Salt-water, and Steam-engines		
Contractors' Forgings		
Cork-squeezers		

AD VALOREM DUTIES—*continued.*VICTORIA—*continued.*Machinery (not otherwise enumerated)—*continued.*

Cramps—Wrought-iron	Links—Connecting or Split	
Crow-bars	Lifts—Warehouse	
Curling-irons	Lightning Conductors	
Dampers and Frames	Manger Rings	
Distilling Apparatus	Mangles	
Diving Apparatus	Marine Engine Cranks and Pillars	
Door-knockers	Marline Spikes	
Door-porters	Maul Rings	
Door-scrapers	Measures—Iron	
Drain Grates and Frames	Monkeys, for Pile-driving	
Drain Gratings	Ornamental Gratings	
Dumb-bells	Oven Doors and Frames	
Eccentrics for Buggies	Painted and Brass Cases for Engines	
Engine Castings	Pepper, Malt, Bean, and Oat Mills	
Engineers' Forgings	Picks and Mattocks	
Fenders	Pincers	
Ferrules—Wrought-iron	Pipes—Wrought-iron (not otherwise enumerated)	
Fire-dogs	Pliers	
Fire-guards	Portable Forges	
Fittings for Pumps, Engines, and Machinery	Pulley Blocks	
Flower-stands	Pumps	
Forge-backs	Quarry Mauls and Picks	
Funnel-pipes	Quoits	
Galvanized and Black Spouting and Guttering	Railway Chairs	
Galvanized Buckets and Tubs	Rakes	
Garden Rollers	Range Cocks	
Garden Seats	Rings and Starts	
Gasometers	Rivets—Iron	
Gas Tongs	Rods—Connecting	
Girders—Iron	Sack Trucks	
Grates	Sad Irons	
Grindstone Spindles	Safes and Boxes—Iron	
Gun-metal Steam-engine Fittings—Moulded	Sash Weights	
Gutters and Piping	Shafting—Bright Wrought-iron	
Hasps and Staples	Sluice Valves—Iron	
Hat and Coat Hooks—Cast-iron	Springs and Scrolls—Cart, Carriage, and Buggy	20 per cent.
Hat-stands	Stands—Iron	
Hay-rakes	Stationary or Portable Engines, or parts of them	
Holdfasts	Stench Traps	
Hook and Eye Hinges	Strap Hinges	
Horse-power Gear	Switching Bills	
Horse-rakes	Tinware	
Horse-shoes	Troughs	
Hydraulic Mains	Truck Wheels	
Iron-work for Waggons, Carriages, Carts, and Buggies	Tue-irons—Cast and Water	
Japanned and Lacquered Ware	Union Joints	
Kettles and Preserving-pans—Copper	Vices	
Kitchen Ranges	Washers—Black and Galvanized	
Ladles	Water Tanks	
Lamp-posts	Wedges	
Leaden-ware	Wheelbarrows—Wrought-iron	
Letters and Figures—Wrought-iron or Steel	Wheels—Wrought-iron	
Lever—Forged	Winches	
Manufactured Stationery, including Account Books, Printed Cheques, Bill Heads, and other Printed or Ruled Paper, Note and Letter Paper, Blotting Pads, Sketch Blocks, Manifold Writers, Albums, and all kinds of Jewel, Dressing, and Writing Cases	Wirework (except Wire Netting)	
Marble and Stone—Wrought	Zincware	
Musical Instruments, including Pianoforte Actions, made up		
Oilmen's Stores, packed in bottles or jars not exceeding one reputed quart in size; Blacking, Furniture Oil and Paste, Ground Coal and Charcoal		
Saddles and Harness, Leatherware, or Articles made up of Leather, or any Manufacture of which Leather is the most valuable part, including Whips of any description, and Trunks and Portmanteaus		
Tents and Tarpaulins		
Umbrellas, Parasols, and Sunshades		
Washing, Baking, and Seidlitz Powders		
Wickerware		

AD VALOREM DUTIES—*continued.*VICTORIA—*continued.*

Woodenware, including Bellows and Picture Frames, Turnery, Staves, shaped or dressed, and Casks, and finished Timber not otherwise enumerated	} 20 per cent.
Aerated or Mineral Waters	
Carpeting and Druggeting	} 10 per cent.
Chinaware and Porcelain	
Combs	
Cordage, Rope, and Twine	
Drugs—Preparations of	
Dutch Metal and Tinfoil	
Fancy Goods	
Glass	
Gloves	
Gold and Silver Leaf	
Hardware and Ironmongery, Holloware, and Manufactures of Metals not otherwise enumerated	
Hosiery	
Lead—Sheet and Piping	
Leather	
Leather cut into shapes, including Elastic-side Uppers and Wellington Legs, Clogs and Pattens	
Matches and Vestas	
Materials for Toilet Covers, Antimacassars, Curtains, Handkerchiefs, and Materials cut out, defined, marked, or in any way prepared for making up	
Matting—Cocoa-nut or other	
Oilmen's Stores, not otherwise enumerated	
Oil or other Floor-cloths	
Oils, including Castor or Cod Liver, when refined, or for Medicinal purposes, in bottles of a quart or less than a quart	
Paperhangings	
Perfumery	
Plated and Mixed Metal Ware	
Seeds—Canary and all other, except Clovers	
Silks, and all Manufactures containing Silk	
Stationery, not otherwise enumerated	
Toys	
Watches and Clocks	
Woollen Blankets or Blanketing, Rugs and Rugging	
Woollen Piece Goods, or of other material mixed with Wool	

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Drapery, Cotton, Linen, and Woollen Goods—	Miscellaneous—	} 5 per cent.
Blankets	Accoutrements	
Cotton, Linen, and Woollen Goods, in the piece, either plain or mixed, except Carpeting	Asphalte	
Counterpanes and Sheets	Axe-handles	
Moleskin Clothing	Boards—in the rough, except Cedar	
Towels	Boards—Planed, tongued, and grooved	
Woollen Rugs	Bran-bags	
China, Earthen and Glassware—	Bristles—Bass, and Brush-making Materials	
Earthenware, not otherwise enumerated	Cocoa-nuts	
Pipes—Drain	Cordage	
Plate Glass	Corks	
Sheet Glass	Corn-sacks	
Stoneware	Engravings	
All China and Glassware	Flock	
Iron, and Iron Manufactures—	Furs—Unmanufactured	
Agricultural Implements	Goldleaf	
Axles, Arms, and Boxes	Grindery, not otherwise enumerated	
Horse-shoes	Grindstones	
Iron—Galvanized, Unmanufactured	Gum	
Nails, Screws, and Tacks	Gunny-bags	
Sewing Machines	Gunpowder—Sporting	
Tools	Hair—Seating	
Lead—	Hogskins, Saddlers' unpolished Ironmongery, and minor articles used in making Saddlery and Harness	
Sheet	India-rubber Goods	
Pipe	Lasts, and Shoemakers' Pegs	
Pig		

AD VALOREM DUTIES—continued.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—continued.

Miscellaneous—continued.	Oilmen's Stores—	
Lithographic Goods not otherwise enumerated	Fish—Dried or Pickled	} 5 per cent.
Nets—Fishing	Paints—Dry	
Oakum	Paints—Mixed	
Orebag	Putty	
Woolpacks	Red Lead	
Oars	Varnish	
Paintings	White Lead	
Paperhangings	Whiting	
Plumbers' Ware	Provisions—	
Rattans and Osiers	Butter	
Ship Chandlery	Salt Beef	
Shot	Salt Pork	
Slates and Slate Slabs	Vegetables—Preserved	
Tin foil	Lard	
Tools and Handles of Wood	Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	
Twine—except Sewing	Stationery—	
Works of Art	India-rubber	
Materials used by Hatters—Silk	Ink—Writing	
Plush, Felt Hoods	Paper Bags	
	Paper—Wrapping	
	Do. Writing	
On all imported Goods not otherwise enumerated, an <i>Ad valorem</i> Duty of		10 per cent.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

On all imported Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, not enumerated in the Specific nor } 5 per cent.
in the Free List, an *Ad valorem* Duty of

QUEENSLAND.

Upon all Goods imported into the Colony other than those enumerated in the Specific } 10 per cent.
and in the Free List, an *Ad valorem* Duty of

MEASUREMENT DUTIES.

TASMANIA.

All Goods imported into the Colony which are not specified in the List of Specific } 4s. per cubic
Duties nor in the Free List, are subject to a Measurement Duty of } foot.

FREE LIST.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Anchors and Cables	Coin—Gold or Silver
Animal Oils	Copper—Unmanufactured
Animals—Living	Copra
Bar—Gold, Silver, or Dust	Cotton—Raw
Ballast—Ships'	Do. Waste
Bêche-le-mer	Cotton-wick
Black Oil	Crude Petroleum
Bones	Curiosities
Bone Products	Dolomite
Books—Printed	Dyers' Materials
Bristles	Effects—Passengers'
Cables and Anchors	Felt—Sheathing
Canes and Rattans	Fibre—Cocoa Fibre, Pulu, Copra
Casks—Old	Fish—Fresh
Coal and Coke	Fresh Meat
Cocoa Fibre	Flax
Cocoa-nuts	Flock
Cocoa-nut Oil	Fruit—Green
Coke	Garden Seeds

FREE LIST—*continued.*NEW SOUTH WALES—*continued.*

Gold and Silver, in Coin, Bar, or Dust	Plants
Green Fruit	Printed Books
Green Vegetables	Pulu
Grindstones	Rags and Paper-making Material—Raw
Guano and Manures	Rattans and Canes
Gum—Kauri	Raw Cotton
Hair	Resin
Hemp	Rods—Yellow-metal
Hides	Rope—Old
Horns	Rough Stone and Marble—Unmanufactured
Iron—Old	Sails—Old
Do. Pig	Sandalwood
Lime-juice	Seeds—Garden
Live Animals	Sewing Machines
Luggage—Passengers'	Sheathing—Felt
Marble—Rough, unmanufactured	Shell—Tortoise
Manures and Guano	Ships' Ballast
Material for Paper-making—Raw	Shooks and Staves
Meat—Fresh	Shrubs and Trees
Do. Preserved	Silver, in Bar or Coin
Metals—Old	Skins
Military and Naval Stores	South Sea Island Produce, except specially rated
Millstones and Grindstones	Specimens of Natural History
Nails (Yellow Metal)	Sperm Oil
Natural History (Specimens of)	Staves and Shooks
Naval and Military Stores.	Stone—Rough, Unmanufactured
Oakum	Stone—Paving
Oars	Stores—Military and Naval
Ores	Sulphur
Oils—Animal	Tallow and Animal Oil
Oil—Black	Tar
Do. Cocoa-nut	Tortoiseshell
Do. Sperm	Trees and Shrubs
Old Casks	Vegetables—Green
Old Iron	Waste—Cotton
Old Metals	Whalebone
Old Rope	Wheat
Old Sails	Wheaten Flour
Packages in which goods are usually imported	Wick—Cotton
Paper-making Material—Raw, and Rags	Wool
Paving-stones	Yams
Passengers' Luggage and Effects	Yellow Metal
Petroleum—Crude	Do. —Rods
Pitch	Do. —Nails

FREE LIST.

VICTORIA.

LIST OF GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE EXEMPTED FROM IMPORT DUTY—ON AND AFTER THE 2ND AUGUST, 1871.

All goods, wares, and merchandise not included in the table of imported articles, and comprising Alpacas, Balmoral Crapes, Baratheas, Brilliantines, Circassians, Cloth Tabling, Coburgs, Crystallines, Damasks, all Dress Goods containing Wool, French Llamas, French Merinoes, Furniture Reps, Italian Cloths, Lustres, Moreens, Parramattas, Pekin Cloths, Persian Cord, Gala and all-wool Plaids, Poplins, Russell Cord, Skirtings, Summer Cloths, Tailors' Serges, Tammies, and Winceys.

Anchors, Chain Cables, Nails and Bolts of Copper and Yellow Metal, Packing, or Sheathing	Cloth—Bookbinders'
Felt, for Ships' use	Clover-seed
Arms	Cocoa-nuts
Artists' Materials	Coir Yarn
Asphalte	Dyes and Dyewoods
Bark	Engravers' Boxwood
Bleaching Powder	Elastic Boot-web, in the piece
Borax	Essential Oils and Essences not containing Alcohol
Card and Millboard	Fibre
Carriages and other Vehicles used in the conveyance of Passengers and Goods across the Frontier	Fish—Salted, Dried or preserved in brine, caught from vessels registered in and fitted out from Victorian Ports
Clog Irons, Clasps, and Soles, Patten Ties, and Toe-caps	Fishing-nets and Netting in the piece
	Flock

FREE LIST—*continued.*VICTORIA—*continued.*

Fur-skins, not made up	Photographic Materials
Galvanized-iron Cordage	Pianoforte Wire and Action Work in separate pieces, including Rails and Keys
Goldbeaters' Skin	Pig, Bar, Rod, Plate, or Sheet Metals and Steel, not specially enumerated
Grindery	Printing and Writing Paper, in original wrappers and uncut edges, as it leaves the Mill
Guano, Bones, and other natural Manures	Quicksilver
Gums	Railway Iron or Steel Rails
Gutta-percha Goods	Rattans and unmanufactured Sticks
Hair and Bristles	Resin
Hatters' Felt Hoods and Silk Plush	Saltpetre
Hemp and Flax	Sewing Machines
Hickory and Ash, in the rough	Sheepwash, including Tobacco, soaked on the landing thereof from the importing ship, or on delivery from the warehouse, in turpentine, oil, or other fluid, in the presence of some Officer of Customs, so as to render it unfit and useless for human consumption
Hides, Horns, and Hoofs	Silk for Flour-dressing
Hog-skins and Saddle-trees	Silk Umbrellas
Hoop-iron	Silver—Rolled
India-rubber Goods	Skins
Instruments—Optical, Scientific, and Surgical	Soda—Nitrate of
Iron Pipes—Welded and Wrought	Specie
Iron Puddle-bar	Spelter
Isinglass—Uncut	Stationery—being Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Pencil-cases, and Slates
Ivory Black	Steel Cranks and Steel Tyres, in the rough
Jewels, Cameos, and Precious stones—Unset	Stones for Milling and Grinding purposes
Jute	Sulphur
Kerosene Shale	Telegraphic Materials
Lamp-wick	Tin-plates, Block-tin
Leathern-cloth and Patent-leather	Trunk-locks, Nails, and Buckles of Brass
Leather known as Calf	Turpentine
Lint	Type, Presses, and Printing Machines
Lithographic Materials	Watchmakers' Materials
Logs whose average dimensions are 12 in. by 12 in.	Whalebone
Machinery for spinning Fibrous Materials, and Cards for such Machinery	Whip-mountings
Medicinal Roots, Seeds, Leaves, and Flowers	Whiting
Minor Articles of mixed or undescribed Materials used in the making up of Apparel, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Saddlery, and Umbrellas, Parasols and Sunshades	Wire, No. 10 and upwards, and all Bright Wire
Naphtha	Works of Art
Oils—Cocoa-nut, Cod, Palm, and Whale	
Packages, Second-hand, in which Ships' Stores have been imported	
Packages in which goods are ordinarily imported, not otherwise enumerated, and Ships' Fittings	
Paintings and Engravings, unframed	
Passengers' Baggage, Cabin and other Furniture or Personal Effects which have been in use, and are not imported for sale	

FREE LIST.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Animals—Living	Fibre—Cocoa
Antimony, in Ingot	Flour
Bagging and Forfar	Fuse
Bark, for Tanning	Grain—Barley, Beans and Pease, Maize, Oats, Gram, Wheat
Bezantine, or Fancy Cotton Shirting	Guano and other Manures
Blasting Powder	Hides and Skins—Raw
Bluestone	Iron—Bar, Rod, Sheet, Plate, Hoop, and Pig
Books, printed and sewn or stitched, and not being Books of Forms, or Account-books	Marble and Stone—Unwrought
Bottles	Materials used in Boot and Shoe-making—
Bran	Boot Elastics—Kid Skins—Patent Enamelled
Bricks—Fire	Leather, in the Hide and Skin
Bullion and Coin	Meat—Fresh
Canvas	Paper—Printing, in reams, uncut
Casks—Empty	Passengers' Luggage
Caustic Soda	Pitch and Resin
Cement—Portland and Roman	Plants and Trees
Chaff	Printing Ink
Chain Cables	Quicksilver
Cocoa-nibs	Scotch Twilled Shirting
Copper and Yellow-metal Sheathing, and Nails for fastening the same	Seeds—Garden and Grass—not enumerated as liable to duty
Cordage, unserviceable	Sewing Twine
Felt	Shooks and Staves

FREE LIST—*continued.*SOUTH AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Specimens of Natural History	Unsmelted Ores
Steel	Wire
Tallow	Wool
Tar	Zinc—Sheet and Ingot
Tin—Block and Sheets	

FREE LIST.

QUEENSLAND.

- Anchors and Chain Cables over $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, Iron Ore, Plain Sheet Iron (not including Galvanized), Pig, Bar, Rod, Scrap and Hoop Iron, Boiler Plates, Tin Plates, Block Tin, Sheet and Pig Lead, Zinc, Sheet Copper, Muntz Metal, Unwrought Steel.
- Gold, Silver, and Copper Coin, and Unmanufactured Gold and Silver.
- Printed Books and Newspapers.
- Live Animals.
- Manure, Green Fruit, Garden Seeds and Garden Produce, Bulbs, Trees, Shrubs, and Flour.
- Antique Curiosities, and Specimens of Natural History.
- Outside Packages, in which goods are ordinarily imported, and which are of no commercial value, except as covering for goods.
- Passengers' Cabin Furniture and Baggage, and Passengers' Personal Effects (not including Vehicles, Musical Instruments, Glassware, Chinaware, Silver and Gold Plate and Plated Goods, and Furniture other than Cabin Furniture) which are imported with and by Passengers, *bonâ fide* for their own personal use, and not imported for the purpose of sale.
- Naval and Military Stores, Stores imported for the service of the Colonial Governments, or for the use of Her Majesty's Land or Sea Forces, and Wines and Spirits for the use of His Excellency the Governor, or for Naval and Military Officers employed on actual Naval or Military Service, and on full pay.

FREE LIST.

TASMANIA.

- Guano, Bones, Bone Dust, and Manures of every description.
- Trees, Plants, Shrubs, Bulbs, and Seeds for Agricultural or Horticultural purposes.
- Hay, Oranges, Lemons, Pine-apples, Cocoa-nuts, Grapes, Green Fruit, and Vegetables of every description, and Linseed Oil Cake.
- Horses, Pigs, Poultry, Dogs, and Living Animals of every description, except Cattle and Sheep.
- Corks, Bark, Firewood, Logwood, and Dyewoods.
- Copper or Yellow-metal Rods, Bolts or Sheathing, and Copper and Yellow-metal Nails.
- Felt for Sheathing, Oakum and Junk, Pitch, Tar, and Resin.
- Sail-canvas, Boats, and Boat Oars.
- Whalebone, Whalefins, and Oil from the Whale Fisheries.
- Whaling Implements and Gear of every description.
- Ships' Blocks, Binnacle Lamps, Signal Lamps, Compasses, Shackles, Sheaves, Dead Eyes, Rings and Thimbles, Dead Lights, Anchors, and Chain Cables of every description, and Galvanized Iron Wire Rope.
- Lime-juice and Ice.
- Printed Books, Music, and Newspapers, Maps, Charts, Globes, and uncut Card-board, Mill-board, and Paste-board.
- Ink, Printing Presses, Printing Type, and other Printing Materials.
- Passengers' Baggage or Cabin Furniture, arriving in the Colony at any time within three months before or after the owner thereof.
- Tablets, Memorial Windows, Harmoniums, Organs, Bells and Clocks, specially imported for Churches or for Chapels.
- Railway Plant, Rolling Stock, and all Material which may be applied to the construction or maintenance of Railways or Tramways.
- Traction Engines and their Carriages.
- Millstones and Machinery for Mills, worked by wind, steam, water, or horse power.
- Fire-engines, Steam-engines, Pumps, and other Apparatus for raising Water.
- Hides and Skins of every description—raw and unmanufactured.
- Timber of all kinds, except as in Schedule 2, Customs' Duties Act, 1868.
- Veneers of every description.
- Rattans—split or unsplit.
- Carriage-shafts, Spokes, Naves, and Felloes.
- Iron Bridges, Iron Pipes, and Iron Tanks.
- School Slates and Slate Pencils, Slates for Roofing, and Slates and Stone for Flagging.
- Marble, Granite Slate, or Stone, in rough block.
- Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, and Silicate of Soda.
- Cotton Waste, Woollen Waste, Candle Cotton, Wool, Flax, Hemp, Tow, and Jute, unmanufactured.

FREE LIST—*continued.*TASMANIA—*continued.*

Works of Art, viz. :—Statues, Busts of Marble, Bronze, Iron, Alabaster or Plaster of Paris, Paintings, Drawings, Prints, Engravings, Lithographs, Photographs, Specimens of Sculpture, Cabinets of Coins, Medals, Gems, and all Collections of Antiquities.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy, or Botany.

Ores of all kinds of Metals.

Gold Dust, Gold Bars, Bullion, and Coin.

Coir Bristles and Hair—unmanufactured.

Broom Heads and Stocks—partly manufactured, for Brush-making purposes.

Jars of Glass, or of Earthenware, specially imported for Jam.

Unmanufactured Tin, and Tin Plates.

Unmanufactured Steel of all kinds.

Rod, Bar, Hoop, Sheet, Plate, and Pig Iron, and Pig Lead, Share Moulds, and Mould Boards.

Epsom Salts, Citric Acid, Sulphuric Acid, Muriatic Acid, Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Lime, and Carbolate of Lime.

Hair Cloth for Hopkilns.

All empty Casks, Cases, Boxes, and Bags, certified by ship's manifest as returned, having been used in the export of Tasmanian Produce.

All Goods the produce of Tasmania.

All Goods imported for the use of Her Majesty's Government, and Wines and Spirits for the use of Her Majesty's Military Officers serving on full pay in this Colony, under such Regulations as the Governor in Council may from time to time cause to be published in the *Gazette*.

Custom House, Sydney,
20th November, 1872.

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.



1872.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(RELATIVE TO PUBLICATION OF CORRESPONDENCE BY THE VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

TELEGRAM from THE HON. SAUL SAMUEL, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 4 October, 1872.

IN this morning's *Sydney Morning Herald* there is the following telegram:—"Thursday. In the Legislative Assembly, to-day, a question was asked in reference to the Border Duties, as there is a growing conviction here that the Government of New South Wales do not want the matter settled. Mr. Francis replied that no communication had been received since the draft Treaty marked 'confidential,' and which had been returned, but which had since been published in the Sydney papers." If this is a true report of what you stated, in the absence of the Colonial Secretary from Sydney, I beg to inform you that you are in error, as the draft Agreement has never been published in the papers here.—Please correct this.

TELEGRAM from THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, 7 October, 1872.

I HAVE received Mr. Samuel's telegram of the 4th instant. *Argus* of 17th September contains letter from its Sydney correspondent commenting on my despatch in reply to your draft Convention.

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 19 October, 1872.

MELBOURNE telegrams in daily papers here say that you intend publishing Border Duties correspondence. Will you oblige by informing me if these announcements are correct?
Your letter of 12th on this subject received yesterday.

TELEGRAM from THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, 18 October, 1872.

I AM pressed to make known present state of Border Duties question, and I propose to lay before Parliament next Tuesday the correspondence to date.

TELEGRAM from THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, 19 October, 1872.

SOME of the reporters for the press seem to be smartly playing off one Colonial Secretary against the other, as yesterday I was assured by two reporters that their Sydney correspondent informed them the Border Duties papers would be published this morning in Sydney, and that the press here ought not to be so repeatedly anticipated; my reply was, I had informed you of my desire to lay papers before our Parliament on Tuesday next, and before which I could not make them public.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 21 October, 1872.

If you consider it will assist our negotiations to lay the Border Duties correspondence in its incomplete state before Parliament, do you think it necessary to take such course in advance of us, when the Parliament of this Colony is convened for to-morrow fortnight?

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 21 October, 1872.

In reply to your last telegram, I desire to say that it has never been the practice of this Government to give publicity, through the Press, to matters of grave import like the Border correspondence. An examination of a file of Sydney papers will satisfy you of this. In one instance a telegram was made public through Parliament soon after its transmission, but the reason was at once communicated to you.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 31 October, 1872.

SIR,

It is with some reluctance that I complain of the course pursued by you in the publication of the Border Duties correspondence, covering the period from the 14th August to the 12th October. The grounds of my complaint are:—

1. That copies of the correspondence could not be laid before the Parliament of this Colony until the 5th November,—a fact of which you were officially informed; and that it could not be considered regular that you should act in advance of us in giving publicity to documents of their character.
2. That the correspondence was incomplete, and in a state calculated to mislead, without my reply to your last letter.
3. That the draft Convention, treated by you as part of the correspondence, was marked "confidential" by me, and has been treated by this Government as strictly confidential up to the present moment; and that it could not be properly published without the knowledge and consent of the Government which submitted it confidentially to you.
2. I have noticed that, in the authorized reports of the Proceedings of the Victorian Parliament (No. 20, page 1656), you are reported to have made a statement, on the 3rd instant, which admitted of the inference being drawn that the provisions of the draft Convention had been communicated by this Government to a Sydney newspaper. This statement is without any foundation in fact that would warrant such inference or assumption. The instrument in question has never been exhibited, nor have its contents been explained to any person outside the Government.
3. Not only do you make this accusation against New South Wales without justification, but you subsequently give publicity to the draft Convention which you received as confidential, without even informing me of your intention; for I could not suppose that the publication of the correspondence, which you intimated you intended, would include that instrument, when no special reference was made to it in the intimation you conveyed to me.
4. In my telegram of the 21st instant, I communicated to you, in terms sufficiently definite, that this Government did not concur in the propriety of publishing the correspondence at that time, and in its incomplete state; but to this you did not even favour me with a reply.
5. Circumstances like those of which I complain must tend to disturb the feelings of confidence and respect which I venture to hope are still entertained by both Colonies towards each other.

I have, &c.,
HENRY PARKES.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(CALCULATIONS BY WHICH SUM TO BE CLAIMED WAS FIXED.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 November, 1872.

A RETURN showing the calculations by which the sum of seventy-five thousand pounds (£75,000) was arrived at in July, 1872, as an equivalent for the duties collected on Imports across and by way of the River Murray.

EXTRACT of letter from Chief Secretary of Victoria to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales—
July 4, 1872.

“We should have preferred to commute the duties for an agreed annual sum, either as before existing, or, by making an estimate of the population in your Colony that are probably supplied by Victoria, and paying an amount equivalent to your average Customs receipts per head, less an estimate of the contra account for goods passing into Victoria from New South Wales, such as wine, grain, and other merchandise.”

TELEGRAM from Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Sydney, 25 July, 1872.

THE Customs Returns for the Border trade for the month of June gave a total of £4,895 8s. 6d., and for the three weeks ending 20th instant, £4,734 3s. 3d. The returns for this period would give an average for the year of £71,391 4s. 5d. The returns from February 1st to July 20th would give an average for the year of £57,399 19s. 1d. This Government is aware that, in many instances, supplies for considerable periods were passed across the Murray into this Colony, in anticipation of the actual collection of the duties on the 1st February, and that this and other circumstances have operated to render the above returns an under-estimate of the amount to which New South Wales is justly entitled.

The Census Returns of this Colony give 40,000 as the lowest number of souls entirely or principally supplied from Melbourne and Adelaide, and from the peculiar situation of this part of our population the proportion of male adults ranges as high as 75 per cent., against the proportion of 48 and 50 per cent. in the older districts. Estimating the larger consumption of dutiable goods by the Border population under what is believed to be the fact, we consider that the percentage per head would amount to a total of £80,000.

We are prepared, without taking an account, to enter into an agreement, subject to the approval of Parliament, which shall secure for one or two years the payment of the yearly sum of £75,000 to this Colony by Victoria and South Australia. It appears to this Government that any such agreement would be more satisfactory to each Colony, and more free from Constitutional objection, if the proportions of Victoria and South Australia respectively were paid directly to New South Wales.

EXTRACT of letter from Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Chief Secretary of Victoria—
August 7, 1872.

“It was hoped that the estimates of revenue, which could have been formed from the results of collecting the duties from the 1st February to the present time, and from a calculation of the number, character, and circumstances of that part of our population supplied from Melbourne and Adelaide, as suggested, rather than explained in my telegram of the 25th ultimo, might have led to an agreement for a limited period (for such period as would bring us to the great change in the Border trade, which will probably be caused by the opening of your North-eastern Railway to Wodonga), upon the basis of a lump sum, without the necessity of taking an account; and £75,000 was named as the annual gross amount which, with the sanction of Parliament, would have been accepted by this Colony. This total sum would of course have been reduced to Victoria by the amount representing the trade from South Australia, and payable by that Colony; and, as intimated to you by my telegram of the 26th ultimo, we were prepared to pay a lump sum to Victoria, equivalent to the yearly average of the duties collectable on our exports across the Border, as shown by the actual collections during the last six months.”

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Custom House, Sydney,
24 July, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have prepared the Returns you require, brought down to Saturday last. They show an annual estimate, based on the Returns from 1st February till 20th July, to be £57,399 19s. 1d., and an annual estimate, based on those from 1st June till 20th July, to be £71,391 4s. 5d.

The consumption per head on the Border is naturally much greater than it is in the more settled districts, and it is of course increased still farther by the fact that the Border contains a larger proportion of adults. It is not possible to estimate with precision the increase arising from these well known causes, but judging from what I saw of the consumption in Queensland, when it was in a state similar to that of our southern Border, I think an addition of 25 per cent. on the general average would not be an exaggeration. Taking the Border population then at 39,486, as given in your paper (A), this would give a Customs Revenue of £81,851 3s. 9d. But of course it is a mere approximation. One thing that should not be lost sight of is this—that the Border trade is gradually extending itself into our interior, and that the completion of the new Victoria Railways will give it a new impetus in this direction.

I remain, &c.,
W. A. DUNCAN.

STATEMENT of Collections of Border Customs Duties for the periods hereunder specified; also showing the Average Annual Amounts.

	£	s.	d.
Collected during the month of February, 1872... ..	3,883	18	0
Do. do. March, 1872... ..	3,933	3	4
Do. do. April, 1872... ..	5,177	12	1
Do. do. May, 1872... ..	4,634	4	1
Do. do. June, 1872... ..	4,895	8	6
Do. during the week ending 6th July, 1872... ..	919	0	9
Do. do. 13th do. 1872... ..	2,144	11	1
Do. do. 20th do. 1872... ..	1,670	11	5
	£	26,758	9 3
£26,758 9s. 3d., collected from 1st February to 20th July, gives the average annual collections at £57,399 19s. 1d.			
Collected during the month of June... ..	4,895	8	6
Do. during the week ending 6th July... ..	919	0	9
Do. do. 13th do.	2,144	11	1
Do. do. 20th do.	1,670	11	5
	£	9,629	11 9
£9,629 11s. 9d., collected from 1st June to 20th July, gives the average annual rate, £71,391 4s. 5d.			

Custom House, Sydney,
24th July, 1872.W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

CUSTOMS DUTIES per head, computed by estimated population on 30th June, 1871 (509,048)—

£1 13s. 9½d.

The same, computed by estimated population on 31st December, 1871 (519,163),—

£1 13s. 1½d.

TABLE showing the Ages of the people in the Counties Cumberland, Argyle, and Bathurst.

		Under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and upwards.		Unspecified.
		Population.	Proportion per cent.	Population.	Proportion per cent.	Population.	Proportion per cent.	
Cumberland—								
Males ...	83,290	33,804	40·68	6,948	8·36	42,348	50·96	190
Females ...	83,863	33,353	39·81	7,914	9·44	42,490	50·75	106
Total ...	167,153	67,157	40·24	14,862	8·92	84,838	50·84	296
Argyle—								
Males ...	6,588	2,778	42·25	590	8·97	3,206	48·78	14
Females ...	5,805	2,666	45·96	605	10·43	2,529	43·61	5
Total ...	12,393	5,444	44·00	1,195	9·65	5,735	46·35	19
Bathurst—								
Males ...	10,136	3,701	36·64	770	7·62	5,629	55·74	36
Females ...	7,954	3,732	46·99	827	10·41	3,333	42·59	12
Total ...	18,090	7,433	41·09	1,597	8·85	9,012	49·06	48

From the above it appears that the percentage of the adult male population in the Counties Cumberland, Argyle, and Bathurst, is 50·96, 48·78, and 55·74, respectively, while that of the adult population in the four Border districts, marked dark-blue, light-blue, green, and yellow, is 63·20, 59·37, 74·62, and 75·56, respectively.

TABLE showing approximately the Ages of the people in the four Border Districts.

		Under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and upwards.		Unspecified.
		Population.	Proportion per cent.	Population.	Proportion per cent.	Population.	Proportion per cent.	
Dark-blue—								
Males ...	7,827	2,429	31·13	442	5·67	4,932	63·20	24
Females ...	4,978	2,400	48·23	407	8·19	2,169	43·59	2
Total ...	12,805	4,829	37·78	849	6·64	7,101	55·58	26
Light-blue—								
Males ...	11,542	3,950	34·42	713	6·21	6,813	59·37	66
Females ...	7,630	3,757	49·50	673	8·87	3,159	41·63	41
Total ...	19,172	7,707	40·43	1,386	7·27	9,972	52·30	107
Green—								
Males ...	3,005	601	20·13	157	5·25	2,228	74·62	19
Females ...	1,294	614	47·55	71	5·45	606	47·00	3
Total ...	4,299	1,215	28·39	228	5·33	2,834	66·28	22
Yellow—								
Males ...	2,257	426	19·34	112	5·10	1,664	75·56	55
Females ...	953	419	44·86	76	8·13	439	47·01	19
Total ...	3,210	845	26·94	188	5·99	2,103	67·07	74

ESTIMATED

ESTIMATED Population of the four Border Districts, shown in dark-blue, light-blue, green, and yellow, in the accompanying Map.

Census Districts.		Population.	
Deniliquin—The entire district	...	2,714	12,805
Moama— Do.	...	901	
Albury— Do.	...	9,190	
Wagga Wagga— Do.	...	5,993	6,448
Hay—Part of district	...	455	
Tumut—	...		
County Wynyard	...	2,141	2,813
County Selwyn	...	172	
County Buccleugh	...	500	
Gundagai—	...		4,180
County Harden	...	337	
County Buccleugh	...	100	
County Clarendon	...	1,783	
County Wynyard	...	1,960	
Young—	...		1,344
County Bland	...	694	
County Harden	...	400	
County Monteagle	...	250	
Forbes—	...		4,387
County Bland	...	205	
County Gipps	...	309	
County Dowling	...	64	
County Forbes—Including Town of Forbes	...	1,598	
County Monteagle—Including Town of Grenfell	...	2,211	
Wentworth—Euston and Environs	...	151	4,299
Balranald—The entire district	...	591	
Hay—Part of	...	3,000	
Moulamein—The entire district	...	557	
Wentworth—Town of Wentworth, &c.	...	1,050	3,210
Menindee—The entire district	...	1,210	
Bourke—Less Gongolgon, Brcewarrina, and Environs	...	950	
TOTAL Population of the four Border Districts		...	39,486

Census Office,
Sydney, 18 July, 1872.

1872.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO ARRANGEMENTS FOR COLLECTING.)

Presented to Parliament, by Command.

TELEGRAM from THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, 14 August, 1872.

If your Parliament is prorogued, how do you propose to complete a treaty to come at once into operation, and binding on both Legislatures?

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 15 August, 1872.

THIS Government cannot hold itself responsible for any delay in the settlement of the Border question which may be caused by the prorogation of Parliament. We are prepared to proceed with agreement to carry out the proposal made in my letter of the 7th, and assented to by your telegram of the 12th, and a draft Agreement will be submitted by letter for your concurrence in a day or two, and the assent of South Australia invited. The sanction of Parliament clearly cannot now be obtained until next Session; the recess, however, will be short.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Melbourne, 23 August, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your information, newspaper extracts in regard to the Border Duties question and the crossing of diseased cattle across the Murray, &c., to which reference has been made in the Legislative Assembly during the past few days.

I have, &c.,
J. G. FRANCIS.

[Enclosure.]

EXTRACTS from the Melbourne *Argus*, 21st and 22nd August, 1872.

THE BORDER CUSTOMS AND DISEASED CATTLE.

MR. RUSSELL desired to ask the Chief Secretary whether he had taken any steps in connection with diseased cattle crossing the Murray, and also whether he had received any further communication respecting the Border Customs duties.

Mr. Francis thought the Honorable Member was mixing up two distinct matters in his question. With regard to the diseased cattle, he understood from the reports of the Inspector that many of the mobs of cattle that came from Riverina into Victoria were diseased. It was his intention to get reliable information on the subject. The Inspector of Sheep reported that at times, when the cattle were poor, pleuropneumonia was never free from any district in the Colony. No precipitate action would be taken by the Government, but at five or six common crossing-places on the Murray they would cause an account to be taken, with the view to obtaining trustworthy information. At the same time, where any flagrant case arose, the diseased animals would not be allowed to cross. The measures to be taken now would only be preliminary, with the view to some positive action, and the possible establishment of permanent officers at the crossing-places to examine the cattle introduced. Then it might be necessary to levy some slight charge to cover the expense of maintaining such officers. Directions had been given to the Chief Inspector of Sheep, with reference to the taking an account of the cattle introduced for one month or six weeks.

As regarded the question of the Border Customs, and the proposition of the Honorable and learned Member for Dundas, the Government conceived that it would be extremely inexpedient at the present time to enter on the discussion which involved the placing of a duty on the importation of sheep. To discuss a portion of the subject, and perhaps what was merely an isolated portion of it, would simply confuse matters. As regarded the negotiations with New South Wales, the Government had taken the House and the Country into its confidence, by the publication of the whole of the correspondence between the Governments of the two Colonies. They did not intend to take any important step without communicating their intentions to the House.

In reply to Mr. Macgregor,

Mr. Francis said that last week he had heard, but not in an official manner, that the owners of certain punts on the Murray had received notice from the New South Wales Government that an annual license fee of £1,000 would be charged. In the present condition of affairs he did not feel justified in communicating with the New South Wales Government on the subject; but he had communicated with our own Customs officer at Echuca, who informed him that a demand had been made on the lessee of the punt there. The lessee had demurred, and the matter was not yet settled. He (Mr. Francis) had taken a note of the matter, and the Government would not allow our traffic to be impeded by any such charge as that. If we were to have free trade across the Border, it should not be prejudicially affected by any such charge. He only hoped the New South Wales Government would reconsider the matter, feeling quite certain that we should not quietly assent to the imposition of a charge of the extent and nature mentioned without protesting in a very effective way.

BORDER DUTIES TREATY.

Mr. Macpherson called the attention of the Chief Secretary to the position of the Government of New South Wales with regard to its powers of entering into a Treaty for arranging the Border Duties, and asked if he would place this House in a similar position to that of the House of Assembly, New South Wales. In the Postal Act, power was given to the Ministry of the day to enter into postal arrangements with other Countries, and the late Government had entered into a contract, subject to the approval of the Assembly. That seemed to him a wise course to take, and he desired to know whether the Government in the case he was more particularly bringing under their notice would take the same steps. Of course he admitted that the late Chief Secretary could have made the contract without requiring the consent of this House at all. The Government of New South Wales was not at present in a position to enter into any Treaty. If the Government of Victoria entered into a Treaty with the Government of New South Wales before the latter had obtained an Act of Parliament, the effect would be to practically give the veto to New South Wales in respect to any Treaty entered into between the two Governments. If the Government of New South Wales passed a Bill, and the two Governments subsequently entered into a Treaty on their own responsibility, he would take no exception to their doing so, but he did object to the Victorian Government entering into a Treaty with another Government, to which Treaty the final approval of the New South Wales Legislature would have to be obtained, but which would not necessarily require to receive the approbation of the Victorian Assembly.

Mr. Francis replied that he had no doubt of the correctness of the description of the proceedings which took place in regard to the Postal Contract, but the Honorable Member was all abroad in respect to the facts which were connected with the making of a Treaty with New South Wales, similar to the one which was at present under consideration. It would be remembered that a Conference assembled in December, 1866, to consider the question of a Border Customs Treaty. In the following January a Treaty was made, and it came into operation in February, 1867. It was not submitted to this Parliament in the shape of a substantive resolution, but was laid upon the Table by command of His Excellency, and, through the action taken by a Member of the House, the whole matter was brought under the purview of Parliament. On 2nd September, 1867, an Act was introduced into the New South Wales Legislature giving legal effect to the Treaty, which had, however, been in positive operation for seven or eight months previously. It would therefore be seen that the New South Wales Government were simply following the only precedent which was on all fours with the present case which had been laid down. The Honorable Member (Mr. Macpherson) need not anticipate any difficulty in the action of the New South Wales Government, should a Treaty be concluded, and the Victorian Government were not precluded by any legislative intervention from concluding a Treaty with a neighbouring Colony. Victoria stood in a position of presumed advantage as compared with New South Wales, as it had assumed and exercised the right of making Treaties of this description under the Customs Act 1867, which had received the Royal Assent. The correspondence which had been proceeding for so many months was all based on the understanding that the two Governments had power to make such a Treaty. It was quite true that, subsequent to Sir James Martin's retirement from office, his successor (Mr. Parkes) had considered the preferential course to adopt would be to introduce a measure to Parliament; but even in the New South Wales Legislature the necessity of such a course was disputed, and the subsequent action taken by the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales was at any rate indicative that, in his opinion, the authority of a special Act of Parliament was not necessary. The Government of this Colony had taken not only the House, but the public, into their confidence, by publishing the communications which had passed between the Governments of the two Colonies. While, however, he was not desirous of assuming responsibility that did not properly belong to the Government, neither was he desirous of avoiding any responsibility which was properly theirs. It was their duty to act as the Executive in all intercolonial obligations between this and the neighbouring Colonies, and they were not prepared to decline the acceptance of the responsibility attaching to office.

Mr. Macpherson intimated that he would move his motion with respect to the duty on stock, on the House going into Committee of Supply.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 23 August, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit, for the consideration of your Government, draft of proposed Convention to carry into effect the terms of agreement on the Border Duties question, embodied in my letter of the 7th and your telegram of the 12th instant.

2. This draft has been carefully prepared in consultation with the Customs' authorities of this Colony, with the view of rendering the presence of Custom House officers on the frontier altogether unnecessary. For the attainment of this object a system of drawbacks has been devised, to come into operation in place of the inland bonding system hitherto adopted.

3. The principles laid down in my letter of the 7th have been kept in view in framing the draft now submitted. The desire has been to secure to each Colony as nearly as possible the amount of revenue which that Colony would be entitled to receive under its own laws if the actual collection of the Customs duties on the boundary were continued.

4. I cannot venture to hope that your Government will be able to concur in the form of Convention proposed without amendment, and any modification which you may suggest will be carefully considered by the Government of New South Wales, with an anxious desire to arrive at a satisfactory settlement.

I have, &c.,

HENRY PARKES.

[Enclosure.]

(Confidential.)

DRAFT of a Convention, concluded the day of 1872, between the Government of New South Wales and the respective Governments of Victoria and South Australia, for the purpose of establishing, during the continuance of such Convention, a system by means of which the Government of each of the said Colonies shall, without the actual collection by such Government, receive the Duties of Customs to which it is or may be entitled upon the importation from any of the other conterminous Colonies of dutiable goods and merchandise across or by way of the boundaries, or any portion thereof, which separate New South Wales from Victoria and South Australia respectively:—

THE Government of New South Wales, by the HONORABLE HENRY PARKES, the Colonial Secretary, and the Honorable the of New South Wales; the Government of Victoria, by the Honorable ; and the Government of South Australia, by have agreed upon the following articles, the stipulations whereof are to be taken and construed as several and independent between the Government of New South Wales and the Governments of Victoria and South Australia respectively, provided that Articles II, III, VII, and VIII shall be considered as joint and mutual engagements of the three contracting Governments to the extent of the several stipulations therein contained.

Contracting parties.

Construction of Articles.

ARTICLE I.

In consideration of the stipulations hereinafter contained, goods and merchandise of all kinds and live stock shall, for a period of 3 years, from the day of , 1872, without payment of Customs duties, wharfage rates, or other charge or impost whatsoever, for or upon the importation of any such goods, merchandise, or live stock, be imported into New South Wales from Victoria, and into Victoria from New South Wales, and also into New South Wales from South Australia, and into South Australia from New South Wales, across or by way of the boundaries, or either, or any portion thereof, separating New South Wales from Victoria and South Australia respectively.

Goods and merchandise and live stock to be imported into New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, across or by way of the boundaries, free of duty.

ARTICLE II.

Officers of Customs, to be severally appointed by the respective Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, shall, acting jointly and in concert, take an account during a period of twelve calendar months, from the day of , 1872, of the particulars of all dutiable goods and merchandise which may be imported into any part of the territory of New South Wales from Victoria or South Australia, as well as of all such goods and merchandise which may be imported into Victoria or South Australia from New South Wales, across or by way of the boundaries, or either or any portion thereof, separating New South Wales from Victoria and South Australia respectively. Such particulars shall embrace all the matters in relation to the importation of such goods and merchandise prescribed by the Customs or Excise Law, the operation of which shall, in the Colony of importation, be suspended by the operation or ratification of this Convention. And to insure, as far as possible, full and true declarations from all persons concerned, of the kind, quantity, and value of any such goods or merchandise, each contracting Government engages to cause all necessary steps to be taken to procure the passing of the requisite enactments by its Legislature for that purpose.

Officers of Customs to be appointed to take account.

ARTICLE III.

In order to enable the officers of Customs of the said respective Governments to take the account mentioned in the preceding Article in the manner therein stated, the contracting Governments mutually agree to authorize, within their respective territories, the inspection, at all reasonable times during the period mentioned in the preceding Article, by all or any of such officers, of all warehouses, stores, premises, offices, wharfs, or places where dutiable goods or merchandise shall be bonded or stored, or by or through which the same shall be imported from any of the aforesaid conterminous Colonies, as well as the inspection and examination of such goods and merchandise, and of all documents, writings, and papers relating thereto.

Inspection, &c., by officers.

ARTICLE IV.

All goods and merchandise stored in any bonded warehouse or store, at any port or place of collection of Customs duties along the boundaries hereinbefore specified, shall be included in the account to be taken under this Convention, and the Customs duties as heretofore leviable by law upon such goods and merchandise shall be considered as Customs duties on goods and merchandise within the meaning of Article II of this Convention, and shall be collected and dealt with in terms thereof: And the warehousing of goods under bond in such warehouses shall cease during the continuance of this Convention.

Bonded goods, &c., to be included in account.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE V.

Duties to be charged according to Tariff of importing Colony.

In taking the said account, and during the continuance of this Convention, all dutiable goods and merchandise imported in single and unbroken packages into New South Wales or Victoria from parts beyond the sea, and transmitted in the same packages across or by way of the boundaries as hereinbefore specified, through either of the said Colonies into the other Colony, for consumption in such last-mentioned Colony, shall be charged with the Customs duties leviable on such goods and merchandise in such last-mentioned Colony, and not with the Customs duties leviable in the Colony through which such goods and merchandise shall be transmitted as aforesaid; and in taking the said account as between New South Wales and South Australia the like stipulation as to dutiable goods and merchandise imported as aforesaid into New South Wales or South Australia, and transmitted in like manner through either of such last-mentioned Colonies into the other Colony for the purposes aforesaid, shall be observed.

ARTICLE VI.

How account to be stated.

The said account shall be so stated as between New South Wales and Victoria that the amount of Customs' duties liable on dutiable goods and merchandise imported from Victoria into New South Wales, across or by way of the boundaries as hereinbefore described, shall be shown, as well as the amount of the said duties leviable on such goods and merchandise imported from New South Wales into Victoria; and as between New South Wales and South Australia the account shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be stated in like manner; and in each case the respective amounts shall include the duties received on goods now in bond, and be set-off against each other, and the balance, after making such set-off, shall be taken to be the amount payable on the footing of such account to the Government of the Colony in whose favour such balance shall be struck.

ARTICLE VII.

Account may be taken notwithstanding failure of any Government to appoint officers.

In the event of any of the contracting Governments failing to appoint officers to carry out the stipulations of Article II, the account taken in the absence of such officers shall be taken as valid and binding for the purposes of this Convention as if such officer had been duly appointed and had assisted in the taking of the said account.

ARTICLE VIII.

Disputes how determined.

In the event of any dispute or difference of opinion occurring between the officers of Customs of any two contracting Governments in respect of any goods or merchandise of which an account is by these Articles authorized to be taken, such dispute or difference shall be referred to the decision of the Collector, Commissioner, or chief officer of Customs of the third contracting Government, whose decision shall in all cases be final and conclusive.

ARTICLE IX.

Mode of payment.

As between New South Wales and Victoria the amount so shown to be payable to the Government of the Colony in whose favour the aforesaid balance shall be so struck, shall be paid to such Government by equal quarterly payments during the continuance of this Convention. And the first of such payments shall be made on the day of , 1873, and each successive quarterly payment before the expiration of calendar months from the date of the next preceding payment. And as between New South Wales and South Australia the amount so shown to be payable to the Government in whose favour the like balance shall be so struck as aforesaid shall be paid to such Government by equal quarterly payments during the continuance of this Convention.

ARTICLE X.

Repackages as between New South Wales and Victoria.

During the continuance of this Convention the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria mutually agree to and engage to carry out the following stipulation:—"Repackages" of dutiable goods and merchandise as at present in operation in Victoria shall be allowed to be made in either Colony for transmission (to, across, or by way of the aforesaid boundaries) and consumption in the other Colony; and the contents of such re-packages shall be charged with Customs' duties according to the scale or tariff in force in such last-mentioned Colony.

ARTICLE XI.

Drawbacks.

During the continuance of this Convention the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria mutually agree to and engage to carry out the following stipulations:—If the scale of Customs duties chargeable on any goods or merchandise shall at any time be higher in either of the aforesaid Colonies than in the other such goods or merchandise, if duty shall have been paid thereon according to such higher scale, and if intended for consumption in the Colony where the lower scale is in force, and to be transmitted thither across or by way of the boundaries aforesaid, may be entered at any port or place in the Colony wherein such duty shall have been paid for drawback; and the amount of drawback so to be allowed on such goods or merchandise shall be the difference between the amounts of duty thereon as computed according to the respective scales of Customs duties in force in the said Colonies.

ARTICLE XII.

Customs Duties not to be reduced without consent.

If during the continuance of this Convention the Customs and Excise duties of New South Wales, or Victoria, or of New South Wales or South Australia respectively, shall be reduced by the Government of any of the said Colonies without the consent of the other mutually contracting Government, and without a mutual adjustment of the terms of the said accounts having been antecedently agreed upon by each such Government, the several stipulations in these Articles shall thereupon cease and determine as between New South Wales and the Colony wherein such reduction shall be made.

ARTICLE XIII.

Necessary legislative sanction to be applied for.

Should the sanction of the Legislature of New South Wales, Victoria, or South Australia respectively be required to give effect in any of such Colonies to any of the stipulations contained in this Convention, the Government of such Colony engages to cause the necessary steps to be taken to procure the passing of an Act or Acts of Parliament for that purpose by the Legislature of such Colony.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
New South Wales.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 23 August, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit for your information a copy of the correspondence between this Government and the Governments of Victoria and South Australia which was laid before Parliament on the 13th instant, and also draft of Convention framed to give effect to the proposal in my letter to the Chief Secretary of Victoria, of the 7th, and assented to by telegram from him of the 12th instant.

[The remainder of this communication was similar to preceding.]

I have, &c.,
HENRY PARKES.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.
South Australia.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Adelaide, 27 August, 1872.

SIR,

Referring to former correspondence on the subject of the Border Customs Duties, and more especially to my despatches of 10th and 30th ultimo, in which the views of this Government were set forth at some length, I am desired by His Excellency Sir James Fergusson to again urge the matter upon your attention, in hope that a satisfactory settlement of the question may not be much longer delayed.

In my despatch of the 10th July the statistics of the River Customs for the last five years were given, and averages struck of the amount that would have to be annually paid by this Government to that of New South Wales, in the event of a lump sum being accepted in lieu of the present system of actual collection.

Those averages were based upon the proceeds of Custom duties for periods of three, four, and five years respectively, this Government undertaking to pay to New South Wales a sum equal to the annual averages calculated upon either of those periods at your option. I may also remind you that I intimated, on behalf of this Government, its readiness to take into favourable consideration any plan or method of settling the question which might be proposed by you, in the event of the propositions submitted in my despatch not proving eligible.

I have not, however, gathered from your subsequent correspondence that our proposals were regarded as unsatisfactory, neither has any alternative suggestion reached me, but the question still remains unsettled, notwithstanding that negotiations have been continued more or less throughout the year.

This Government is most desirous to see the present vexatious restrictions upon the trade of the Colonies removed, and to that end is anxious to meet the difficulties in a liberal spirit.

It is respectfully submitted that, in the best interests of the several Colonies concerned, the question should be looked upon primarily as a commercial one, the indirect advantages derivable from a free inter-colonial trade being greater than any which are likely to accrue to the several Revenues from a rigid adherence to the existing fiscal system.

At the same time, the interests of Revenue might be adequately protected.

Trusting the Government of New South Wales will soon be able to enter into arrangements with this Colony for a free interchange of goods as proposed,—

I have, &c.,
HENRY AYERS.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 28 August, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, transmitting newspaper extracts in regard to the Border Duties question and the crossing of diseased cattle across the Murray, &c.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN,
(for the Colonial Secretary.)

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Melbourne, 30 August, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, forwarding draft of a Convention to carry into effect the terms of the proposed agreement for the settlement of the Border Duties question.

The Government will lose no time in taking the Convention into consideration.

I have, &c.,
J. G. FRANCIS.

THE

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Melbourne, 2 September, 1872.

SIR,

Under date 30th ultimo, I did myself the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 23rd of the same month, enclosing a draft of the Convention suggested by the Government of New South Wales for the settlement of the Border Duties question, and I took the opportunity of promising that this Government would give early attention to the terms and conditions proposed for its acceptance in the instrument in question. We have not as yet been able to carry out that promise fully, because it has been determined to bring to an issue first a question which is about to be discussed in the Victorian Parliament at an early date, viz., that a duty should be imposed on live stock entering the Colony. I think you will agree with me that it is necessary this motion should be first disposed of, for I assume that, both at the time when the recent Conference was held, and also since then, whilst the correspondence upon the question was being carried on between the two Governments, it was understood by both that no such material change in the fiscal policy of Victoria was probable as would be involved in the imposition of a duty on live stock. It is the intention of this Government to oppose such motions; but the Convention proposed is of so large importance, and early action is so very desirable, in order to terminate as speedily as possible the unquestioned evils arising out of a continuance of the state of suspense in which the matter has now been kept for so many months, that I feel justified in referring to some other points in regard to which further correspondence will be, as it seems to me, necessary, before a mutual understanding can be arrived at. Your letter, indeed, anticipates that this Government will not be able to see its way clear to concurring in the proposed Convention without some amendments, and you accordingly invite us courteously to suggest any alterations that may appear essential to form the basis of a sound agreement.

I shall, however, limit my remarks in my present letter to such points as at once strike me as requiring explanation or modification, leaving, if necessary, to a future occasion, such further observations as may appear called for, after more mature consideration of the document.

On first perusing the draft Convention I was struck with the fact that it appears to be so far at variance with the agreement which existed from the 1st day of February, 1867, to the 31st of January, 1872, that it proposes to take account of all business of Customs between the three Colonies of New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria, with the view of the first-named accepting payment of Customs, "without the actual collection thereof," from both South Australia and Victoria, whereby there is to be for an agreed period an approach to a free interchange of commodities and stock between the three Colonies, across and by way of the River Murray. I wish to point out that this arrangement, if consented to by Victoria, would at least by implication permit an unrestricted trade being carried on by South Australia with both banks of the river, either directly or through your Colony, without any equivalent payment being made by that Colony to Victoria for the duties which the former would collect and keep on dutiable goods entering this Colony from her territory, and going into consumption in ours. In 1867 this result was not so much a matter of apprehension as it is now, yet the contingency was foreseen and expressly provided for by the third clause of the Agreement. I need scarcely remind you that in the last session of our Parliament an important increase in the tariff was carried into law, which thenceforth established a much wider difference in the rates of the Customs' duties of the three conterminous Colonies than existed immediately before it passed. Owing to this cause, the temptations to commit legalised evasions of the duties fairly accruing to our Customs have been largely increased both on the side of South Australia and New South Wales; and this Colony, to guard its own interest, would require to insist on all the receipts from merchandise due upon its entrance into New South Wales from South Australia (or from bond, as the case may be) being passed to her credit in the same manner as was provided for in the former treaty. To effect this it would be requisite to have an amended clause, somewhat similar to clause 3 of that treaty, introduced into the new Convention in substitution of clauses 5 and 11 in your draft. I enclose a copy of a clause that would, it seems to me, meet the case.

In the opinion of this Government there are also grave objections to Article IV, which proposes the closing of the bonded warehouses at present existing at the points of most considerable traffic along the course of the river; and inasmuch as in both Colonies a covering charge is imposed on the licensees to meet expenses, there can be no good reason for denying this convenience to trade. Further, the proposition in Article V, to include all goods in said bonds "in the account to be taken," would more than probably operate very seriously to the detriment of New South Wales, as in the bonded warehouses on our side are stored considerable quantities of merchandise, the duties upon which would go in reduction of the balance due to New South Wales, while there is nothing to prevent the goods themselves going into consumption in the northern portions of Victoria.

This brings me to a suggestion I have to make as desirable for insuring the satisfactory working of the proposed Convention, under which, if your Government concurs in it, the bonded warehouses I refer to will be indispensable.

I consider it necessary that the article tobacco should be kept out of the account, and under present circumstances be only permitted to be passed across the Borders under bond, to be dutiable in and to the Colony in which it goes into consumption. You are aware that the manufacture of tobacco has been extensively followed as a Colonial industry both in New South Wales and Victoria, for several years past; but very recently the representative of an experienced and wealthy firm from Richmond, in the United States, has reached Australia, and, as I learn, proposes to establish a manufactory of tobacco in Sydney on a large scale. The head of this firm (now in your Colony) so successfully availed himself of the experience he gathered during a previous visit to the Australian Colonies, in adapting his manufacture to the Colonial taste, that he may be said to have nearly obtained a monopoly of the tobacco trade with recent importations of his productions from America. In the legitimate furtherance of his enterprise he is now about, I am informed, to remove his manufactory to Sydney, and there is every reason to suppose will maintain there the current of his success. It is not possible for us to ignore the probable effect the opening of this manufactory would have upon our Revenue, if a free importation were permitted across our Border of an article which, if imported from America, would be subjected to a duty of 2s. per lb., and has, up to the present time, added a sum of about £130,000 per annum to our Customs' receipts. The manufacture of this article in all countries, including America, is subject to an excise duty, and, in my opinion, a charge less than that imposed on the importation of the manufactured article might advantageously be imposed.

imposed in both Colonies on tobacco made up here. But in the meantime we cannot ignore the peril to our Revenue, and see no alternative but to treat tobacco, and perhaps cigars, as special articles and deal with them in the way proposed.

We presume that you do not object to our proposal that on *ad valorem* goods the duties should be assessed on the basis of the import values as fixed at the original port of entry in each Colony. It has the advantage that in taking account it renders practicable a system of re-packages, and prevents the objection we would manifestly be compelled to raise to Article No. 10, which suggests that such goods in your Colony should be subject to the scale or tariff of Victoria; the effect of which would be that during the existence of the Convention it would tend to throw the trade in such commodities to the Colony that had the lowest rate of duty.

I observe that in clause 12 you guard against any reductions, but not against any increases, in or additions to tariffs. I presume this is an oversight. For the present only observing that we should prefer clause 10 of the former Agreement, as regards necessary legislation, to your clause 13, I submit these observations for your consideration, and, in the event of a favourable reply, will amend your draft accordingly, and add further remarks upon other or minor points, with a view to approach a satisfactory settlement as speedily as practicable.

I have, &c.,
J. G. FRANCIS.

[Enclosures.]

EXTRACT from the Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, of Wednesday, 4th September, 1872.

CONTINGENT NOTICES OF MOTION.

4. Mr. Macpherson to move, *on going into Committee of Supply*, that in the opinion of this House; allowing free importation of stock and other produce to the Colony of Victoria from other Colonies is inconsistent with the policy adopted by the State, of protecting home industries by the imposition of taxes.
* * * * *
6. Mr. Orr to move, *on going into Committee of Supply*, an Amendment on Mr. Macpherson's Motion, viz. :—That all the words after "is" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "a direct encouragement to the Colony of New South Wales to prolong the Border Customs difficulty, and an impediment to the adoption of a system of intercolonial free trade."

BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Clause proposed for insertion in the Convention.

THAT it shall be the duty of the Customs officers of New South Wales to put a permanent distinguishing mark on all packages of goods imported into New South Wales from South Australia by way of the River Murray; and it shall be lawful for Victoria in all cases where the New South Wales import duties on goods are lower than the Victoria import duties on the same goods to demand or receive on the importation from New South Wales into Victoria of such goods a sum equal to the difference between the duties imposed in the two Colonies; and that it shall be the duty of the New South Wales Customs officers to take all proper steps to prevent any evasion of this section.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Chief Secretary's Office, Melbourne,
5 September, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose an extract from the Melbourne *Age* newspaper of yesterday's date, drawing attention to a case in which, if the statement is true, a tax has been imposed on live stock crossing from this Colony into New South Wales. I should not have paid so much attention to this paragraph if it had not been reported to me on good authority that many other parties had been charged with wharfage fees on certain cattle and sheep, and likewise the Hon. J. O'Shanassy, but that in the last case the amount was refunded.

I have the honor to suggest that inquiries may be made from the Customs officers of your Government on the Border whether a wharfage rate is in fact charged on live stock crossing the Murray into New South Wales from Victoria. I can hardly believe that it is done with the knowledge or sanction of the Government; but if it is so, I should be glad to know if the receipts are included as against this Colony in the returns of Border Customs duties collected.

I have, &c.,
J. G. FRANCIS.

[Enclosure.]

EXTRACT from "*The Age*," Melbourne, 4th August, 1872.

"That there is really a tax on stock entering New South Wales from Victoria, will appear from the following information, which has come to us from a correspondent at Wahgunyah:—A man named John Walker, who recently left the neighbourhood of Mansfield, Victoria, to take up a free selection of 1,040 acres of land on Burrangong and South Goonambie Station, New South Wales, was charged £9 6s. for his cattle—a mixed lot of calves and cows—by the Customs Officer at Corowa, for wharfage fees at the rate of 1s. 8d. per head."

TELEGRAM

TELEGRAM FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.
Melbourne, 7 September, 1872.

WITH reference to the earlier portion of my letter of 2nd instant (No. 3,339), the motion brought forward in Legislative Assembly for imposition of tax on imported stock was opposed by the Government and rejected.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 13 September, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, respecting the wharfage rate charged on live stock crossing the River Murray.

I have, &c.,
(For the Colonial Secretary),
HENRY HALLORAN.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.
Sydney, 13 September, 1872.

YOUR letter of September 5th, respecting charge of wharfage on live stock into this Colony from Victoria, not received until this morning. This Administration was not aware that the charge was made, and, on receipt of your letter, instructions were at once sent to all Customs Stations on the Border to discontinue the collection.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Melbourne, 19 September, 1872.

SIR,

In reference to your telegram of the 13th instant, stating that the wharfage charge on live stock, &c., crossing from this Colony into New South Wales, was made without the knowledge or sanction of the present Administration, and that on receipt of my letter instructions had been issued to discontinue the collection,—I have the honor to convey to you the thanks of this Government for the prompt and courteous manner in which you have responded to our remonstrance.

The authority under which these charges were levied is, I presume, the proclamation issued from the Treasury of New South Wales, bearing date 29th April last, declaring certain landing-places on the river Murray to be public wharfs within the meaning of the Act 8 Vict. No. 16, and places consequently where rates and charges could be exacted on all goods, merchandise, and packages landed thereat. This proclamation does not, as it appears to this Government, authorize the imposing of a charge on live stock, vehicles used in the transport of merchandise, &c.; and I further beg to point out that the amount was demanded from importers as a "duty," probably under a misconception.

Under the circumstances, I presume the sums so received will be refunded, as was done in the case of the Honorable Mr. O'Shanassy.

I have, &c.,
J. G. FRANCIS.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 27 September, 1872.

SIR,

This Government has had under its consideration your letter of the 2nd instant, in which, in stating certain objections to the draft of proposed Border Customs Convention, submitted by my letter of 23rd ultimo, you raise several new questions for discussion. The points of debate now introduced will, I fear, tend to complicate the negotiations between the three Colonies, and they present difficulties in replying to your letter which do not appear easy of removal.

2. I reciprocate your feeling of regret that we cannot arrive at an arrangement to terminate the "unquestioned evils arising out of a continuance of the state of suspense" of which the Border settlers complain, and I think this Government has shown a willingness and an anxiety to join in any agreement for this purpose consistent with the principles laid down in my letter of the 7th August. I hoped, from your telegram of the 12th, in reply to the proposal submitted by that letter, that we had agreed upon a course which would lead to an early settlement. The continued delay is, to me equally as to yourself, a state of the matter to be deplored.

3. I have consulted the Customs authorities, and made several special inquiries, with the view of seeing more clearly the course before this Government. Some time has necessarily been consumed by these matters of inquiry and deliberation. This, however, would not occasion regret if it brought us nearer to a settlement.

4. I must be permitted to observe that I do not see any advantage likely to arise from entering upon the discussions on this subject which may be raised from time to time in the Parliament of either Colony. The two Governments in these negotiations must constitutionally act within the sanction of their respective Parliaments; but it appears to me that we can only proceed upon our own responsibility, and that it would be better to omit all reference to proceedings which are manifestly beyond our province to question or criticise.

5. Coming to your first-stated objection to the draft Convention, I beg to recall your attention to the desire expressed by me throughout, that South Australia should be an independent party to any agreement that might be made. It appeared to me desirable that the three Colonies should, if practicable, unite on equal terms in establishing unrestricted intercourse across their borders; and in carrying out this view the instrument submitted for your consideration was necessarily at variance with the agreement which formerly existed. It was thought that, while this Colony had no power to interfere in the direct trade between South Australia and Victoria, your Government would make separate arrangements in that direction for the protection of the Revenue.

6. With regard to the provision in draft Convention for closing the bonded warehouses, it was inserted, as explained in my former letter, with the view of removing the Customs altogether from the Border. Your objections, however, to that provision possess much force, and this Government consents to its withdrawal.

7. Your proposal to exempt the article tobacco from the operation of any Convention, and to provide for its being passed across the Border into Victoria under bond, is, I think, open to objection on the ground that it continues the enforcement of the Customs laws where it is the object of the proposed Convention to render them inoperative. The objection does not appear to be diminished by the exceptional character of the treatment to which it is proposed to subject this particular article of commerce, for the sudden and unlooked-for changes which disturb the commercial movements of young communities may soon bring under notice some other article with equal claims to exemption. If we commence excepting dutiable commodities from the operation of any agreement that may be made, it will inevitably tend to render the compact less satisfactory and secure, and to frustrate the ends which we are endeavouring to accomplish. Nor does it appear to this Government that the case stated by you of danger to your Revenue from the manufacture of tobacco in Sydney can be sustained. There are, I believe, three large tobacco manufactories in Melbourne at the present time; and it seems far more probable, with the existing facilities of Railway communication from Melbourne to our frontier, that your tobacco would be largely exported across the Border into New South Wales than that the tobacco from any manufactory in Sydney would be carried by horse teams 300 miles from our Railway terminus for exportation into Victoria. But admitting that you are correct in anticipating that the new manufactory about to be established in Sydney will send large supplies of tobacco overland into Victoria, would not the twelve months' account exhibit the amount of Revenue to which Victoria would be entitled? It appears to me that this Colony would in any such case be the real loser.

8. In reply to your observations on the expediency of estimating the duties on the basis of the import values at the original port of entry in each Colony, I would only remark now, that it must be manifest that the amount estimated on goods in both directions ought to be the same as would in fact be paid if the duties were actually collected.

9. There are other passages of your letter to which I do not allude, because I think the better course would be for your Government at this stage to submit in your own terms such agreement as would receive your entire concurrence. What I have said in this and former letters will enable you to form an opinion of the difficulties which would stand in the way of our assent. We shall be prepared to join in any arrangement which, while respecting the rights of the contracting Colonies on terms of equality, will secure to the Border settlers the advantages of uninterrupted commercial intercourse.

I have, &c.,

HENRY PARKES.

TELEGRAM FROM THE HONORABLE SAUL SAMUEL TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 4 October, 1872.

In this morning's *Sydney Morning Herald* there is the following telegram:—"Thursday.—In the Legislative Assembly to-day, a question was asked in reference to the Border Duties, as there is a growing conviction here that the Government of New South Wales do not want the matter settled. Mr. Francis replied that no communication had been received since the draft treaty, marked confidential, and which had been returned, but which had since been published in the Sydney papers." If this is a true report of what you stated, in the absence of the Colonial Secretary from Sydney, I beg to inform you that you are in error, as the draft agreement has never been published in the papers here. Please correct this.

TELEGRAM FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, 7 October, 1872.

HAVE received Mr. Samuel's telegram of the 4th instant. *Argus* of 17th September contains letter from its Sydney correspondent commenting on my despatch in reply to your draft Convention.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Chief Secretary's Office,

Melbourne, 12 October, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, No. 332.

I regret that my last communication should have presented difficulties which to you do not appear easy of removal, because I cannot doubt that in Victoria it will be regarded as of paramount importance that in any agreement for the settlement of the Murray Customs Duties this Government shall retain the power of effectually protecting its trade and revenue, co-existent with due provision for payment to New South Wales of the full equivalent of all duties to which she shall be found to be entitled. I have already shown that, unless in the new Convention a clause somewhat similar to clause 3 of the agreement of 1867 be inserted, this Government would lose all control over duties on merchandise passing up the River Murray from South Australia, and I submitted such a clause for your consideration and approval as I had hoped would secure to us the attainment of the object we had in view. It is with much disappointment, therefore, that this Government observes you do not propose to deal

directly with what it regards as a most important point, and indeed, unless the requirements which we claim are conceded in the way suggested in my previous letter, or provided for in some other satisfactory manner, it is manifest that, however reluctantly we may view such a contingency, further negotiations must cease; for you will, I think, admit that it is impossible for this Government to allow unrestricted trade into Victoria from South Australia without any stipulation being made for the payment of the duties due thereon to her Treasury, or power reserved to collect them. The whole object of the proposed Convention is to dispense with a cordon of Custom-houses along the banks of the Murray, between the two Colonies, and this object cannot be effectually attained unless an account be taken of all goods entering New South Wales otherwise than through Victorian ports. Such account cannot be taken except with your express concurrence and authority, and then only at that point of the river where the South Australian territory joins New South Wales. It is true the power alluded to may not require to be actively exercised, but the right to exercise it on our part, and the duty to co-operate on yours, are in our opinion imperative.

I am sure I need not inform you that merchandise freed from Custom-houses and the right of inspection, and capable, at the mere will of the owner, of being directed to either bank of the river without any liability on his part of being called to account for its final destination, even though directly from South Australia, *via* New South Wales, would find its way up the Murray, and notwithstanding it had paid duty already to either Colony, in quantities beyond the natural consumption in the neighbouring districts on the north side of the river, for which natural consumption alone our revenue and yours would obtain compensation. It will, moreover, be apparent that, without a sufficient check at the gate of our respective territories, we must retain a full Customs' staff, as at present, all along our northern boundary.

It is a matter for regret also that you do not see your way even to discuss the question of preventing an evasion of the objects contemplated by the proposed Convention as far as regards tobacco, in respect of which I suggested an effort to obtain uniform excise laws for the manufacture in bond both of that article as well as of spirits, &c., especially as we are aware that South Australia has expressed a strong desire to have a uniform system established throughout the mainland of Australia, and strongly urged it, through her delegates at a late conference. In the opinion of this Government the mere question of land carriage is a consideration of little or no importance in comparison with a duty of 2s. per lb. on tobacco, and 10s. per gallon on spirits, and would afford no adequate protection to either Colony against evasive importations.

It seems, therefore, to this Government that your suggestion that we should submit a form of Convention would be premature until you inform us of your views upon the issues which we have raised; and your rough draft has the advantage of being what may be considered a convenient framework for constructing an agreement between New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, to which latter Colony we propose to transmit copies of this correspondence.

I have, &c.,
J. G. FRANCIS.

TELEGRAM from THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, 18 October, 1872.

I AM pressed to make known present state of Border Duties question, and I propose to lay before Parliament (Tuesday) the correspondence to date.

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 19 October, 1872.

MELBOURNE telegrams in daily papers here say that you intend publishing Border Duties correspondence. Will you oblige by informing me if these announcements are correct? Your letter of twelfth (12th) on this subject received yesterday.

TELEGRAM from THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, 19 October, 1872.

SOME of the reporters for the press seem to be smartly playing off one Colonial Secretary against the other, as yesterday I was assured by two reporters that their Sydney correspondent informed them the Border Duties papers would be published this morning in Sydney, and that the press here ought not to be so repeatedly anticipated; my reply was, I had informed you of my desire to lay papers before our Parliament on Tuesday next, and before which I could not make them public.

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

21 October, 1872.

IN reply to your last telegram, I desire to say that it has never been the practice of this Government to give publicity through the press to matters of grave import like the Border correspondence. An examination of a file of Sydney papers will satisfy you of this. In one instance a telegram was made public through Parliament soon after its transmission, but the reason was at once communicated to you.

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

21 October, 1872.

IF you consider it will assist our negotiations to lay the Border Duties correspondence in its incomplete state before Parliament, do you think it necessary to take such course in advance of us, when the Parliament of this Colony is convened for to-morrow fortnight?

THE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 26 October, 1872.

SIR,

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, on the subject of the proposed Border Duties Convention, and referring more particularly to the necessity for adequate provision in any such instrument for the protection of the Customs' Revenue of Victoria against unrestricted importations by way of the river Murray from South Australia.

2. Before replying in detail to your communication, I desire to invite your attention, in view of its general bearing, to the principal points in the negotiations that have taken place between this Administration and the Government of Victoria, on the Border Customs question. In my first letter of the 15th May, I used these words:—"The present Government of New South Wales would be glad to enter into any agreement which, without impairing the Revenue justly derivable from the trade in question, would remove the impediments and restrictions caused by the actual collection of the duties." In reply to this letter, the Government of Victoria submitted the following proposal, dated the 28th May:—"I do not delay in renewing the offer made by this Government to your predecessor a few months ago, namely, that an Account be taken of the Imports and Exports of dutiable articles to and from each Colony across the Murray, during the space of (say) twelve months, by officers of each Government acting in concert with each other, and that after having, by the test of actual experience, arrived at a reliable basis for negotiating a permanent agreement, such an agreement be entered into between the two Colonies, for a term of years to be hereafter decided upon." On receiving this renewed offer from Victoria, I replied, on the 5th June, "This Government is desirous of coming to an agreement in accordance with your proposal, but we think this should be done under legislative sanction." No time was lost in adopting the necessary steps in this Colony to take the proposed Account in the only way that would ensure to it accuracy and value, namely, under penalties for false information.

3. This proposal, made in the name of Victoria and accepted on behalf of New South Wales, was, however, objected to in your telegram of the 11th, and more fully in your letter of the 19th June, and a desire was expressed that we should "revert to the system that was recently suspended." On being invited to explain this second proposal more definitely, you informed me, by your telegram of the 25th June, that you desired this Colony to enter into a new agreement, "identical in amount, conditions, and term," with the one of 1867, by which your Government would pay for the next five years, in lieu of our collection of the duties on goods passing from Victoria into our territory, the annual sum of £60,000, less the amount of duties received by New South Wales from South Australia, or about £51,000. On receiving this expression of your views, I immediately communicated to you that your proposal could not be entertained in the form submitted, and in my letter of the 29th June I explained the reasons which, in my judgment, precluded this Government from its consideration. At the same time, however, I expressed my willingness to meet your preference for an Agreement based upon a lump sum, instead of an Account for twelve months as first proposed by Victoria, if we could agree upon the amount to which this Colony was entitled. As you continued to strongly urge the advantages of an Agreement of this character, which might be arrived at without the trouble and vexatiousness of taking an Account by the agency of Custom House officers, I adopted a suggestion in your letter of the 4th July to the effect that an estimate of our population supplied from Victoria, and the amount of duties per head as calculable from the Customs records, might enable us to agree upon the sum to be received by this Colony. Returns were accordingly obtained from the Registrar General and the Collector of Customs, in order to ascertain, in the manner suggested by you, the money equivalent for the non-collection of our Border Revenue; and in my telegram of the 25th July, I named as the result the yearly sum of £75,000, subject to reduction by the duties collected from South Australia and the estimated amount of duties on our exports into Victoria.

4. Thus, for the second time, I was prepared to concur in the course proposed by the Government of Victoria. I was willing from the first to join in taking an Account as the basis of Agreement, and I was willing to accept a lump sum as the basis, when this was considered preferable by you. But when I had thus far fallen in with your views as to the policy of a lump sum, you did not even continue the discussion which you had raised, but submitted another proposal (by your telegram of the 27th July), to take an Account quite different from the one submitted in May, inasmuch as by this proposal the two Colonies were to be bound beforehand to enter into an Agreement for the succeeding five years, based upon the returns so obtained. This, you stated, was the "proposal of the late Chief Secretary of Victoria," but I fail to find any record of a proposition of this character in previous correspondence. In my telegram of the 30th July, I informed you that New South Wales was prepared to take an Account, but I intimated that we were not prepared to bind this Colony for the long period of six years, as you proposed; and in my letter of the 7th August I definitely stated that we would (subject to the sanction of Parliament) enter into an Agreement for three years from the commencement of the twelve months' Account, by which this Colony should receive, in quarterly payments, the amount shown to be due to her. In your telegram of the 12th August you assented to this proposal, and by my letter of the 23rd August I submitted a draft Convention to carry it into effect.

5. It is at this stage—after more than three months from the date of my first letter, and more than twelve months from the date of my predecessor's letter of the 9th August last year, have been consumed in negotiations—that you raise, for the first time, the large questions of making any Convention entered into only partial in its operations, and of the policy of uniform Excise Laws in the two Colonies. But the difficulty which your letter of the 2nd September presented—considered as a link in this correspondence—consisted as much in the indefiniteness as in the largeness of its objections. You required a clause introduced into the proposed Convention to restrict the Border trade from South Australia, and to make provision for the Revenue collected on that trade by this Colony to be passed to the credit of Victoria in the same manner as provided for in the Agreement of 1867. You required the bonded warehouses on the Border to be continued. You required the article tobacco to be exempted from the operation of the Convention. These extensive modifications—all involving questions of principle—were considered necessary by you, besides the several alterations in detail pointed out in the concluding paragraphs of your letter; and you raised the question of a uniform system of Excise Laws in a manner which seemed to imply that you regarded it as a necessary part of any Agreement that might now be made. But while inviting the
attention

attention of this Government to these new and important propositions and suggestions, you at the same time informed me that you left for a future occasion any further objections that might occur to you. I was called upon, therefore, to reply to your present objections in a state of uncertainty as to what other objections might afterwards be advanced. It appeared to me and my colleagues that, under the circumstances I have explained, we might consistently appeal to you to state fully and explicitly what terms of agreement the Government of Victoria would be prepared to accept.

6. This Government had accepted the first proposal of Victoria to take an Account for twelve months as a means of ascertaining the amount of Revenue to which New South Wales was entitled. When it was subsequently urged by you that an Agreement based upon a lump sum would be preferable, this Government had met the altered views of Victoria by assenting to that course if a sum fairly representing our Border Revenue could be agreed upon, and I had submitted a specific sum as the result of calculations suggested by yourself. When it was again proposed, on behalf of Victoria, that an Account for twelve months should be taken, this Government had again assented, and I had prepared and transmitted to you a draft Agreement to give effect to the renewed proposal in which it then appeared that both Colonies concurred.

7. Having in our negotiations expressed a willingness to meet the views of your Government in any way you proposed compatible with the protection of the Revenue rights of this Colony, and, when an apparent concurrence of views was arrived at, having drawn up a formal instrument of agreement and submitted it for your consideration, this Government could not be reasonably expected to proceed by giving its decision on fragmentary amendments or by recasting its own propositions piecemeal, in the face of the avowal that the objections raised by you, large as they were, did not include all the modifications you desired. As one side had submitted its terms and conditions of agreement fully and without reserve, it seemed obligatory on the other side, in dissenting from those terms and conditions or requiring new ones, to state with like fullness and explicitness what would be accepted as satisfactory. There would obviously be great difficulty in arriving at any final result by any other course. In my letter of the 27th September, I therefore suggested that "the better course would be for your Government at this stage to submit in your own terms such Agreement as would receive your entire concurrence." That still appears to me the course most clearly pointed out by present difficulties, and the one most likely to conduct us to a practical conclusion.

8. In your last letter, dated the 12th instant, you say that "in Victoria it will be regarded as of paramount importance that in any Agreement for the settlement of the Murray Customs Duties your Government shall retain the power of effectually protecting its trade and Revenue." If you will do me the favour to refer to my several communications, you will find that I have never said anything that could possibly be construed as conveying a wish in opposition to your retention of this power, but that, on the contrary, I have at all times supported such terms as would secure to both Colonies their rights unimpaired. With regard to the provision, to which you attach so much importance, for restricting the trade into Victoria from South Australia, I must remind you that this Government has not stated that it would finally withhold its assent from the insertion of a clause of this character in the proposed Convention, if, after mature consideration, it should be considered indispensable. It seems to me that your reasoning on the necessity for such provision might be applied with equal or greater force to the danger of an illicit trade across your own Border under any arrangement for the suspension of the Customs Laws. But I refrain from entering upon this discussion now, because it has appeared to me from the first that, if it is necessary to subject the South Australian trade to the special provisions for its restriction which you so strongly urge, the proposition should proceed from the Colony in whose interest it is required, and should be submitted to South Australia as well as to New South Wales. If the course first proposed by Victoria, and assented to by this Colony, had been adopted,—to take an Account for twelve months, and make an Agreement afterwards, based upon the returns so obtained,—the operation of the Account during the test year would have exhibited the course of traffic, though not perhaps to the full extent, and would have enabled us to judge of any new developments of the Border trade, including that of the new tobacco industry which is the cause of so much apprehension in Victoria. The Agreement could then have been framed with the advantage of the special knowledge thus practically acquired. But you insisted upon the Agreement being made beforehand, and hence has arisen much difficulty which might otherwise have been avoided.

9. I cannot refrain from noticing your premonitory remark that, unless the interests of Victoria are protected in a particular manner, "further negotiations must cease"; and I am naturally led to consider this remark in connection with your former intimation while urging the views of your Government, that a feeling was growing up in Victoria in favour of taxing live stock, which was understood to be intended as a special tax directed against this Colony. Although I accept your disclaimer of any intention of a threat, it is impossible to dissociate the use of such expressions from some latent, perhaps unconscious desire that they might influence the deliberations of this Government. If not used in this sense, they are meaningless; and if used in this sense it cannot be hoped that they will have any effect.

10. The policy of this Government has consistently been, and is still, to enter into an Agreement with Victoria which, while securing to us a just equivalent for our lawful Revenue, would relieve the merchants of Melbourne and the Border settlers from the inconveniences of collecting the Customs duties along the frontier. In seeking to accomplish the objects of its policy, this Colony has not indulged in the language of menace, nor entertained a thought of new taxes of a penal character against its neighbours; but, on the contrary, it has well-nigh exhausted every effort to establish friendly relations. If what is considered a wise and expedient policy is denied by the refusal of your co-operation, this Government will deeply regret the issue; and, until a more fortunate occasion for agreement arises, it will firmly and impartially enforce the law.

I have, &c.,

HENRY PARKES.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BORDER. CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 April, 1873.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Melbourne, 21 February, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward to you the accompanying draft Agreement, to give effect to the understanding arrived at with you on my recent visit to Sydney.

You will observe by the copy of a letter attached, from the Honorable the Commissioner of Trade and Customs, the particulars in which this draft differs from the Agreement of 1867,* but I trust that you will see no difficulty in approving of this draft; in that event I should feel obliged if you would be good enough to return it to me, signed by yourself and Mr. Samuel; and upon its receipt by me I will send another copy, signed by Mr. Langton and myself.

* Ordered to be printed by the Legislative Assembly on 3 July, 1867. (See Votes and Proceedings, 1867-8, Vol. 2, folio 305.)

I have, &c.,
JAS. G. FRANCIS.

[Enclosure.]

BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COLONIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA, MADE AND ENTERED INTO AT MELBOURNE ON _____, 1873.

MEMORANDUM of Agreement, made and entered into at _____, on _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, between the Honorable James Goodall Francis, Chief Secretary, and the Honorable Edward Langton, Treasurer, of Victoria, for and on behalf of the Colony of Victoria, on the one part; and the Honorable Henry Parkes, Chief Secretary, and the Honorable Saul Samuel, Member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, for and on behalf of the Colony of New South Wales, on the other.

For the purpose of enabling each of the Colonies of Victoria and New South Wales to receive the duties of Customs to which it is entitled on goods imported from the other, across or by way of the river Murray, without the actual collection of such duties by Customs' officers on the occasion of each importation, it is agreed as follows:—

1. That for a period of three years from the _____ day of _____ next, goods of all kinds, including live stock, shall be imported from Victoria into New South Wales, and from New South Wales into Victoria, across or by way of the river Murray, without any payment of Customs' duties or wharfage rates upon any such importation, except as hereinafter specified.

2. That during such period there shall be paid to New South Wales by Victoria, by equal quarterly payments, the yearly sum of fifty-four thousand five hundred pounds (£54,500), such sum being the estimated annual balance which in each year would be payable to New South Wales in respect of Customs' duties upon goods passing through any of the Custom Houses on the river Murray or its tributaries, after giving credit to Victoria for the duties payable upon goods imported into that Colony from New South Wales.

3. That the duties on goods which on the _____ day of _____ next shall have been imported into New South Wales from Victoria by the river Murray, and shall then be in any of the New South Wales bonded warehouses on that river or its tributaries, and the duties on all goods which may hereafter during the continuance of this Agreement, be imported in bond and placed in the present or any future bonded warehouse in New South Wales on the said river, or other such bonding warehouses, shall be collected by New South Wales and paid over to Victoria without charge.

4. That while this Agreement continues the Victoria and New South Wales Customs and Excise duties respectively shall not be reduced by either Colony without the consent of the other, and that if the Legislature of either Colony shall, notwithstanding this stipulation, without the consent of the other

Colony, reduce its Customs or Excise duties, this Agreement shall thereupon cease and determine, unless a corresponding adjustment of the annual amount payable by Victoria to New South Wales be first mutually agreed upon; nevertheless, should it be found during the period of this agreement that tobacco, the produce or manufacture of New South Wales, is being introduced into Victoria, to the detriment of its revenue, the Commissioner of Trade and Customs of Victoria is hereby empowered to prohibit the introduction of any such tobacco into Victoria, except in bond or on payment of the duty due on tobacco of similar kind then chargeable on tobacco imported from elsewhere, after three months' notice in writing shall have been given by the said Commissioner of Customs to the Treasurer of New South Wales, if the Parliament of New South Wales be at any such time sitting; otherwise, at the expiration of six calendar months from the date of such notice.

5. That nothing herein shall be held to prevent New South Wales making such arrangements, not inconsistent with this Agreement, with South Australia, as it may think fit, in reference to Customs' duties on goods imported into New South Wales from South Australia by way of the river Murray; or establishing and maintaining such Custom-houses and bonded warehouses, and making such regulations as it may think fit for the collection of Customs' duties on goods imported from or through South Australia by way of the river Murray; but any goods imported into Victoria by the said river from South Australia, or across the said river from South Australia *via* New South Wales, shall be altogether exempt from the provisions of this Agreement, and shall be chargeable with duty according to the Victorian tariff then in force; and the New South Wales officers of Customs shall co-operate with the Victorian Customs' officers, and take all proper steps to prevent the provisions of this Agreement being in any such way infringed.

6. Should the sanction of the Legislature of New South Wales or Victoria be required to give effect in either Colony to any of the stipulations of this Agreement, the Government of such Colony engages to cause the necessary steps to be taken to procure the passing of an Act or Acts of Parliament for that purpose by the Legislature of such Colony.

[Enclosure in foregoing.]

Department of Trade and Customs,
Melbourne, 21 February, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose a draft Agreement prepared under your instructions to give effect to the terms of the arrangement proposed at the recent Conference in Sydney, in connection with the Border Duties between New South Wales and Victoria. It is founded mainly upon that made in 1867, but is amended in one or two points so as to render it applicable to the existing position of the trade and understanding as follows:—

Clause 1. To meet the requirements of the "Diseases in Stock Act," in consequence of the registration fee chargeable for the inspection of stock travelling so as to prevent the introduction and spreading of disease amongst cattle, and to compensate for the necessary payment for cattle destroyed arising therefrom; the concluding portion has been slightly altered.

Clause 2. A few slight verbal alterations have been made in this clause, so as to include the receipt by Victoria of duties on goods consumed in the Riverine district, adjacent to the navigable part of the Murrumbidgee River. The Agreement and the payment of the amount specified therein are equitable to secure to Victoria the Customs' revenue accruing under the Agreement; other verbal alterations to carry out this view may be observed in other clauses.

Clause 4. The first portion of this clause is the same as in the previous Agreement; provision to protect the revenue from the possible introduction of New South Wales' tobacco to the detriment of Victoria, has however been added, as agreed.

Clause 5. This is necessary to protect the Colony from the importation of parcels of goods from South Australia without payment of duty on admission to Victoria, but it may be remarked that it is less stringent than the provisions of the previous Agreement in this respect, inasmuch as the marking of goods, if not imperatively required, has been objected to by South Australia; but it is hoped that the proper enforcement of this Agreement by the New South Wales' officers will obviate all difficulties.

I append for comparison two (2) copies of the Agreement of 1867.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD COHEN,

Commissioner of Trade and Customs.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Melbourne, 24 February, 1873.

SIR,

Since writing to you on the 21st instant, it has occurred to me that it might be desirable to remove a certain ambiguity which apparently exists in the 3rd clause of the draft Agreement in connexion with Border Duties, and I would accordingly ask you to excise the two words "from Victoria" in the second line of that clause.

I send you a draft Agreement, so amended, which, I may say, is only in furtherance of the views already expressed in Mr. Cohen's letter of the 21st instant, as it seems to me that in consideration of the sum to be paid by Victoria, this Colony is intitled to the duties on all goods now in, and which shall go into consumption in Riverina from any of your bonding warehouses on the river Murray, or any of its tributaries.

I have, &c.,

J. G. FRANCIS.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

BORDER CUSTOMS' DUTIES.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COLONIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA, MADE AND ENTERED INTO AT MELBOURNE ON 1873.

MEMORANDUM OF Agreement, made and entered into at _____ on _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, between the Honorable James Goodall Francis, Chief Secretary, and the Honorable Edward Langton, Treasurer, of Victoria, for and on behalf of the Colony of Victoria, on the one part; and the Honorable Henry Parkes, Chief Secretary, and the Honorable Saul Samuel, Member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, for and on behalf of the Colony of New South Wales, on the other.

For the purpose of enabling each of the Colonies of Victoria and New South Wales to receive the duties of Customs to which it is entitled on goods imported from the other, across or by way of the river Murray, without the actual collection of such duties by Customs' officers on the occasion of each importation, it is agreed as follows:—

1. That for a period of three years from the _____ day of _____ next, goods of all kinds, including live stock, shall be imported from Victoria into New South Wales, and from New South Wales into Victoria, across or by way of the river Murray, without any payment of Customs' duties or wharfage rates upon any such importation, except as hereinafter specified.

2. That during such period there shall be paid to New South Wales by Victoria, by equal quarterly payments, the yearly sum of fifty-four thousand five hundred pounds (£54,500), such sum being the estimated annual balance which in each year would be payable to New South Wales in respect of Customs' duties upon goods passing through any of the Custom Houses on the river Murray or its tributaries, after giving credit to Victoria for the duties payable upon goods imported into that Colony from New South Wales.

3. That the duties on goods which on the _____ day of _____ next shall have been imported into New South Wales by the river Murray, and shall then be in any of the New South Wales bonded warehouses on that river or its tributaries, and the duties on all goods which may hereafter, during the continuance of this Agreement, be imported in bond and placed in the present or any future bonded warehouse in New South Wales on the said river, or other such bonding warehouses, shall be collected by New South Wales and paid over to Victoria without charge.

4. That while this Agreement continues, the Victoria and New South Wales Customs and Excise duties respectively shall not be reduced by either Colony without the consent of the other, and that if the Legislature of either Colony shall, notwithstanding this stipulation, without the consent of the other Colony, reduce its Customs or Excise duties, this Agreement shall thereupon cease and determine, unless a corresponding adjustment of the annual amount payable by Victoria to New South Wales be first mutually agreed upon; nevertheless, should it be found during the period of this Agreement that tobacco, the produce or manufacture of New South Wales, is being introduced into Victoria, to the detriment of its revenue, the Commissioner of Trade and Customs of Victoria is hereby empowered to prohibit the introduction of any such tobacco into Victoria, except in bond or on payment of the duty due on tobacco of similar kind then chargeable on tobacco imported from elsewhere, after three months' notice in writing shall have been given by the said Commissioner of Customs to the Treasurer of New South Wales, if the Parliament of New South Wales be at any such time sitting; otherwise, at the expiration of six calendar months from the date of such notice.

5. That nothing herein shall be held to prevent New South Wales making such arrangements, not inconsistent with this Agreement, with South Australia, as it may think fit, in reference to Customs' duties on goods imported into New South Wales from South Australia by way of the river Murray; or establishing and maintaining such Custom-houses and bonded warehouses, and making such regulations as it may think fit for the collection of Customs' duties on goods imported from or through South Australia by way of the river Murray; but any goods imported into Victoria by the said river from South Australia, or across the said river from South Australia *via* New South Wales, shall be altogether exempt from the provisions of this Agreement, and shall be chargeable with duty according to the Victorian tariff then in force; and the New South Wales officers of Customs shall co-operate with the Victorian Customs' officers, and take all proper steps to prevent the provisions of this Agreement being in any such way infringed.

6. Should the sanction of the Legislature of New South Wales or Victoria be required to give effect in either Colony to any of the stipulations of this Agreement, the Government of such Colony engages to cause the necessary steps to be taken to procure the passing of an Act or Acts of Parliament for that purpose by the Legislature of such Colony.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 5 March, 1873.

Your draft Agreement on Border question and letters, February 21st and 24th, received. Have been carefully considered. Conditions of Agreement exceed bases of Agreement in which I concurred before you left Sydney. Will send Agreement, amended and duly executed by us, by next steamer after to-day.

THE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 5 April, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit, for your consideration, copies of Bill introduced by this Government to suspend the collection of Customs' Duties on the river Murray.

The introduction of this measure has been purposely delayed for a short time to enable the Government and Parliament of New South Wales to consider the subject with the advantage of knowing the amount which has been received for Customs' Duties on the Border during the first two months of the second year of collection, in comparison with the amount for February and March of last year. The following figures show the result:—

	1873.				1872.		
	£	s.	d.	...	£	s.	d.
Collections for February	5,965	18	10	...	3,907	10	3
Do. for March.....	6,132	19	0	...	3,933	3	4
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
Deduct Collections for 1872	12,098	17	10	...	7,840	13	7
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
Excess in 1873	£4,258	4	3				

It was alleged at the time that considerable quantities of goods had been passed across the Border in anticipation of the re-enforcement of the duties on the 1st February, 1872, and that in consequence the amount actually collected during the first two or three months was much smaller than it otherwise would have been. The returns for the present year must be accepted either as confirming this view or as proving that there is a considerable increase of trade.

This Government is, however, prepared to ask Parliament for authority to make an Agreement for suspending the collection of the Customs' Duties on the Murray on the conditions to which you gave your assent when leaving Sydney on the 15th February. The proposed form will be found in schedule to Bill.

You will perceive that the form of Agreement now submitted differs in some respects from the draft transmitted to me by your letter of the 21st February, but that it fully embodies the arrangement assented to by the Delegates of Victoria, South Australia, and this Colony in Sydney.

It is very probable that the Customs' laws of this Colony will be materially altered before the end of the present year; and in view of this probability it has been considered most advisable to make distinct provision for adjusting the sum agreed upon in lieu of the collection of the duties, to any alteration of the law that may be effected. Under the 4th clause of the proposed Agreement this may be at any time done with accuracy and without difficulty.

It is considered objectionable to extend the bonding system under the proposed Agreement into the territory of New South Wales beyond the river Murray, and provision is made to confine the bonded warehouses to that river.

It appears to this Government that any system of fees upon live stock, whether charged as inspection fees or in any other name, would be inconsistent with the main object of the proposed Agreement, which is to secure, as far as is practicable, the free and uninterrupted passage across the boundary for the residents of both Colonies.

I have, &c.,
HENRY PARKES.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

36° VICTORIA, 1873.

A BILL

To make provision for suspending the collection of Customs Duties on the River Murray.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that provision should be made for suspending the collection of Customs Duties on the river Murray or southern boundary of New South Wales Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

Government of New South Wales authorized to make agreement with Government of Victoria for discontinuance of collection of Customs Duties on river Murray.

1. It shall be lawful for the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council for the time being to make an Agreement or Convention under the hands and seals of any two of the Members of the said Council with the Government of Victoria for discontinuing the actual collection of Customs Duties and charges of every kind upon the importation of all dutiable goods from either of such Colonies into the other across or by way of the river Murray and for establishing in lieu of such collection and during the continuance of such Agreement or Convention a system by means of which the Government of New South Wales and Victoria respectively shall receive without the actual collection thereof the Duties of Customs to which each Government may be entitled upon the importation of such goods from either of such Colonies into the other across or by way of the river Murray or boundary between New South Wales and Victoria Provided that such Agreement or Convention shall be in the form and to the effect of the Memorandum of Agreement set forth in the Schedule hereto.

And all like Agreement with Government of South Australia

2. Subject to the conditions and stipulations of any such Agreement or Convention so to be made with the Government of Victoria it shall be lawful for the Governor with the like advice and under the hands and seals of any two of the Members of the Executive Council as aforesaid to make an Agreement or Convention with the Government of South Australia for discontinuing the actual collection of Customs Duties

Duties and charges of every kind upon the importation of all dutiable goods from either of the Colonies of New South Wales or South Australia into the other across or by way of the river Murray or boundary between New South Wales and South Australia and for establishing in lieu thereof and during the continuance of such Agreement or Convention a like system and subject to the like terms and conditions *mutatis mutandis* as between the said Colonies as in the next next preceding section are provided as between New South Wales and Victoria. Provided that the yearly sum in such Agreement or Convention stipulated to be paid by South Australia to New South Wales during such continuance as aforesaid shall not be less than thirteen thousand and five hundred pounds. And such sum shall be payable by equal quarterly payments.

3. During the continuance of any such Agreement or Convention as aforesaid the Acts eighth Victoria number sixteen ninth Victoria number fifteen thirty-fourth Victoria number twenty-one and all other laws whatsoever which impose Customs Duties or other charges or authorize regulations to be made in respect to the same on the trade and commerce across or by way of the boundary between New South Wales and Victoria and between New South Wales and South Australia or of either of such boundaries shall be suspended and have no force or operation in regard to the said trade and commerce.

Suspension of
8 Vic. No. 16
9 Vic. No. 15
34 Vic. No. 21
and other Acts
during con-
tinuance of any
agreement.

4. Nothing in this Act or the Schedule thereto contained shall prevent the Governor with the advice aforesaid from authorizing such a departure from the conditions and stipulations contained in the Memorandum of Agreement set forth in the said Schedule as he may think expedient to protect the interests of New South Wales in the event of the Government either of Victoria or South Australia imposing any charge or impost authorized by the law relating to Diseases in Stock in force in such Colony for the time being in respect of cattle or sheep conveyed across or by way of the river Murray from New South Wales into Victoria or South Australia respectively.

Variation of
terms of Agree-
ment in Schedule
in certain cases.

5. This Act may be cited as "The Border Duties Act of 1873."

Short title.

SCHEDULE.

MEMORANDUM of Agreement made and entered into between _____ for and on behalf of the Colony of Victoria of the one part and _____ for and on behalf of the Colony of New South Wales of the other part. FOR the purpose of enabling each of the Colonies of Victoria and New South Wales to receive the Duties of Customs to which it is entitled on goods imported from the other across or by way of the river Murray or boundary between New South Wales and Victoria without the actual collection of such Duties by Customs officers on the occasion of each importation it is agreed as follows:—

1. That for a period of three years from the _____ day of _____ next goods of all kinds including live stock shall be imported from Victoria into New South Wales and from New South Wales into Victoria across or by way of the river Murray or boundary as aforesaid without any payment of Customs Duties or charges of any kind upon any such importation.

2. That during such period there shall be paid to New South Wales by Victoria by equal quarterly payments the yearly sum of fifty-four thousand five hundred pounds (£54,500) such sum being the estimated annual balance which in each year would be payable to New South Wales in respect of Customs Duties upon goods passing through any of the Custom-houses on the river Murray after giving credit to Victoria for the duties payable upon goods imported into that Colony from New South Wales.

3. That the duties on goods which on the _____ day of _____ next shall have been imported into New South Wales from Victoria by the River Murray and shall then be in any of the New South Wales bonded warehouses on that river and the duties on all goods which may hereafter during the continuance of this Agreement be imported in bond and placed in the present or any future bonded warehouse in New South Wales on the said river shall be collected by New South Wales and paid over to Victoria without charge.

4. That should the Legislature of New South Wales during the period of three years set forth in the first clause of this Agreement reduce or repeal the Customs or Excise Duties at present imposed by law the yearly sum to be paid to New South Wales shall in a corresponding manner be adjusted and reduced such adjustment to be determined by the amount of duties collected during the twelve months from the first day of February 1872 until the first day of February 1873 on the dutiable article or articles affected by such alteration of the law.

5. That nevertheless it shall be optional for New South Wales or Victoria on the Legislature of either Colony passing any measure altering the Customs or Excise duties at present in force in such Colony to retire from this Agreement on giving thirty days notice of its intention so to retire.

6. That for the purposes of this Agreement all bonded warehouses shall be on the river Murray or boundary as aforesaid and not on the tributaries of that river.

7. That the Government of Victoria shall afford all customary facilities for the transport under bond of goods destined for consumption in New South Wales to the river Murray.

8. That should it be found during the period of this agreement that tobacco the produce or manufacture of New South Wales is being introduced into Victoria to the detriment of its revenue the Commissioner of Trade and Customs of Victoria is hereby empowered to prohibit the introduction of any such tobacco into Victoria except in bond or on payment of the duty due on tobacco of similar kind then chargeable on tobacco imported from elsewhere after three months notice in writing shall have been given by the said Commissioner of Customs to the Treasurer of New South Wales if the Parliament of New South Wales be at any such time sitting otherwise at the expiration of six calendar months from the date of such notice.

9. That nothing herein shall be held to prevent New South Wales making such arrangements not inconsistent with this Agreement with South Australia as it may think fit in reference to Customs Duties on goods imported into New South Wales from South Australia by way of the river Murray or establishing and maintaining such Custom-houses and bonded warehouses and making such regulations as it may think fit for the collection of Customs Duties on goods imported from or through South Australia by way of the river Murray but any goods imported into Victoria by the said river from South Australia or across the said river from South Australia *via* New South Wales shall be altogether exempt from the provisions of this Agreement and shall be chargeable with duty according to the Victorian tariff then in force and the New South Wales officers of Customs shall co-operate with the Victorian Customs officers and take all proper steps to prevent the provisions of this Agreement being in any such way infringed.

Done at Melbourne the _____ day of _____

Done at Sydney the _____ day of _____

[Enclosure No. 2.]

MEMORANDUM of terms assented to between the Honorable J. G. Francis and the Honorable Edward Langton, on behalf of Victoria; the Honorable Sir Henry Ayers, K.C.M.G., and the Honorable J. H. Barrow, on behalf of South Australia; and the Honorable Henry Parkes and the Honorable Saul Samuel, on behalf of New South Wales, on the 15th February, 1873, as forming the basis of Border Duties Agreement:—

Estimated gross amount of duties receivable by New South Wales	...	...	£75,000
Amount to be paid to New South Wales by South Australia	...	...	£13,500
Amount to be allowed Victoria for duties collectable by her	...	...	7,000
Amount to be paid to New South Wales by Victoria	...	...	54,500
			<u>£75,000</u>

If at any time deemed necessary, tobacco to be excluded from operation of Agreement and passed only in bond on three months' notice, if Parliament in Session; otherwise, on six months' notice.

Provisions of Agreement of 1867 to apply to goods from South Australia in interest of revenue of Victoria.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 5 April, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of your Government, copy of a letter which I have addressed to the Chief Secretary of Victoria, relative to the collection of Customs Duties on the river Murray, together with copies of the enclosures which accompanied that letter.

I have, &c.,
HENRY PARKES.

1872-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 9 April, 1873.

LETTER posted on 5th instant with copies of Border Duties Bill. Letter posted to-day with copies of amended Schedule—Amendments providing for increase as well as reduction of duties, and giving New South Wales equal power with Victoria to prohibit tobacco, except in bond.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9 April, 1873.

SIR,

Referring to my letter of the 5th instant, transmitting copies of Border Duties Suspension Bill, I have the honor to inform you that it has been considered by this Government necessary to make some alterations in the form of Agreement appended as Schedule to that Bill, and I now transmit copies of the amended Schedule.

The amendment in clause 3 is merely verbal. A new clause is introduced, now standing as clause 5, the object of which is to provide for an adjustment of the sum agreed upon to be paid to New South Wales in the event of the existing Customs Duties being increased or new duties being imposed by the Legislature of this Colony. Clause 9 of the amended Schedule is altered so as to give to New South Wales and Victoria equally, the power to prohibit the introduction of tobacco, the produce or manufacture of either Colony, other than in bond, or on payment of duty.

As the object of these amendments is simply to place the two Colonies on a footing of equality, and to provide an easy and equitable means of settling any differences that may arise from an alteration of the existing tariff, I do not apprehend that they will not readily meet with your concurrence.

I have, &c.,
HENRY PARKES.

TELEGRAM from THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, 16 April, 1873.

YOUR letter and latest draft *re* Border Duties received to-day. The draft differs from the Agreement made at Sydney, as it is designed to secure the remission of the charges for the inspection of stock before they can travel in Victoria. At the Conference I stated we had no power to remit these charges then. Another objectionable feature in your draft, which however might be arranged between us, in [*if?*] both parties are free to discuss the terms to be employed, and I fear this will not be the case if you attempt arbitrarily and rigidly to fix the very language of the Agreement in your Act. It seems also to this Government, that if you adhere to the fourth clause of the Bill you have forwarded, it would deprive us of the right to take measures to protect this Colony against the spread of disease in stock.

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 17 April, 1873.

WE consider that the inspection fees on stock charged under your recent Act is quite inconsistent with the free intercourse sought to be established by Agreement. On the only occasion when the question was specially considered in Sydney it was stated generally that except in the case of tobacco the terms of the Agreement of 1867 were to apply. That Agreement left the passage of live stock unconditionally free. The fourth clause is intended to enable us to depart from letter of Draft Agreement in adjusting this new cause of difference. This charge it must be recollected has only recently been imposed, and imposed in the face of the proposals to secure a free passage across the Border. It is urged in our Parliament, and cannot be denied, that by the Agreement now submitted we are sacrificing our present revenue (as ascertained by actual collection) to the extent of seven thousand pounds, in order to secure a free passage.

TELEGRAM from THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, 17 April, 1873.

OUR Diseases in Stock Act was passed before the Conference was held, and was well known to you, as a report of your own officer thereupon was proposed for discussion at the Conference. I then distinctly declined to discuss it. To remit the charges under it would require new legislation, while the Agreement made with you was all along intended to be completed, and take effect before our Parliament could meet. The charge is not in [an?] import duty but to defray the cost of inspection, quarantine, and, where necessary, description of stock. The last of these objects cost this Colony four thousand pounds last year. The amount to be paid by this Colony in lieu of the alteration [collection?] of duties was fixed at Sydney, and in our opinion was a liberal one for your Colony, but, however regarded, we cannot discuss it again.

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 18 April, 1873.

I DID not require any explanation on your Diseases in Stock Act. With regard to Border Agreement, I have not asked you to vary the sum agreed upon in Sydney, and this Government is as little disposed as you may be to "discuss it again." The Border Duties Bill will in all probability become law in a few days, when I will transmit to you Agreement duly executed by this Government.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(COLLECTED ON THE BORDER, SHEWING AMOUNTS TAKEN AT EACH STATION DURING 1872.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 January, 1873.

RETURN showing the AMOUNT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES received at the various Stations upon the Murrumbidgee and the Murray, and from the Government of South Australia, from the 1st February, 1872, to 31st December, 1872, specifying the separate Amounts received during each Month, from each place of collection.

1872.	Albury.			Wagga Wagga.			Corowa.			Tocumwall.			Moama.			Swan Hill.			Euston.			Wentworth.			Total Victoria.			South Australia.			Grand Total.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
February	846	18	6	.....	.....	.....	197	2	4	8	3	6	828	5	8	7	6	3	88	16	10	611	12	2	2,588	5	3	1,319	5	0	3,907	10	3
March	1,125	18	4	.....	.....	.....	146	0	0	3	18	9	1,328	10	10	4	18	6	67	1	4	198	13	11	2,875	1	8	1,058	1	8	3,938	3	4
April	1,867	8	8	10	0	0	80	10	5	17	1	5	1,698	19	9	6	16	6	41	18	11	501	7	9	4,224	3	5	963	8	8	5,187	12	1	
May	1,385	14	2	3	13	6	299	12	3	44	12	1	2,370	8	4	21	12	8	42	2	1	262	1	6	4,379	16	7	322	13	6	4,702	10	1	
June	1,493	17	4	99	13	6	308	6	2	237	7	9	1,444	4	1	24	12	9	72	16	8	145	6	11	3,826	5	2	1,069	3	4	4,895	8	6	
July	1,388	9	4	52	5	8	302	0	11	615	14	11	3,477	15	2	17	6	5	122	8	1	172	19	11	6,149	0	5	783	3	6	6,882	3	11	
August	1,636	9	0	141	16	0	505	6	0	523	3	1	4,688	19	10	36	5	7	71	9	5	369	0	3	7,972	9	2	1,195	1	6	9,167	10	8	
September	1,803	11	10	269	1	0	508	6	7	273	3	0	1,919	13	8	13	14	1	112	4	2	215	13	11	5,115	8	3	817	0	5	5,932	8	8	
October	2,214	13	10	126	12	0	349	3	1	70	3	9	2,373	15	4	27	16	5	71	5	2	570	11	1	5,804	0	8	354	11	6	6,158	12	2	
November	1,836	1	6	314	9	1	244	14	1	220	6	0	2,240	17	2	8	17	3	109	4	11	914	8	2	5,888	18	2	1,788	12	9	7,672	10	11	
December	2,098	12	1	374	0	0	277	10	0	243	9	1	2,571	9	9	3	5	10	77	14	3	672	12	5	6,318	13	5	2,069	0	8	8,387	14	1	
TOTALS	£	17,647	14	7	1,391	10	9	3,218	11	10	2,257	3	4	24,942	19	7	172	12	3	877	1	10	4,684	8	0	55,142	2	2	11,685	2	6	66,827	4	8

The Treasury, New South Wales,
31 December, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(COLLECTED ON RIVER MURRAY, AND AT SOUTH AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY TO DECEMBER, 1872, INCLUSIVE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 January, 1873.

RETURN of Border Customs Duties collected on goods Imported from Victoria across the river Murray, and at South Australia, on account of New South Wales,—and by Victoria, on Exports from New South Wales, for the Months of February to December, 1872, inclusive, compiled from periodical Returns furnished by the Collector of Customs.

1872.		New South Wales and South Australia Collections.			Victoria Collections.		
		Victoria.	South Australia.	Total.	Wharfage.	Duty.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For Month of February	...	2,588 5 3	1,319 5 0	3,907 10 3	51 8 11	74 6 2	125 15 1
" March	...	2,875 1 8	1,058 1 8	3,933 3 4	39 5 1	225 14 10	264 19 11
" April	...	4,224 3 5	963 8 8	5,187 12 1	50 0 4	265 7 4	315 7 8
" May	...	4,379 16 7	322 13 6	4,702 10 1	56 18 6	298 6 10	355 5 4
" June	...	3,826 5 2	1,069 3 4	4,895 8 6	.....	.....	395 15 0
" July	...	6,149 0 5	733 3 6	6,882 3 11	.....	.....	288 15 10
" August	...	7,972 9 2	1,195 1 6	9,167 10 8	18 18 1	400 9 4	419 7 5
" September	...	5,115 8 3	817 0 5	5,932 8 8	.....	.....	1,294 0 9
" October	...	5,804 0 8	354 11 6	6,158 12 2	.....	.....	1,179 14 2
" November	...	5,888 18 2	1,783 12 9	7,672 10 11	.....	.....	705 10 6
" December	...	6,318 13 5	2,069 0 8	8,387 14 1	.....	.....	582 5 6
Total for Eleven Months	...	55,142 2 2	11,685 2 6	66,827 4 8	.....	.....	5,926 17 2

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st December, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(COLLECTED ON RIVER MURRAY, AND AT SOUTH AUSTRALIA—FEBRUARY, 1872, TO JANUARY, 1873, INCLUSIVE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 February, 1873.

RETURN of Border Customs Duties collected on goods Imported from Victoria across the River Murray, and at South Australia, on account of New South Wales,—and by Victoria, on Exports from New South Wales, for the Months of February, 1872, to January, 1873, inclusive, compiled from periodical Returns furnished by the Collector of Customs.

1872-1873.		New South Wales and South Australia Collections.			Victoria Collections.														
		Victoria.	South Australia.	Total.	Wharfage.	Duty.	Total.												
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.												
For Month of February, 1872	...	2,588	5	3	1,319	5	0	3,907	10	3	51	8	11	74	6	2	125	15	1
" March	...	2,875	1	8	1,058	1	8	3,933	3	4	39	5	1	225	14	10	264	19	11
" April	...	4,224	3	5	963	8	8	5,187	12	1	50	0	4	265	7	4	315	7	8
" May	...	4,379	16	7	322	13	6	4,702	10	1	56	18	6	298	6	10	355	5	4
" June	...	3,826	5	2	1,069	3	4	4,895	8	6							395	15	0
" July	...	6,149	0	5	738	3	6	6,882	3	11							288	15	10
" August	...	7,972	9	2	1,195	1	6	9,167	10	8	18	18	1	400	9	4	419	7	5
" September	...	5,115	8	3	817	0	5	5,932	8	8							1,294	0	9
" October	...	5,804	0	8	354	11	6	6,158	12	2							1,179	14	2
" November	...	5,888	18	2	1,783	12	9	7,672	10	11							705	10	6
" December	...	6,318	13	5	2,069	0	8	8,387	14	1							582	5	6
" January, 1873	...	5,325	19	6	1,528	19	5	6,854	18	11							259	9	5
Total for Twelve Months	...	£ 60,468	1	8	13,214	1	11	73,932	3	7							6,186	6	7

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 5th February, 1873.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNTS RECEIVED AT EACH PLACE OF COLLECTION DURING FEBRUARY, 1873.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 March, 1873.

STATEMENT of the Border Duty Collection for the month of February, 1873, showing in detail how much was received at each place of collection:—

	£	s.	d.
Albury	1,163	1	1
Howlong	1	2	6
Wagga Wagga	331	9	3
Corowa	178	7	5
Tocumwall	79	5	11
Moama	2,494	18	1
Swan Hill... ..	7	5	2
Euston	12	4	5
Bourke	230	2	8
Wentworth	206	15	9
Adelaide	1,261	6	7
TOTAL	£5,965	18	10

The Treasury,
Sydney, 12 March, 1873.

ARTHUR WILLIS,
pro Accountant.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE.

(REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF, HELD AT SYDNEY DURING THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1873.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 February, 1873.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE, HELD AT SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, DURING THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1873.

THIS Conference was convened at the instance of the Honorable Henry Parkes, representing the Government of New South Wales, for the consideration, primarily, of the following subjects:—

1. A scheme of Ocean Mail Services which would meet the demands of all the Australian Colonies and New Zealand.
2. The policy of Intercolonial Free Trade, and the objections thereto advanced by the Secretary of State, in despatches of July 13, 1871, and April 19, 1872.
3. Telegraphic Communication, more especially in relation to Submarine Cables.

All the Colonies of Australasia, including Tasmania and New Zealand, responded to the invitation, and sent the undermentioned gentlemen as their Representatives:—

On behalf of New South Wales—

The Honorable HENRY PARKES, Colonial Secretary.

The Honorable SAUL SAMUEL, Vice-President of the Executive Council.

On behalf of New Zealand—

The Honorable JULIUS VOGEL, C.M.G., Colonial Treasurer.

The Honorable W. H. REYNOLDS, Commissioner of Customs.

On behalf of Queensland—

The Honorable A. H. PALMER, Colonial Secretary.

The Honorable J. M. THOMPSON, Secretary for Lands.

On behalf of South Australia—

The Honorable SIR HENRY AYERS, K.C.M.G., Chief Secretary.

The Honorable J. H. BARROW, Treasurer.

On behalf of Tasmania—

The Honorable F. M. INNES, Treasurer.

The Honorable J. M. WILSON, President of the Legislative Council.

On behalf of Victoria—

The Honorable J. G. FRANCIS, Chief Secretary.

The Honorable EDWARD LANGTON, Treasurer.

On behalf of Western Australia—

The Honorable F. P. BARLEE, Colonial Secretary.

The Conference assembled at the Treasury, Sydney ; the first sitting being on Wednesday, January 22nd, and the last, on Friday, February 14th.

At the first meeting the Hon. Henry Parkes was unanimously elected Chairman, and A. C. Budge, Esq., Clerk of the Executive Council, was appointed Secretary.

The subjects discussed by the Conference were the following :—

I.—THE GALLE POSTAL SERVICE.

With reference to this question, it was decided, after several days' deliberation, that the proposal of the Lords of the Treasury for the establishment and maintenance of a four-weekly Service between Galle and Australasia be accepted, on the following conditions :—

- (1.) That Melbourne be the Terminus of the Service.
- (2.) That the cost of all the requisite Branch Services be considered as part of the cost of the whole Service.
- (3.) That the several Australasian Governments shall contribute to the cost of the whole Service, in proportion to the correspondence conveyed by such Mail Service from each Colony.
- (4.) That the Governments of the Colonies requiring Branch Services make the necessary arrangements for their respective Services with the Government or Governments of the Colony or Colonies negotiating the Contract for the Mail Service from Galle.
- (5.) That the Government of Victoria make all payments for the Main and Branch Galle Services, rendering quarterly estimates of the amounts to be contributed by the several Colonies, with annual final adjustments of accounts.
- (6.) That Cockburn Sound, in Western Australia, be substituted for King George's Sound as a port of call for the Ocean Mail Steamers, provided arrangements can be made to obviate material delay, or increase of cost of the Service.
- (7.) That the Ocean Mail Steamers call at Glenelg, South Australia, to receive and deliver Mails.

During the discussion a Resolution was passed that if, during the sittings of the Conference, the Representatives of New South Wales concurred in the action of the Conference with regard to the Galle Service, the arrangements respecting it should be left to the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. New South Wales, however, refusing to concur, and protesting against the Terminus being at Melbourne, the arrangements for the negotiation of the Service remain with Victoria alone.

The decision that the Terminus be at Melbourne was arrived at on the following division :—Ayes : Messrs. Francis, Langton, Vogel, Reynolds, Innes, Wilson, Barlee, Barrow, and Sir Henry Ayers. Noes : Messrs. Palmer, Thompson, Samuel, and the Chairman (Mr. Parkes). The general resolution approving of the Galle Service was then adopted by the votes of all the Delegates, except those from New South Wales, who explained that their votes were given in opposition because it had been decided that the Terminus should be at Melbourne. At a subsequent meeting of the Conference the question of the Terminus being at Melbourne was re-discussed, on a Motion by Mr. Innes to the effect that the arrangement for the transmission of the New South Wales and Queensland Mails, as embodied in the Motion of Mr. Langton, adopted January 27th, was "not satisfactory." A division was taken on Mr. Innes's Motion with the following result :—For the Motion—Messrs. Innes, Palmer, Thompson, Samuel, and the Chairman (Mr. Parkes). Against the Motion—Messrs. Francis, Langton, Vogel, Reynolds, Barlee, Barrow, and Sir Henry Ayers,—Mr. Wilson declining to vote. The result was, therefore, to affirm the former decision that the Terminus be at Melbourne. Upon this, Messrs. Parkes and Samuel, on behalf of New South Wales, lodged a protest, which, together with memoranda on the same subject by the Representatives of Victoria and New Zealand, will be found in the Minutes of Proceedings.

II.—THE TORRES STRAITS SERVICE.

A Resolution was adopted in favour of the establishment of a Mail Service between Singapore, Brisbane, and Sydney, provided the total cost should not exceed £25,000 per annum, the cost to be divided between all the Colonies in proportion to the number of letters they despatch by this route. The Imperial Government to be asked to contribute £5,000 per annum towards the subsidy. It was further decided that the negotiations for the establishment of the Service be left to the Government of Queensland.

III.—

III.—THE SAN FRANCISCO SERVICE.

The Conference agreed to move the Imperial Government to pay all charges upon the transmission of Mails to and from London and San Francisco (retaining all Postages collected in the United Kingdom on account thereof), and to contribute £20,000 annually towards a San Francisco Service, to be agreed upon between the Governments of New Zealand and New South Wales.

IV.—POSTAL RATES AND ARRANGEMENTS.

With reference to postal charges and the further facilities required in this department of the Public Service, the Conference adopted Resolutions to the following effect :—

- (1.) That the rates of postage to the United Kingdom, by any of the Services agreed to by the Colonies—already established or to be established—shall be the same as at present by the Southampton route; the Brindisi charge also remaining as at present.
- (2.) That there be, on and after 1st January, 1874, a uniform Intercolonial letter rate of 2d. per half-ounce, both overland and by sea; and that a uniform Intercolonial parcel and book-packet rate be also adopted, according to a scale agreed upon. (*Vide Minutes.*)
- (3.) That after 31st March next, captains of vessels be permitted to have a box or bag for the reception of letters up to the time of sailing, provided such letters are sufficiently stamped, and also bear the late fee stamp; such letters to be delivered without extra charge by the Postal Authorities of the Colonies to which they are addressed.

V.—THE TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

The Conference considered various questions connected with the Telegraph Service, and came to the following conclusions :—

- (1.) That in view of the serious inconvenience that would result from the stoppage of Telegraphic Communication with Europe, it is desirable to construct a Cable between Singapore and the terminus of the Queensland lines at Norman Mouth.
- (2.) That a Memorial be transmitted to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, informing him that the several Australasian Governments are very desirous of co-operating with the Imperial Government in the acquisition or construction of through lines of Telegraphic Communication between Great Britain, India, and Australasia.
- (3.) That on and after November 1st next; the charge for telegraphic messages within each of the Australasian Colonies be one shilling for ten words (exclusive of address and signature), and one penny for every additional word, but that these charges are not to include messages on the lines from Port Augusta to Port Darwin, from Bowen to Norman Mouth, nor the Cable charge between Tasmania and Victoria.
- (4.) That messages for New Zealand and Western Australia be received at all Australian Stations, the proper charge being made for their transmission to the port or place from which they are to be posted, and *vice versa* with regard to telegrams posted in New Zealand and Western Australia to the telegraph operator at any port in Australia; and that arrangements should be made for the collection of telegraph charges on all such messages.

It was proposed,—“That in order to obtain a reduction in the charge for telegrams between Great Britain, India, and Australasia, the Imperial Government be requested to join with the Colonies in a temporary subsidy not exceeding £25,000 per annum, for the purpose of securing that object, and that the Governments of South Australia and Victoria be requested to take the necessary steps to give effect to the above recommendation;” on which Question the numbers for and against were equal.

A Resolution was also proposed in reference to the above Motion,—“That in addition, a Free Press Message of fifty words per diem from London to Australia be furnished,” which was negatived.

VI.—INTERCOLONIAL COMMERCIAL RECIPROACITY.

The Conference, after duly considering Lord Kimberley's despatch of April 19th, 1872, and the other correspondence on this subject, resolved to again urge upon the attention of His Lordship the claims of the Australasian Colonies, and adopted a Memorial in favour of the removal of the restrictions which prevent two or more Colonies entering into arrangements for the admission, within their respective territories, of articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of any part of Australasia, upon terms of which they may mutually agree.

VII.—INTERCOLONIAL CUSTOMS UNION.

The question of adopting a uniform Tariff throughout the Australasian Colonies was discussed by the Conference, and a Resolution was passed affirming the desirableness of such a course, on the understanding that the "Union" should be established on the principle that Customs Duties ought to be levied for purposes of Revenue only, and not for the purposes of Protection. On this question there was much diversity of opinion, and the Motion was carried by a majority of one.

VIII.—THE MURRAY RIVER DUTIES.

The Conference passed a Resolution affirming the desirableness of abolishing the present system of collecting Customs Duties on the Murray, and substituting the payment of lump sums, to be arranged on an equitable basis by the Colonies more immediately concerned.

IX.—COAST LIGHTS.

The subject of Coast Lights having been brought under the attention of the Conference, a Committee was appointed to consider whether it would be desirable to establish a General Board for the Australasian Colonies, similar to the Trinity Board of London. The Committee reported that the time had not yet arrived when an independent Board, possessing executive functions, could be advantageously appointed in these Colonies; but it was recommended that the principal Marine Officers of the several Colonies should meet in conference to consider the whole question of the Coast Lights, and to report as to their efficiency and economical management; also, whether new Lights were required, and in what proportion the several Colonies should contribute to the general lighting-up of the Coast. The Report of the Committee was adopted by the Conference, and several independent Motions on the subject of Light-houses, and the liability of the different Governments for their payment, were then withdrawn, in order that they might be referred to the proposed Nautical Committee. The Conference, further, passed a Resolution to the effect that the risk to life and property occasioned by the existence of dangerous groups of islands, known as "The Snares," and the Auckland Islands, southward of New Zealand, rendered the erection and maintenance of a Light-house in that vicinity eminently desirable, and that it be a recommendation to the Imperial Government, and to the several Colonial Governments, to contribute to the expense of such Light in proportion to the tonnage of the shipping, inwards or outwards, in Great Britain, and in each Colony deriving benefit from the same.

X.—AUSTRALIAN WINES.

In consequence of the Treaty with France, which limits the alcoholic strength of Wines admitted into the United Kingdom at 1s. per gallon duty to 26 degrees of proof spirit, virtually precluding the exportation of the most suitable class of Australian Wines, the Conference appointed a Committee to prepare a Memorial to the Home Government on the subject. The Committee brought up a Report, praying that the strength of Wines to be admitted at the shilling duty might be increased to 35 degrees; and the Memorial, having been discussed and considered, was adopted by the Conference.

XI.—REMEDIES AGAINST ABSCONDING DEBTORS AND CRIMINALS.

These subjects having occupied the attention of the Conference, it was resolved that the Government of South Australia be requested to undertake the preparation of a measure to remedy the defects in the law regarding absconding Debtors, and that the Government of Queensland be requested to prepare a Bill on the subject of the Extradition of Criminals. The Conference undertook to use their best endeavours to get such Bills passed into law, subject to their being approved by the Law Officers of the several Colonies.

XII.—TRUST FUNDS.

The Conference adopted a Memorial to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying that Her Majesty's Government would take the necessary steps to enable Trustees in the United Kingdom to invest Trust Funds in Colonial Government Securities.

XIII.—REFUGE FOR DISTRESSED SEAMEN AT SOMERSET.

It was decided by the Conference that the various Colonies should contribute to the maintenance of Somerset, in proportion to their tonnage passing through Torres Straits, and that an application be made to the Imperial Government to continue their present subscription to the said settlement, Queensland undertaking to defray one-third of the total cost.

XIV.—

XIV.—DISEASES IN STOCK.

The Conference having taken into consideration the great danger to which Australian Live Stock are exposed from the importation of animals from Countries in which infectious diseases prevail, it was resolved that it is expedient to prohibit, for the period of two years, the landing of cattle, sheep, and pigs, from any places beyond the limits of the Australasian Colonies, and that such prohibition should take effect from and after the publication of a notice in the *London Times*.

XV.—THE FIJI ISLANDS.

The question of Her Majesty's Government assuming the Protectorate of the Fiji Islands was discussed, and it was resolved that the state of affairs in the Fijian Islands urgently demanded, in the interest of the Australasian Colonies, and in that of the British Empire generally, the immediate attention of the Imperial authorities.

XVI.—COLONIAL STATISTICS.

With a view to facilitate comparison between the official Statistics of the various Australasian Colonies, it was resolved by the Conference that it is expedient to have all such Statistics framed, as far as possible, upon a uniform system, and that the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales be requested to prepare a plan and submit a draft thereof to the several Governments for consideration.

Several other questions were discussed by the Conference, on which no definitive action was taken.

(Signed)	HENRY PARKES, Colonial Secretary,	} New South Wales.
"	SAUL SAMUEL, Vice-President of the Executive Council,	
"	JULIUS VOGEL, Colonial Treasurer and Postmaster General,	} New Zealand.
"	WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, Commissioner of Customs,	
"	A. H. PALMER, Colonial Secretary,	} Queensland.
"	J. MALBON THOMPSON, Secretary of Public Lands,	
"	HENRY AYERS, Chief Secretary,	} South Australia.
"	JOHN H. BARROW, Treasurer,	
"	FREDK. M. INNES, Colonial Treasurer,	} Tasmania.
"	J. M. WILSON, President of Legislative Council,	
"	J. G. FRANCIS, Chief Secretary,	} Victoria.
"	EDWARD LANGTON, Treasurer,	
"	FRED. P. BARLEE, Colonial Secretary,	} Western Australia.

The Treasury,
Sydney, 14th February, 1873.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE.

(MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF, HELD AT SYDNEY DURING THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1873.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 February, 1873.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE, HELD AT SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, DURING THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1873.

At the Treasury, Sydney, Wednesday, 22nd January, 1873.

THE undermentioned gentlemen, Representatives of the Colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Western Australia, were present, viz. :—

<i>Victoria :</i>	The Honorable J. G. FRANCIS, Chief Secretary. The Honorable EDWARD LANGTON, Treasurer.
<i>New South Wales :</i>	The Honorable HENRY PARKES, Colonial Secretary. The Honorable SAUL SAMUEL, Vice-President of the Executive Council.
<i>South Australia :</i>	The Honorable SIR HENRY AYERS, K.C.M.G., Chief Secretary. The Honorable J. H. BARROW, Treasurer.
<i>Queensland :</i>	The Honorable A. H. PALMER, Colonial Secretary. The Honorable J. M. THOMPSON, Secretary for Lands.
<i>New Zealand :</i>	The Honorable W. H. REYNOLDS, Commissioner of Customs.
<i>Tasmania :</i>	The Honorable F. M. INNES, Treasurer. The Honorable J. M. WILSON, President of the Legislative Council.
<i>Western Australia :</i>	The Honorable F. P. BARLEE, Colonial Secretary.

The Honorable Henry Parkes was unanimously elected to the Chair.

Mr. A. C. Budge, Clerk of the Executive Council, was appointed Secretary.

It was then resolved that the Conference should meet daily, at half-past Ten o'clock, a.m., Saturday excepted.

Mr. Langton proposed, "That the proceedings of the Conference shall not be made public, except with the sanction of the Conference."

Seconded by Mr. Wilson, and agreed to unanimously.

It was then resolved that "The Secretary be required to prepare Minutes of each day's proceedings, which shall be read over and confirmed, at the next sitting, prior to any other business being entered upon."

The Conference decided upon the following order of business :—

- (1.) The Mail Service between England and the Colonies.
- (2.) The question of Intercolonial Free Trade.

The Meeting then adjourned until the next day, at half-past Ten o'clock.

HENRY PARKES,
Chairman.

At the Treasury, Sydney, Thursday, 23rd January, 1873.

Present:—

<i>Victoria</i> :	The Honorable J. G. FRANCIS. The Honorable EDWARD LANGTON.
<i>New South Wales</i> :	The Honorable HENRY PARKES. The Honorable SAUL SAMUEL.
<i>South Australia</i> :	The Honorable SIR HENRY AYERS. The Honorable J. H. BARROW.
<i>Queensland</i> :	The Honorable A. H. PALMER. The Honorable J. M. THOMPSON.
<i>New Zealand</i> :	The Honorable JULIUS VOGEL. The Honorable W. H. REYNOLDS.
<i>Tasmania</i> :	The Honorable F. M. INNES. The Honorable J. M. WILSON.
<i>Western Australia</i> :	The Honorable F. P. BARLEE.

The Conference having met at the appointed hour, the Minutes of the Proceedings of yesterday's date were read by the Secretary, and confirmed.

Mr. Parkes then laid before the Conference—(1.) The circular despatch from Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 4th September, 1872, on the subject of a New Postal Service with the Australasian Colonies, on the termination of the present Contract with the P. & O. Co., at the end of the year 1873; also—(2.) Correspondence respecting action of Government of Victoria relative to the New Postal Service *via* Suez.

Mr. Samuel laid before the Conference the following papers:—

- (1.) Return of the specified and actual days of Arrival and Departure of the Contract Steamers of the P. & O. Co. during the year 1872, showing the number of days taken in the passage from and to London, *via* Suez and Brindisi and *via* Suez and Southampton.
- (2.) Return of the Arrival at and Departure from Sydney of the Steamers which, during the year 1871, conveyed Mails by way of New Zealand and California, and by way of Fiji and California, with the number of days occupied in the transit of the Mails to and from London.
- (3.) Return of the number of Letters, &c., despatched and received by the Peninsular and Oriental Co.'s Steamships, between Galle and Sydney, and the cost of conveyance.
- (4.) Return showing the number of Letters despatched and received by the Steamships conveying Mails between Sydney and San Francisco, and the cost of conveyance.
- (5.) Return of the number of Letters, &c., received from and despatched to the East Indies, China, &c., by the packets of the P. & O. Co.

Mr. Wilson then moved, "That Lord Kimberley's despatch, above referred to, be considered as read."

Seconded by Mr. Barlee, and agreed to.

Mr. Parkes briefly stated the substance of the correspondence between the Government of New South Wales and the several Australian Colonies and New Zealand, bearing upon the present Conference, and laid before the Conference copies of the same.

Mr. Parkes, as Chairman, then drew the attention of the Conference to the subject of the Postal Service between England and the Colonies,—which was generally discussed; and during such discussion, on the motion of Mr. Barrow, the despatch from the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, dated 19th October, 1867, was read by the Secretary.

1. Mr. Wilson then handed in the following Notice of Motion, which was ordered to be printed, viz.:—

"That the Governments of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, accept the proposal of the Lords of the Treasury, for the establishment and maintenance of a four-weekly Mail Service between Point de Galle and a port or ports in Australia, on the understanding that the cost of the branch Services required to deliver the South Australian, Tasmanian, Queensland, and New Zealand Mails shall be considered as part of the cost of the whole Service, and on the further understanding that the several Governments shall contribute to the cost of the whole Service, in proportion to the correspondence conveyed by such Mail Service to and from each Colony."

Mr. Samuel, during the said discussion, expressed his belief that the three Postal Lines, viz.,—(1) From Galle to Sydney, *via* King George's Sound, Glenelg, and Melbourne; (2) From San Francisco and Melbourne, *via* Honolulu, Fiji, and Sydney, to include New Zealand either by a branch line or otherwise; and (3) Singapore, Batavia, and Sydney, *via* Brisbane and other ports in Queensland,—could be carried out at a cost very little exceeding that paid by the Colonies collectively for the present Line *via* Galle; and in support of his statement, submitted the approximate cost of each Service, which the Conference desired might be printed.

The Council adjourned at twenty-five minutes past One, until next day, at the usual hour.

HENRY PARKES,
Chairman.

At the Treasury, Sydney, Friday, 24th January, 1873.

Present:—

<i>Victoria</i> :	The Honorable J. G. FRANCIS. The Honorable E. LANGTON.
<i>New South Wales</i> :	The Honorable SAUL SAMUEL.
<i>South Australia</i> :	The Honorable SIR HENRY AYERS. The Honorable J. H. BARROW.
<i>Queensland</i> :	The Honorable A. H. PALMER. The Honorable J. M. THOMPSON.
<i>New Zealand</i> :	The Honorable JULIUS VOGEL. The Honorable W. H. REYNOLDS.
<i>Tasmania</i> :	The Honorable F. M. INNES. The Honorable J. M. WILSON.
<i>Western Australia</i> :	The Honorable F. P. BARLEE.

The Conference having assembled at the hour appointed,—It was proposed by the Honorable J. G. Francis, and unanimously agreed to—“That in consequence of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales having been in session for two days and nights consecutively, and the Chairman, Mr. Parkes, having been engaged without intermission for that period, this Conference stands adjourned until Monday next, at half-past Ten o'clock.”

The Conference adjourned accordingly.

HENRY PARKES,
Chairman.

At the Treasury, Sydney, Monday, 27th January, 1873.

Present:—

<i>Victoria</i> :	The Honorable J. G. FRANCIS. The Honorable E. LANGTON.
<i>New South Wales</i> :	The Honorable HENRY PARKES. The Honorable SAUL SAMUEL.
<i>South Australia</i> :	The Honorable SIR HENRY AYERS. The Honorable J. H. BARROW.
<i>Queensland</i> :	The Honorable A. H. PALMER. The Honorable J. M. THOMPSON.
<i>New Zealand</i> :	The Honorable JULIUS VOGEL. The Honorable W. H. REYNOLDS.
<i>Tasmania</i> :	The Honorable F. M. INNES. The Honorable J. M. WILSON.
<i>Western Australia</i> :	The Honorable F. P. BARLEE.

The Conference having assembled at the appointed time, the Minutes of the Proceedings on the 23rd and 24th instants were read and confirmed.

The Chairman then addressed the Conference as follows:—“I desire to apologize for not having been present at the meeting of the Conference on the 24th instant, and to express my grateful sense of the handsome manner in which the proceedings were adjourned in consideration of the cause of my absence.”

1. Mr. Innes gave the following Notices of Motion, viz. :—

- (1.) “That in the event of separate Contracts being entered into for the conveyance of European and Australian Mails, it is expedient that a compact should be made between the respective contracting Governments to adhere to the same rates of postage.
- (2.) “That it is desirable that the Statistics of the several Australian Colonies should be framed on a uniform system; and that with a view to this object, the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria be requested to devise a plan, and refer a draft of the same for approval or amendment to the Governments of the respective Colonies interested; and the plan having been matured, the same to be observed in the preparation of the Annual Statistics of the Colonies.”

2. Mr. Reynolds gave notice of the following Motion, viz. :—

“The Representatives of New Zealand will, on a future day, submit to the Conference the following scheme for erecting and maintaining a Light-house on the “Snares”—

Rough estimated cost of Lantern and apparatus for a Revolving White Light	£
of the first order...	5,000
Rough estimated cost of building	10,000
	<hr/>
	15,000

Rough estimated cost per annum of maintenance, including the pay of four Keepers	1,500
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It would be necessary that the station should be visited four times a year, and the vessel performing the service could also visit the Auckland Islands, for the purpose of renewing the supply of provisions at the depôt, and examining the islands for possible castaways.

Estimated cost per annum of such visits and examinations	£500
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Contributions towards the cost of erection (say £15,000), and of maintenance and visiting (say £2,000 per annum), to be made by the following Colonies in proportion to population, viz. :—

New South Wales,
Queensland,
Victoria,
Tasmania,
South Australia, and
New Zealand.”

Some discussion then took place, on the motion of Mr. Vogel, on the subject of the whole correspondence respecting the Postal Service being laid before the Conference, when it was resolved that the Secretary should arrange the same, and have it printed for the use of the Conference.

3. Mr. Langton then moved, and Sir Henry Ayers seconded,—

“That a Committee, consisting of Mr. Innes, Mr. Barlec, and Mr. Barrow, be appointed to consider what correspondence addressed to the Conference should be laid before the Conference.”
Unanimously agreed to.

4. Mr. Wilson gave notice of the following addendum to his Notice of Motion on the 23rd instant :—

“That a representation be made to the Imperial Government that its proposed contribution of £40,000 towards the Mail Service will be found considerably to fall short of one-half the cost of the direct and branch Services between Point de Galle and the Australasian Colonies, and therefore that a reasonable augmentation of the subsidy should be accorded.”

5. Mr. Francis moved, and Mr. Vogel seconded,—

“That in referring to the several Colonies represented in any of the proceedings of the Conference, the names be placed in alphabetical order.” Agreed to unanimously.

6. Mr. Vogel gave the following Notices of Motion, viz. :—

- (1.) “That the Imperial Government be applied to by telegram to grant a subsidy of £20,000 to the Californian Service, in addition to paying all charges upon the transmission of mails to and from London and San Francisco.
- (2.) That the Imperial Government be applied to by telegram to grant a subsidy of £4,000 to a Torres Straits Service, to be arranged for by New South Wales and Queensland.
- (3.) That the Imperial Government be applied to by telegram to increase the promised subsidy to the line between Australia and Galle by £10,000, as in consequence of the rise in coal and the cost of the branch Services, the £40,000 proposed to be given will not nearly cover a moiety of the necessary expenditure.
- (4.) That subject to such arrangement being found feasible, the present San Francisco Service be varied to a Service similar to that agreed upon provisionally, between Mr. Duffy, Mr. Vogel, and Mr. Webb, except that “Sydney” be substituted for “Melbourne.”
That the subsidy be £50,000, of which, New Zealand pay £30,000; the balance to be paid by the subsidy of £20,000 from the Imperial Government.
That the Colonies using the Service, pay to New Zealand the full amount of the postage received by them for the mail matter they transmit by the Service.
- (5.) That New South Wales and Queensland arrange for a Torres Straits Service, New South Wales to contribute £4,000. If the boats call at Port Darwin, South Australia to contribute £2,000. The balance to be paid by Queensland, and Queensland to receive all postages other than those of contributing Colonies on mail matter transmitted by the Service.
- (6.) That a sum not exceeding £110,000 be paid for a Service through, from Australia to Galle.
- (7.) That a sum not exceeding £6,000 be paid to New South Wales and Queensland for a branch Service to connect with the main line.
- (8.) That a sum not exceeding £5,000 be paid to New Zealand for a branch Service to connect with the main line.
- (9.) That a sum not exceeding £2,500 be paid to Tasmania for a branch Service to connect with the main line.
- (10.) That should the cost of the Galle Service exceed £110,000, Victoria pay the excess.
- (11.) That the several sums stated, amounting in all to a sum of not exceeding £123,500, be first reduced by the Imperial contribution of £40,000 or £50,000 as the case may be,—be contributed by the whole of the Colonies, in proportion to the number of the letters despatched by them severally by the Galle Service.
- (12.) That inasmuch as Railway Communication between Sydney and Melbourne should be so far completed by the middle of 1874 as to make the carriage of the mails by land between Melbourne and Sydney quicker than by sea, the terminus of the Galle route shall for the first six months of 1874 be at Sydney, and that subsequently Melbourne shall be the terminus.
- (13.) That the Galle steamer shall call at Cockburn Sound (if arrangements can be made to do so), and if by such calling the delay shall not exceed 24 hours.

(14.)

- (14.) That the steamers shall call off Glenelg, to receive and deliver Mails.
- (15.) That the Governments of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia shall jointly arrange the Galle Contract in the terms described; that such Contracts shall be on behalf of the Colonies collectively; and that it may, at the option of the Colonies named, be Made either by calling for Tenders or by private Contract.
- (16.) That the Colony of Victoria make all the payments hitherto described, and furnish, each year, as soon after the 1st January as possible, Statements of Account to the various Colonies concerned.
- (17.) That Mails be not carried to or from Colonies not contributing."

7. Mr. Langton then gave the following Notices of Motion, viz. :—

- (1.) "That unless otherwise determined by a majority of the Colonies, the rates of postage to the United Kingdom by any of the Services agreed to by this Conference, and by any Service which any one of the contracting Colonies may establish, shall be the same as at present by the Southampton route. The extra charge for Mails *via* Brindisi to remain as at present.
- (2.) "That inasmuch as the Railway from Melbourne to Albury will be completed during the current year, and as mails can then be conveyed between Melbourne and Sydney in thirty-four hours, or twenty-two hours less than the average time occupied by the P. & O. Company's steamers, thus securing the delivery of New South Wales and Queensland Mails one day earlier than at present,—the terminus of the Galle Service shall be at Melbourne."

8. Mr. Samuel gave notice of the following Amendment on the Motion to be proposed by Mr. Wilson, viz. :—

"That in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that the three Postal Services, *via* Galle, San Francisco, and Torres Straits, should be maintained by the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, by contributions from the several Colonies, proportioned to the advantages which the three lines shall be considered to confer on the said Colonies."

Mr. Wilson brought forward the Motion standing in his name, together with the addendum, of which notice had just been given by him, when, after having been discussed by the Members of the Conference generally, it was moved by Sir Henry Ayers and agreed to, "That the Conference adjourn until a quarter to Two o'clock."

The Conference adjourned accordingly at One o'clock. On resuming, all the Members being present,—

9. Mr. Wilson gave notice of the following Motions, viz. :—

- (1.) "That the Highway or Ocean Lights situated in Banks' and Bass's Straits, viz., King's Island, Kent Group, Swan Island, and Goose Island, have since 1864 been exclusively maintained by the Colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania, under a compact entered into between those Colonies, which included the Light-houses on Wilson's Promontory and Gabo Island.
- (2.) "That the first four-named Lights, though erected on Tasmanian territory, and practically isolated beacons, provided for the safety and protection of Australasian commerce.
- (3.) "That it is reasonable and just that South Australia should fulfil its equitable obligation, by also contributing to the maintenance of the Ocean Lights in proportion to the advantages derived by its shipping, based upon the principles agreed to by the Conference held in Melbourne in 1864."

10. Mr. Barlee also gave notice of the following Motion :—

"That this Conference is willing to substitute the Port of Cockburn Sound as a port of call for Mail Steamers at West Australia, in lieu of King George's Sound, provided such arrangements are made by the Government of Western Australia as may obviate delay, or any difficulties of a serious nature."

Mr. Wilson, by leave of the Conference, postponed the further consideration of his Motion for the present, and

Mr. Vogel having brought forward the first Resolution standing in his name,—

Mr. Samuel submitted the following as an Amendment :—

"That in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that the three Postal Services, *via* Galle, San Francisco, and Torres Straits, should be maintained by the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, by contributions from the several Colonies, proportioned to the advantages which the three lines shall be considered to confer on the said Colonies."

After discussion, the further consideration was adjourned till a future day.

It was resolved, that the Conference adjourn until Wednesday next, at half-past Ten o'clock, when the Motion in Mr. Langton's name, given by him to-day, on the subject of the Terminus of the Mail Service *via* Galle, be brought forward for discussion.

The Conference adjourned accordingly, at half-past Four o'clock.

HENRY PARKES,
Chairman.

At the Treasury, Sydney, Wednesday, 29th January, 1873.

Present:—

<i>New South Wales</i> :	The Honorable HENRY PARKES. The Honorable SAUL SAMUEL.
<i>New Zealand</i> :	The Honorable JULIUS VOGEL. The Honorable W. H. REYNOLDS.
<i>Queensland</i> :	The Honorable A. H. PALMER. The Honorable J. M. THOMPSON.
<i>South Australia</i> :	The Honorable SIR HENRY AYERS. The Honorable J. H. BARROW.
<i>Tasmania</i> :	The Honorable F. M. INNES. The Honorable J. M. WILSON.
<i>Victoria</i> :	The Honorable J. G. FRANCIS. The Honorable E. LANGTON.
<i>Western Australia</i> :	The Honorable F. P. BARLEE.

The Conference having met at the usual hour, the Minutes of the Proceedings on the 27th instant were read and confirmed.

1. Mr. Wilson then gave notice of the following Motions, viz. :—

1. " That the re-arrangement of contributions towards the maintenance of the Light-houses situated on King's Island, Kent's Group, Swan Island, Goose Island, Wilson's Promontory, and Gabo Island, shall be as follows :—

(1.) " That the Light-houses situated on King's Island, Kent's Group, Swan Island, Goose Island, and Wilson's Promontory, shall be maintained at the joint expense of the Colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, rateably, in proportion to the tonnage of the shipping entered inwards and cleared outwards in each Colony deriving benefit from the same, in accordance with the subjoined Tables A and B."

(A.)

Light-house.	Contributing Colony.	On Tonnage of all Vessels entered Inwards.	
		From	At
King's Island ...	Victoria.....	Europe, America (not including West Coast), India, Africa, South Australia, China, Mauritius.....	All ports of contributing Colony except Portland Bay.
	New South Wales	Europe, America (not including West Coast), India, Africa, South Australia, China, Mauritius.....	Ditto.
	Tasmania	Europe, America (not including West Coast), India, Africa, South Australia, China, Mauritius.....	Launceston.
	South Australia..	Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, New Zealand, South Sea Islands, West Coast of America	All ports of contributing Colony.
Kent's Group ...	Victoria.....	New Zealand, West Coast of America, Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland, South Sea Islands	Ditto.
	New South Wales	Europe, America (not including West Coast), India, Mauritius, South Australia, China, Launceston, Africa, Victoria	Ditto.
	Tasmania	New South Wales, Queensland	Launceston.
	Tasmania	Victoria.....	Hobart Town.
Swan Island and Goose Island...	South Australia..	New Zealand, South Sea Islands, West Coast of America, New South Wales, Queensland	All ports of contributing Colony.
	Victoria.....	Hobart Town and Southern Ports of Tasmania	Ditto.
	New South Wales	Nil	
	Tasmania	Victoria.....	Hobart Town.
Wilson's Promontory	Tasmania	New Zealand, West Coast of America, South Sea Islands	Launceston.
	South Australia..	Hobart Town	All ports of contributing Colony.
	Victoria.....	Queensland, Tasmania, New Zealand, West Coast of America, New South Wales, South Sea Islands	Ditto.
	New South Wales	Victoria, Europe, East Coast of America, India, Africa, South Australia, China, and Mauritius	Ditto.
Wilson's Promontory	Tasmania	Victoria	Hobart Town.
	South Australia..	New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, South Sea Islands, and West Coast of America	All ports of contributing Colony.

(B.)

(B.)

Light-house.	Contributing Colony.	On Tonnage of all Vessels cleared Outwards.	
		At	For
King's Island	Victoria.....	Port Phillip and Eastern Ports	South Australia, Western Australia, Africa, Mauritius, India, and China.
	New South Wales	All ports of contributing Colony	South Australia, Western Australia, Africa, Mauritius, and one-fourth tonnage to India and China.
	Tasmania	Ditto	South Australia, Western Australia, Africa, Mauritius, and half tonnage to India and China.
	South Australia..	Ditto	Melbourne and Eastern Ports, New South Wales, Queensland, Launceston, New Zealand.
Kent's Group	Victoria.....	Ditto	Tasmania, $\frac{1}{2}$ Europe, $\frac{1}{2}$ West Coast of America
	New South Wales	Ditto	Launceston.
	Tasmania	Hobart Town	Victoria.
	Launceston	Launceston	Port Albert, New South Wales, Queensland, and half tonnage to India and China.
Swan Island and Goose Island..	Victoria.....	All ports of contributing Colony	New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, South Sea Islands, West Coast of America.
	Victoria.....	Ditto	Hobart Town, Southern Ports of Tasmania, $\frac{1}{2}$ Europe, New Zealand, $\frac{1}{2}$ West Coast of America.
	New South Wales	Nil	Nil.
	Tasmania	Hobart Town	Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Africa, Mauritius, and one quarter tonnage to India and China.
Wilson's Promontory	Tasmania	Launceston	Europe, New Zealand, West Coast of America.
	South Australia...	Nil	Nil.
	Victoria	All ports of contributing Colony	New South Wales, Queensland, Europe, New Zealand, West Coast of America, Tasmania, and half tonnage to India and China.
	New South Wales	Ditto	Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Africa, Mauritius, and one-fourth tonnage to India and China.
	Tasmania	Hobart Town	Port Phillip and Eastern Ports.
	South Australia...	All ports of contributing Colony	New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, South Sea Islands, West Coast of America.

(2.) "That Gabo Island Light-house shall be maintained conjointly by Victoria and New South Wales, each Colony paying one moiety of the cost of same.

(3.) "That the contributions, calculated on the basis stated in paragraphs 1 and 2, shall be payable half-yearly by each Colony for a period of five years, commencing from 1st January, 1873."

2.

(1.) That this Conference, having had under consideration Lord Kimberley's circular despatch of the 19th April, 1872, resolve to adopt a joint Memorial to the Queen, praying that Her Majesty will direct such measures to be taken as will enable the Royal Assent to be given to the Intercolonial Reciprocity Acts of the Legislatures of Tasmania, South Australia, and New Zealand, and that Her Majesty will direct such measures to be taken as may be found necessary to give full effect to the wishes and requests of the Governments and Legislatures of Her Majesty's Australasian Possessions in the matter of Intercolonial Free Trade.

(2.) "That Mr. Parkes, Mr. Vogel, and the Mover, be a Committee to prepare a draft of such joint Memorial for the consideration of the Conference."

2. Mr. Parkes gave notice of the following Resolutions, viz. :—

"That the Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and West Australia, assembled by their duly accredited Representatives in Conference at Sydney, agree to accept the proposal of the Imperial Government for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between Ceylon and Australia, as communicated to the Governments of the several Colonies by Lord Kimberley's despatch transmitting the letter of the Lords of the Treasury, dated 14th August, 1872, with the following conditions :—

(1.) "The mail ships of the main line shall proceed from Point de Galle to Sydney, calling at Cockburn Sound, in Western Australia, at Glenelg (to receive and deliver mails) in South Australia, and at the Port of Melbourne; and on each return voyage shall call at the same places.

(2.) "Branch Services between Melbourne and Launceston, between Melbourne and a port in New Zealand, and between Sydney and Queensland Ports, shall form part of and be in regular connection with the principal Service.

(3.)

- (3.) "The several Colonies shall contribute to the subsidy required to establish this general Service, in addition to the yearly sum of £40,000 offered by Great Britain, the amount set opposite the name of each hereunder, viz. :—

New South Wales and Victoria, equal amounts, namely, each...							
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

- (4.) "The principal Service shall be performed within periods which shall ensure the delivery in London of the Sydney Mails in days, and of the Melbourne Mails in days; and the delivery of the English mails in Melbourne in days, and in Sydney in days.

- (5.) "The Governments of New South Wales and Victoria are requested to act jointly on behalf of the other Colonies in calling for Tenders and making the Mail Contract, as proposed by the Lords of the Treasury, governed by the terms of this Resolution; and if either of the said Governments decline to act, then the other Government is hereby authorized to do all things necessary within the same limits to establish the new Service."

Mr. Parkes drew the attention of the Conference to the business to be brought forward after the subjects of Postal Service and Intercolonial Free Trade have been disposed of, when it was unanimously resolved as follows :—That the Order of Business be—

Telegraphs,
Diseases in Stock,
Coast Lights,
The Investment of Trust Funds and Securities, and
Border Customs.

3. Mr. Langton then moved the following Resolution :—

"That inasmuch as the Railway from Melbourne to Albury will be completed during the current year, and as Mails can then be conveyed between Melbourne and Sydney in 34 hours, or 22 hours less than the average time occupied by the P. and O. Company's steamers, thus securing the delivery of New South Wales and Queensland Mails one day earlier than at present,—the Terminus of the Galle Line should be at Melbourne."

The Motion having been discussed, Mr. Parkes moved that all the words after the word "That," at the commencement of Mr. Langton's Motion, be omitted, with a view to the insertion of the following words :—

"That the Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and West Australia, assembled by their duly accredited Representatives in Conference at Sydney, agree to accept the proposal of the Imperial Government for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between Ceylon and Australia, as communicated to the Governments of the several Colonies, by Lord Kimberley's despatch transmitting the letter of the Lords of the Treasury, dated 14th August, 1872, with the following conditions :—

- (1.) "The mail ships of the main line shall proceed from Point de Galle to Sydney, calling at Cockburn Sound, in Western Australia, at Glenelg (to receive and deliver mails) in South Australia, and at the Port of Melbourne; and on each return voyage shall call at the same places.
- (2.) "Branch Services between Melbourne and Launceston, between Melbourne and a port in New Zealand, and between Sydney and Queensland Ports, shall form part of and be in regular connection with the principal Service.
- (3.) "The several Colonies shall contribute to the Subsidy required to establish this general Service, in addition to the yearly sum of £40,000 offered by Great Britain, the amount set opposite the name of each hereunder, viz. :—

New South Wales and Victoria, equal amounts, namely, each ...							
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

- (4.) "The principal Service shall be performed within periods which shall ensure the delivery in London of the Sydney Mails in days, and of the Melbourne Mails in days; and the delivery of the English Mails in Melbourne in days, and in Sydney in days.
- (5.) "The Governments of New South Wales and Victoria are requested to act jointly on behalf of the other Colonies in calling for Tenders and making the Mail Contract, as proposed by the Lords of the Treasury, governed by the terms of this Resolution; and if either of the said Governments decline to act, then the other Government is hereby authorized to do all things necessary within the same limits to establish the new Service."

The

The Chairman then put the following Motion :—

“That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Question.”

When, on division, it was decided in the affirmative.

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Francis,	Mr. Palmer,
Mr. Langton,	Mr. Thompson,
Mr. Vogel,	Mr. Samuel, and
Mr. Reynolds,	The Chairman.
Mr. Innes,	
Mr. Wilson,	
Mr. Barlee,	
Sir Henry Ayers,	
Mr. Barrow.	

Mr. Langton's Motion was then put and carried, the division being the same as before.

4. Mr. Barlee then moved,—

“That this Conference is willing to substitute the Port of Cockburn Sound as a Port of Call for Mail Steamers, at Western Australia, in lieu of King George's Sound, provided such arrangements are made by the Government of Western Australia as may obviate delay or any material increase in the cost of the Service.”

And the same having been put from the Chair, was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Barlee then requested the permission of the Conference to his making a confidential communication to the Government of Western Australia on the subject of the said Resolution, affecting as it does that Colony, when it was proposed by Mr. Francis, seconded by Mr. Innes, and unanimously agreed to, that the permission be accorded.

5. Mr. Vogel proposed the following Notice of Motion, viz. :—

“That the steamers shall call off Glenelg to receive and deliver Mails”; which having been amended by the insertion of the words “in South Australia” after the word “Glenelg,” was agreed to.

6. Mr. Langton then moved the following Resolution :—

“That unless otherwise determined by the Governments of a majority of the Colonies represented at this Conference, the Rates of Postage to the United Kingdom by any of the Services agreed to by the Conference, and by any Service which any one of the said Colonies may establish, shall be the same as at present by the Southampton Route. The extra charge for Mails *via* Brindisi to remain as at present.”

Which was unanimously agreed to.

7. Mr. Vogel gave notice of the following Motions, viz. :—

“That since a unanimous decision concerning the Galle Service cannot be arrived at, the undersigned Representatives of the Colonies of _____ and which Colonies contain _____ out of a total population for the whole of the Australasian Colonies of _____ urge upon the Imperial Government to leave the Colony of Victoria to arrange for the Galle Service to Melbourne on the following conditions :—That from the total cost of the Service between Galle and Australia, including the cost of the necessary branch Services to connect with the Colonies in Australia at which the Mail Steamer does not call, and with New Zealand and Tasmania, the Imperial Subsidy be first deducted, and the balance be paid by the whole of the Australasian Colonies in the proportion of the letters they severally despatch by the route.

(2.) “A maximum sum to be named for each branch Service, and the Colonies respectively interested to make each its own arrangements for its own branch Service.”

The Conference then adjourned shortly after One o'clock, until a quarter to Two o'clock.

The Conference having resumed, Mr. Vogel proposed the first Motion, of which notice had been given by him to-day, when, after discussion, Mr. Palmer moved,—That all the words after the word “That,” in the first line, be omitted, down to and including the words “On the following conditions”; and the Motion having been put by the Chairman, “That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Question,” it was resolved in the affirmative, as follows, viz. :—

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Francis,	Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Langton,	Mr. Palmer,
Mr. Vogel,	Mr. Thompson, and
Mr. Reynolds,	Mr. Parkes.
Mr. Innes,	
Mr. Wilson,	
Sir H. Ayers,	
Mr. Barrow,	
Mr. Barlee.	

The Conference adjourned at twenty-five minutes past Three o'clock, until the next day at half-past Ten o'clock.

HENRY PARKES,
Chairman.

At the Treasury, Sydney, Thursday, 30th January, 1873.

Present:—

<i>New South Wales</i> :	The Honorable HENRY PARKES. The Honorable SAUL SAMUEL.
<i>New Zealand</i> :	The Honorable JULIUS VOGEL. The Honorable W. H. REYNOLDS.
<i>Queensland</i> :	The Honorable A. H. PALMER. The Honorable J. M. THOMPSON.
<i>South Australia</i> :	The Honorable SIR HENRY AYERS. The Honorable J. H. BARROW.
<i>Tasmania</i> :	The Honorable F. M. INNES. The Honorable J. M. WILSON.
<i>Victoria</i> :	The Honorable J. G. FRANCIS. The Honorable E. LANGTON.
<i>Western Australia</i> :	The Honorable F. P. BARLEE.

The Conference having assembled at the usual hour, the Minutes of the Proceedings on the 29th instant were read and confirmed.

Mr. Parkes then stated that, in consequence of his presence at the Legislative Assembly on the preceding night, and his inability to confer with his colleague (Mr. Samuel), on the decision arrived at by the Conference, on the subject of the Terminus of the Mail Service *via* Galle, that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until such time as he could confer with his said colleague.

After some discussion, it was moved by Sir Henry Ayers,—seconded by Mr. Wilson, and carried,—That the further consideration of the Mail Service Question be postponed until the next sitting day. Mr. Barrow then gave notice of the following Motion, to be considered when the question of Light-houses is under consideration,—

“That in order to perfect the lighting-up of the South Australian and Victorian Coasts, the following additional Lights are required, viz. :—

- (1.) A Light on Penguin Island, Rivoli Bay, about midway between Cape Jaffa and Cape Northumberland.
- (2.) A Light on Cape Bridgewater.
- (3.) A Light on Ram Head, about 35 miles west of Cape Howe.”

The Conference then adjourned at half-past Eleven o'clock, until next day at the usual hour.

HENRY PARKES,
Chairman.

At the Treasury, Sydney, Friday, 31st January, 1873.

Present:—

<i>New South Wales</i> :	The Honorable HENRY PARKES. The Honorable SAUL SAMUEL.
<i>New Zealand</i> :	The Honorable JULIUS VOGEL. The Honorable W. H. REYNOLDS.
<i>Queensland</i> :	The Honorable A. H. PALMER. The Honorable J. M. THOMPSON.
<i>South Australia</i> :	The Honorable SIR HENRY AYERS. The Honorable J. H. BARROW.
<i>Tasmania</i> :	The Honorable F. M. INNES. The Honorable J. M. WILSON.
<i>Victoria</i> :	The Honorable J. G. FRANCIS. The Honorable E. LANGTON.
<i>Western Australia</i> :	The Honorable F. P. BARLEE.

The Conference having met at the usual hour, the Minutes of the Proceedings of the 30th instant, were read and confirmed.

1. Mr. Vogel then moved,—That the consideration of the following Motion, notice of which had been given by him on Wednesday last, be postponed:—

- (1.) “That since a unanimous decision concerning the Galle Service cannot be arrived at, the undersigned Representatives of the Colonies of _____ and which Colonies contain _____, out of a total population for the whole of the Australasian Colonies of _____, urge upon the Imperial Government to leave the Colony of Victoria to arrange for the Galle Service to Melbourne, on the following conditions:—That from the total cost of the Service between Galle and Australia, including the cost of the necessary branch Services to connect with the Colonies in Australia at which the mail steamer does not call, and with New Zealand and Tasmania, the Imperial subsidy be first deducted, and the balance be paid by the whole of the Australasian Colonies, in the proportion of the letters they severally despatch by the route.
- (2.) “A maximum sum to be named for each branch Service, and the Colonies respectively interested to make each its own arrangements for its own branch Service.”

2. Mr. Wilson then, pursuant to Notice, moved as follows:—

“That the Governments of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, be advised to accept the proposal of the Lords of the Treasury, for the establishment and maintenance of a Four-weekly Mail Service between Point de Galle and a port or ports in Australia, on the understanding that the cost of the branch Services required to deliver the Queensland, Tasmanian, and New Zealand Mails, shall be considered as part of the cost of the whole Service; and on the further understanding that the several Governments shall contribute to the cost of the whole Service in proportion to the correspondence conveyed by such Mail Service to and from each Colony.”

When, after discussion, it was amended, as follows:—

“That subject to conditions which have been or may be determined by this Conference, the Governments of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and West Australia, be advised to accept the proposal of the Lords of the Treasury, for the establishment and maintenance of a Four-weekly Mail Service between Point de Galle and a port or ports in Australia, on the understanding that the cost of the branch Services shall be considered as part of the cost of the whole Service; and on the further understanding that the several Governments shall contribute to the cost of the whole Service in proportion to the correspondence conveyed by such Mail Service from each Colony.”

And having been put from the Chair, it was carried upon the following division, viz.:—

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Francis,	Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Langton,	Mr. Parkes.
Mr. Vogel,	
Mr. Reynolds,	
Mr. Innes,	
Mr. Wilson,	
Sir Henry Ayers,	
Mr. Barrow,	
Mr. Palmer,	
Mr. Thompson,	
Mr. Barlee.	

3. Mr. Wilson then, with the concurrence of the Conference, withdrew the addendum moved by him to the Motion before referred to, viz.:—

“That a representation be made to the Imperial Government that its proposed contribution of £40,000 towards the Mail Service will be found considerably to fall short of one-half the cost of the direct and branch Services between Point de Galle and the Australasian Colonies, and therefore that a reasonable augmentation of the subsidy should be accorded.”

4. Mr. Innes also, with the concurrence of the Conference, withdrew the following Notice standing in his name:—

“That in the event of separate Contracts being entered into for the conveyance of European and Australian Mails, it is expedient that a compact should be made between the respective contracting Governments to adhere to the same rate of postage.”

5. Mr. Wilson then proposed, and Mr. Reynolds seconded the following Motion:—

“That should the Representatives of New South Wales, during the continuation of this Conference, concur in the action of the Conference in regard to the Galle Service, the arrangements be left to the Governments of New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria; but that otherwise the necessary steps for entering into a Contract be undertaken by Victoria.”

The said Motion having been put from the Chair, was carried on the following division:—

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Francis,	Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Langton,	Mr. Parkes.
Mr. Vogel,	
Mr. Reynolds,	
Mr. Innes,	
Mr. Wilson,	
Sir Henry Ayers,	
Mr. Barrow,	
Mr. Palmer,	
Mr. Thompson,	
Mr. Barlee.	

6. Mr. Palmer gave notice of the following Motion, to be moved on a future day:—

“That the Governments of the Colonies interested in branch Services make the necessary arrangements for their respective Services with the Government or Governments of the Colony or Colonies in charge of the Contract for the Mail Service from Galle.”

7. Mr. Innes gave notice of the following Motion:—

“That the Conference take into consideration the question of existing means for the transmission, overland, of the New South Wales and Queensland portion of the Mails, with a view to the adoption of such temporary arrangements as will meet the requirements of these Colonies, pending the completion of Railway Communication suitable for the transmission of Mails from Melbourne to Sydney.”

8. Mr. Wilson gave notice of the following Motion:—
 “That this Conference move the Imperial Government to pay all charges upon the transmission of Mails to and from London and San Francisco (retaining on account thereof all the Postages collected in Great Britain), and to contribute the sum of £20,000 per annum towards a single Service between San Francisco, New Zealand and Sydney; such Service to be agreed upon between the Governments of New Zealand and New South Wales.”
9. Mr. Langton gave notice of the following Motion:—
 “That in the opinion of this Conference, the Imperial Government should be moved to contribute the sum of £5,000 per annum towards a Service from Singapore to Queensland and New South Wales; such Service to be arranged for by the Governments of Queensland and New South Wales, South Australia undertaking to contribute the sum of £2,000 per annum if the Mail Steamers call at Port Darwin.”
10. Mr. Vogel gave notice of the following Motion:—
 “That these Resolutions be telegraphed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a statement showing what Colonies have voted for and against each Resolution; and that the Secretary of State be requested to telegraph to the Conference the views of Her Majesty's Government upon the Resolutions.”
11. Mr. Francis gave notice of the following Motion:—
 “The Conference is of opinion that, should there be more than one Californian Service, the Imperial subsidy should not be paid as long as the double Service continues.”
- On the motion of Sir Henry Ayers, it was resolved, “That the Conference adjourn until Monday next, at Ten o'clock.”

The Conference adjourned accordingly, at twenty-five minutes to One o'clock, until Monday, at Ten a.m.

HENRY PARKES,
 Chairman.

At the Treasury, Sydney, Monday, 3rd February, 1873.

Present:—

<i>New South Wales:</i>	The Honorable HENRY PARKES. The Honorable SAUL SAMUEL.
<i>New Zealand:</i>	The Honorable JULIUS VOGEL. The Honorable W. H. REYNOLDS.
<i>Queensland:</i>	The Honorable A. H. PALMER. The Honorable J. M. THOMPSON.
<i>South Australia:</i>	The Honorable SIR HENRY AYERS. The Honorable J. H. BARROW.
<i>Tasmania:</i>	The Honorable F. M. INNES. The Honorable J. M. WILSON.
<i>Victoria:</i>	The Honorable J. G. FRANCIS. The Honorable E. LANGTON.
<i>Western Australia:</i>	The Honorable F. P. BARLEE.

The Conference having met at Ten o'clock a.m., the Minutes of the Proceedings on the 31st ultimo were read and confirmed.

1. Mr. Parkes laid before the Conference the following Telegram, dated 28th January, 6'40, from the Earl of Kimberley to Sir H. Robinson, Sydney:—

“Inform Conference that, as there appears to be some apprehension in this Country, it is to be understood that the Treasury does not exclude from their consideration any second Mail Service recommended by the Australian Colonies, in pursuance of letter of 14th August, provided it is alternative with the other, although they hold themselves free to decline any such second Service.”

2. Mr. Vogel gave notice of the following Motion:—

“That an Address to the Secretary of State, in the following terms, be adopted, when the subject of the Investment of Trust Funds comes before the Conference for consideration:—

“The Representatives of the various Australasian Colonies, assembled in Conference, desire urgently to impress upon the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies the very unnecessary disadvantages to which, as it appears to them, the Colonies are subjected, through English Trustees not being at liberty to invest Trust Funds in Colonial Securities and Colonial Lands.

“When Trustees act under instruments which do not expressly exclude or include certain Securities, their discretion as to investment is still limited by certain Acts of Parliament. They may invest in Securities guaranteed by Parliament, in Securities authorized by General Order of the Court of Chancery, in Parliamentary Stocks, in Public Funds, or Government Securities. They are also allowed to invest in Indian unguaranteed Stocks; and lately they have been permitted to invest in Railway Securities.

“It is submitted by the Conference, that legislative provision should be made, in virtue of which Trustees would be equally at liberty to invest in Colonial Securities and Lands. There do not appear to be any reasons against this course, except such as might be urged by those who desire or anticipate the disintegration of the Empire. As the assurance has been more than once lately given, that Her Majesty's Government—in accordance with the undoubted feelings of

of the vast majority of Her Majesty's subjects—do not entertain opinions favourable to the severance of the Colonies from the Mother Country, there seems no reason why the Securities of the Colonies should not be placed upon as favourable a footing as the unguaranteed Securities of India.

"There are numerous cases of persons who reside in the Colonies, and on whose behalf Trusts are held, who desire that the Trust Funds in which they are interested should be invested within the Colony in which they reside. The Trust Deeds do not prohibit such a course, yet the Trustees, in the absence of the suggested legislative provision, find themselves unable to comply with the wishes of those on behalf of whom they act.

"The enormous accumulations of Trust Moneys would make the measure now suggested one of great convenience to a large number of Her Majesty's subjects residing in the United Kingdom.

"The Conference earnestly urges the Secretary of State to take the steps necessary to give effect to this representation."

3. Mr. Palmer moved the following Resolution, which having been seconded by Mr. Thompson, was agreed to, viz. :—

"That the Governments of the Colonies interested in branch Services, make the necessary arrangements for their respective Services with the Government or Governments of the Colony or Colonies in charge of the Contract for the Mail Service from Galle."

4. Mr. Vogel proposed and Sir Henry Ayers seconded the following Resolution :—

"That the Colony of Victoria make all the payments for the main and branch Galle Services. That it furnish to the Colonies separately, quarterly estimates of the amounts to be contributed, and that provided the computations are approved, remittances be at once made. That as soon after the 1st January as possible, every year, final accounts be rendered and final adjustments made." And the same having been put by the Chairman, was resolved in the affirmative, on the following division, viz. :—

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Francis,	Mr. Samuel, and
Mr. Langton,	Mr. Parkes.
Mr. Vogel,	
Mr. Reynolds,	
Mr. Innes,	
Mr. Wilson,	
Sir Henry Ayers,	
Mr. Barrow,	
Mr. Palmer,	
Mr. Thompson,	
Mr. Barlee.	

5. Mr. Palmer gave notice of the following Motion, viz. :—

- (1.) "That it is desirable that a Mail Service, alternating with the four-weekly Service *via* Galle, be established through Torres Straits to Singapore, taking as a basis the conditional agreement entered into between the Colonial Secretary of Queensland and Mr. Frazer.
- (2.) "That the Terminus of such line in the Australian Colonies be at the port of
- (3.) "That the contributions of the various Colonies towards such Service be in the following proportions, viz. :—

New South Wales,
New Zealand,
Queensland, one-half,
South Australia,
Tasmania, and
Victoria."

6. Mr. Innes gave notice of the following Motion, in lieu of the Notice of Motion given by him on Friday, January 31, viz. :—

- (1.) "That the Conference having taken into further consideration the following Resolution, adopted on the motion of Mr. Langton, on the 27th ultimo, viz.,—
"That inasmuch as the Railway from Melbourne to Albury will be completed during the current year, and as mails can then be conveyed between Melbourne and Sydney in 34 hours or 22 hours less than the average time occupied by the P. and O. Company's steamers, thus securing the delivery of New South Wales and Queensland mails one day earlier than at present,—the terminus of the Galle Service shall be at Melbourne,"—
are of opinion, that the provision therein contemplated, for the transmission of the New South Wales and Queensland Mails from Melbourne to Sydney, is not satisfactory.
- (2.) "That pending the establishment of a second Mail Service between Europe and New South Wales, in any New Contract which may be entered into for the Service from Galle, it be provided that the Mails for New South Wales and Queensland should continue to be delivered in Sydney, subject to the condition of New South Wales engaging to bear any excess of cost which may arise from the Mails being conveyed beyond Melbourne by the Mail Steamer.
- (3.) "That with a view to the disposal of these Resolutions, the Government of New South Wales be requested to lay official Reports before the Conference on the existing facilities for the conveyance of Mails from Albury to Sydney."

7. Mr. Wilson then moved a Resolution of which notice had been given by him on the 31st ultimo, as follows (which having been amended, after much discussion, was unanimously agreed to) :—

Original Motion,—

"That this Conference move the Imperial Government to pay all charges upon the transmission of Mails to and from London and San Francisco (retaining on account thereof all the Postages collected in Great Britain), and to contribute the sum of £20,000 per annum towards a single Service between San Francisco, New Zealand, and Sydney; such Service to be agreed upon between the Governments of New Zealand and New South Wales."

Amended

Amended Motion,—

“That this Conference move the Imperial Government to pay all charges upon the transmission of Mails to and from London and San Francisco (retaining on account thereof all the Postages collected in Great Britain), and to contribute the sum of £20,000 per annum towards a San Francisco Service, to be agreed upon between the Governments of New Zealand and New South Wales.”

8. Mr. Palmer gave notice of the following Motion :—

“That in view of the serious inconvenience which would arise to the whole of the Australian Colonies in the event of interruption to telegraphic communication with Europe, it is desirable that a Cable should be constructed between Java or Timor and the terminus of the Queensland Telegraph lines at Norman Mouth.

That this Conference, or the Members of it who agree to these Resolutions, recommend their various Governments to obtain Parliamentary sanction to a guarantee of 5 per cent. on the cost of construction of such Cable. Recommendations contained in the letter of the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs, herewith annexed, to be taken as a basis in any agreement with a Cable Construction Company. The Government of Queensland to enter into the necessary arrangements, and receive and pay all claims under such agreement either with the Construction Company or the subscribing Colonies.”

The Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs, Queensland, to The Colonial Secretary, Queensland.

Electric Telegraph Department,
Superintendent's Office,
Brisbane, 9th December, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor to return, with schedule annexed, the several offers lately received from England to lay a Cable from East Java to the terminus of the Queensland lines at Carpentaria.

I am informed that the British-Australian Company's Directors have declined to connect their Cable with the lines of this Colony, although pledged to do so. Under these circumstances, I would strongly recommend, as most suitable for the general interests of Australia, that the promoters of the Indo-Australian Company's offer be accepted, subject however to the following modifications, namely,—that the Cable, in lieu of being taken to Java, as at first proposed, should be carried north of Timor to a point on the southern coast of Celebes near Macassar, a distance of 1,550 nautical miles, thence to the south-west coast of Borneo, 700 miles; total length of Cable, 2,250 miles,—for which Queensland and New South Wales should jointly guarantee 5 per cent. on the cost of construction.

A Cable from thence to Singapore, 350 miles, to be provided for by the Company without a colonial guarantee. If this route is followed, the land lines in Sumatra and Java will be avoided, the important islands of Borneo and Celebes placed in circuit, and on completion of the Calcutta and Singapore Company's line, which will be at once commenced, independent communication with the United Kingdom, *via* the Indo-European and Submarine Companies' lines, will be secured.

In the event of this proposal being favourably considered, the Imperial authorities should be requested to take soundings between Celebes and Carpentaria without delay; and much time and trouble might be saved by sending a competent person to London, with full power from the Queensland and New South Wales Governments to enter into necessary arrangements for manufacturing, submerging, and working the Cables.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CRACKNELL,
Supt., Electric Telegraphs.

SCHEDULE.

TENDERS received for Manufacturing and Laying Submarine Telegraph Cable.

No.	Name of Tenderer.	Total Length.	Length—Divisions of Cable	Weight per mile of 7-wire copper conductor.	Weight of insulating material	Price per knot.	Sheathing.	Total Cost.	Prices—Extra Length Cable.	Time of Contract.
1	India-rubber, Gutin, Porcela, and Telegraph Works (Limited), Co.	Miles 1,995	A Main cable, 800 knots. B Main cable, 1,050 knots. C Shore-end cable, 120 knots. D Shore-end cable, 25.	210 lbs. 180 „ 200 „ „ „	260 lbs. 240 „ 220 „ „ „	£ 187 236 348 1,000	Galvanized iron wires, covered with three coatings of mineral pitch and silica.	£460,000	.....	9 calendar months to manufacture cable only; no specified time for laying.
2	Indo-Australian Telegraph Co.	do ...	A } B } do do C } D }	210 lbs. 180 „ 200 „ „ „	260 lbs. 240 „ 220 „ „ „	..... ..... ..... .....	A serving of India-rubber, felt, and jute yarn over core, and sheathed with galvanized wire, served with Clarke's compound and jute yarn.	£894,000— 5 per cent. guarantee	.....	.....
3	Hooper's Telegraph Works.	do ...	A } B } do do C } D }	210 lbs. 180 „ 200 „ „ „	260 lbs. 240 „ 200 „ „ „	..... ..... ..... .....	Do.	£480,000	.....	12 calendar months to manufacture and lay the cable.
4	Siemens Bros. No. 1.	do ...	A } B } do do C } D }	210 lbs. 180 „ 200 „ „ „	260 lbs. 240 „ 200 „ „ „	..... ..... ..... .....	Do.	£560,000	A £160 B £164 C £224 D £660	12 calendar months to manufacture and lay the cable.
5	Siemens Bros. No. 2.	do ...	A } B } do do C } D }	210 lbs. 180 „ 200 „ „ „	260 lbs. 240 „ 200 „ „ „	..... ..... ..... .....	Do.	£685,000— 5 per cent. guarantee	.....	12 calendar months to manufacture and lay the cable.
6	W. T. Henley	do ...	Do	do.	do.	300	Do.	£598,500	.....	.....

Electric Telegraph Department,
Superintendent's Office,
Brisbane, 9th December, 1872.

W. J. CRACKNELL,
Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs.

“That the Imperial Government be requested to assist the Governments [of the Australian Colonies in the construction of such Cable,—

1st. By causing soundings to be taken by Her Majesty's ships in the seas through which the Cable must pass.

2nd. By such aid, pecuniarily or otherwise, as they may think fit.”

9. Mr. Vogel then moved, and Mr. Reynolds seconded,—

“That a communication from the Representatives of New Zealand, dated January 30th, 1873, on the subject of the Californian Mail Service, addressed to the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, should be entered upon the Records of the Proceedings of the Conference.”

Agreed to.

(For letter, see separate Papers.)

10. Mr. Barlee gave notice of the following Motion :—

(1.) “That as it is undesirable for the several Colonies of Australia to depend on a single line of telegraphic communication with Europe, this Conference recommends the construction of a second cable, either from Gallé to Western Australia *via* the Cocos or Keeling Islands, or from Java to Western Australia.

(2.) That such cable be landed at the Port of Geraldton, in Western Australia, in latitude 28° 47', from whence telegraphic communication exists overland to the Port of King George's Sound in the same Colony, in latitude 35° 0'.

(3.) That from thence communication be conveyed either by land-line to South Australia, or by cable to such point in Australia as may in the opinion of this Conference be most conducive to the general interests of the several Colonies.

(4.) That the adoption of these Resolutions possesses the great advantage of placing all the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, and Tasmania, in immediate communication—a manifest commercial advantage to be gained by no other route.

(5.) That the cost of this Service will best be met by Parliamentary sanction being obtained to a guarantee not exceeding 5 per cent. on the cost of construction to and from the ports of arrival and departure in Western Australia.”

11. Mr. Wilson then moved as follows :—

(1.) “That this Conference, having had under consideration Lord Kimberley's circular despatch of the 19th April, 1872, resolve to adopt a joint Memorial to the Queen, praying that Her Majesty will direct such measures to be taken as will enable the Royal Assent to be given to the Intercolonial Reciprocity Acts of the Legislatures of Tasmania, South Australia, and New Zealand, and that Her Majesty will direct such measures to be taken as may be found necessary to give full effect to the wishes and requests of the Governments and Legislatures of Her Majesty's Australasian Possessions in the matter of Intercolonial Free Trade.

(2.) That the Hon. H. Parkes, the Hon. J. Vogel, and the Mover, be a Committee to prepare a draft of such joint Memorial for the consideration of the Conference.”

Which having been amended, as follows, was agreed to,—

“That this Conference having had under consideration Lord Kimberley's circular despatch of 19th April, 1872, resolved to adopt a joint Memorial to the Queen, praying that Her Majesty will direct such measures to be taken as may be found necessary to give full effect to the wishes and requests of the Governments and Legislatures of Her Majesty's Australasian Possessions, in the matter of Intercolonial commercial reciprocity.

“That Mr. Parkes, Mr. Vogel, and the Mover, be a Committee to prepare a draft of such joint Memorial, for the consideration of the Conference at its meeting on a future day.”

The Conference adjourned at Four o'clock, until next day at Ten o'clock, a.m.

HENRY PARKES,
Chairman.

At the Treasury, Sydney, Tuesday, 4th February, 1873.

Present :—

<i>New South Wales :</i>	The Honorable HENRY PARKES. The Honorable SAUL SAMUEL.
<i>New Zealand :</i>	The Honorable JULIUS VOGEL. The Honorable W. H. REYNOLDS.
<i>Queensland :</i>	The Honorable A. H. PALMER. The Honorable J. M. THOMPSON.
<i>South Australia :</i>	The Honorable SIR HENRY AYERS. The Honorable J. H. BARROW.
<i>Tasmania :</i>	The Honorable F. M. INNES. The Honorable J. M. WILSON.
<i>Victoria :</i>	The Honorable J. G. FRANCIS. The Honorable E. LANGTON.
<i>Western Australia :</i>	The Honorable F. P. BARLEE.

The Conference having met at Ten o'clock, the Minutes of the Proceedings of yesterday's date were read and confirmed.

1. Mr. Barrow then gave notice of the following Motion :—

“That he will, on an early day, call the attention of the Conference, or the Representatives of those Colonies more immediately interested therein, to the unsatisfactory nature of the existing arrangements for the collection of Customs Duties on the river Murray, and will move that it is desirable to terminate as soon as possible the present system of the collection of duties, and to substitute instead the payment of lump sums in lieu of duties, to be arranged by the Colonies concerned on an equitable basis, calculated upon past actual collections.”

2.

2. Mr. Palmer gave notice of the following Motion :—

“ That the present state of the law in regard to the Extradition of Criminals escaping from one Colony into another is defective.

That in lieu of the present system, an Act should be passed in each Colony enabling a criminal warrant duly issued in one Colony to be executed in another, on the endorsement of a Judge or Magistrate.

That such Act should provide (with such safeguards as may be deemed necessary) that the contents of any such warrant issued in one Colony may be transmitted by telegraph to another Colony, and that a certified transcript of the message shall have the same effect as an original warrant.

That the Act referred to should, as nearly as possible, be alike in each Colony.

3. Mr. Palmer moved a Resolution in accordance with notice given by him on the preceding day, on the subject of the establishment of a Mail Service through Torres Straits to Singapore, when, after discussion, it was moved by Mr. Palmer and seconded by Mr. Thompson, that the following Motion be substituted for the original one, which was agreed to unanimously, and carried :—

“ That Queensland negotiate for a Service between Singapore, Brisbane, and Sydney, at a cost not exceeding £25,000 per annum. The cost to be divided between all the Colonies in proportion to the number of letters they despatch by this route. The Imperial Government to be asked to contribute £5,000 per annum towards the subsidy.”

4. Mr. Barrow proposed and Mr. Palmer seconded the following Resolution :—

“ That the Minutes of Proceedings of the Conference be printed, confidentially, for the use of the Members only, and that each day's proceedings be printed after being confirmed by the Conference,” which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Vogel, with the concurrence of the Conference, withdrew the Notices of Motion given by him on Monday, 27th ultimo.

Mr. Samuel, with the concurrence of the Conference, withdrew the Notice of Motion given by him on Monday, 27th ultimo.

Mr. Langton, with the concurrence of the Conference, withdrew the Notice of Motion given by him on 31st ultimo.

Mr. Francis, also, with the concurrence of the Conference, withdrew the Notice of Motion given by him on 31st ultimo.

5. Mr. Vogel then gave notice of the following Motion :—

“ The Representatives of the Colonies of desire to express their sense of the untiring energy and perseverance displayed by the Colony of South Australia, in connection with the establishment of through Telegraph Communication between the Australasian Colonies and Great Britain.

“ That the arguments which may be used in favour of the Governments of a Country and its dependencies taking charge of the Land Telegraph Lines apply with greater force to their taking charge of the Lines of Telegraph Cable which connect them.

“ That if the means of Telegraph Communication between Great Britain and the Colonies were in the hands of the joint Governments, the rates of charge for the use of the line might be materially reduced, since the interest required by the shareholders of the various Companies interested is much larger than that which would have to be paid on borrowed money.

“ That Great Britain, by the use of her Navy, has great facilities for maintaining the Cables in a condition of efficiency.

“ That for these and other reasons of a self-evident character, the Conference urge on Great Britain to join with India and the Colonies in acquiring or constructing a through line of Telegraph Communication between Great Britain, India, and the Australasian Colonies.

“ That the money necessary for the purpose be borrowed by Great Britain, and that the yearly interest, together with the annual cost of maintenance, and, if necessary, an annual sum for renewal, be divided between Great Britain, the various Indian Possessions, and the Australasian Colonies, in the proportion of the mileage of the messages despatched from each contributing Country—each contributing Country to keep its own receipts.

“ That in acquiring the through line, a distinction be made between the ordinary land lines in the Australian Colonies and those parts of the land lines constructed or principally required for through use. That the ordinary land rates be charged on the ordinary land lines; but that the land lines for through use should be acquired.

“ That South Australia should be fully reimbursed the expense she has incurred in establishing the through line, and that an alternative line by way of Queensland should be constructed. That the cable connecting with Tasmania, and one connecting with New Zealand should be acquired or constructed.

“ That in anticipation or in default of effect being given to the foregoing Resolutions, the Colonies shall, in joint association, acquire so much of the land lines of Australia as may be considered to belong to the through route, shall construct or acquire an alternative line by way of Queensland, the Cable connecting with Tasmania, and a Cable connecting with New Zealand. That the necessary money be borrowed on their joint security, and that the annual interest and maintenance be charged to the Colonies, in proportion to their several receipts, for the use of the lines belonging to the associated Colonies, each Colony to retain its own receipts.”

6. Mr. Innes moved and Mr. Palmer seconded as follows :—

(1.) That the Conference having taken into further consideration the following Resolution, adopted, on the motion of Mr. Langton, on the 27th ultimo, viz.,—

“ That inasmuch as the Railway from Melbourne to Albury will be completed during the current year, and as mails can then be conveyed between Melbourne and Sydney in 31 hours,

or

or 22 hours less than the average time occupied by the P. and O. Company's steamers, thus securing the delivery of New South Wales and Queensland mails one day earlier than at present,—the terminus of the Galle Service shall be at Melbourne,"—

is of opinion, that the provision therein contemplated, for the transmission of the New South Wales and Queensland Mails from Melbourne to Sydney, is not satisfactory" :—

Which after having been fully discussed, was put from the Chair, and negatived on the following division :—

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Francis,
Mr. Palmer,	Mr. Langton,
Mr. Thompson,	Mr. Vogel,
Mr. Samuel, and	Mr. Reynolds,
Mr. Parkes.	Sir Henry Ayers,
	Mr. Barrow,
	Mr. Barlee.

Mr. Wilson declined to vote.

7. Mr. Parkes then handed in a protest for himself and his colleague against the grounds on which the Conference had arrived at the above decision, also a Memorandum signed by Mr. Samuel and himself, which he requested might be printed. The Conference agreed to the same being entered upon the Minutes.

"We, the undersigned Representatives of the Government of New South Wales, duly accredited to this Conference, having in our places protested against the Resolution adopted by a majority on the 27th January, now desire to record our protest against the grounds on which the Conference has decided that the Terminus of the Mail Service *via* the Red Sea and Point de Galle shall be at Melbourne.

- 1st. "Because the Galle Service is the premier Australian Service, and the only Service supported by the Imperial Government in the interest of all the Colonies, and ought therefore to be arranged and contracted for in view of securing its Postal advantages to all equally, irrespective of other considerations.
- 2nd. "Because if the geographical situation and commercial advantages of any one port point it out as the natural or most convenient terminus in the interest of the majority of the Colonies, such an arrangement should not be frustrated by any local jealousy of the distinction, or other minor collateral benefits, which may be supposed to be incidental to a terminal port.
- 3rd. "Because the terminus of this Service has hitherto been at Sydney, and the superiority of that port as the terminus, considered in view of Australian as distinguished from local interests, has not been attempted to be disproved, and cannot be denied.
- 4th. "Because the period which must necessarily be agreed upon for the course of post under any Contract will allow ample time for the mail ships to proceed to Sydney as hitherto, without a reshipping of mails, and without injury to the interests of any Colony (in respect to the carriage of mails, passengers, or cargo) which properly ought to be served by a Postal Service.
- 5th. "Because an extensive passenger and goods traffic between New South Wales and Europe is carried on by the ships of the Galle Service; and it would be unjust to require the passengers and goods for this Colony to be unnecessarily reshipped at Melbourne.
- 6th. "Because no single ground of a Federal character, advanced in the interests of all the Colonies, has been stated in support of the mail ships stopping at Melbourne.
- 7th. "Because the support offered by the Imperial Government is manifestly not intended to give any pre-eminent advantages to the South-western apart from the other Australian Colonies, and still less to subsidize the commercial ambition of any one of them apart from the proper objects of a Postal Service.
- 8th. "Because the South-western Colonies, in relation to the Galle Service, possess important incidental advantages, by being the first Colonies which the steamers reach and the last from which they depart,—thus enjoying much longer time than New South Wales for the purposes of correspondence.
- 9th. "Because the geographical disadvantage to which New South Wales is exposed in this respect, would be needlessly aggravated by the Ocean Steamers stopping short at Melbourne, whilst such a course would neither conduce to economy nor afford any additional postal advantage to the Southern Colonies.
- 10th. "Because the making that port the terminus, without any necessity whatever, and not with the view of improving, but by directly impairing, the efficiency of the Service, would be fostering the rivalry of Melbourne by Imperial expenditure, and embittering the relations between the two Colonies and the Mother Country.
- 11th. "Because the ground assigned by a majority of the Conference for a change of terminus,—*that the Mails for New South Wales and Queensland should be carried overland between Melbourne and Sydney, 230 miles out of a total distance of 550 miles, by horse teams,—is scarcely less preposterous, under existing circumstances, than if it were proposed that they should be carried by a service of balloons; and it cannot be regarded by us as other than an evidence of indifference to the just claims of New South Wales.*

"For the foregoing reasons, the Representatives of New South Wales, while expressing their anxiety for agreement and united action on other questions, cannot take part in any further consideration of the proposed Mail Service between Melbourne and Galle."

Sydney, February 4th, 1873.

* 290—C

HENRY PARKES.
SAUL SAMUEL.

MEMORANDUM.

MEMORANDUM.

"The Representatives of New South Wales are prepared—

"1st. To abide by the result of Tenders being called for two Services—one to Sydney and one to Melbourne, with the necessary branches—and to accept whichever is cheapest in the interest of all the Colonies"; or,

"2nd. To leave the question of Terminus to the decision of the Secretary of State."

February 4, 1873.

HENRY PARKES.
SAUL SAMUEL.

8. Sir Henry Ayers proposed, and Mr. Barlee seconded, the following Motion, viz. :—

"That the Chairman be requested to apply by letter to Mr. Macaulay, to ascertain whether he is prepared to give any answer to the questions put to him on the 27th ult."—which, on being put from the Chair, was carried unanimously.

The Conference adjourned at Four o'clock, until the next day, at half-past Ten o'clock.

HENRY PARKES,
Chairman.

At the Treasury, Sydney, 5th February, 1873.

Present :—

<i>New South Wales :</i>	The Honorable HENRY PARKES. The Honorable SAUL SAMUEL.
<i>New Zealand :</i>	The Honorable JULIUS VOGEL. The Honorable W. H. REYNOLDS.
<i>Queensland :</i>	The Honorable A. H. PALMER. The Honorable J. M. THOMPSON.
<i>South Australia :</i>	The Honorable SIR HENRY AYERS. The Honorable J. H. BARROW.
<i>Tasmania :</i>	The Honorable F. M. INNES. The Honorable J. M. WILSON.
<i>Victoria :</i>	The Honorable J. G. FRANCIS. The Honorable E. LANGTON.
<i>Western Australia :</i>	The Honorable F. P. BARLEE.

The Conference having met at half-past Ten o'clock a.m., the Minutes of the Proceedings on the 4th instant were read and confirmed.

1. Mr. Langton laid before the Conference a paper embodying the reasons of the Victorian Representatives, in favour of Melbourne being the Terminus of the Suez Mail Service, which the Conference desired should be printed, viz. :—

"Reasons submitted by the Representatives of Victoria in favour of Melbourne being the Terminus of the Suez Mail Service :—

1. "Because for the Suez Service it is the most central port of Australia, and from it the branch Services to New Zealand and Tasmania must diverge.

2. "Because the time occupied with the mails from Europe will be shortened to all the Colonies (except Western Australia, which will not be affected by the change), by the saving of some hours in taking in coals at King George's Sound for the voyage from Melbourne to Sydney.

3. "Because a further saving of (on the average) twelve hours will be effected, by avoiding the delay now caused by the detention in Hobson's Bay, for the discharge of cargo for Melbourne, and the transhipment of mails for other Colonies.

4. "Because after August next, when the North-eastern Railway of Victoria will be completed to the boundary of New South Wales, on the journey from Melbourne to Sydney a further saving can be effected, if the mails are carried overland, of at least ten hours. (See Report of Engineer-in-Chief of Victoria attached.)

5. "Because for every ten miles of Railway completed by New South Wales from Goulburn towards Albury, a further saving of one hour will be effected.

6. "Because if the Land Service from Albury to Goulburn be objected to by New South Wales, and the mails to that Colony and Queensland are sent by a branch steamer, the saving of time at King George's Sound and Hobson's Bay will still be effected, and those mails delivered from fifteen to twenty-four hours earlier than under the present arrangement; or the mail may be divided, on the same principle as is adopted *via* Brindisi and Southampton, the letters being sent overland, while the heavy portion of the mail could be sent by sea.

7. "Because Sydney is the natural terminus of the Pacific and Torres Straits routes; and, in the distribution of the advantages incidental to Mail Services, Melbourne is entitled to the terminus of the Service for which it is most conveniently situated, and towards which it contributes so large an amount. Without this concession Victoria would contribute largely to all the Services, and participate in the incidental advantages of none.

8. "Because New South Wales will, in regard to the Torres Straits and Pacific Services, enjoy similar advantages to those which will be conferred on South Australia and Victoria by the Galle Service.

9. "Because by the terminus being at Melbourne, the Service would cost less to all the Colonies than by requiring the Galle steamer to go on to Sydney.

10. "Because the voyage from Galle to Melbourne is 4,635 miles,—an extreme distance for any vessel to be kept under steam, and to perform her voyage with regularity at the speed required. To this long distance, the extension to Sydney involves an addition of 602 miles.

11. "Because the finest dock in Australia has been built at Melbourne, mainly with the view of fitting the port to be the terminus of this line.

12. "Because by the steamer calling at Glenelg, at least forty hours notice will always be given to prepare for despatch of the branch steamers from Melbourne.

13. "Because steamers sail almost daily from Melbourne to Sydney, thus ensuring without delay or undue expense the immediate transmission of the mails.

14. "Because Victoria pays about one-half of the entire subsidy to the Suez line.

15. "Because the contemplated subsidy of the Imperial Government to the second line is contingent on its being an alternating line, as shown in Treasury letter, 14th August, 1872; and by the terminus of the Suez Line being at Melbourne, the time for delivery of European mails at Sydney would be,—

<i>Via</i> San Francisco	47 days
<i>Via</i> Suez (by branch Service)	47 days

16. "Because any postal compact, such as it is desired to enter into at this Conference, must be based upon mutual concession; but if this terminus be not conceded to Victoria, that Colony would be, while the largest contributor, the only Colony to which no concession whatever was made.

17. "Because, on the ground of population, commerce, and correspondence, Victoria has the greatest interest in the Service.

18. "Because Victoria is willing to contribute to other lines affording little or no advantages to her.

19. "Because the Parliament of Victoria does not meet till May, and then will not confirm any agreement unless the terminus of this line be at Melbourne. It will then be too late to enter into fresh negotiations for any contract to commence the Service in January next."

J. G. FRANCIS.

EDWARD LANGTON.

5th February, 1873.

Engineer-in-Chief's Office,
Railway Department,
Melbourne, 8 January, 1873.

MEMO.—The distance from Melbourne to Belvoir, which is the Terminus of the North-Eastern Railway, is 186½ miles; from Belvoir to Albury it is 2½ miles, and from Albury to Goulburn, which is the present Terminus of the Southern Railway of New South Wales, the distance is 217 miles. This Railway is open from Goulburn to Sydney, a distance of 134 miles.

The North-Eastern Railway will probably be opened to Belvoir not later than August next, and the journey between Melbourne and Sydney will then be made over 320½ miles of railway and 217 miles of road. That part of the journey which is by rail can be done easily in ten hours, and that by road in thirty-one hours, making the whole time between Melbourne and Sydney forty-one hours. The present average passage of the P. & O. Mail Steamers is fifty-six hours.

The New South Wales Government has determined to extend its Southern Railway from Goulburn to Wagga Wagga, which is 310 miles from Sydney. This extension is to be commenced at once, and completed in three years. Wagga Wagga is seventy-nine miles from the terminus of the North-eastern Railway at Belvoir. At the end of three years, therefore, the journey between Sydney and Melbourne will be made by rail for 496½ miles, and by road for 79 miles. That part of the journey which is by rail can be done easily in fifteen hours, and that by road in eleven hours, making the whole time between Sydney and Melbourne twenty-six hours, as against fifty-six hours by the mail steamers.

To state the matter shortly: fifteen hours can be saved in transmitting the mails between Sydney and Melbourne after next August, by adopting the North-eastern Railway instead of the sea route; and when the Southern Railway of New South Wales is completed to Wagga Wagga, thirty hours can be saved. If express speed were used for the mail trains the saving of time would be still greater.

T. HIGINBOTHAM,

Engineer-in-Chief.

2. Mr. Palmer gave notice of the following Motion, to be moved by him on a future day, viz. :—

"That the circular letter of the Colonial Secretary of Queensland, annexed hereto, on the subject of Intercolonial Telegraph Messages, be taken into consideration."

Queensland.

(Circular.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Brisbane, 11 January, 1873.

Sir,

With reference to former correspondence on the subject of the tariff for Intercolonial Telegraph Messages, I have the honor to inform you that, in order to simplify arrangements, it is considered desirable to adopt, as nearly as possible, the system and manner of working now in general operation throughout the world. To effect this it will be necessary for the several Colonies to agree to a terminal and transit rate, and to charge for the address and signature; but it is proposed to extend the message from ten to twenty words, including address and signature, allowing ten words for the latter, and instead of charging for each additional word, to make a charge for every additional ten words or part of ten words.

The

The rates proposed for consideration are as follows :—

Rate for transmission of twenty words, including address and signature, every ten words, or portion of ten words being charged half rate.

	Terminal Rate for Messages received or delivered within the Colony.	Transit Rate for Messages sent through the Colony.
	£. d.	s. d.
Queensland	2 0	7 0
New South Wales	2 0	2 0
Victoria	1 0	1 0
South Australia	2 0	20 0
Tasmanian Cable Co.		4 0
Tasmania	1 0	

According to this scale, the charges for Intercolonial Messages of twenty words, including address and signature, would be—

Between any Station in Queensland and any Station in New South Wales ...	4s.
Ditto, Victoria	5s.
Ditto, South Australia	6s.
Ditto, Tasmania	10s.

Half rate for every ten words or part of ten words additional. Press messages to be charged one-half the ordinary rates.

It is also proposed to divide the receipts between the Colonies in the following manner, viz. :—

New South Wales business	$\frac{1}{2}$	to New South Wales.
	$\frac{1}{4}$	to Queensland.
Victorian	$\frac{1}{4}$	to Victoria.
	$\frac{1}{8}$	to New South Wales.
	$\frac{1}{8}$	to Queensland.
South Australian	$\frac{1}{4}$	to South Australia.
	$\frac{1}{4}$	to New South Wales.
	$\frac{1}{4}$	to Queensland.
Tasmanian	$\frac{1}{8}$	to Tasmania.
	$\frac{1}{8}$	to Cable Company.
	$\frac{1}{8}$	to Victoria.
	$\frac{1}{8}$	to New South Wales.
	$\frac{1}{8}$	to Queensland.

I would strongly recommend the proposed alterations for the favourable consideration of your Government, as it is considered that the simplification of the arrangements, and the establishment of the charges on a more satisfactory and uniform basis, would tend to facilitate the transaction of telegraphic business.

I have, &c.,
A. H. PALMER.

3. Sir Henry Ayers gave notice of the following Motions :—

- (1.) "That as those descriptions of Australian Wines best capable of sustaining a voyage to Great Britain contain more than twenty-six per cent. of proof spirit, this Conference move the Imperial Government to admit such Wines at the uniform duty of one shilling per gallon; or, should a limit of the strength be considered necessary, then that all Australian Wines containing less than thirty-five per cent. of proof spirit be admitted at a duty of one shilling per gallon.
- (2.) That the Governments of the Australian Colonies recommend to their respective Legislatures the passing of a uniform law relating to the remedies to be had against absconding Debtors, including the issuing of execution in any Colony upon registration of the judgment from any Court of the Colony in which the cause of action arose."

4. Mr. Francis moved, and Mr. Palmer seconded the following Resolution, which was unanimously agreed to :—

"That in reference to Lord Kimberley's despatch of 19th April, 1872, a Committee be appointed to draw up a Memorial to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, requesting him to move the Imperial Government to introduce a measure into the Imperial Parliament enabling the Australian Colonies to make arrangements with each other for the reciprocal admission of their products and manufactures on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon, and that such Committee consist of Messrs. Parkes, Vogel, and Wilson."

The Conference adjourned from One o'clock until Two.

5. On resuming, Mr. Reynolds moved the Resolution, notice of which had been given by him, on the subject of the erection and maintenance of a Light-house on "The Snares," when, after discussion the Resolution was amended as follows, viz. :—

"That the Representatives of the Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, and Victoria, undertake to urge upon their respective Governments and Legislatures to join in the erection and maintenance of a Light-house on "The Snares," to the south of New Zealand, as a site offering more advantages than the Auckland Islands to shipping, on the homeward voyage from the Australian Colonies."

Whereupon Mr. Francis moved, and Mr. Langton seconded, the following Amendment :—

"That this Conference is of opinion that the risk to life and property occasioned by the existence of dangerous groups of islands, known as the "The Snares," and the Auckland Islands, lying to the southward of New Zealand, and situated respectively in 48° 5' S. lat., and 166° 32' E. long., and 50° 50' S. lat., and 166° E. long., would be very much reduced by the establishment and maintenance of a First-class Ocean Light; and in order to cover the cost of erecting and maintaining the said Light, the Conference agree to recommend to the Imperial and to their respective Governments, that the expense should be borne by contributions in proportion to the tonnage of the shipping entered inwards or outwards in Great Britain, or in each Colony deriving benefit from the same."

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The Chairman then put the Question to the Conference as follows:—That all the words after the word "That," in the beginning of Mr. Reynolds' Resolution, be omitted, with a view to the insertion of all the words of the Amendment proposed by Mr. Francis, when it was carried in the affirmative.

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Francis, Mr. Langton, Mr. Samuel.	Mr. Vogel, Mr. Reynolds.

The Amendment moved by Mr. Francis was then put from the Chair, and carried on the following division:—

Ayes.	No.
Mr. Francis, Mr. Langton, Mr. Samuel, Mr. Parkes.	Mr. Reynolds.

Messrs. Thompson, Barlee, Barrow, Vogel, and Sir Henry Ayers, declined to vote.

6. Mr. Barrow then proposed the following Motion standing in his name, viz. :—

"That in order to perfect the lighting up of the South Australian and Victorian Coasts, the following additional Lights are required :—

- (1.) A Light on Penguin Island, Rivoli Bay, about midway between Cape Jaffa and Cape Northumberland.
- (2.) A Light on Cape Bridgewater.
- (3.) A Light on Ram Head, about thirty-five miles west of Cape Howe."

When, after discussion, the further consideration was postponed.

7. Mr. Langton gave notice of the following Motion :—

"That a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Barrow, Reynolds, Samuel, Francis, and Palmer, be appointed to consider and report on the desirability of constituting some general Trinity Board, to determine on the best means of lighting effectively the Australasian Coasts."

8. Mr. Vogel moved the Resolution of which he had given notice, on the subject of the Investment of Trust Funds.

When, after some discussion, it was resolved to postpone the further consideration thereof for the present.

The Conference then adjourned until the next day, at Eleven o'clock a.m.

HENRY PARKES,
Chairman.

At the Treasury, Sydney, 6 February, 1873.

Present:—

<i>New South Wales :</i>	The Honorable HENRY PARKES. The Honorable SAUL SAMUEL.
<i>New Zealand :</i>	The Honorable JULIUS VOGEL. The Honorable W. H. REYNOLDS.
<i>Queensland :</i>	The Honorable A. H. PALMER. The Honorable J. M. THOMPSON.
<i>South Australia :</i>	The Honorable SIR HENRY AYERS. The Honorable J. H. BARROW.
<i>Tasmania :</i>	The Honorable F. M. INNES. The Honorable J. M. WILSON.
<i>Victoria :</i>	The Honorable J. G. FRANCIS. The Honorable E. LANGTON.
<i>Western Australia :</i>	The Honorable F. P. BARLEE.

The Conference having assembled at Eleven o'clock a.m. the Minutes of the Proceedings of the 5th instant were read and confirmed.

1. The Chairman laid before the Conference the Draft of a Memorial relating to Intercolonial Commercial Reciprocity, prepared by the Committee appointed to draw up the same, which was ordered to be printed.

"The Representatives of the Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia, assembled in Conference in Sydney, have carefully considered the lengthened correspondence which has taken place between the Secretary of State and their several Governments upon the subject of Intercolonial Commercial Reciprocity

city. They have given respectful attention to the arguments used by the Secretary of State in opposition to the views taken by the Colonies. The Conference consider it their duty respectfully to urge upon the Imperial Government to remove the restrictions which stand in the way of two or more Colonies of the Australasian group entering into arrangements for the reciprocal admission of articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any part of Australia or New Zealand, upon terms to which they may mutually agree.

"The Secretary of State expresses the opinion that the Colonies, in making the request for powers to enter into Reciprocal Tariff Arrangements are actuated by leanings in favour of a protective policy. The Conference desire to assure His Lordship that the decision they have arrived at is not based upon any considerations in favour of Protection.

"The fact that the concession asked for by the Colonies has been supported by public men holding widely different opinions on the subjects of Free Trade and Protection, should be, it is submitted, a sufficient proof that the Colonies are not seeking to insidiously promote Protection in the requests they are making. The tendency of the exercise of the powers which the Colonies now seek will be rather antagonistic to Protection than otherwise, inasmuch as it may lead to the modification of hostile and retaliatory Tariffs.

"The Conference loyally and earnestly assure the Secretary of State that they are actuated by the desire to strengthen the ties which so happily unite the Colonies to the Mother Country. They cannot believe that the people of the United Kingdom will consider that their fellow-subjects in Australasia are doing more, in urging their present requests, than endeavouring to fulfil the duties devolving upon them, of colonizing in the most effective manner Countries in which the whole of Her Majesty's subjects have a common and national interest.

"The Australasian Colonies only ask for powers which have been and are still exercised by the British-American Provinces for a long series of years. Seeing that the Constitution Act of New Zealand does not debar that Colony from exercising the powers sought, it would almost appear that accident, rather than design, has been the cause of that clause in the Constitution Acts of the other Colonies which denies to them the discretion to which they deem they have a right.

"The Secretary of State admits that the powers sought are not inconsistent with Treaty obligations of Great Britain. Indeed, such a deduction is inevitable, because, otherwise, seeing that the same powers have been exercised by the British-American Provinces, the conclusion would be that Great Britain had permitted her Dependencies to violate her Treaties.

"The great distance which separates the Australasian Colonies from the Mother Country would prevent any arrangements they might enter into from affecting the trade of the United Kingdom to any appreciable extent. Reciprocity amongst the Australasian Colonies clearly could not prejudice the commercial interests of the Mother Country so much as reciprocity amongst the British-American Provinces.

"Two of the Governors of these Colonies—the Earl of Belmore and Governor Du Cane—have personally, on their own independent authority, as Representatives of Her Majesty, declared themselves favourable to granting the requests of the Colonies. It is submitted that the advice of experienced Imperial Officers is entitled to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government especially when it independently confirms the respectful requests of the colonists themselves.

"As the Secretary of State has expressed an opinion favourable to a Customs' Union of the Australasian Colonies, it is submitted that the power to enter into reciprocal Tariff Arrangements is eminently calculated to promote that object.

"For these reasons, and for others to which it is unnecessary to refer, the Conference urge the Secretary of State, without delay, to introduce the necessary measure into the Imperial Parliament, to enable any two or more of the Australasian Colonies to enter into Reciprocal Tariff Arrangements, upon terms to which they may mutually agree."

2. Sir Henry Ayers gave notice of the following Motion :—

"That as inconvenience is caused through letters to the various Australian Colonies, posted for despatch by sea or overland, intercolonially, being charged at different rates of postage, one uniform rate be adopted of three-pence for all letters, whether despatched overland or by ship; also, that the several Australian Colonies adopt one uniform rate on parcels and book packets, whether for despatch by sea or overland, intercolonially, viz. :—

	s.	d.
Not exceeding 1 oz.	0	1
1 oz. but not exceeding 2 ozs....	0	2
2 ozs. " $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	0	4
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. " $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	0	8
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. " $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	1	0
$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. " 1 lb.	1	4

and so on, increasing 4d. for each $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. or fraction of a $\frac{1}{4}$ lb."

3. Mr. Vogel handed in the reasons of the New Zealand Representatives in favour of Melbourne being the Terminus of the Suez Mail Service, which the Conference desired should be printed.

"From the outset, Victoria has declared that, unless Melbourne were made the Terminus, she would not have anything to do with the Service; whilst New South Wales, until quite recently, did not contend that Sydney was the proper Terminus, but seemed disposed rather to depend upon the decision of the other Colonies as to which Terminus was most expedient.

"The

"The Representatives of New Zealand consider that, unless Victoria join in the proposed Service, it would be unsafe for New Zealand to consent to join upon any terms based on rateable contribution.

"If Victoria take part in the Service, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania must also do so, and the same may probably be said of Queensland and New South Wales; but without Victoria, or with that Colony starting a fast Service by way of the Cape of Good Hope, the cost of the Galle Service must fall very heavily upon the contributing Colonies. This is not a new idea upon the part of New Zealand. That Colony was not influenced by South Australia or New South Wales's notice of withdrawal from the present Suez Service; but the New Zealand Government sent Home, with their notice to withdraw, a request to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that he would only hand it in to the Contractors in case Victoria had given, or should give, notice of withdrawal. Within a few days of the New Zealand letter being written, Her Majesty's Postmaster General, in London, wrote to the Lords of the Treasury in similar tone, evidently equally impressed with the importance of Victoria's adherence to the Contract. He pointed out that, as Victoria had given notice, the Treasury was bound to do so. It is true that passing reference was made to the fact that South Australia had determined to retire from the Contract, and it was also mentioned that New South Wales had given notice several years before; but it was clearly implied that, unless Victoria had given notice, their Lordships would not have done so. In fact, as long as Victoria continued the Service, the other Colonies, whether they approved of it or not, were bound to contribute to and use it. This was proved by the fact that, though New South Wales had given notice of withdrawal several years before, no one seemed to be affected by it, and she was glad to continue her connection with the Service. The argument is clear and conclusive. New Zealand wishes to have the use of the Galle Service; she cannot safely join as a rateable contributor unless Victoria also join; Victoria will not join unless Melbourne be made the Terminus: therefore, unless Melbourne be made the Terminus, New Zealand cannot have the use of a Service she desires.

"The reasons why it would be dangerous for New Zealand to join in the Galle Service without Victoria, apply much more strongly to the cases of South Australia and Tasmania. New Zealand has an alternative Service. South Australia and Tasmania are so dependent upon the Suez route, that they might possibly find themselves bound to contribute a very large sum towards its cost, on account of other Colonies having at their command other routes.

"It is to be recollected that New South Wales's share of the correspondence by the Galle route is somewhat small, compared with her population—a circumstance to be accounted for by the fact that, being an old-established Colony, a considerable portion of her population is not in such active communication with the Mother Country as the population of younger Colonies. New South Wales's contribution to the Suez Service has not solely depended on her proportion of letters; she has had to share with New Zealand and Queensland the cost of the Service between Melbourne and Sydney. But, under the new arrangements proposed, all the Colonies would share the cost of the Service and Branches, in the proportion of the letters transmitted by them; and New South Wales's contribution would thus depend upon her somewhat small correspondence in proportion to her population.

"The arguments adduced would be equally forcible supposing it were admitted that Victoria's insistence upon Melbourne being made the Terminus of the Galle route was tyrannical and arbitrary. But the Representatives of New Zealand are not altogether prepared to make such an admission. They think that the claim to the Terminus was somewhat arrogantly asserted; but they believe that Victoria, paying as she would do the largest proportion of the cost of the Service, has a right to insist upon the Service being such as will be best suited to her wants. There can be no doubt that it is a great disadvantage to Victoria that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's boats should stay so short a time in Hobson's Bay. As soon as one of the boats is anchored, the passengers have to be hurried over her side; and freight to be sent on has to be delivered to the Agents two or three days before the sailing-date of the boat.

"Another reason in favour of Melbourne being the Terminus is that the longer the voyage the vessels make, the greater is the risk of a break-down, and the less the time that is available for making repairs.

"The present contractors do not keep a spare boat in Australia, and to require one would entail a large extra cost. The length of the voyage performed is very trying, considering that the boats are not auxiliary screw steamers, but keep on their course, regardless of the direction of the wind. The boats from Galle in reality come from Bombay. By proceeding on to Sydney, instead of stopping at Melbourne, 1,200 miles of steaming, there and back, are added to an already sufficiently arduous voyage. The distance from Bombay to Melbourne is about 6,000 miles. Clearly, it is desirable the boats should have as long a rest as is practicable before making the return voyage. Even if they stop at Melbourne, they will only have fifteen days to make any required repairs. To cause the boats to proceed to Sydney would, in the opinion of the New Zealand Representatives, be to greatly increase the risk of occasional break-downs; besides that, as their stay in Sydney would necessarily be shorter, there would be less time for repairs.

"It has been alleged that, by the decision of the Conference, New South Wales is placed in an unfair and unfavourable position. The Representatives of New Zealand not only deny that allegation, but they contend that New South Wales will be placed in much the best position of any of the Colonies. It has been virtually decided that New South Wales shall have the use of the Galle Service, on condition that she contributes to the cost, rateably in proportion to the correspondence carried for her; the cost of the Branch Service being added to that of the main line. Hitherto, New South Wales has had to bear separately a considerable portion of the cost of the Service between Melbourne and Sydney. It has also been virtually decided by the Conference that Sydney shall be the Terminus of the Torres Straits Service, and the Australian Terminus of the San Francisco Service.

"With

"With respect to the latter, New Zealand has made to New South Wales an offer* to extend the Service to Sydney, to fix the times so that the Service shall alternate fortnightly with the Galle Service at Sydney, to give to New South Wales a full share in the management, and to co-operate in requiring that the Service shall be efficiently performed; asking from New South Wales no larger payment than the Postages, up to £5,000 a year, on mail matter transmitted for the Colony by the line.

"Where vessels run in opposite directions, the much-urged advantage of a fortnightly Service can only be given to one port. A fortnightly Service at each port would require a duplication of a particular monthly Service. Sydney will really be the only port at which a fortnightly Service can be given. The Torres Straits Service will be too lengthy to correspond with that to Galle, or it might be made a fortnightly alternative Service. But, under the offer made respecting the San Francisco Service, New South Wales would have a genuine fortnightly alternative Service, and it would be the only Colony to which such an advantage would be given. Yet the total cost to the Colony of the three Services would probably not amount to £20,000, and could not possibly exceed £25,000. It is believed the amount would not be more than £18,000.

"The proposal to convey the mails from Melbourne to Sydney either by a branch steamer or by land, will expedite rather than delay their delivery. Supposing a branch Service to be adopted, the steamer could leave Hobson's Bay immediately after the arrival of the mails; and thus, delays in Hobson's Bay, which frequently occur to the mail steamer, would be avoided. Besides, the mail steamer will require to take in less coal upon the route. As to the outward Service, New South Wales has now to close her mails at least three days before the departure of the boat from Melbourne; but if a separate branch steamer were employed, the closing of the mails sixty hours before the time of leaving Melbourne would suffice, and thus twelve hours for correspondence would be gained. It will also, before long, be in the power of New South Wales to have her mails conveyed by land to and from Melbourne much quicker than is possible by sea-carriage. Great objections have been urged against land-carriage of the mails; but whatever may be the case with Sydney, unquestionably the residents in country districts bordering on the line of Railway will be much benefited by having their letters sent by way of Melbourne, instead of by way of Sydney. For instance, it will be a great hardship to settlers in the neighbourhood of Albury, and throughout the Riverina district, if it be made necessary that their mails should be brought to Sydney instead of being sent forward to Melbourne.

"To sum up: The New Zealand Representatives feel sure that if the Terminus of the Galle Service be not at Melbourne, Victoria will refuse to have anything to do with that Service, and will establish a Cape route Service; but, on the other hand, the New Zealand Representatives are not satisfied that the Government of New South Wales will be unwilling to accept the proposals which have been made. They certainly do not believe that the Government will recommend to Parliament to vote from £50,000 to £70,000 per annum for a Californian Service, when such a Service is offered to the Colony without any payment being asked. They believe that New South Wales will be content that the Colony shall have, for a payment of from £15,000 to £25,000, the use of the Galle Service, and that Sydney shall be the Terminus of the Torres Straits Service, and the Australian Terminus of the San Francisco Service—besides that New South Wales would be the only Colony with a genuine alternative fortnightly Service. The Representatives of New Zealand are convinced that no unprejudiced person can fail to recognize that New South Wales, by these proposals, will be put into a better position than any of the other Colonies.

"For the reasons stated, the New Zealand Representatives support Melbourne as the Terminus of the Galle Service, and Sydney as the Terminus of the Torres Straits Service; and they offer to extend to Sydney the present Californian Service, and to give to New South Wales a share in the management of that Service."

Sydney, February 5th, 1873.

JULIUS VOGEL.
WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS.

* See letter to Hon. Mr. Parkes, copy of which has been presented to Conference.

4. Mr. Innes moved the following Resolution:—

"That it is desirable that the Statistics of the several Australian Colonies should be framed on a uniform system; and that, with a view to this object, the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria be requested to devise a plan, and refer a draft of the same for approval or amendment to the Governments of the respective Colonies interested, and the plan having been matured, the same to be observed in the preparation of the Annual Statistics of the Colonies."

When, after full discussion, the following amended Resolution was unanimously agreed to, viz. :—

"That it is desirable that the Statistics of the several Australasian Colonies should be framed on a uniform system; and that, with a view to this object, the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria be requested to devise a plan, and refer a draft of the same for approval or amendment, to the Governments of the respective Colonies interested, and the plan having been matured and approved, the same be observed in the preparation of the Annual Statistics of the Colonies, and the several Governments represented at this Conference undertake to use their best endeavours to secure the adoption of the plan agreed upon in the preparation of the Statistics for 1873."

5. Mr. Wilson proposed the following Motion:—

- (1.) "That the highway or Ocean Lights situated in Banks' and Bass's Straits, viz., King's Island, Kent Group, Swan Island, and Goose Island, have, since 1864, been exclusively maintained by the Colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania, under a compact entered into between these Colonies, which included the Light-houses on Wilson's Promontory and Gabo Island.
- (2.) "That the first four named Lights, though erected on Tasmanian territory, are practically isolated beacons provided for the safety and protection of Australasian commerce.
- (3.) "That it is reasonable and just that South Australia should fulfil its equitable obligation, by also contributing to the maintenance of the Ocean Lights in proportion to the advantages derived by its shipping, based upon the principles agreed to by the Conference held in Melbourne in 1864."

Which having been discussed, Mr. Wilson, with the concurrence of the Conference, withdrew,— on the representation of the South Australian Representatives, that their Government had never been called on to contribute to the lights referred to in the motion, and expressing their willingness to bear an equitable share of the cost.

6. Mr. Wilson then moved,—

"That the re-arrangement of contributions towards the maintenance of the Light-houses situated on King's Island, Kent's Group, Swan Island, Goose Island, Wilson's Promontory, and Gabo Island, shall be as follows:—

- (1.) "That the Light-houses situated on King's Island, Kent's Group, Swan Island, Goose Island, and Wilson's Promontory, shall be maintained at the joint expense of the Colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, ratably, in proportion to the tonnage of the shipping entered Inwards and cleared Outwards in each Colony deriving benefit from the same in accordance with the subjoined Tables A and B.

(A.)

Light-house.	Contributing Colony.	On Tonnage of all Vessels entered Inwards.	
		From	At
King's Island ...	Victoria.....	Europe, America (not including West Coast), India, Africa, South Australia, China, Mauritius	All ports of contributing Colony except Portland Bay.
	New South Wales	Europe, America (not including West Coast), India, Africa, South Australia, China, Mauritius	Ditto.
	Tasmania	Europe, America (not including West Coast), India, Africa, South Australia, China, Mauritius	Launceston.
	South Australia..	Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, New Zealand, South Sea Islands, West Coast of America	All ports of contributing Colony.
Kent's Group...	Victoria.....	New Zealand, West Coast of America, Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland, South Sea Islands	Ditto.
	New South Wales	Europe, America (not including West Coast), India, Mauritius, South Australia, China, Launceston, Africa, Victoria	Ditto.
	Tasmania	New South Wales, Queensland	Launceston.
	Tasmania	Victoria.....	Hobart Town.
Swan Island and Goose Island..	South Australia..	New Zealand, South Sea Islands, West Coast of America, New South Wales, Queensland	All ports of contributing Colony.
	Victoria.....	Hobart Town and Southern Ports of Tasmania	Ditto.
	New South Wales	Nil.....	
	Tasmania	Victoria.....	Hobart Town.
Wilson's Promontory	Tasmania	New Zealand, West Coast of America, South Sea Islands	Launceston.
	South Australia..	Hobart Town	All ports of contributing Colony.
	Victoria.....	Queensland, Tasmania, New Zealand, West Coast of America, New South Wales, South Sea Islands	Ditto.
	New South Wales	Victoria, Europe, East Coast of America, India, Africa, South Australia, China, and Mauritius	Ditto.
Wilson's Promontory	Tasmania	Victoria.....	Hobart Town.
	South Australia..	New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, South Sea Islands, and West Coast of America.....	All ports of contributing Colony

(B.)

Light-house.	Contributing Colony.	On Tonnage of all Vessels cleared Outwards.	
		At	For
King's Island ...	Victoria	Port Phillip and Eastern Ports	South Australia, Western Australia, Africa, Mauritius, India, and China.
	New South Wales	All ports of contributing Colony.	South Australia, Western Australia, Africa, Mauritius, and one-fourth tonnage to India and China.
	Tasmania	Ditto	South Australia, Western Australia, Africa, Mauritius, and half tonnage to India and China.
	South Australia...	Ditto	Melbourne and Eastern Ports, New South Wales, Queensland, Launceston, New Zealand.
Kent's Group...	Victoria	Ditto	Tasmania, $\frac{1}{2}$ Europe, $\frac{1}{2}$ West Coast of America
	New South Wales	Ditto	Launceston.
	Tasmania	Hobart Town	Victoria.
	Launceston	Launceston	Port Albert, New South Wales, Queensland, and half tonnage to India and China.
Swan Island and Goose Island..	Victoria	All ports of contributing Colony.	New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, South Sea Islands, West Coast of America.
	New South Wales	Nil	Nil.
	Tasmania	Hobart Town	Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Africa, Mauritius, and one quarter tonnage to India and China.
	Launceston	Launceston	Europe, New Zealand, West Coast of America.
Wilson's Promontory	Victoria	Nil	Nil.
	New South Wales	All ports of contributing Colony.	New South Wales, Queensland, Europe, New Zealand, West Coast of America, Tasmania, and half tonnage to India and China.
	Tasmania	Ditto	Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Africa, Mauritius, and one-fourth tonnage to India and China.
	South Australia...	Hobart Town	Port Phillip and Eastern Ports.
		All ports of contributing Colony	New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, South Sea Islands, West Coast of America.

- (2.) "That Gabo Island Light-house shall be maintained conjointly by Victoria and New South Wales, each Colony paying one moiety of the cost of same.
- (3.) "That the contributions, calculated on the basis stated in paragraphs 1 and 2, shall be payable half-yearly by each Colony for a period of five years, commencing from 1st January, 1873."

When, after discussion,

Sir Henry Ayers moved and Mr. Barrow seconded the following Amendment:—

"That the Representatives of the several Governments pledge themselves to use their influence to obtain an equitable rearrangement of liabilities for the maintenance of the Light Houses, situated on King's Island, Kent's Group, Swan Island, Goose Island, Wilson's Promontory and Gabo Island."

The Chairman then put the following Motion to the Conference:—

"That all the words after the word 'That,' in the first line in Mr. Wilson's motion, be omitted, with a view to the insertion of all the words after the word 'That' in the amendment proposed by Sir Henry Ayers,—when the Conference, with the exception of Mr. Wilson, approved of the same."

The Amendment was then put from the Chair and adopted,—the Representatives of New Zealand and Western Australia declining to vote.

7. Mr. Langton moved,—

"That a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Barrow, Reynolds, Samuel, Francis, and Thompson, be appointed to consider and report on the desirability of constituting some general Trinity Board, to determine on the best means of lighting effectively the Australasian Coasts."

When, after discussion, the following amended Resolution was unanimously agreed to:—

"That a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Barrow, Reynolds, Samuel, Francis, and Palmer, be appointed to consider and report on the desirability and practicability of constituting some general Board, to supervise the lighting of the Australasian Coasts."

Mr. Parkes laid before the Conference a communication from Mr. Macaulay, the Agent of the P. & O. Company, in answer to the enquiries made yesterday by the Chairman, which was read by the Secretary.

The Conference adjourned from One to Two o'clock.

8. On resuming,—Mr. Vogel moved the following Resolutions, notice of which had been previously given by him, on the subject of the "Investment of Trust Funds":—

"The Representatives of the various Australasian Colonies, assembled in Conference, desire urgently to impress upon the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies the very unnecessary disadvantages to which, as it appears to them, the Colonies are subjected, through English Trustees not being at liberty to invest Trust Funds in Colonial Securities and Colonial Lands.

"When Trustees act under instruments which do not expressly exclude or include certain Securities, their discretion as to investment is still limited by certain Acts of Parliament. They may invest in Securities guaranteed by Parliament, in Securities authorized by General Order of the Court of Chancery, in Parliamentary Stocks, in Public Funds or Government Securities. They are also allowed to invest in Indian unguaranteed Stocks; and lately they have been permitted to invest in Railway Securities.

"It is submitted by the Conference, that legislative provision should be made, in virtue of which Trustees would be equally at liberty to invest in Colonial Securities and Lands. There do not appear to be any reasons against this course, except such as might be urged by those who desire or anticipate the disintegration of the Empire. As the assurance has been more than once lately given, that Her Majesty's Government—in accordance with the undoubted feelings of the vast majority of Her Majesty's subjects—do not entertain opinions favourable to the severance of the Colonies from the Mother Country, there seems no reason why the Securities of the Colonies should not be placed upon as favourable a footing as the unguaranteed Securities of India.

"There are numerous cases of persons who reside in the Colonies, and on whose behalf Trusts are held, who desire that the Trust Funds in which they are interested should be invested within the Colony in which they reside. The Trust Deeds do not prohibit such a course, yet the Trustees, in the absence of the suggested legislative provision, find themselves unable to comply with the wishes of those on behalf of whom they act.

"The enormous accumulations of Trust Moneys would make the measure now suggested one of great convenience to a large number of Her Majesty's subjects residing in the United Kingdom.

"The Conference earnestly urges the Secretary of State to take the steps necessary to give effect to this representation."

After discussion the Chairman put the first paragraph, which, having been amended, was carried. The second paragraph was put from the Chair and carried unanimously.

The third paragraph was carried by a majority, as amended.

The fourth paragraph was after discussion carried as amended.

The fifth and sixth paragraphs were unanimously agreed to.

The Motion, as amended, having been put from the Chair, was agreed to, as follows:—

"The Representatives of the Australasian Colonies, assembled in Conference, desire urgently to impress upon the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies the very great and unnecessary disadvantages to which, as it appears to them, the Colonies are subjected, through Trustees in the United Kingdom not being at liberty to invest Trust Funds in Colonial Government Securities.

"When Trustees act under instruments which do not expressly exclude or include certain Securities, their discretion as to investment is still limited by certain Acts of Parliament. They may invest in Securities guaranteed by Parliament, in Securities authorized by General Order of the Court of Chancery, in Parliamentary Stocks, in Public Funds or Government Securities. They are also allowed to invest in Indian unguaranteed Stocks; and lately they have been permitted to invest in Railway Securities.

"It is submitted by the Conference, that legislative provision should be made, in virtue of which Trustees would be at liberty to invest in Colonial Government Securities. There can be no reason why the Securities of the Colonies should not be placed upon as favourable a footing as the unguaranteed Securities of India.

"There are numerous cases of persons who reside in the Colonies, beneficially interested in Trust Funds in the United Kingdom, who desire that such Funds should be invested within the Colony in which they reside. The Trust Deeds do not prohibit such a course, yet the Trustees, in the absence of the suggested Legislative provision, find themselves unable to comply with the wishes of those on behalf of whom they act.

"The enormous accumulations of Trust Moneys would make the measure now suggested one of great convenience to a large number of Her Majesty's subjects residing in the United Kingdom.

"The Conference earnestly urges the Secretary of State to take the steps necessary to give effect to this representation."

9. Mr. Samuel gave notice of the following Motion on the subject of the Prevention of Diseases in Stock in the Australian Colonies, and laid before the Conference papers bearing upon the subject:—

That he will to-morrow bring under the consideration of the Conference the necessity for deciding upon some united action with a view to prevent the importation of Diseased Stock into the Australian Colonies.

Mr. Palmer moved a Resolution, of which notice had been given by him, on the subject of the construction of a cable between Java or Timor, and Norman Mouth (Queensland), and, after discussion, Mr. Samuel read a memorandum on the subject.

Sir Henry Ayers also read correspondence on the subject of the existing Telegraphic Communication with England, when it was resolved, that the further consideration of the subject should be postponed.

The Conference then adjourned at Four o'clock, until the next day, at half-past Ten.

HENRY PARKES,
Chairman.

At

At the Treasury, Sydney, 7 February, 1873.

Present:—

<i>New South Wales :</i>	The Honorable HENRY PARKES. The Honorable SAUL SAMUEL.
<i>New Zealand :</i>	The Honorable JULIUS VOGEL. The Honorable W. H. REYNOLDS.
<i>Queensland :</i>	The Honorable A. H. PALMER. The Honorable J. M. THOMPSON.
<i>South Australia :</i>	The Honorable SIR HENRY AYERS. The Honorable J. H. BARROW.
<i>Tasmania :</i>	The Honorable F. M. INNES. The Honorable J. M. WILSON.
<i>Victoria :</i>	The Honorable J. G. FRANCIS. The Honorable E. LANGTON.
<i>Western Australia :</i>	The Honorable F. P. BARLEE.

The Conference having met at half-past Ten o'clock, the Minutes of the Proceedings on the 6th instant were read and confirmed.

1. The consideration of Mr. Palmer's Resolutions on the subject of Telegraphic Communication with Europe, by Singapore and Norman Mouth, was resumed, and after discussion the first paragraph, as amended, was put by the Chairman, and carried, on the following division:—

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Vogel,	Sir Henry Ayers,
Mr. Reynolds,	Mr. Barrow,
Mr. Palmer,	Mr. Barlee.
Mr. Thompson,	
Mr. Samuel,	
and	
The Chairman.	

The Resolution was accordingly agreed to, as follows:—

“That in view of the serious inconvenience which would arise to the whole of the Australasian Colonies in the event of interruption to telegraphic communication with Europe, it is desirable that a cable should be constructed between Singapore and the terminus of the Queensland Telegraph lines at Norman Mouth.”

The Representatives of Victoria and Tasmania declined to vote.

The further consideration of the said Resolutions was postponed until Monday next.

2. Mr. Samuel asked Mr. Vogel if he would have any objection to lay on the table the following information:—
 - (1.) The number of days occupied by Mr. Webb's steamers, between California and New Zealand in both directions, on the last six voyages?
 - (2.) The number of days which the steamer now expected was overdue when the “Hero” left Auckland?

Mr. Vogel consented to do so.

3. Mr. Vogel moved, and Mr. Barlee seconded the following Resolution, which was unanimously agreed to:—

“That this Conference, representing the Governments of the several Australasian Colonies, desire to express to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State their willingness and anxiety to co-operate with the Imperial Government in the acquisition or construction of through Lines of Telegraphic communication between Great Britain, India, and Australasia.”

It was also unanimously resolved by the Conference that Messrs. Langton and Vogel be appointed a Committee to prepare a Memorial to the Secretary of State, embodying the said Resolution.

The Conference adjourned at One o'clock until a quarter to Two.

4. On re-assembling, Mr. Wilson gave notice of the following Motion:—

“That this Conference takes into consideration on Monday next, the advisability of memorializing the Home Government, on the subject of assuming the Protectorate and Colonization of ‘the Fiji Islands.’”

5. Mr. Langton proposed, and Sir Henry Ayers seconded, the following Resolution:—

- (1.) "That in the opinion of this Conference it is desirable to obtain a reduction in the charge for telegrams between the United Kingdom, India, and Australia, and that the Imperial Government be requested to join with the Colonies in a temporary subsidy, not exceeding £25,000 per annum, for the purpose of securing that object.
- (2.) "That the Governments of South Australia and Victoria be requested to take the necessary steps to give effect to the foregoing Resolution."

Mr. Vogel proposed the following amendment at the end of the first Resolution, which on being put from the Chair, was negatived on the following division:—

"Provided that in addition a free message of fifty words per diem from London to Australia, be furnished."

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Francis, Mr. Vogel, Mr. Reynolds.	Mr. Langton, Sir Henry Ayers, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Barlee, Mr. Samuel.

The original Resolutions were then put and carried.

The Conference adjourned at half-past Three o'clock, until Monday, 10th February, at a quarter to Twelve.

HENRY PARKES,
Chairman.

At the Treasury, Sydney, Monday, 10th February, 1873.

Present:—

<i>New South Wales:</i>	The Honorable HENRY PARKES. The Honorable SAUL SAMUEL.
<i>New Zealand:</i>	The Honorable JULIUS VOGEL. The Honorable W. H. REYNOLDS.
<i>Queensland:</i>	The Honorable A. H. PALMER. The Honorable J. M. THOMPSON.
<i>South Australia:</i>	The Honorable SIR HENRY AYERS. The Honorable J. H. BARROW.
<i>Tasmania:</i>	The Honorable F. M. INNES. The Honorable J. M. WILSON.
<i>Victoria:</i>	The Honorable J. G. FRANCIS. The Honorable E. LANGTON.
<i>Western Australia:</i>	The Honorable F. P. BARLEE.

The Conference having met at a quarter to Twelve o'clock, the Minutes of the Proceedings of the 7th instant were read and confirmed.

Mr. Vogel then laid before the Conference the answers to Mr. Samuel's Questions of the 7th instant, on the subject of the time occupied by Mr. Webb's line of steamers between New Zealand and San Francisco, and *vice versa*, which the Conference ordered to be printed.

Question 1: The number of days occupied by Mr. Webb's steamers between California and New Zealand, in both directions, on the last six voyages?

Answer: The "Dakota" came through from San Francisco to Auckland in twenty-five days one hour, including twenty-four hours stoppage at Honolulu. I am not able, without reference to New Zealand, to give the times of the other steamers; but if a return as to them were furnished it would be of little good, as none of them (excepting the "Dakota") ran through either from or to San Francisco, and, consequently, did not run in accordance with the Contract. The "Nebraska," now due, will have run through from San Francisco. For the two voyages after hers, connection will have to be made at Honolulu; and, subsequently, each boat will make the through voyage each way. On each of the six voyages, except that of the "Dakota," a very inferior vessel was used between Honolulu and San Francisco; and, consequently, those voyages were most unsatisfactorily performed.

Question 2: The number of days which the steamer now expected was overdue when the "Hero" left Auckland?

Answer: According to a telegram received from New York, the "Nebraska" sailed from San Francisco on the 9th January, having waited eight days for the mails, which were delayed upon the Atlantic and during the trans-continental route. She would therefore be due in Auckland on the 3rd February; the "Hero" left Auckland on Wednesday, the 29th January, and consequently some days before the "Nebraska" was due, though two days later than the date on which she would have been due, had she not waited eight days at San Francisco for the detained mails.

Mr.

Mr. Barlee laid before the Conference papers on the subject of Sericulture, forwarded to him by Sir George Verdon, who requested, at the instance of Mrs. Neill, that they should be laid before the Conference. The papers were subsequently distributed among the Members.

The further consideration of Mr. Palmer's Resolutions, on the subject of Telegraphic Communication with Europe, by Singapore and Norman Mouth, was then resumed, and, after some discussion, Mr. Palmer withdrew the same, on the ground that the three Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland, had come to an agreement which rendered the Resolutions unnecessary.

Mr. Barlee withdrew the Notice of Motion given by him on the 3rd instant, on the subject of the construction of a second Cable, either from Galle to Western Australia, *via* the Cocos or Keeling Islands, or from Java to Western Australia.

Mr. Palmer then moved the following Notice of Motion, on the subject of Intercolonial Telegraph Messages :—

“ That the circular letter of the Colonial Secretary of Queensland, annexed hereto, on the subject of Intercolonial Telegraph Messages, be taken into consideration.”

(Circular.)

Queensland.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Brisbane, 11 January, 1873.

Sir,

With reference to former correspondence on the subject of the tariff for Intercolonial Telegraph Messages, I have the honor to inform you that, in order to simplify arrangements, it is considered desirable to adopt, as nearly as possible, the system and manner of working now in general operation throughout the world. To effect this, it will be necessary for the several Colonies to agree to a terminal and transit rate, and to charge for the address and signature; but it is proposed to extend the message from ten to twenty words, including address and signature, allowing ten words for the latter, and instead of charging for each additional word, to make a charge for every additional ten words, or part of ten words.

The rates proposed for consideration are as follows :—

Rate for transmission of twenty words, including address and signature, every ten words, or portion of ten words, being charged half rate :—

	Terminal Rate for Messages received or delivered within the Colony.	Transit Rate for Messages sent through the Colony.
	s. d.	s. d.
Queensland.....	2 0	7 0
New South Wales	2 0	2 0
Victoria	1 0	1 0
South Australia	2 0	20 0
Tasmanian Cable Co.....	.....	4 0
Tasmania.....	1 0	.....

According to this scale, the charges for Intercolonial messages of twenty words, including address and signature, would be—

Between any Station in Queensland and any Station in New South Wales ...	4s.
Ditto, Victoria	5s.
Ditto, South Australia	6s.
Ditto, Tasmania	10s.

Half rate for every ten words or part of ten words additional. Press messages to be charged one-half the ordinary rates.

It is also proposed to divide the receipts between the Colonies in the following manner, viz. :—

New South Wales business	$\frac{1}{2}$ to New South Wales. $\frac{1}{2}$ to Queensland.
Victorian.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to Victoria. $\frac{1}{2}$ to New South Wales. $\frac{1}{2}$ to Queensland.
South Australian	$\frac{1}{2}$ to South Australia. $\frac{1}{2}$ to New South Wales. $\frac{1}{2}$ to Queensland.
Tasmanian	$\frac{1}{2}$ to Tasmania. $\frac{1}{2}$ to Cable Company. $\frac{1}{2}$ to Victoria. $\frac{1}{2}$ to New South Wales. $\frac{1}{2}$ to Queensland.

I would strongly recommend the proposed alterations for the favourable consideration of your Government, as it is considered that the simplification of the arrangements, and the establishment of the charges on a more satisfactory and uniform basis, would tend to facilitate the transaction of telegraphic business.

I have, &c.,

A. H. PALMER.

When much discussion ensued; and the Conference adjourned from twenty minutes past One to a quarter past Two o'clock.

On resuming,—

Mr. Samuel proposed and Sir Henry Ayers seconded the following Resolution, which was unanimously agreed to, viz. :—

“ That on and after the 1st day of October next the charge for Telegraphic Messages within each of the Australasian Colonies shall be at the uniform rate of 1s. for ten (10) words, exclusive of address and signature, and one penny (1d.) for every additional word. Press messages not to exceed half rates. These charges not to include messages upon the lines from Port Augusta to Port Darwin, Bowen to Norman Mouth, and between Tasmania and Victoria.”

Mr. Vogel proposed and Mr. Francis seconded the following Resolution, which, on being put from the Chair, was carried unanimously, viz. :—

“ That

"That in accordance with the practice now partly adopted, but not laid down by regulation, Messages for New Zealand be received at all the Telegraph Stations in the Australian Colonies, and that the proper charge be made for transmission to the port or place from which the telegrams are to be posted to New Zealand—that they be posted to the Telegraph Operator at the first Station that the steamer touches at in New Zealand, Similarly, that telegrams posted in New Zealand to the Telegraph Operator at any Port in Australia, shall be forwarded to their destination. The Telegraph charges in Australia to be collected on delivery. That a similar practice be adopted in respect to Telegrams between Western Australia and the other Australasian Colonies. That the Representatives of the several Colonies agree to endeavour to give effect to this Resolution."

Sir Henry Ayers then moved as follows:—

"That as those descriptions of Australian Wines best capable of sustaining a voyage to Great Britain contain more than twenty-six per cent. of proof spirit, this Conference move the Imperial Government to admit such Wines at the uniform duty of one shilling per gallon; or, should a limit of the strength be considered necessary, then that all Australian Wines containing less than thirty-five per cent. of proof spirit be admitted at a duty of one shilling per gallon";

Which, after some discussion, he proposed to amend as follows,—and the same having been seconded by Mr. Samuel, was carried unanimously,—

"That as those descriptions of Australian Wines best capable of sustaining a voyage to the United Kingdom contain more than 26 per cent. of proof spirit, which is above the maximum strength of Wine admitted into the United Kingdom, at one shilling per gallon, under the French Treaty, this Conference move the Imperial Government to extend the limit of strength of such Wines to 35 per cent., and admit the same at a duty of one shilling per gallon."

Mr. Palmer moved the following Resolutions:—

"That the present state of the law in regard to the Extradition of Criminals escaping from one Colony into another is defective.

"That in lieu of the present system, an Act should be passed in each Colony, enabling a criminal warrant duly issued in one Colony to be executed in another, on the endorsement of a Judge or Magistrate.

"That such Act should provide (with such safeguards as may be deemed necessary) that the contents of any such warrant issued in one Colony may be transmitted by telegraph to another Colony, and that a certified transcript of the message shall have the same effect as an original warrant; and

"That the Act referred to should, as nearly as possible, be alike in each Colony."

When, after discussion, he proposed, and Mr. Francis seconded the following amended Resolution, which was carried unanimously, viz:—

"That the present state of the law in regard to the Extradition of Criminals escaping from one Colony into another is defective. That the Government of Queensland be requested to prepare a Bill on the subject, which the Representatives of the several Colonies undertake—provided it is approved by their respective Law Officers—to endeavour to pass into law."

Sir Henry Ayers then moved the following Resolution:—

"That the Governments of the Australian Colonies recommend to their respective Legislatures the passing of a uniform law relating to the remedies to be had against absconding Debtors, including the issuing of execution in any Colony upon registration of the judgment from any Court of the Colony in which the cause of action arose."

Which having been fully discussed, the Conference unanimously agreed to, as amended, viz:—

"That the present state of the law in regard to remedies to be had against absconding Debtors is defective.

"That the Government of South Australia be requested to prepare a Bill to remedy the defects, and, subject to the approval of their respective Law Officers, the Members of this Conference will endeavour to procure the passing of a similar Bill in their respective Legislatures."

The draft Memorial relating to Intercolonial Commercial Reciprocity was then considered, and certain Amendments proposed therein by Mr. Innes, ordered to be printed, when the Conference resolved to adjourn until next day, the said draft Memorial and Amendments to be then further considered.

The Conference adjourned accordingly, at half-past Four o'clock, until next day, at half-past Ten.

HENRY PARKES,
Chairman.

At the Treasury, Sydney, 11th February, 1873.

Present:—

<i>New South Wales</i> :	The Honorable HENRY PARKES. The Honorable SAUL SAMUEL.
<i>New Zealand</i> :	The Honorable JULIUS VOGEL. The Honorable W. H. REYNOLDS.
<i>Queensland</i> :	The Honorable A. H. PALMER. The Honorable J. M. THOMPSON.
<i>South Australia</i> :	The Honorable SIR HENRY AYERS. The Honorable J. H. BARROW.
<i>Tasmania</i> :	The Honorable F. M. INNES. The Honorable J. M. WILSON.
<i>Victoria</i> :	The Honorable J. G. FRANCIS. The Honorable E. LANGTON.
<i>Western Australia</i> :	The Honorable F. P. BARLEE.

The Conference having met at half-past Ten o'clock, the Minutes of the Proceedings of the 10th instant were read and confirmed.

Mr. Innes then gave notice of the following Motion:—

That it is desirable that a Common Tariff or Customs Union be established between the Australian Colonies; and the Delegates present pledge themselves to use their influence with their respective Governments to promote that object, provided this Resolution receives the concurrence of a sufficient number of Members to afford a reasonable hope that the object in view may be accomplished.

Mr. Parkes gave notice of the following Motion:—

That in the event of the establishment of a Californian Mail Service including New Zealand, which shall secure the regular delivery of mails between a port in Australia and a port in England within forty-five days, this Conference is of opinion that each of the Australasian Colonies ought to contribute to the Subsidy in rateable proportion to the amount of its mail matter carried by such Service.

The consideration of the Draft of the proposed Memorial to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of Intercolonial Commercial Reciprocity, laid before the Conference on the 6th instant, was then resumed, and the first paragraph, as amended, approved.

Mr. Barlee proposed and Mr. Francis seconded the following Motion:—That all the words after the first paragraph be omitted.

Whereupon Mr. Vogel proposed the following new paragraph, which having been seconded by Mr. Reynolds, was after discussion agreed to, viz.:—

“The Conference express their earnest hope that Her Majesty’s Government will introduce, at as early a date as possible, the necessary measure of legislation to give effect to the wishes of the Conference.”

The amended Memorial was then finally adopted as follows:—

“The Representatives of the Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia, assembled in Conference in Sydney, have carefully considered the correspondence which has taken place between the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and their several Governments, upon the subject of Intercolonial Commercial Reciprocity. The Conference having given respectful attention to the arguments used by the Secretary of State still consider it their duty to urge upon the Imperial Government the removal of the restrictions which preclude two or more Colonies of the Australasian Group from entering into arrangements for the admission of articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any part of Australia or New Zealand, upon terms to which they may mutually agree.”

“The Conference express their earnest hope that Her Majesty’s Government will introduce, at as early a date as possible, the necessary measure of legislation, to give effect to the wishes of the Conference.”

Mr. Wilson moved and Mr. Innes seconded the following Resolution:—

“That the Chairman be requested to move His Excellency, Governor Sir Hercules Robinson, to transmit a Telegraphic Message to Lord Kimberley, embodying the unanimous decision of the Conference in reference to Intercolonial Commercial Reciprocity, with the object that no delay may take place in the introduction of Imperial Legislation, to give effect to the wishes of the Conference.”—

Which having been put by the Chairman, was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Reynolds proposed the following Resolution, which was seconded by Sir Henry Ayers, and unanimously agreed to:—

“That the cost of all Telegrams, authorized by the Conference, be defrayed by contributions from the several Colonies, on the basis of population.”

The Conference adjourned shortly after One o'clock until Two.

On

On resuming, Mr. Wilson moved the following Motion :—

“That this Conference take into consideration, on Monday next, the advisability of memorializing the Home Government on the subject of assuming the Protectorate and Colonization of the Fiji Islands.”

When, after some discussion, he proposed, and Mr. Langton seconded, the following Resolution, viz. :—

“That, in the opinion of the Conference, the condition of affairs in the Fiji Islands urgently demands, in the interest of the Australasian Colonies, as well as of the rest of the Empire, grave consideration on the part of Her Majesty’s Government,”—Which was unanimously agreed to.

The Committee, appointed to consider the subject of correspondence addressed to the Conference, drew attention to a memorial forwarded by Mr. Samuel Bennett, newspaper proprietor and publisher, Sydney, relating to delay, disappointment, and exorbitant charges in obtaining cable messages from England, when it was resolved that the Secretary be requested to inform Mr. Bennett that the complaints contained in his communication to the Conference were not of a nature that could be investigated by the Conference.

Mr. Francis then gave notice of the following Motion :—

“That as it is expedient there should be uniform legislation throughout Australasia in regard to ‘Patents,’ the Law Officers of the Colony of Victoria be requested to prepare a Bill on the subject, which the Representatives of the several Colonies undertake—provided it is approved by their respective Law Officers—to endeavour to pass into law.”

Mr. Palmer gave notice of the following Motion :—

“That it having been represented to the Conference that the settlement of Somerset has been founded in the interests of humanity for the relief of distressed seamen, and that the sole cost of its maintenance, with the exception of £2,000, contributed by the Imperial Government, has hitherto fallen upon Queensland,—they are of opinion that the several Colonies of the Australian Group should contribute to the support of the settlement, in proportion to the tonnage of ships clearing from each Colony for ports to which the usual route is through Torres Straits.”

Mr. Samuel proposed the Motion given by him on Thursday last, as follows,—when after discussion he proposed, and Mr. Palmer seconded, the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to :—

“That the importation of cattle, sheep, and pigs into New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia be prohibited for a period of two years, from all places beyond the Australasian Colonies,—such prohibition to commence from and after the publication of a notice in the *London Times*; and the Representatives of the various Colonies engage to introduce into their several Legislatures such measures as may be necessary to carry out this object.”

Sir Henry Ayers then brought up a memorial to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the duty charged on the admission of Colonial Wines into the United Kingdom, which having been put from the Chair, paragraph by paragraph, and amended in certain particulars, was unanimously agreed to :—

“To the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies,—

“The Representatives of the Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia, respectfully request the Imperial Government to take into consideration the great disadvantage under which the vinegrowers of Australia labour with respect to the duty charged on the admission of their Wines into the United Kingdom.

“The natural alcoholic strength of Australian Wines is generally in excess of twenty-six per cent. of proof spirit, on which the duty of two shillings and sixpence is payable,—a rate which is almost prohibitory of the import of wine from Australia into the United Kingdom.

“A large proportion of the Wines of France and Germany seldom reach the standard of twenty-six per cent. of proof spirit, and are therefore admitted at the lowest duty of one shilling per gallon.

“Large quantities of Wine are being produced in the Australasian Colonies, greatly in excess of the consumption of their inhabitants, and a very considerable export could be made to the United Kingdom if the standard of strength, at which the higher duty of two shillings and sixpence is charged, was increased from twenty-six to thirty-five per cent. of proof spirit.

“The Representatives of the Colonies in Conference therefore trust that the Secretary of State will take the necessary steps to extend the limit of the standard of strength to thirty-five per cent. accordingly, and thus allow such Wines to be admitted at the duty of one shilling per gallon, and afford encouragement to a most important industry in which so many colonists are engaged.”

Mr. Francis then moved and Sir Henry Ayers seconded the following Resolution, which was unanimously agreed to, viz. :—

“That information having reached the Conference, that a new Treaty with France is under negotiation, it is desirable a communication be transmitted by telegraph to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, containing the substance of the preceding Address.”

Messrs. Langton and Vogel then brought up an Address to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the acquisition or construction of through lines of Telegraphic Communication between Great Britain, India, and Australasia; which having been put from the Chair, paragraph by paragraph, and amended in certain particulars, was unanimously agreed to, as follows :—

“The Representatives of the Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia, in Conference assembled, in forwarding to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies the Resolution attached (which passed the Conference unanimously), desire to impress upon His Lordship their sense of its urgency and importance.

"The Governments of all the Australasian Colonies have taken charge of the lines of Telegraphic Communication in their respective Colonies. Experience has shown that this course has enabled far greater facilities to be offered to those using the Telegraph, and at lower rates, than if the lines had been permitted to pass into private hands, or into the hands of public Companies. Her Majesty's Government have recently acquired the land lines within the United Kingdom; and the Conference believe, from the information they possess, that the change has been attended with success.

"They are of opinion that the arguments which may be used in favour of Governments taking charge of the land lines within their territories, apply with more force to their taking charge of the means of communication between the separate parts of the same Empire.

"The national objects served are too obvious to need comment. It is submitted that they are sufficiently strong to be worthy of consideration, even supposing the communication would have to be maintained at some pecuniary cost.

"But the proposal made by the Conference will in all probability not involve a loss. On the contrary, it may equally be urged on the ground of economy as on that of good government. Her Majesty's subjects in the United Kingdom, India, and Australasia, have now to use the lines in the hands of Joint Stock Companies, who look for rates to yield their shareholders from ten to fifteen per cent. If the Governments acquired the lines, they could obtain money at about four per cent.; besides that, by the use of Her Majesty's ships the lines could be maintained at less than the present cost of maintenance. The Governments would, therefore, be able to offer the use of the Telegraph at lower rates than Joint Stock Companies are inclined to do. When it is considered how materially Telegraphic Communication promotes the prosperity of the Countries enjoying it, it may without exaggeration be asserted that the proposal made by the Conference is one in the interest of a large portion of Her Majesty's subjects.

"The Conference would prefer that Her Majesty's Government should elaborate the details; and they merely throw out as a suggestion, that the Imperial Government, in conjunction with the Governments of India and the Australasian Colonies, should jointly acquire or construct a through line between the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand, and by way of Her Majesty's Indian Possessions."

Sir Henry Ayers then moved,—

"That as inconvenience is caused through letters to the various Australian Colonies, posted for despatch by sea or overland, intercolonially, being charged at different rates of postage, one uniform rate be adopted of three-pence for all letters, whether despatched overland or by ship; also, that the several Australian Colonies adopt one uniform rate on parcels and book packets, whether for despatch by sea or overland, intercolonially, viz. :—

	s.	d.
Not exceeding 1 oz.	0	1
1 oz. but not exceeding 2 oz.	0	2
2 oz. " ¼ lb.	0	4
¼ lb. " ½ lb.	0	8
½ lb. " ¾ lb.	1	0
¾ lb. " 1 lb.	1	4

and so on, increasing 4d. for each ¼ lb. or fraction of a ¼ lb."

After discussion, the Motion was amended as follows, and agreed to :—

"That as inconvenience is caused through letters to the various Australian Colonies posted for despatch by sea or overland, intercolonially, being charged at different rates of postage, this Conference are of opinion that one uniform rate should be adopted, of two-pence, for all letters, whether despatched overland or by ship; also, that the several Australian Colonies adopt one uniform rate on parcels and book packets, whether for despatch by sea or overland, intercolonially, to come into operation on 1st January, 1874, viz. :—

	s.	d.
Not exceeding 1 oz.	0	1
1 oz., but not exceeding 2 ozs.	0	2
2 ozs. " ¼ lb.	0	4
¼ lb. " ½ "	0	8
½ " " ¾ "	1	0
¾ " " 1 "	1	4

and so on, increasing 4d. for each ¼ lb. or fraction of a ¼ lb."

The Representatives of Tasmania and Western Australia did not vote.

The Representatives of New Zealand also did not vote.

At the same time, they desired it to be recorded that they will recommend the adoption of the Resolutions to their Governments.

Mr. Samuel then proposed the following Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Langton, and agreed to :—

"That whereas letters which are too late for post are frequently handed to the captains and the passengers of vessels trading between the Australasian Colonies to post at their port of destination, which letters, although they bear the required amount of postage stamps, are subjected to the payment of further postage in the Colony to which they are addressed,—the Conference are of opinion that the captains of vessels should be permitted to have a box or bag for the reception of letters after the post shall have closed, and such letters, provided they bear the proper amount of postage stamps of the Colony in which they originate, including the late fee, shall be received at the Post Offices of the several Colonies, and delivered to the persons to whom they may be addressed without any additional charge. Stamps to be defaced in the Post Office of the Colony to which they are forwarded. To come into operation after 31st March next."

The Conference then directed that the two Addresses to the Secretary of State should be engrossed. The Conference adjourned at half-past Four o'clock, until the next day at Eleven o'clock.

HENRY PARKES,
Chairman.

At

At the Treasury, Sydney, Wednesday, 12th February, 1873.

Present:—

New South Wales: The Honorable HENRY PARKES.
The Honorable SAUL SAMUEL.

New Zealand: The Honorable JULIUS VOGEL.
The Honorable W. H. REYNOLDS.

Queensland: The Honorable A. H. PALMER.
The Honorable J. M. THOMPSON.

South Australia: The Honorable SIR HENRY AYERS.
The Honorable J. H. BARROW.

Tasmania: The Honorable F. M. INNES.
The Honorable J. M. WILSON.

Victoria: The Honorable J. G. FRANCIS.
The Honorable E. LANGTON.

Western Australia: The Honorable F. P. BARLEE.

The Conference having met at Eleven o'clock, the Minutes of the Proceedings of yesterday were read and confirmed.

The Committee appointed to consider the desirability of constituting a General Board to supervise the Lighting of the Australasian coasts, brought up their Report, which after being considered by the Conference, was unanimously adopted, on the motion of Mr. Samuel, as follows:—

“The Committee appointed to consider the desirability of constituting a General Board to supervise the lighting of the Australasian coasts, report that in their opinion the time has scarcely arrived for the creation of an independent Board with Executive functions, but that it is desirable a meeting should be convened, consisting of the principal officers of the Marine Departments of the several Colonies, that the duties of such officers shall be to report to the Australasian Governments upon the state of the coast lights, their management with regard to economy and efficiency, also where, in their judgment, new lights are required, and further to indicate the proportion in which the several Colonies should contribute to the maintenance of those lights which may be considered highway lights, in distinction from those that are merely local. The Committee recommend that as soon as the Governments interested have appointed their respective officers, their names be forwarded to the Government of New South Wales, whose officer shall be authorized to convene the projected meeting.”

Mr. Francis gave notice that he would move, on the next day of meeting:—

“That as it is very essential a first class Light-house should be established at Cape Bridgewater, on the south-west coast of Victoria, adjoining the Colony of South Australia, it is desirable the same should be erected, at the joint cost of Victoria and South Australia, and be afterwards maintained by contributions from the various Australasian Colonies, based on the amount of tonnage of each Colony using the said Light.”

Mr. Parkes moved the following Resolution:—

“That in the event of the establishment of a Californian Mail Service, including New Zealand, which shall secure the regular delivery of mails between a port in Australia and a port in England within forty-five days, this Conference is of opinion that each of the Australasian Colonies ought to contribute to the subsidy in ratable proportion to the amount of its mail matter carried by such Service.

After discussion, it was moved by Mr. Langton, and seconded by Mr. Vogel:—

“That in the opinion of the Conference it is not desirable to reopen the Postal Question.”

The Chairman then put the following Motion:—

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

When it was negatived on the following division:—

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Palmer,	Mr. Francis,
Mr. Thompson,	Mr. Langton,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Vogel,
Mr. Parkes.	Mr. Reynolds,
	Mr. Barrow.

Sir Henry Ayers, Mr. Innes, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Barlee, declined to vote.

The Amendment was then put and carried.

Mr. Barrow moved.—

“That it is desirable to terminate, as soon as possible, the present system of the Collection of Customs' Duties on the River Murray, and to substitute the payment of lump sums in lieu of duties, the amounts to be arranged by the Colonies concerned on an equitable basis.” Seconded by Mr. Langton, and carried, *nem. con.*

Mr. Innes then moved.—

“That it is desirable that a Common Tariff or Customs' Union be established between the Australian Colonies; and the Delegates present pledge themselves to use their influence with their respective Governments to promote that object, provided this Resolution receives the concurrence of a sufficient number of Members to afford a reasonable hope that the object in view may be accomplished.” Seconded by Mr. Wilson.

When,

When, after discussion, in which Mr. Samuel proposed the words "based upon the principles of Free Trade," after the word "Tariff," in the first line, the following amended Resolution was proposed:—

"That it is desirable that a Common Tariff, based upon the principles of Free Trade, and a Customs' Union be established, between the Australian Colonies; and the Delegates present pledge themselves to use their influence with their respective Governments to promote these objects, provided this Resolution receives the concurrence of a sufficient number of Members to afford a reasonable hope that the objects in view may be accomplished."

"(2.) That the policy of Free Trade as contemplated by this Resolution, limits the imposition of Taxes to Revenue purposes only."

Mr. Francis moved the previous Question.

The Chairman then put the following Motion,—That the Question be now put—which was carried in the affirmative, on the following division:—

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Francis,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Langton,
Sir Henry Ayers,	Mr. Vogel,
Mr. Barrow,	Mr. Reynolds,
Mr. Barlee,	Mr. Thompson,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Palmer.
Mr. Parkes.	

The Resolution, as amended, was put and carried, the division being the same as before.

Mr. Francis proposed and Sir Henry Ayers seconded the following Resolution, which was unanimously agreed to:—

"That a Sub-Committee be appointed to consider and report upon the expediency of adopting a uniform system of Excise Duties throughout Australasia, such Committee to consist of Messrs. Samuel, Langton, Vogel, and Barrow."

Mr. Francis proposed the following Motion, which was carried unanimously:—

"That as it is expedient there should be uniform legislation throughout Australasia in regard to 'Patents,' the Law Officers of the Colony of Victoria be requested to prepare a Bill on the subject, which the Representatives of the several Colonies undertake—provided it is approved by their respective Law Officers—to endeavour to pass into law."

Mr. Palmer moved,—

"That it having been represented to the Conference that the settlement of Somerset has been founded in the interests of humanity for the relief of distressed seamen, and that the sole cost of its maintenance, with the exception of £2,000, contributed by the Imperial Government, has for many years fallen upon Queensland,—they are of opinion that the several Colonies of the Australian group should contribute to the support of the settlement, in proportion to the tonnage of ships clearing from each Colony for ports to which the usual route is through Torres Straits.—Which after having been amended to read as follows, was, on the motion of Mr. Palmer, seconded by Mr. Wilson, unanimously agreed to.

"That it having been represented to the Conference that the settlement of Somerset has been founded in the interests of humanity for the relief of distressed seamen, and that the sole cost of its maintenance, with the exception of £2,000, contributed by the Imperial Government, has for many years fallen upon Queensland,—they are of opinion that the several Colonies of the Australasian group should contribute to the support of the settlement, in proportion to the tonnage of ships clearing from each Colony for ports to which the route is through Torres Straits, and that such representations should be made to the Imperial Government as may induce them to continue the subsidy which they have paid for the last two years."

Mr. Palmer proposed and Mr. Thompson seconded the following Resolution:—

"That the Chairman be requested to transmit a copy of this Resolution to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, through His Excellency the Governor."—Carried unanimously.

The Conference then appointed a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Parkes, Langton, and Barrow, to draw up the Report of the business brought before the Conference.

The Conference adjourned at half-past Four o'clock, until Friday, at Nine o'clock.

HENRY PARKES,
Chairman.

At the Treasury, Sydney, Friday, 14th February, 1873.

Present:—

New South Wales: The Honorable HENRY PARKES.
The Honorable SAUL SAMUEL.
New Zealand: The Honorable JULIUS VOGEL.
The Honorable W. H. REYNOLDS.
Queensland: The Honorable A. H. PALMER.
The Honorable J. M. THOMPSON.
South Australia: The Honorable SIR HENRY AYERS.
The Honorable J. H. BARROW.
Tasmania: The Honorable F. M. INNES.
The Honorable J. M. WILSON.
Victoria: The Honorable J. G. FRANCIS.
The Honorable E. LANGTON.
Western Australia: The Honorable F. P. BARLEE.

The Conference having met at half-past Nine o'clock, the Minutes of the Proceedings of the 12th instant were read and confirmed.

Mr. Parkes (the Chairman) informed the Conference that His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson had duly forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies the telegram on the subject of Intercolonial Commercial Reciprocity, forwarded to him for that purpose on the 11th instant.

Mr. Palmer proposed and Mr. Reynolds seconded the following Resolution, which was agreed to:—

“That the Minutes being silent as to the Votes given on Mr. Langton's Motion, No. 5 of the Proceedings of the 7th instant, the Motion be now put with a view to supply the deficiency,”—

And the same having been put, resulted in the following division:—

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Francis,	Mr. Vogel,
Mr. Langton,	Mr. Reynolds,
Sir Henry Ayers,	Mr. Palmer,
Mr. Barrow,	Mr. Thompson,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Barlee.	Mr. Parkes.

Mr. Innes did not vote.

The numbers being equal, and the Chairman not having a casting vote, no decision was arrived at. Mr. Francis moved:—

“That, as it is very essential a first class Light-house should be established at Cape Bridgewater, on the south-west coast of Victoria, adjoining the Colony of South Australia, it is desirable the same should be erected, at the joint cost of Victoria and South Australia, and be afterwards maintained by contributions from the various Australasian Colonies, based on the amount of tonnage of each Colony using the said Light.”

When, after discussion, Mr. Barrow proposed and Sir Henry Ayers seconded the following amended Resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

“That, as it is very essential a first class Light-house should be established at Cape Bridgewater, on the south-west coast of Victoria, adjoining the Colony of South Australia, this Conference determine to refer this question to the immediate consideration of the Committee to be appointed on the subject of Light-houses, the Victorian Delegates having expressed their willingness to pay half the cost of the erection, and to contribute to its maintenance in proportion to the tonnage of Victorian shipping using the Light.”

Mr. Vogel proposed the following Resolution, but did not press the same, in consequence of the Chairman (Mr. Parkes) considering that it was not fair to New South Wales:—

“That immediately before the Report of the Conference is signed, the Resolutions which have been carried on Postal Services be telegraphed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a statement showing what Colonies have voted for and against each Resolution, and a request that His Lordship will communicate the Resolutions to the Agents-General of the several Australasian Colonies. The telegram also to state that the Honorable Mr. Parkes desired the Secretary of State to know that the Representatives of New South Wales handed in a protest against the change of Terminus.”

The Committee appointed to draw up the Report of the proceedings of the Conference submitted the same, which having been read over paragraph by paragraph, and amended in certain particulars, was finally approved, and signed by the Members of the Conference.

Mr. Francis proposed and Mr. Vogel seconded the following Resolution:—

“That the thanks of the Conference be given to the Chairman, Mr. Parkes, for the great services he has rendered in the arduous and important position he has occupied as Chairman of the Conference,”—which was unanimously carried.

Mr. Reynolds proposed and Mr. Barlee seconded the following Resolution:—

“That the Chairman be requested to convey the thanks of the Conference to A. C. Budge, Esq., Clerk of the Executive Council, for the efficient services rendered by him as Secretary.

The Conference then adjourned *sine die*.

HENRY PARKES,
Chairman.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE.

(PAPERS LAID BEFORE THE CONFERENCE BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SEVERAL COLONIES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 February, 1873.

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INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE, 1873.

[Laid before the Conference by MR. SAMUEL.]

THE FOLLOWING is a RETURN of the specified and actual days of Arrival and Departure of the Contract Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company during the year 1872, showing the number of days taken in the passage from and to London, *via* Suez and Brindisi, and *via* Suez and Southampton :—

Arrival at Sydney.					Departure from Sydney.				
Name of Vessel.	Specified date.	Actual date.	Actual number of days.		Name of Vessel.	Specified date.	Actual date.	Actual number of days.	
			<i>Via</i> Brindisi.	<i>Via</i> Southampton				<i>Via</i> Brindisi.	<i>Via</i> Southampton
Bangalore	21 Jan. ...	21 Jan. ...	51	57	Nubia	30 Jan. ...	30 Jan. ...	47	53
Baroda	18 Feb. ...	18 Feb. ...	51	57	Bangalore	*.....	13 Feb. ...	47	56
Nubia	15 Mar. ...	17 Mar. ...	51	59	Baroda	27 Feb. ...	27 Feb. ...	47	55
Bangalore	12 April...	9 April...	46	54	Nubia	26 Mar. ...	26 Mar. ...	47	55
Baroda	10 May ...	7 May ...	46	54	Bangalore	21 April...	21 April...	50	59
Nubia	7 June ...	2 June ...	44	52	Baroda	19 May ...	19 May ...	51	57
Bangalore	5 July ...	30 June...	44	52	Nubia	16 June...	16 June...	49	59
Baroda	2 Aug ...	29 July ...	45	53	Bangalore	14 July ...	14 July ...	49	57
Tanjore	30 Aug ...	27 Aug ...	46	54	Baroda	11 Aug. ...	11 Aug. ...	49	59
Bangalore	27 Sept. ...	23 Sept. ...	45	53	Tanjore	8 Sept. ...	8 Sept. ...	50	†.....
Baroda	25 Oct. ...	21 Oct. ...	45	53	Bangalore	8 Oct. ...	8 Oct. ...	†.....	.....
Behar	22 Nov. ...	25 Nov. ...	52	60	Baroda	5 Nov. ...	5 Nov. ...	†.....	.....
Bangalore	20 Dec. ...	18 Dec. ...	47	55	Behar	3 Dec. ...	3 Dec. ...	†.....	.....
					Bangalore	31 Dec. ...	31 Dec. ...	†.....	.....

* An'extra Mail.

† Receipt of Mail not yet acknowledged by London postal authorities.

THE FOLLOWING RETURN shows the dates of Arrival at and Departure from Sydney of the Steamers which, during the year 1871, conveyed Mails by way of New Zealand and California, and by way of Fiji and California, with the number of days occupied in the transit of the Mails to and from London :—

Arrival at Sydney, <i>via</i> New Zealand and California.			Departure from Sydney, <i>via</i> New Zealand and California.		
Name of Vessel.	Date.	Number of days occupied in transit of Mails from London.	Name of Vessel.	Date.	Number of days occupied in transit of Mails to London.
*Wonga Wonga.....	19 January ...	56	*Wonga Wonga.....	31 January ...	61
*City of Melbourne	19 February ...	57	*City of Melbourne	28 February ...	62
*Wonga Wonga.....	23 March	61	*Wonga Wonga.....	1 April	59
*City of Melbourne	21 April	57	†Nebraska	9 June.....	57
†Nevada (per James Paterson, from New Zealand).	15 May	58	†Nebraska	29 September..	58
*Wonga Wonga.....	23 May	No English Mail	†Nevada	28 October ...	59
†Nebraska	6 June.....	52	†Nebraska	25 November...	68
†Nevada (per Hero, from New Zealand).	15 July	72	†Nevada	23 December ...	77
†Nebraska (per James Paterson, from New Zealand).	5 August.....	65			
*Nevada (per Lord Ashley, from New Zealand).	9 September..	72			
†Nebraska	18 September..	53			
†Nevada	19 October ...	56			
†Nebraska	13 November...	53			
†Nevada	15 December...	57			
<i>Via</i> Fiji and California.			<i>Via</i> Fiji and California.		
City of Melbourne	24 July	No English Mail	City of Melbourne.....	4 May	54
Wonga Wonga	25 August.....	„	Wonga Wonga	1 June.....	60
City of Adelaide	7 September..	„	City of Adelaide	1 July.....	50
City of Melbourne.....	19 October ...	„	City of Melbourne	2 August.....	55
Wonga Wonga	13 November...	„	Wonga Wonga	31 August.....	57

* Under contract of California, New Zealand, and Australian Line of Mail Steam Packets.

† Steam Packets of the United States, New Zealand, and Australian Steamship Company.

INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE, 1873.

[Laid before the Conference by MR. SAMUEL.]

THE FOLLOWING RETURN shows the number of Letters, &c., despatched and received by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamships between Galle and Sydney, and the Cost of Conveyance.

Colonies.	Number of Letters Inwards and Outwards.*	Service to Point-de-Galle.	Service between Point-de-Galle and King George's Sound.	Service between King George's Sound and Melbourne.	Service between Melbourne and Sydney.	Moiety of cost of Mail-boxes and Mail-bags.	Moiety of expense of Naval Agents in charge of Mails.	Proportion of cost of Special Packets between Dover and Calais.	Estimated number of Newspapers Inwards and Outwards via Southampton.*	Egyptian rate on Newspapers via Southampton.	Totals.
	No.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1866.											
Victoria	1,094,668	6,122 10 10	14,108 1 8	6,504 6 11	.....	644 7 8	120 2 3	78 4 3	916,320	1,197 3 4	28,774 16 11
New South Wales	475,302	2,658 7 0	6,125 12 0	2,824 0 4	2,177 16 9	279 15	52 3 0	33 19 2	370,320	483 16 7	14,635 10 6
South Australia	251,423	1,406 3 10	3,240 5 4	.....	.....	147 19 11	27 11 9	17 19 3	197,520	258 0 11	5,098 1 0
New Zealand.....	758,843	4,244 4 5	9,779 18 0	4,508 18 1	3,477 1 2	446 13 10	83 5 3	54 4 5	689,040	900 4 4	23,494 9 6
Tasmania	82,176	459 12 8	1,059 2 7	488 7 6	.....	48 7 6	9 0 4	5 17 5	109,680	143 5 11	2,213 13 11
Queensland	242,124	1,354 4 11	3,120 11 4	1,438 13 0	1,109 8 4	142 10 8	26 11 4	17 6 0	164,640	215 1 9	7,424 7 4
Western Australia	34,644	193 16 4	446 12 2	.....	.....	20 7 11	3 16 1	2 9 6	40,080	52 7 2	719 9 2
	2,939,180	16,439 0 0	37,880 3 1	15,764 5 10	6,764 6 3	1,730 3 2	322 10 0	210 0 0	2,487,600	3,250 0 0	82,360 8 4
1867.											
Victoria	1,076,799	7,955 9 3	18,097 14 11	8,714 8 2	.....	723 16 2	155 9 8	101 4 11	821,446	1,578 19 6	37,297 2 7
New South Wales	468,494	3,448 4 4	7,873 19 5	3,791 9 4	4,338 17 0	293 5 7	67 12 7	44 1 0	331,976	638 2 6	20,495 11 9
South Australia	267,711	1,970 8 3	4,409 8 3	.....	.....	164 10 2	38 13 2	25 3 5	177,068	340 7 2	7,038 10 5
New Zealand.....	54,598	401 17 0	917 12 6	441 17 1	175 17 7	40 0 11	7 17 8	5 2 8	78,438	150 15 6	2,141 0 11
Tasmania	79,421	584 11 1	1,334 16 6	642 14 11	.....	89 2 9	11 9 6	7 9 4	93,324	188 19 11	2,859 4 0
Queensland	251,032	1,847 12 10	4,219 1 10	2,031 11 6	2,324 17 5	143 1 10	36 5 0	23 12 0	147,598	283 14 2	10,909 16 7
Western Australia	35,442	260 17 3	595 13 7	.....	.....	34 12 7	5 2 5	3 6 8	35,930	69 1 3	968 13 9
	2,233,497	16,439 0 0	37,538 7 0	15,622 1 0	6,839 12 0	1,488 10 0	322 10 0	210 0 0	1,690,780	3,250 0 0	81,710 0 0
1868.											
Victoria	965,193	11,743 17 5	19,109 2 2	9,246 13 5	.....	430 1 9	154 2 6	52 11 5	1,644,543	1,409 5 5	42,745 14 1
New South Wales	399,355	4,749 10 7	7,728 6 9	3,739 13 0	4,083 4 11	173 18 9	62 6 7	21 5 2	589,013	504 14 11	21,063 0 2
South Australia	246,727	3,002 0 0	4,884 14 10	.....	.....	109 18 10	39 7 9	13 8 9	392,440	336 5 11	8,385 16 1
New Zealand.....	102,545	1,247 15 0	2,030 4 3	982 7 11	1,072 13 2	45 13 10	16 7 5	5 11 8	619,057	530 9 10	5,931 3 1
Tasmania	75,410	917 12 0	1,492 19 8	722 8 10	.....	33 12 1	12 0 9	4 2 1	176,060	150 17 5	3,333 12 10
Queensland	203,635	2,477 13 0	4,031 12 4	1,950 16 10	2,130 1 11	90 14 9	32 10 3	11 1 9	275,403	235 19 7	10,960 10 5
Western Australia	35,963	437 12 0	712 0 0	.....	.....	16 0 6	5 14 9	1 19 2	96,143	82 6 11	1,255 13 4
	2,019,828	24,576 0 0	39,989 0 0	16,642 0 0	7,286 0 0	900 0 0	322 10 0	110 0 0	3,792,659	3,250 0 0	93,075 10 0
1869.											
Victoria	964,624	13,194 11 10	21,113 14 9	10,224 13 11	.....	338 15 7	168 1 10	78 3 8	1,624,694	1,437 14 7	46,555 16 2
New South Wales	313,937	4,294 3 11	6,871 9 5	3,327 12 4	4,186 2 8	110 5 3	54 14 3	25 8 10	620,500	549 0 5	19,418 17 1
South Australia	224,695	3,073 10 10	4,918 2 10	.....	.....	78 18 3	39 3 2	18 4 4	369,153	326 14 7	8,454 14 0
New Zealand.....	64,445	881 10 6	1,410 11 5	683 1 4	859 6 7	22 12 7	11 4 7	5 4 4	501,129	443 9 11	4,317 1 3
Tasmania	72,438	990 17 1	1,595 10 5	767 2 6	.....	25 8 9	12 12 5	5 17 4	222,616	196 17 10	3,584 6 4
Queensland	175,153	2,395 16 10	3,833 15 1	1,856 9 11	2,335 10 9	61 10 4	32 10 3	14 4 0	264,389	233 19 4	10,761 16 6
Western Australia	35,499	485 9 0	776 16 1	.....	.....	12 9 3	6 3 6	2 17 6	70,290	62 3 4	1,345 18 8
	1,850,782	25,316 0 0	40,510 0 0	16,859 0 0	7,381 0 0	650 0 0	322 10 0	150 0 0	3,672,771	3,250 0 0	94,438 10 0
1870.											
Victoria	990,164	10,144 17 7	16,233 11 6	7,542 10 2	.....	120 4 5	129 4 8	50 1 10	1,871,923	1,308 15 6	35,529 5 8
New South Wales	414,446	4,246 5 1	6,794 14 10	3,157 0 3	2,655 15 4	50 6 5	54 1 10	20 19 4	702,447	491 2 2	17,470 5 3
South Australia	221,936	2,273 17 8	3,638 12 2	.....	.....	26 18 11	28 19 4	11 4 7	404,791	283 0 10	6,262 13 6
New Zealand.....	559,046	5,727 14 11	9,165 7 9	4,258 9 10	3,582 7 3	67 17 6	72 19 4	28 5 7	1,098,465	768 0 2	23,671 2 4
Tasmania	71,206	729 7 1	1,167 1 10	542 8 2	.....	8 12 10	9 5 10	3 12 0	219,508	153 9 4	2,613 17 1
Queensland	178,351	1,827 6 2	2,924 0 3	1,358 11 7	1,142 17 5	21 13 1	23 5 7	9 0 5	277,865	194 5 8	7,501 0 2
Western Australia	35,774	366 11 6	586 11 8	.....	.....	4 6 10	4 13 5	1 16 3	73,369	51 6 4	1,015 6 0
	2,470,923	25,316 0 0	40,510 0 0	16,859 0 0	7,381 0 0	300 0 0	322 10 0	125 0 0	4,648,368	3,250 0 0	94,063 10 0

Colonies.	Number of Letters Inwards and Outwards.*	Service to Point-de-Galle.	Service between Point-de-Galle and King George's Sound.	Service between King George's Sound and Melbourne.	Service between Melbourne and Sydney.	Moiety of cost of Mail-boxes and Mail-bags.	Moiety of expense of Naval Agents in charge of Mails.	Proportion of cost of Special Packets between Dover and Calais.	Estimated number of Newspapers Inwards and Outwards <i>via</i> Southampton.	Egyptian Transit rate on Newspapers <i>via</i> Southampton.	Totals.
1871.	No.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria	1,012,860	13,798 11 2	19,627 1 11	9,242 2 1	.....	96 18 0	156 5 0	.....	1,035,721	1,494 7 0	44,415 5 2
New South Wales	404,240	5,508 0 8	7,834 12 8	3,688 15 0	3,995 5 9	38 13 7	62 7 6	.....	739,578	594 8 6	21,632 3 8
South Australia	208,610	2,842 6 1	4,042 18 0	.....	.....	19 19 2	32 3 9	.....	387,498	315 5 0	7,252 12 0
New Zealand.....	183,585	2,500 10 11	3,556 15 7	1,675 15 8	1,773 13 1	17 11 2	28 6 4	.....	432,950	352 6 0	9,904 18 9
Tasmania	70,678	952 12 6	1,369 4 9	644 0 3	.....	6 15 3	10 18 0	.....	248,027	201 16 6	3,195 7 3
Queensland	176,225	2,400 17 3	3,414 19 10	1,508 7 0	1,702 1 2	16 17 3	27 3 8	.....	292,057	238 4 6	9,408 10 8
Western Australia	34,248	467 1 5	664 7 3	.....	.....	3 5 7	5 5 9	.....	66,039	53 12 6	1,193 12 6
	2,090,446	28,480 0 0	40,510 0 0	16,859 0 0	7,381 0 0	200 0 0	322 10 0	.....	3,093,770	3,250 0 0	97,002 10 0
1872.	No.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria	932,600	14,700 10 5	20,829 0 2	9,866 9 6	.....	77 8 6	36 2 8	.....	1,519,222	1,616 4 6	47,123 15 9
New South Wales	394,830	5,997 0 9	8,369 12 4	3,965 1 3	4,686 16 1	31 2 3	14 10 4	.....	618,054	657 9 6	23,631 12 6
South Australia	197,880	2,960 9 11	4,194 13 11	.....	.....	15 11 10	7 5 6	.....	321,488	341 18 0	7,519 19 2
New Zealand.....	45,160	675 10 11	957 3 5	453 8 9	536 0 8	3 11 2	1 13 2	.....	90,139	95 17 6	2,723 5 7
Tasmania	70,340	1,052 6 9	1,491 0 10	707 0 7	.....	5 10 10	2 11 9	.....	188,216	200 4 0	3,458 14 9
Queensland	179,445	2,684 16 2	3,804 1 7	1,801 19 11	2,130 3 3	14 2 10	6 12 0	.....	260,883	277 11 0	10,719 6 9
Western Australia.....	33,375	499 5 1	707 7 9	.....	.....	2 12 7	1 4 7	.....	57,298	60 15 6	1,271 5 6
	1,903,630	28,480 0 0	40,353 0 0	16,794 0 0	7,353 0 0	150 0 0	70 0 0	.....	3,055,300	3,250 0 0	96,450 0 0

* The number of letters and newspapers are those of the preceding year in each case; thus the number stated against the year 1866 is the number posted in the year 1865.

INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE, 1873.

[Laid before the Conference by MR. SAMUEL.]

THE FOLLOWING RETURN shows the number of Letters, &c., despatched and received by the Steam-ships conveying Mails between Sydney and San Francisco, and the Cost of Conveyance:—

Year.	Route.	Despatched.						Received.						Cost of Conveyance.
		* Intercolonial.			† Foreign.			* Intercolonial.			† Foreign.			
		Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.	
1871	<i>Via</i> California	4,802	167	4,004	25,844	364	17,310	7,259	340	5,375	12,506	516	9,748	New South Wales contributed at the rate of £20,000 per annum to a contract entered into by New Zealand with the Californian, New Zealand, and Australian Line of Mail-packets, between Sydney and San Francisco, <i>via</i> New Zealand, which contract terminated in April, 1871. New South Wales contributed at the rate of £15,000 to a line of packets between Sydney and San Francisco, <i>via</i> Fiji, established by H. H. Hall, Esq., which commenced in May, 1871, and terminated in November, 1871.

* The term "Intercolonial" applies to Australian and New Zealand correspondence.

† The term "Foreign" in this return applies to all correspondence other than that for the Australian Colonies and New Zealand

INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE, 1873.

[Laid before the Conference by MR. SAMUEL.]

RETURN of the number of Letters, &c., received from and dispatched to the EAST INDIES, CHINA, &c., by the packets of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

YEAR.	RECEIVED.		DESPATCHED.		TOTAL.	
	Letters.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.
1872	9,702	13,457	8,281	13,093	17,983	26,550

INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE, 1873.

MEMORANDUM laid before the Conference by MR. SAMUEL on the Estimated Cost of the three Mail Services to Europe.

ESTIMATED Cost of three Mail Lines from Europe.

1. Galle and Sydney, <i>via</i> King George's Sound, Glenelg, and Melbourne	... £100,000
2. San Francisco and Melbourne, <i>via</i> Honolulu and Fiji, and including Service to New Zealand	... 60,000
3. Singapore, Batavia, and Sydney, <i>via</i> Brisbane and Queensland Ports	... 25,000

£185,000

Less estimated Subsidies or Contributions from—

The Imperial Government	... £60,000
Honolulu...	... 5,000
Fiji...	... 3,000

68,000

£117,000

INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE, 1873.

[Laid before the Conference by MR. SAMUEL.]

No. 1.

DEPARTURE from London and arrival at Sydney and Melbourne, departure from London and arrival at Sydney, alternating every 14 days.

Via Brindisi.			Via California.		
46 days to Melbourne. 49 " " Sydney.			48 days to Sydney. 51 " " Melbourne.		
Leave	Arrive		Leave	Arrive	
London, Friday, 8-50 p.m.	Melbourne, Tuesday, 9 p.m.	Sydney, Friday, 3 p.m.	London, Friday, 8-50 p.m.	Sydney, Thursday.	Melbourne, Sunday.
24 Jan., 1873	11 Mar., 1873	14 Mar., 1873	7 Feb., 1873	27 Mar., 1873	30 Mar., 1873
21 Feb., "	8 April, "	11 April, "	7 Mar., "	24 April, "	27 April, "
21 Mar., "	6 May, "	9 May, "	4 April, "	22 May, "	25 May, "
18 April, "	3 June, "	6 June, "	2 May, "	19 June, "	22 June, "
16 May, "	1 July, "	4 July, "	30 May, "	17 July, "	20 July, "
13 June, "	29 July, "	1 Aug., "	27 June, "	14 Aug., "	17 Aug., "
11 July, "	26 Aug., "	29 Aug., "	25 July, "	11 Sept., "	14 Sept., "
8 Aug., "	23 Sept., "	26 Sept., "	22 Aug., "	9 Oct., "	12 Oct., "
5 Sept., "	21 Oct., "	24 Oct., "	19 Sept., "	6 Nov., "	9 Nov., "
3 Oct., "	18 Nov., "	21 Nov., "	17 Oct., "	4 Dec., "	7 Dec., "
31 Oct., "	16 Dec., "	19 Dec., "	14 Nov., "	1 Jan., 1874	4 Jan., 1874
28 Nov., "	13 Jan., 1874	16 Jan., 1874	12 Dec., "	29 Jan., "	1 Feb., "
26 Dec., "	16 Feb., "	13 Feb., "	9 Jan., 1874	27 Feb., "	1 Mar., "

No. 2.

DEPARTURE from Sydney and Melbourne and arrival at London, departure from Sydney and arrival at London, alternating every 14 days.

Via Brindisi.			Via California.		
48 days from Sydney and 45 days from Melbourne 7 times in the year, and 50 days from Sydney and 47 days from Melbourne for remaining 6 times.			48 days from Sydney. 51 " " Melbourne.		
Leave	Arrive		Leave	Arrive	
Sydney, Tuesday, 11 a.m.	Melbourne, Friday, 2 p.m.	London, Monday, 2 a.m.	Melbourne, Saturday.	Sydney, Tuesday.	London, Monday.
28 Jan., 1873	31 Jan., 1873	17 Mar., 1873	8 Feb., 1873	11 Feb., 1873	31 Mar., 1873
25 Feb., "	28 Feb., "	14 April, "	5 April, "	11 Mar., "	28 April, "
25 Mar., "	28 Mar., "	12 May, "	3 May, "	8 April, "	26 May, "
20 April, "	23 April, "	9 June, "	31 May, "	6 May, "	23 June, "
Sun., 18 May, "	Wed., 21 May, "	7 July, "	8 Mar., "	3 June, "	21 July, "
15 June, "	18 June, "	4 Aug., "	28 June, "	1 July, "	18 Aug., "
13 July, "	16 July, "	1 Sept., "	26 July, "	29 July, "	15 Sept., "
10 Aug., "	13 Aug., "	29 Sept., "	23 Aug., "	26 Aug., "	13 Oct., "
7 Sept., "	10 Sept., "	27 Oct., "	20 Sept., "	23 Sept., "	10 Nov., "
Tues., 7 Oct., "	Fri., 10 Oct., "	24 Nov., "	18 Oct., "	21 Oct., "	8 Dec., "
4 Nov., "	7 Nov., "	22 Dec., "	15 Nov., "	18 Nov., "	5 Jan., 1874
2 Dec., "	5 Dec., "	19 Jan., 1874	13 Dec., "	16 Dec., "	2 Feb., "
30 Dec., "	2 Jan., 1874	16 Feb., "	10 Jan., 1874	13 Jan., 1874	2 Mar., "

No. 3.

DEPARTURE from Sydney and Melbourne and arrival at London, departure from Melbourne, alternating every 14 days.

<i>Via Brindisi.</i>			<i>Via California.</i>		
48 days from Sydney and 45 days from Melbourne 7 times in the year, and 50 days from Sydney and 47 days from Melbourne for remaining 6 times.			48 days from Sydney. 51 " " Melbourne.		
Leave		Arrive	Leave		Arrive
Sydney, Tuesday, 11 a.m.	Melbourne, Friday, 2 p.m.	London, Monday, 2 a.m.	Melbourne, Friday, 2 p.m.	Sydney, Monday.	London, Sunday.
28 Jan., 1873	31 Jan., 1873	17 Mar., 1873	14 Feb., 1873	17 Feb., 1873	6 April, 1873
25 Feb., "	28 Feb., "	14 April, "	14 Mar., "	17 Mar., "	4 May, "
25 Mar., "	28 Mar., "	12 May, "	11 April, "	14 April, "	1 June, "
Sun. 20 April, "	Wed. 23 April, "	9 June, "	9 May, "	12 May, "	29 June, "
18 May, "	21 May, "	7 July, "	6 June, "	9 June, "	27 July, "
15 June, "	18 June, "	4 Aug., "	4 July, "	7 July, "	24 August, "
13 July, "	16 July, "	1 Sept., "	1 Aug., "	4 Aug., "	21 Sept., "
10 Aug., "	13 Aug., "	29 Sept., "	29 Aug., "	1 Sept., "	19 Oct., "
7 Sept., "	10 Sept., "	27 Oct., "	26 Sept., "	29 Sept., "	16 Nov., "
Tues. 7 Oct., "	Fri. 10 Oct., "	24 Nov., "	24 Oct., "	27 Oct., "	14 Dec., "
4 Nov., "	7 Nov., "	22 Dec., "	21 Nov., "	24 Nov., "	11 Jan., 1874
2 Dec., "	5 Dec., "	19 Jan., 1874	19 Dec., "	22 Dec., "	8 Feb., "
30 Dec., "	2 Jan., 1874	16 Feb., "	17 Jan., 1874	20 Jan., 1874	8 Mar., "

No. 4.

ARRIVAL at Melbourne from London and Sydney, arrival alternating at Melbourne every 14 days.

<i>Via Brindisi.</i>			<i>Via California.</i>		
46 days to Melbourne. 49 " " Sydney.			48 days to Sydney. 51 " " Melbourne.		
Leave	Arrive		Leave	Arrive	
London, Friday, 8:50 p.m.	Melbourne, Tuesday, 9 p.m.	Sydney, Friday.	London, Sunday.	Sydney, Saturday.	Melbourne, Tuesday.
24 Jan., 1873.	11 Mar., 1873.	14 Mar., 1873.	16 Feb., 1873.	5 April, 1873.	8 April, 1873.
21 Feb., "	8 April, "	11 April, "	16 Mar., "	3 May, "	6 May, "
21 Mar., "	6 May, "	9 May, "	13 April, "	31 May, "	3 June, "
18 April, "	3 June, "	6 June, "	11 May, "	28 June, "	1 July, "
16 May, "	1 July, "	4 July, "	8 June, "	26 July, "	29 July, "
13 June, "	29 July, "	1 Aug., "	6 July, "	23 Aug., "	26 Aug., "
11 July, "	26 Aug., "	29 Aug., "	3 Aug., "	20 Sept., "	23 Sept., "
8 Aug., "	23 Sept., "	26 Sept., "	31 Aug., "	18 Oct., "	21 Oct., "
5 Sept., "	21 Oct., "	24 Oct., "	28 Sept., "	15 Nov., "	18 Nov., "
3 Oct., "	18 Nov., "	21 Nov., "	26 Oct., "	13 Dec., "	16 Dec., "
31 Oct., "	16 Dec., "	19 Dec., "	23 Nov., "	10 Jan., 1874.	13 Jan., 1874.
28 Nov., "	13 Jan., 1874.	16 Jan., 1874.	21 Dec., "	7 Feb., "	10 Feb., "
26 Dec., "	10 Feb., "	13 Feb., "	18 Jan., 1874.	7 Mar., "	10 Mar., "

By taking Table No. 1, by which the *arrivals* at Sydney would alternate every 14 days, and Table No. 3, by which the *departures* from Melbourne would alternate every fourteen days, we have the following result:—

	Via Brindisi.	Via California.
Leave London	24 Jan., 1873.	7 Feb., 1873.
Arrive Sydney	14 Mar., "	27 Mar., "
" Melbourne	11 Mar., "	30 Mar., "
Leave Melbourne	28 Mar., "	11 April, "
" Sydney	25 Mar., "	14 April, "
Arrive London	12 May, "	1 June, "
Leave London	16 May, "	30 May, "
Arrive Sydney	4 July, "	17 July, "
" Melbourne	1 July, "	20 July, "
Leave Melbourne	16 July, "	1 Aug., "
" Sydney	13 July, "	4 Aug., "
Arrive London	1 Sept., "	21 Sept., "
Leave London	5 Sept., "	19 Sept., "

The defect in this arrangement is, that the mails *via* California would leave London about two days before the arrival of the Inward mail *via* California, thus precluding a reply.

Whereas, by Tables Nos. 1 and 2, London, Sydney, and Melbourne would have a reasonable time allowed for reply, as will be seen from the following, viz. :—

	Via Brindisi.	Via California.
Leave London	24 Jan., 1873.	7 Feb., 1873.
Arrive Sydney	14 Mar., "	27 Mar., "
" Melbourne	11 Mar., "	30 Mar., "
Leave Melbourne	28 Mar., "	5 April, "
" Sydney	25 Mar., "	8 April, "
Arrive London	12 May, "	26 May, "
Leave London	16 May, "	30 May, "
Arrive Sydney	4 July, "	17 July, "
" Melbourne	1 July, "	20 July, "
Leave Melbourne	16 July, "	26 July, "
" Sydney	13 July, "	29 July, "
Arrive London	1 Sept., "	15 Sept., "
Leave London	5 Sept., "	19 Sept., "

INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE, 1873.

THE HON. JULIUS VOGEL AND THE HON. WILLIAM REYNOLDS TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY OF
NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney, New South Wales,
30 January, 1873.

SIR,

In order that you may be at liberty to use the information outside the Conference, we now beg to make proposals respecting the Californian Service, in the form which we have already described to you.

Subject to its being found practicable to arrange with the Contractors—as to which we have no doubt—we are willing that the Steamers employed in the Californian Service shall run in the manner provided for by the provisional Contract, which was last year entered into between Mr. Duffy, Mr. Vogel, and Mr. Webb, except that “New South Wales” and “Sydney” shall, in any agreement that may be completed, be substituted for “Victoria” and “Melbourne,” respectively.

We believe that such a Service could be obtained for a payment of from Forty-five thousand pounds to Fifty thousand pounds. In such case, provided that Twenty thousand pounds of the cost was met by an Imperial Subsidy to that amount, New Zealand would be willing to pay the balance.

The only payment we would propose to exact from New South Wales would be the Postages received by the Colony for Mail matter carried for it by the Service, it being understood that if the amount of such Postages should exceed Five thousand pounds, the excess should be retained by the Colony. We should also propose that the other Colonies should pay to New Zealand the total amount of the Postages received for Mail matter carried for them respectively by the Service.

We should make it a condition that the Postal Rates should remain as at present, namely,—Sixpence per half-ounce on letters, and One penny each for newspapers.

We thus, in effect, offer to New South Wales a Mail Service without requiring any payment whatever. The boat from Sydney would always proceed to San Francisco, calling at Auckland; whilst the boat from San Francisco (after transhipping at Auckland, into a boat waiting there, the mails for Sydney) would proceed along the New Zealand Coast as far as Port Chalmers. The boat into which the mails for Sydney had been transhipped would be the next to proceed to San Francisco. In fact, a division of the terminus of the Line between Sydney and Port Chalmers would be effected; the boat from Sydney always performing the up-Service, and all the main-boats visiting Sydney in their turn.

In arranging the new Contract, we should be willing to give to New South Wales a fair share in the decision of all questions affecting the service; and the times should be so fixed as to give to Sydney the benefit of a Fortnightly Service.

We admit that for some time the Contract with New Zealand has not been satisfactorily performed; but this has arisen from too few boats having been employed. In the new Contract we would take care that there should be ample provision for securing the use of a sufficient number of proper boats, and for compelling a satisfactory substitution to be made, in case any of the boats employed should become unfit for the efficient performance of the service.

The offer now made is, beyond doubt, a very liberal one. We do not desire to disguise from you that our object in making it is to induce your Government to refrain from entering into a separate Contract for a Californian Service—a course which would entail wholly unnecessary competition, and which would probably embitter the relations between the two Colonies. A Bill is now passing through Congress to subsidize the present line, and we are informed that it will undoubtedly become law this Session. The amount proposed by the Bill is Five hundred thousand dollars, or One hundred thousand pounds. In effect, the present boats would be so subsidised as to make it easy for them to carry cargo and passengers without charge, for the purpose of running off opposition. But whilst we feel that the New Zealand Line has this vantage round, we desire to prevent such an opposition as would necessarily cause the Imperial Government to refrain from subsidising either of the lines to the amount they otherwise would do. We do not doubt that if New South Wales and New Zealand agree upon the subject, an imperial subsidy of Twenty thousand pounds would be at once granted.

We must leave your Government to consider whether they will accept this offer of a Service which will really cost your Colony nothing, and which will give you the advantages of a large expenditure in your port, or whether they will prefer a costly competition, in which New South Wales, as well as the Contractors with her, must inevitably suffer.

We shall be glad to receive an early answer from you.

We have, &c.,
JULIUS VOGEL.
WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary,
New South Wales.

£45,000.
£50,000.
£20,000.

£5,000.

6d.
1d.

\$500,000.

INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE, 1873.

Papers and Correspondence respecting proposed Steam Mail Service between Sydney
and Batavia, *viâ* Queensland and Torres Straits.

[Laid before the Conference by MR. PALMER.]

SCHEDULE.

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INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE, 1873.

No. 1.

PAPERS respecting a proposed Steam Mail Service between Sydney and Batavia,
viâ Queensland and Torres Straits.

(No. 1.)

Mr. Alexander Fraser to The Colonial Secretary, Queensland.

Sydney, 8 August, 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand you, enclosed, a memorandum containing proposals for the establishment of a regular Monthly Steam Service between this port and Batavia, *viâ* Moreton Bay and Torres Straits, with the terms and conditions on which I am prepared to enter into a contract with the Colonial Governments of New South Wales and Queensland for this purpose.

In support of the statement in the memorandum, as to the share which the Government of Netherlands India is willing to bear in the subsidy, I have the honor to enclose translated extract of a Resolution of the Governor-General, dated Ijiparras, 21st May, 1871, No. 15, bearing upon this subject. Original and legalized translation of this document accompanying my application of this date to the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, and will be forwarded for your inspection when returned by him.

Trusting that my proposals may meet with the favourable consideration of the Government of Queensland, and hoping shortly to have the honor of waiting upon you in person,—

I have, &c.,

ALEX. FRASER.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 1.]

Memorandum from Mr. Alexander Fraser (Proposed Monthly Steam Service between Sydney and Batavia, *viâ* Moreton Bay and Torres Straits).

MEMORANDUM.

A monthly steam service between Batavia and Sydney, *viâ* Torres Straits and Moreton Bay, and back, with liberty to call at Timor, Cape York, and one or more northern ports of Queensland.

The steamers to be employed to be of a burthen of about 1,000 tons, and to be propelled at an average speed of nine knots per hour. The service to commence with January, 1872, or January, 1873, as may be determined by the several Governments.

This line offers the quickest mail route between all the Australian Colonies and Java, Singapore, China, and Japan; and opens up to Australia the trade with those rich and important countries; with the port of Sydney as the terminus of each voyage.

The steamers would correspond at Singapore with the intermediate fortnightly mail steamer of the P. and O. Company, on their London and China line, by which means the Eastern Colonies of Australia would obtain, as nearly as possible, a fortnightly postal communication with England, alternating with the present monthly service of the P. and O. Company *viâ* Galle.

The time occupied on the voyage between Batavia and Moreton Bay, exclusive of stoppages, would be about seventeen days, and between Batavia and Sydney about nineteen days. Allowing three days for the voyage between Batavia and Singapore, and three days more for stoppages at all ports, and following the Time-table of the P. and O. Company from and to Singapore, the mails *viâ* Brindisi should be delivered at Moreton Bay from London in fifty-six, and at Sydney in fifty-eight days.

Travellers with this line would enjoy fine weather at all seasons, and at Batavia or Singapore might choose their route homewards by any of the numerous lines of steamers radiating from these ports, either *viâ* Galle, or *viâ* Calcutta, through British India by rail to Bombay.

The amount of annual subsidy required to establish and maintain the service is £37,000, of which the Government of Netherlands-India, would contribute £10,000, if the Colonial Governments of Australia will provide the balance of £27,000.

The undersigned is prepared to enter into a contract with the Governments of New South Wales and Queensland, for establishing the proposed service on these terms and conditions, for a period of ten years, beginning with 1872 or 1873, subject to termination in five years by mutual consent, or on eighteen months previous notice given by either of the contracting parties.

The division of the part of the subsidy of £27,000 to be borne by the Australian Colonies, as regards the contribution of each Colony to be left for mutual arrangement between the Governments of New South Wales and Queensland, as well as all postal arrangements on the proposed lines with New Zealand, Tasmania, Victoria, and South Australia.

Any agreement entered into on the footing of this memorandum with the several Governments interested only to be binding when the sanction has been obtained of the respective Parliaments in Australia and Holland.

Sydney, 8th August, 1871.

ALEX. FRASER.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 1.]

No. 15.

(TRANSLATION.)

Extract from the Register of Resolutions of the Governor-General of Netherlands India.

Tjiparras, 21st May, 1871.

Read the letters.

a., &c., &c.

b. Of the Directors of the Internal Government of 16th May, 1871, No. 3,582, intimating that he had made Mr. Fraser verbally acquainted with the chief contents of the ministerial despatch above referred to, whereupon that gentleman had come to the resolution of again proceeding to Australia, entirely at his own expense, for the purpose of conferring with the several Governments there regarding the carrying out of a steam communication between Java and Australia.

That for the success of his efforts, Mr. Fraser considers as indispensable the possession of a document from the Governor-General, embracing a communication such as is contained in this resolution.

Heard the Council of Netherlands India.

Is approved and resolved: To inform Mr. A. Fraser, of Batavia, that the Indian Government take the greatest interest in the realization of the plan proposed by him for a steam communication between Java and Australia. And that the Minister of Colonies proposes to open a head in the Budget for the year 1872 for the "Costs of maintaining a regular steam communication with Australia." In order to prove that the Imperial Government also does not give up the idea of eventually being able to co-operate in obtaining a steam communication with Australia.

Extract of this Resolution shall be given to Mr. Fraser for his information.

Agrees with the above Register.

STORTENBEKER,

Secretary of Government.

(No. 2.)

(No. 2.)

Memorandum from The Honorable A. H. Palmer upon the proposals of Mr. Alexander Fraser.

MEMO.—Looking at the many great advantages to the Colony likely to accrue from a direct trade with Batavia, and, through her, with India, China, and the East, together with the facilities which would be given for more regular communication with the United Kingdom, and the advantages to be derived by the Northern portions of this Territory being placed in more speedy and direct communication with other Countries, and the probability of a mail line from New Caledonia connecting at one of the Northern Ports, it is recommended that Mr. Fraser's proposal to run a line of steamers from Sydney to Batavia, *viâ* Moreton Bay and Torres Straits, be conditionally accepted, subject to the approval of Parliament and the co-operation of the Governments interested, including that of Holland, and with the following modifications:—

1. The Service to consist of thirteen (13) voyages or trips each way annually, starting from Batavia and Sydney respectively, so as to form an intermediate mail service with the Suez line from Sydney.
2. The vessels employed shall on each passage call at the Ports of Moreton Bay (in all cases coming up to the anchorage at the Bar, and, if possible, to Brisbane), Gladstone, Bowen, Cardwell, and Somerset, for landing and receiving mails, passengers, and cargo.
3. The subsidy for the whole of the Service not to exceed £25,000, of which it is proposed that Queensland shall contribute one moiety, and the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria conjointly the other moiety; subject to any further reduction, if necessary, in the contribution by those Colonies that may be agreed upon, and receive the sanction of the Queensland Legislature.

A. H. PALMER.

(No. 3.)

Copy of Cabinet Minute *re* Torres Straits Mail Route.

Ministers recommend, subject to the approval of Parliament and the co-operation of the Governments interested, including that of Holland, the conditional acceptance of Mr. Alexander Fraser's proposal to run a line of steamers from Sydney to Batavia, *viâ* Moreton Bay and Torres Straits. Approved:

The service to consist of thirteen voyages or trips each way annually, starting from Batavia and Sydney respectively, so as to form an intermediate mail service with the Suez line from Sydney.

The vessels employed to call at the Ports of Moreton Bay (in all cases coming up to the anchorage at the Bar, and, if possible, to Brisbane), Gladstone, Bowen, Cardwell, and Somerset, for landing and receiving mails, passengers, and cargo.

The subsidy to be paid for the whole service not to exceed £25,000, to be contributed by the several Colonies of New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria respectively, in such proportions as may hereafter be agreed upon; and that the Colonial Secretary be empowered to negotiate with the Governments of those Colonies, with the view of completing the necessary arrangements.

A. H. P.
J. P. B.
J. M. T.
R. R.
W. H. W.
J. B.

(No. 4.)

Copy of Minute of Proceedings of the Executive Council, on 12th October, 1871, on the subject of the Torres Straits Mail Route.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, at the instance of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, submits, for the consideration of the Council, a letter from Mr. Alexander Fraser, dated 8th August, 1871, covering a memorandum containing proposals for the establishment of a regular monthly Steam Service between Sydney and Batavia, *viâ* Moreton Bay and Torres Straits, with the terms and conditions on which he is prepared to enter into a contract with the Colonial Governments of New South Wales and Queensland for this purpose. Approved:
NORMANBY.
12 October, 1871.

The Council deliberate. They advise, subject to the approval of Parliament, and the co-operation of Governments interested, including Holland, the conditional acceptance of Mr. Alexander Fraser's proposal to run a line of steamers from Sydney to Batavia, *viâ* Moreton Bay and Torres Straits.

The service to consist of thirteen voyages or trips each way annually, starting from Batavia and Sydney respectively, so as to form an intermediate mail service with the Suez line from Sydney.

The vessels employed to call at the ports of Moreton Bay (in all cases coming up to the anchorage at the Bar, and, if possible, to Brisbane), Gladstone, Bowen, Cardwell, and Somerset, for landing and receiving mails, passengers, and cargo.

The subsidy to be paid for the whole service not to exceed twenty-five thousand pounds (£25,000), to be contributed by the several Colonies of New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria, respectively, in such proportions as may hereafter be agreed upon; and that the Colonial Secretary be empowered to negotiate with the Governments of those Colonies, with the view of completing the necessary arrangements.

Immediate action.

A. V. DRURY,
Clerk of the Council.

(No. 5.)

(No. 5.)

HEADS OF AGREEMENT to form basis of Contract to be entered into between the Government of Queensland, of the one part, and Alexander Fraser of the other part, for establishing and maintaining a regular four-weekly Steam Service between Batavia and Sydney, *via* Torres Straits and the principal ports of Queensland.

1. The Contractor of the other part binds himself to establish as soon as possible, and within six months after this agreement has been sanctioned by the Parliaments interested both in Australia and Holland, a regular service with steamers to run between Sydney and Batavia, in connection with the intermediate service of the P. and O. Company on the London and China line, regulating the departures from both sides so as to form as nearly as possible, a fortnightly postal service for the Australian Colonies, alternating both ways with the existing monthly mail service *via* Galle and Suez.

2. The steamers performing the service to be under Dutch or English colours, at the option of the contractor of the other part, to be of a burthen of not less than 1,000 tons, and to be propelled at an average speed of nine knots per hour for the voyage from Batavia to Sydney and back.

3. The steamers on the voyage from Batavia to Sydney, as well as returning, to call at the ports of Somerset, Cardwell, Bowen, Gladstone, and Brisbane, or Brisbane Roads, for the purpose of landing and receiving mails, passengers, and cargo, with permission to call at Timor on both voyages; detention at all ports of call between Batavia and Sydney not to exceed three days.

4. The contractor of the other part binds himself to carry without any separate charge, and to receive and deliver at all ports of call specified in article 3, all mail packets, letters, and newspapers, which may be put on board by order of the Postmaster General of Queensland, or addressed to the Post Office Department. The mails to be brought on board and received from alongside the steamers by the Post Office authorities at each port.

5. The mails from Europe, China, &c., to be received at Singapore, and those from Australia, to be delivered there free of expense.

6. The steamers to be employed in the service to be exempt from the payments of harbour dues at all ports of Queensland, for twelve months after the first payment of these dues.

7. In consideration of the services above specified, the contractors of the one part agree to pay the contractors of the other part, an annual subsidy of £25,000 (twenty-five thousand pounds sterling), in full, payable quarterly by equal instalments, each of £6,250 sterling, and undertake to negotiate with the Governments of New South Wales and Queensland, for the moiety of this sum which may be contributed by these Colonies respectively.

8. The contract to be made up on the basis of this agreement, to embrace all the usual stipulations of Mail Contract Services.

A. H. PALMER,
Colonial Secretary, Queensland.
ALEX. FRASER.

Brisbane, 14th October, 1871.

(No. 6.)

Mr. Alexander Fraser to The Colonial Secretary.

Brisbane, 14 October, 1871.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive from you copy of the Cabinet Minute and Memorandum, dated 11th instant, relating to my proposals for a regular steam service *via* Torres Straits, and beg to inform you that I agree to the modifications of these proposals specified in the Memorandum above referred to.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary of Queensland.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. FRASER.

(No. 7.)

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

Queensland, Colonial Secretary's Office,
Brisbane, 14 October, 1871.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to inform you that, subject to confirmation by the Legislature of this Colony, I am authorized by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council to enter into a conditional agreement with Mr. Alexander Fraser, for a Mail Service from Sydney, *via* Ports in this Colony, to Batavia, delivering mails at Singapore, on the terms contained in Mr. Fraser's memorandum (A.), a copy of which is herewith enclosed, subject to the modifications set forth in another memorandum (B.), also transmitted for your information.

I now beg to invite the co-operation of your Government in this service, and I would suggest that New South Wales should contribute one moiety of the amount agreed upon, Queensland taking upon herself the responsibility of the remainder.

It will be left to your Government to make the best terms possible with Victoria for a contribution from that Colony, whilst this Government reserves to itself the right of receiving any subsidy that may arise from New Caledonia, or from any other connection with the lines at and to the north of Moreton Bay.

It is hardly necessary for me to point out to you that, even in the event of Victoria declining to contribute in support of the service, with the large amount of postage to be received upon letters carried to

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to and from that Colony through New South Wales, added to the benefits to be derived from postal communication between New Zealand and the East, and the direct trade you already possess with China and Java, the advantages will very much preponderate on the side of New South Wales; but in the hope of opening up a trade with Batavia and the Eastern Countries, this Government, notwithstanding, is willing to accept the responsibility of the moiety of the subsidy required from the Australian Colonies.

I would urge upon you the necessity of a speedy decision being arrived at in the matter, for if the present opportunity of making a satisfactory arrangement is neglected, it is probable that a considerable period will elapse before we can hope to obtain the support of the Netherlands India Government which is now promised us.

I may add that, with the assurance of support I have received, I have little doubt of obtaining the sanction of the Queensland Parliament to the agreement.

I have, &c.,
A. H. PALMER,
Colonial Secretary.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary,
New South Wales.

(No. 8.)

Copy of Cabinet Minute.

Approved :

Ministers having read the letter of Colonial Secretary to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, and the conditional agreement with Mr. Alex. Fraser, approve of and confirm same.

A. H. P.
T. L. M. P.
W. H. W.
J. M. T.

(No. 9.)

The Colonial Secretary to Mr. Alexander Fraser.

Queensland, Colonial Secretary's Office,
Brisbane, 17 April, 1872.

Sir,

With reference to the agreement conditionally entered into between the Government of Queensland and yourself for establishing and maintaining a Steam Service between Batavia and Sydney, *via* Torres Straits and the principal ports of Queensland, to which you signified your assent on 14th October last, I have the honor to inform you that two copies of the *Queensland Government Gazette Extraordinary*, of the 16th April instant, have been forwarded to your address under separate cover, in which is published the Speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor on the opening of Parliament on the same day; and you will perceive that special reference is made in the ninth paragraph to the postal route *via* Batavia, which is recommended to the consideration of Parliament as being of the utmost importance to Queensland.

You will also receive by the same opportunity two copies of the *Brisbane Courier*, in which is reported the debate that ensued upon the Address, by which you will also observe that the adoption of this route was favourably entertained by the House: and it is my intention to table a formal resolution in the course of the ensuing week, in which your proposals for establishing a regular Steam Service *via* Torres Straits, which have been conditionally agreed to by the Government, will be submitted for the approval of Parliament.

Alexander Fraser, Esquire, Batavia.

I have, &c.,
A. H. PALMER.

No. 2.

COPY OF TELEGRAMS RECEIVED AND DESPATCHED *re* FRASER'S POSTAL SERVICE.

(No. 1.)

Telegram received from Fraser by Eldred and Spence, 26th October, 1872, transmitted to Colonial Secretary, Brisbane:

London.

TELEGRAPH whether Singapore-Queensland contract completed—also date commencement—whether Calcutta extension probable—any coal charters perfected?

(No. 2.)

Messrs. Eldred & Spence to The Colonial Secretary, Brisbane.

Sydney, 28 October, 1872.

WE infer Fraser arranging steamers; what can we reply? When is Colonial Secretary expected?

(No. 3.)

The Under Colonial Secretary to Messrs. Eldred & Spence.

Brisbane, 30 October, 1872.

COLONIAL Secretary returned. Fraser having broken faith in regard to arrangements agreed upon, on further negotiations will be made through him. Do not understand telegram *re* prior message.

(No. 4.)

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(No. 4.)

Messrs. Eldred & Spence to The Colonial Secretary.

Sydney, 31 October, 1872.

REGRET Colonial Secretary's views. Fraser's proposal, see our letter of 23rd, as breach of faith. Twelve months having elapsed without confirmation of preliminary agreement and consequent withdrawal of Dutch obliged Fraser in undertaking the arrangement with Colonial subsidy alone to seek for some modifications, we are prepared and authorized to negotiate fairly on his behalf.

(No. 5.)

The Under Colonial Secretary to Messrs. Eldred & Spence.

Brisbane, 1 November, 1872.

INSTEAD of "Fraser having broken faith," should be arrangements with Batavia as proposed having fallen through; but further negotiations under altered circumstances still considered useless.

(No. 6.)

Messrs. Eldred & Spence to The Colonial Secretary, Brisbane.

Sydney, 3 November, 1872.

BELIEVE can complete original agreement if authorized—Dutch probably cancel Circumnavigatory Contracts and join as formerly proposed when Torres Service started.

(No. 7.)

The Colonial Secretary to Messrs. Eldred & Spence.

Brisbane, 5 November, 1872.

NEGOTIATIONS with Mr. Fraser, Torres Straits route *via* Java, at an end, and cannot be re-opened.

(No. 8.)

Extract.—Telegram from Colonial Secretary to The Agent General, London.

Brisbane, 13 November, 1872.

* * * Singapore not concluded—advertise tenders—Basis Fraser's conditional contract, Terminus, Sydney or Brisbane—our option.

(No. 9.)

Mr. Fraser to The Colonial Secretary, Brisbane.

London, 18 November, 1872.

DAINTREE reports telegram from you intimating advertise fresh tender—Singapore, Brisbane, Sydney—this appears ignoring our provisional contract confirmed by Parliament, and your telegram, April, in which I have completed arrangements for Service—please telegraph explanation.

(No. 10.)

The Colonial Secretary to Mr. Fraser, London.

Brisbane, 19 November, 1872.

You told Daintree *you* would not carry out contract—Eldred on *your* authority informed us Dutch would not—proposes fresh terms—less speed—and conditions not acceptable.

(No. 11.)

Telegram received 30 November, 1872.

London, 26 November, 1872.

NEVER told Daintree would not carry out contract—all modifications Eldred suggested were entirely on your option explained him; withdrawal Dutch subsidy—would not interfere. Now waiting your instructions. Begin Service when required. Please reply.

FRASER.

No. 3.

MESSRS. ELDRED & SPENCE TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, QUEENSLAND.

Sydney, 23 October, 1872.

SIR,

We have the honor to inform you that we received from Mr. Fraser, by the last Suez Mail, an important letter, bearing date Glasgow, 29th August last, informing us that the Dutch Government were opposed to a monthly mail service *via* Torres Straits, and in favour of the more recently proposed commercial line between Batavia and the principal ports of the Australian Colonies, requiring a steamer to leave the first-named port every (75) seventy-five days, or two and a half months, and to call in going or returning,

returning, or both ways, at Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, with option of the choice of route *via* Cape Leeuwin or Cape York, either in going or returning, or both ways, and of calling at other intermediate ports on either route.

This service he has undertaken for the Netherlands-India Steam Navigation Company, on a trial of one or two years, at their option, and the first steamer will probably leave Batavia in the month of April next year.

This arrangement with the Netherlands Government alters materially the position of the proposed monthly service *via* Torres Straits; and as the Dutch Government have withdrawn from the proposed combination for granting a mutual subsidy, it will be no longer necessary to include Batavia as a port of call, on the way to Singapore, unless this is desired.

Instead of Batavia, and for the benefit of coaling (*for which this port is particularly suited*), it will probably be necessary to make Makassar a port of call, both in going to and returning from Australia.

By this change of port it is believed a saving would be effected of fully two days in the length of voyage between Singapore and Australia; against this advantage in gain of time for the transmission of the Australian mails, there is, however, the much more serious disadvantage of the loss of the Dutch portion of the intended subsidy.

Mr. Fraser, on his return from Holland, received the communication from your Government, in reference to the Torres Straits line, and, under the present circumstances, he is anxious to ascertain whether some arrangement could not be made for carrying this out, independent of the Dutch share of subsidy.

With this object he transmitted the following telegram:—"To Mr. Palmer, Premier, Brisbane, dated 28th August, 1872. Post Galle, with (£15,000) fifteen thousand pounds extra, yearly, could arrange continual monthly service to Calcutta. Would Colonies vote additional subsidy,—mails going through *via* Bombay? Believe Indian and Imperial Governments will transmit mails between Calcutta, London, free. Could commence service January next year, provided slightly reduced speed allowed first year. Inform Eldred."

With a through service from London to Sydney, *via* Bombay, Calcutta by rail, Singapore, Makassar, Torres' Straits, Moreton Bay, the mails could be delivered in fifty-three to fifty-five days at Sydney, within (3) three days of the present contract time of the P. & O. Co. *via* Galle.

This would give to Queensland, with the present P. & O. Co.'s service, a regular fortnightly service.

The advantage of the Indian terminus of the line being made at Calcutta instead of Singapore is this, that the P. & O. Co. has a weekly mail service from Bombay to London, and only a fortnightly one from Singapore; so that in event of an occasional detention of steamers, the mails *via* Bombay could never be delayed more than a week at that port, whilst from Singapore the detention might be a fortnight.

Besides this, there would be time saved in stoppages at Singapore for the P. & O. Co.'s steamer.

The extra £15,000 of subsidy, it is supposed, would be well bestowed in perfecting the postal communication in this way, besides opening up a direct trade between the Colonies and Calcutta, and giving increased facilities for passengers.

The Indian Government would probably transmit the Australian mails overland between Bombay and Calcutta free of expense, in consideration of the Indian correspondence being carried free by the Colonial Governments, and that the Imperial Government is ready to receive at Bombay or Singapore, or any other port on the trunk line to China, the letters of the Australian Colonies, and carry them on free of expense to London; and also to deliver the mails from England at any such port free of expense for further transmission to the Colonies.

From information obtained at the Colonial Office in London, it would also appear to be the intention of the Imperial Government to give more latitude to the Colonial Governments in arranging their Postal Services, and a voice in the appointment of the amount hitherto allowed in name of subsidy for such services by the Imperial Government.

In these circumstances, it is not improbable that the extra amount of (£15,000) fifteen thousand pounds may be obtainable without any further direct call upon the Colonial Treasuries.

Although Mr. Fraser and the Managing Director of the British-India Steam Navigation Company would prefer the more efficient service between Calcutta and Sydney, on a yearly subsidy of (£40,000) forty thousand pounds, they are still willing to undertake the service between Singapore and Sydney, *via* Torres Straits, in terms of the provisional contract made with Mr. Palmer, under date of October 14th, 1871, for the reduced subsidy of (£25,000) twenty-five thousand pounds, provided the contract is made for (10) ten years, and for the first twelve or eighteen months the maximum speed is put at (8½) eight and a half knots an hour instead of (9) nine.

Having in view the reduced amount of subsidy, and the difficulty and anxieties of the navigation of a new line, it is not anticipated there will be any objection on the part of the Colonial Governments, nor troublesome restrictions, or vexatious fines, put into the contract, but that everything would be entered into on the most liberal footing, as indeed was promised.

The very utmost would be done to work the line to the satisfaction of the Governments, and to develop the resources of the Colonies by improved communication, without which the line will never pay, and this ought to be a sufficient guarantee for doing the work well.

Both the British and Netherlands-India Steam Navigation Companies, in their contracts with the British and Netherlands Governments, have hitherto done more, but never less than they were bound to do, and the same course would be adopted with the Colonial Governments.

A power of attorney has arrived authorizing us to conclude with the Colonial Governments any contracts in terms of the instructions contained in the letter of which this is almost a transcript; and awaiting your reply,—

We have, &c.,

ELDRED & SPENCE.

No. 4.

MESSRS. ELDRED & SPENCE TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, QUEENSLAND.

Sydney, 30 October, 1872.

SIR,

We received from Mr. Fraser, on the evening of the 26th instant, the following telegram:—

“ London.

“ Telegraph whether Singapore-Queensland contract completed ; also, date commencement ; whether Calcutta extension probable. Any coal charters perfected ? ”

In consequence of this we despatched on the 28th a message of inquiry, with the addition—

“ We infer Fraser arranging steamers. What can we reply ? When is Colonial Secretary expected ? ”

Observing that Mr. Palmer has returned to Brisbane, we trust that our letter of the 23rd instant, conveying information as to the scheme for the circumnavigation of Australia, and Mr. Fraser's proposals for special postal services in connection with Queensland, will receive early consideration ; so that we may be favoured with the Honorable the Colonial Secretary's views in time to write by the outgoing mail, and give fuller information than can be transmitted by an ordinary telegram.

We have, &c.,

ELDRED & SPENCE.

No. 5.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, QUEENSLAND, TO MESSRS. ELDRED & SPENCE.

Queensland.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Brisbane, 21 November, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 30th October last, having reference to a former communication of the 23rd of the same month, conveying information as to a scheme for the circumnavigation of Australia, and Mr. Fraser's proposal for special services in connection with Queensland, submitted for the consideration of the Government.

The proposals now made are so entirely different from those embodied in the original provisional agreement assented to by the Government as the basis of a contract for a mail service between Batavia and Sydney, *via* Torres Straits and the principal ports of Queensland, that it is unnecessary to discuss them *seriatim*.

Apart from other considerations, the subsidy to be contributed by the Government of Netherlands-India, the reduced maximum speed, and the alterations and circuitous route proposed, are sufficient to render it unnecessary to enter into any further negotiations with Mr. Fraser on this subject.

I am further desired to add that a letter has been addressed to Messrs. Scott, Henderson, & Co., of Sydney, in which they are informed that the Agent-General for Queensland has been instructed by telegram to call for tenders in London for a fortnightly service between Singapore and these Colonies, leaving it a matter for future arrangement, in terms of the conditional agreement with Mr. Fraser before mentioned, whether the terminus is to be at Sydney or Brisbane.

In the event of no contribution being made by the Government of New South Wales towards the establishment of the route proposed, Brisbane will then necessarily become the terminus.

I have, &c.,

H. H. MASSIE,

Under Colonial Secretary.

No. 6.

MESSRS. ELDRED & SPENCE TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, QUEENSLAND.

Sydney, 28 November, 1872.

SIR,

We have the honor to inform you that your letter of the 21st instant reached us in due course, and we note that Messrs. Scott, Henderson, & Co., of this city, have been apprised of instructions sent to the Agent-General of Queensland, *per* telegram, to call for tenders in London for a four-weekly service between Singapore and these Colonies.

It is a matter of extreme regret to us that Mr. Fraser's efforts, and our own, to effect this arrangement, and even to improve upon it,—extending over a period of several years, and which appeared to be so nearly accomplished,—should not have been more successful.

We telegraphed Mr. Fraser, on the 5th instant, after receiving your last communication, in ignorance of the message on the 6th ultimo, from the Agent-General of Queensland to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary (authorized by Mr. Fraser), suggesting a contract of an entirely new character, which he considered would meet the views of the Government with regard to Postal Services and Immigration.

It has been generally understood that the terminus of any line of steamers would be Brisbane, unless this Colony were induced to contribute towards the subsidy, which is not unlikely, but this question involves considerations as to supplies of coals and transmission of cargo which will materially influence the calculations of tenderers.

Again expressing our concern that so much time should have been lost and money expended in the endeavours of Mr. Fraser and ourselves to establish a line of steamers between Queensland and Singapore, or India, on conditions that were at one period considered reasonable on both sides,—

We have, &c.,

ELDRED & SPENCE.

19

No. 7.

THE AGENT GENERAL TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

32, Charing Cross,
4 October, 1872.

SIR,

In reference to my letter of September 5th, in which I stated that, at an interview with Mr. Fraser, he had, as I understood him, "expressed his intention to retire from his previously proposed contract," and that he had arranged for a line of steamers from Batavia to Australia, *via* Cape Lewin,—I have now to inform you that Mr. Fraser has (as you will ere this have been made aware) telegraphed direct to you his desire to complete his contract for the Batavia-Queensland route, on the basis previously agreed on.

I had expected to meet Mr. Fraser in Glasgow, but failing this sent telegram A attached to his address given me there, and received telegram B in reply.

It was only a few days since that I learned from Mr. Fraser the action taken, and hasten to communicate the facts in order that you may see how this apparent misunderstanding arose.

Mr. Fraser says that, knowing I was absent from Charing Cross on emigration business, he elected to send his telegram on direct, advising the Colonial Office in whose hands the negotiations had originally been placed.

I have, &c.,
RICHARD DAINTREE,
Agent-General.

Telegram from Agent-General for Queensland to A. Fraser, Esq.

Do you intend to tender for monthly line steamers from Singapore to Queensland, via Torres Straits?

Mr. J. W. Smith, *pro* Postmaster, to Agent General for Queensland.

Telegraph Office, 44B, Strand,
September 4th, 1872.

SIR,

I beg to inform you that your telegraph message to A. Fraser, Esq., 32, Renfield-street, Glasgow, has not been delivered, in consequence of party not being at that address.

I beg you will have the goodness —

I am, &c.,
J. W. SMITH,
pro Postmaster.

No. 8.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER TO H.E. THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY.

Brisbane,
29 November, 1872.

* * * * *

As regards the correspondence with Mr. Fraser in connection with this service, forwarded under cover of a despatch to your Lordship from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, under date 24th September (No. 51), I would observe that it cannot be taken into consideration as forming any portion of the original agreement entered into as the basis of a contract for a proposed Mail Service between Sydney and Batavia, *via* Queensland and Torres Straits, and it is hardly worth while to advert here to the altered circumstances under which the proposals of Mr. Fraser are now submitted.

Your Lordship is aware that, subject to the approval of Parliament and the co-operation of the Governments interested, including that of Holland, Mr. Fraser's proposal to establish and maintain the service upon certain conditions was provisionally accepted.

Those conditions Mr. Fraser has failed to carry out, and the Netherlands Government, as intimated by Mr. Fraser, has withdrawn from the proposed arrangement in favour of another service.

Fresh proposals have been submitted in connection with the service as originally contemplated by Messrs. Eldred & Spence, the Agents of Mr. Fraser, which have been refused.

I may add that the Agent-General has been instructed to invite fresh tenders for the service, on certain conditions submitted.

And, pending further information on the subject, the Government are not prepared to take any immediate action in the matter.

I have, &c.,
A. H. PALMER.

No. 9.

THE AGENT GENERAL TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, QUEENSLAND.

32, Charing Cross,
31 October, 1872.

SIR,

In reference to the mail service from Singapore to Brisbane, and in continuation of the correspondence on this subject, I have the honor to inform you, that I have during the past month had numerous interviews with Mr. Fraser and his friends, both in Glasgow and London, with the view of inaugurating a line of steamers to carry emigrants and mails direct from England, *via* Torres Straits, to Brisbane, every lunar month; the correspondence on the subject is attached.

My telegram to Brindisi of October 5th refers to this matter.

It

It seemed to me that if the Imperial Government could be induced to grant a subsidy to this line, as alternating with the monthly mail service from Galle, that the interests of Queensland would be directly served, and no more than justice done, in regard to the conveniences afforded to the Australian Colonies as a whole.

Were this line carried out, as you will see by the correspondence, the Singapore-Brisbane contract, if secured by Mr. Fraser (on which point I have as yet no certain information), would merge in the extended scheme.

At present the matter is under consideration of the Imperial Government; should they promise a subsidy, I shall at once telegraph the information. As no action could be taken in the matter until the next meeting of the Assembly, I am however in the meantime trying to induce Mr. Fraser to run a pioneer steamer to Brisbane *via* Torres Straits and Suez Canal, and I anticipate he will meet my wishes in this respect.

I have, &c.,

RICHARD DAINTREE.

TELEGRAM from THE AGENT GENERAL, LONDON, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, QUEENSLAND.

5 October, 1872.

FRASER offers monthly Monthly Mail Steam Service, London to Brisbane, *via* Suez and Torres Straits, calling at northern ports of Queensland, Batavia, or Singapore. Subsidy, sixty thousand; emigrants, sixteen pounds; speed, eight and half knots; terminus, Sydney, at your option; contract, seven years at least. If accepted at Singapore, Sydney contract lapses. Could begin with steamers sixteen hundred to two thousand tons, outwards, first March; homeward, July or sooner. Tonnage increased as required.

No. 10.

A. FRASER, ESQ., to THE AGENT GENERAL, QUEENSLAND.

13, Austin Friars,

London, 14 October, 1872.

SIR,

You are aware that, in terms of the provisional Contract entered into by me with the Government of Queensland on this day last year, and sanctioned by the Parliament of that Colony in April of the present year, preparations are being made by me for opening early next year a four-weekly mail service, between Singapore and Sydney *via* Torres Straits and Brisbane, calling at the northern ports of Queensland, supported by an annual subsidy of £25,000. The north-western terminus of this line to be extended, if desired, from Singapore to Calcutta, for an additional annual subsidy of £15,000, so as to form a regular monthly mail service between England and the Australian Colonies, alternating every fortnight with the existing monthly mail line of the Peninsular Oriental Steam Navigation Company *via* Galle.

As I have already had the honor to inform you verbally, the friends whom I have to look to for carrying out this service are willing to meet your views by substituting for it, on the conditions hereafter stated, a more extended service which would serve for the direct transmission of emigrants and other passengers and cargo from the Mother Country to Queensland, as well as for a direct and regular monthly or four-weekly postal communication between England and the Australian Colonies.

The proposal which I am willing you should submit for the approval of the Queensland Government is,—to cancel the contract of the 14th October, 1871, already referred to, and, in lieu thereof, to enter into a contract for not less than seven years for establishing a monthly or four-weekly line of steamers not less than 1,600 tons at first, to be replaced afterwards by larger steamers as required, between London and Brisbane or Moreton Bay, *via* Suez, Aden, Batavia, Torres Straits, and the northern ports of Queensland, propelled at a minimum average speed of eight and a half knots an hour, exclusive of stoppages, with an option to the Queensland Government, without increase of the annual subsidy, of fixing the Australian terminus of the line at Sydney instead of Brisbane or Moreton Bay.

The annual subsidy for a monthly service of twelve voyages each year both ways to be £60,000, or for a four-weekly service of thirteen voyages each year both ways, £65,000.

Each steamer to carry outwards at least 300 emigrants for the Queensland Government, as steerage passengers, at £16 per head, the mails being carried to and fro without additional remuneration.

The distance between London and Brisbane being taken at 11,680 miles, the voyage without stoppages would last about fifty-seven days—a speed which has not yet been attained by any mail service between Great Britain and the Colony of Queensland.

While competing in point of speed with the existing mail service *via* Galle, for the conveyance of the mails between England and Australia, it will deliver the mails from British Burmah, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, Manila, and Java, ten to twenty days earlier than by the present circuitous route *via* Galle.

Mails, passengers, and cargo being embarked in London and landed at the ports of destination without transshipment, the proposed new line offers the most convenient and economical opportunity for conveyance of passengers of all classes and of perishable or breakable cargo from England, and opens up, at the same time, for all the Colonies a valuable but hitherto neglected trade with the Dutch and Spanish possessions in the Indian Archipelago, and with Singapore, China, and Japan, and for the development of the rapidly growing in Northern Queensland, between Cape York and Moreton Bay the new line must be especially useful.

In a memorandum accompanying this letter, I have shortly referred to the several Mail Services between England and the Australian Colonies, which have existed up to the present time, from which you will observe the advantage in point of economy in the required subsidy, which the line now proposed by me offers above every other; and, in conclusion, I have only further to add that, in event of any difficulty being found

found of providing immediately the subsidy required for the monthly or four-weekly service, my friends would have no objection, for half the amount (say £30,000), to make six voyages from London to Brisbane and back in 1873, and with 1874, when the contract for the Mail Service with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company will also expire, to commence the proposed monthly or four-weekly service for a contract term of at least seven years.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. FRASER.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 10.]

MEMORANDUM with reference to existing and proposed Mail Steam Services between Great Britain and Australian Colonies.

For fully understanding the merits of the new Mail Steam Service between London and Queensland, proposed in my letter of this date, to the Agent General for Queensland, it may be useful shortly to review the existing Mail Lines of Steam Communication between Great Britain and the Australian Colonies and those which have previously existed.

The first regular Mail Steam Service was undertaken by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., in 1852, with two small steamers of about 600 tons and 60 horse-power which ran monthly between Singapore and Sydney, *via* Batavia, Fremantle (Western Australia), King George's Sound, Adelaide, and Melbourne, in connection with the London and China Line of the same Company between Singapore and Suez.

This service was dropped in 1854, and succeeded by a steam service round the Cape, undertaken by the Australian Screw Steam Navigation Company, with four auxiliary screw steamers of about 1,300 tons each, and in 1856 by another service *via* Suez and Galle, undertaken by the European and Australian Steam Navigation Co., with chartered steamers. All these enterprises, though supported by subsidies from the Imperial Government, appear to have ended unfortunately after a very short existence.

In 1858 the Australian Mail Contract was again conceded to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., for a line of steamers to run between Suez and Sydney *via* Aden, the Mauritius, and Melbourne. This service was also dropped in favour of the existing service *via* Galle, King George's Sound, and Melbourne, first a monthly and subsequently, as now, a four-weekly line.

Besides the above mail lines which were subsidized and regulated by the Imperial Government, a steamer was run in 1866 between Batavia and Brisbane, *via* Torres Straits, on a joint subsidy from the Queensland and Netherland-Indian Governments, and in the same year the Panama and New Zealand Steam Navigation Co. established a monthly steam-service between Sydney and Panama, *via* New Zealand, in connection at Colon with the steamers of the West India Royal Steam Navigation Co., supported by subsidies from the New Zealand and New South Wales Governments. This Company came into liquidation in 1869, since which time trial ships have been made both by Colonial and American Companies with the view to establish a regular monthly Mail Service between Sydney and San Francisco, *via* New Zealand and the Fiji Islands, under partial subsidies from the Colonies of the New South Wales and New Zealand, but none of these enterprises have at any time obtained pecuniary support from the Imperial Government.

The existing service of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., under contract with the Imperial Government which expires at the end of next year (1873), is subsidized as follows:—

For 13 voyages annually, both ways, between Galle and Sydney, calling at King George's Sound and Melbourne, one-half by the Imperial and the other half by the Colonial Government, jointly the sum of	£130,000
For carriage of the Australian Mails between this country and Galle, the several Colonies are further charged according to the number of letters.....	50,643
Together.....	£180,643

This last item of £50,643, though charged to the Australian Colonies, is included in the sum of £450,000 paid annually by the Imperial Government as subsidy for the India and China lines under contract with the same Company.

This service, though answering all the purposes of an efficient postal communication between this Country and Australia, once every four weeks, must be allowed to be a very expensive one, and unsuitable for almost any other purpose, owing to the frequent change of steamers and the railway transit through Egypt. For emigrants and perishable or breakable cargo it is useless, and for ordinary passengers it involves besides incidental expenses for temporary residence ashore at ports of call on the route, which makes this line ineligible except for the richer classes.

The length of passage between Southampton and Sydney is by contract about fifty-seven days, the contract speed being I believe nine knots east of Suez, or half a knot more per hour than the proposed new service *via* Torres Straits, making a difference of about three days on the whole voyage, which would seem now to be of less consequence when the Australian Colonies possess the advantages of telegraphic communication.

In event of the terms proposed in my separate letter of this date being accepted by the Government of Queensland, and a monthly or four-weekly line established between London and Queensland *via* Torres Straits, I should be prepared on the part of my friends, on timely notice being given, to contract with the other Colonies or with the Imperial Government on expiry of the present contract of the P. and O. Co. to run an additional monthly service between London and Melbourne, *via* Batavia, Fremantle or King George Sound and Adelaide, on the same terms of subsidy, and under guarantee of the same number of emigrants as proposed for the other line.

This fortnightly line, if ultimately established, would afford the most regular postal communication that has yet been proposed between this Country and the Australian Colonies, and at the same time afford a direct fortnightly postal communication between these Colonies and India, China, and Japan. By fixing the terminus of the Queensland or Torres Straits line at Sydney, and the other line, which would pass through Sunda Straits, at Melbourne, all the Colonies would be put on an equal footing, which has never yet been the case, and could not be under any other agreement. If absolutely required, the speed of the steamers could be increased by a moderate increase of subsidy.

I may here also mention that the steamers on these Australian lines, if established, could by calling at Galle complete on easy terms when the proper time comes for the transmission of the Mails between this country and Ceylon, and Southern India. These mails are at present conveyed by the Peninsular and Oriental Company fortnightly, under the Indian Contract, which does not expire till 1880, and cost the Imperial, Ceylon, and Indian Government for subsidy, if I am not mistaken, about £87,000 per annum.

ALEXR. FRASER.

London, 14 October, 1872.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 10.]

Queensland Government Office,
32, Charing Cross,
15 October, 1872.

My Lord,

In reference to your communication of 20th August, accompanying the Treasury Minute of 14th August on the subject of Mail Services between Great Britain and Australia, in which you ask for any suggestions I may be prepared to make, I have now the honor to forward herewith a proposal made by Mr. Fraser, which seems to be well worthy of consideration before final action is taken on the merits of other proposals.

Mr. Fraser agrees to provide a monthly line of mail steamers from London to Sydney, *via* Suez Canal and Torres Straits, calling at Batavia, for an annual subsidy of £60,000 (sixty thousand pounds), or a four-weekly service of thirteen voyages each year, both ways, £65,000 (sixty-five thousand pounds).

Although

Although this through service would be of great commercial importance to Queensland, it is evident that unless the Imperial Treasury were drawn on for a portion of the subsidy required it could hardly at present be entertained.

The reasons why such support should be given to this line are as follows:—

1. The difference in distance to Sydney by this and the present Galle-Leeuwin route is not more than two days by steamer.
2. That the near completion of telegraphic communication between England and Australia renders a day or two's difference in the delivery of mails at the terminus of not so much importance as formerly.
3. Queensland has hitherto derived a minimum of advantage from any subsidized mail route to Australia, and such a position should be, if possible, guarded against in the future.
4. That freight, emigration, and mail services, could thus be combined to the greatest advantage, the same vessel completing the entire voyage.

The distance from London to Sydney by the present route is 10,917 miles, viz.:—

London to Brindisi.....	1,200
Brindisi to Alexandria	825
Alexandria to Suez.....	220
Suez to Galle	3,442
Galle to Sydney	5,230
	10,917

By the Torres Straits route, it would be, viz.:—

London to Galle.....	5,687
Galle to Batavia	1,750
Batavia to Brisbane	3,300
Brisbane to Sydney.....	500
	11,237

It will be seen, therefore, that the absolute difference, as before stated, between Galle and Sydney *via* Torres Straits, or *via* the Leeuwin, is only about two days steam at most, and even the calling at Batavia and the northern ports of Queensland would not cause a detention of more than three days in addition.

As soon as telegraphic communication is established between Europe and Australia (which is now only a question of a few weeks), the necessity for saving a day or two in delivery of the mails will not be of so much importance, whilst the advantages of a direct steam service from England to Queensland and New South Wales, combining a freight, emigration and mail business, would supply a want long felt, at least in the former Colony.

Hitherto Queensland has derived the least advantage from a *subsidized* mail route of any of the Australian Colonies, her capital lying two days steam beyond the terminus of the P. & O. Service from Galle, and her Northern Ports (now rising into increased importance) far beyond this again.

The mail route from San Francisco to Sydney, to which the Imperial Government have now agreed to grant a subsidy of £20,000, affords also but a minimum of advantage to Queensland.

On the knowledge that it is the wish of the Imperial Government to mete out strict justice in regard to the subsidies granted to the Mail Services to the Australian Colonies, I have been induced to ask your Lordship to ascertain whether, in the event of the Government of Queensland or the Governments of New South Wales and Queensland combined, electing to accept Mr. Fraser's proposal to run this line of steamers, the Treasury would be prepared to pay a portion of the subsidy required.

It has been suggested by Mr. Fraser that, for double the subsidy, viz., £130,000, (one hundred and thirty thousand pounds) in all, a fortnightly Mail Service would be undertaken by the Company he represents, *via* Suez Canal and Batavia, branching from there alternately by Torres Straits and Cape Leeuwin to Sydney.

Though this has not in any way been mooted in their Lordships' minute of the 14th August, it is a question for consideration whether, when telegraph communication is completed, and the San Francisco Mail Service in working order, the carrying out of this scheme (even if some two or three days more than by the present service were demanded) would not be that best suited to all the interests of the Continental Australian Colonies.

If in the first instance the monthly route from England *via* Torres Straits was adopted, the necessity for the Singapore-Sydney branch as at present proposed would be done away with, and Mr. Fraser, if the successful tenderer for the latter line, would agree at any time to the merging these two lines into one.

The proposal in regard to the through route of Mr. Fraser was sent out by the last mail, and I am desirous if possible before that mail leaves Galle, to telegraph the views of the Treasury on the matter of subsidy, in order that if a favourable reply is given, more matured and detailed plans may be completed at once.

I have, &c.,
RICHARD DAINTREE,
Agent General.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 10.]

H. S. Holland to Richard Daintree, Esq.

Downing-street, 26th October, 1872.

Sir,

In answer to your letter of the 15th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acquaint you that the proposals of Mr. Fraser with regard to the Australian Mail Service have been communicated, together with your letter, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
H. S. HOLLAND.

No. 11.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, QUEENSLAND, TO THE AGENT GENERAL FOR QUEENSLAND.

Queensland,

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Brisbane, 28 December, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st October last, with enclosures in continuation of the correspondence on the subject of the Mail Service from Singapore to Brisbane, in which mention is made of the interviews you have had with Mr. Fraser, both in Glasgow and London, with a view of inaugurating a line of steamers to carry emigrants and mails direct from England, *via* Torres Straits, every lunar month.

Mr. Fraser, in submitting his proposal for a new service direct from England, appears to consider the provisional agreement assented to on the 14th October, 1871, as an absolute contract, binding upon this Government, which he proposes to cancel, and to substitute, in lieu thereof, a fresh contract under and subject to the conditions mentioned in his letter to you of 14th October last.

As

As you are already in possession of the correspondence that has taken place in connection with former negotiations between the Government and Mr. Fraser for the steam service as originally proposed between Sydney and Batavia, *viâ* Queensland and Torres Straits, forwarded under cover of a letter of 29th ultimo (72/344), from this office, you will readily perceive that Mr. Fraser is mistaken in his views as to the nature of the conditional agreement referred to, and which for the reasons disclosed in the correspondence has been broken off.

When Mr. Fraser writes of "the preparations made by him for opening early next year a four-weekly mail service in terms of the provisional *contract* entered into by him with the Queensland Government on 14th October, 1871, and sanctioned by the Parliament of this Colony in April of the present year," he appears to have overlooked the fact that the heads of agreement (which he erroneously calls a contract) assented to as the *basis of a contract* to be entered into at some future period, required the sanction of the Parliaments interested both in Australia and Holland, which, it is unnecessary to add, has never been obtained, and therefore the agreement naturally fell through without any further action on the part of this Government.

Mr. Fraser lays great stress upon his having been misunderstood when represented as having expressed his intention, at an interview with yourself, to retire from his previously proposed contract—intimating that he was still prepared to complete his contract for the Batavia-Queensland route on the basis agreed upon.

Mr. Fraser however must be aware that his agents in Sydney, Messrs. Eldred and Spence, in their letter of 23rd October last, forming part of the correspondence referred to, had already informed this Government on *his* authority that the Dutch Government were opposed to a monthly mail service *viâ* Torres Straits and that they "had withdrawn from the proposed combination for granting a mutual subsidy."

In the same letter a proposal was indeed submitted to undertake the service between Singapore and Sydney *viâ* Torres Straits, in terms of the provisional contract of October 14th, for the reduced subsidy of £25,000—"provided that the contract was made for ten years, and for the first 12 or 18 months that the maximum speed was put at 8½ instead of 9 knots an hour, whilst all troublesome restrictions and vexatious fines were to be omitted in the contract, and everything was to be entered into on the most liberal footing."

Messrs. Eldred & Spence were informed in reply that, apart from other considerations, the withdrawal of the subsidy to be contributed by the Government of Netherlands, India, the reduced maximum speed, and other conditions insisted upon, rendered it unnecessary to enter into any further negotiations with Mr. Fraser for the service.

A copy of the letter of Messrs. Eldred & Spence in reply, dated 28 November last, is subjoined for your information, which closes the correspondence on the subject up to the present date.

I have now only to express a hope that my instructions, conveyed by telegram of 13 November last, and confirmed in my subsequent letter of the 29th of the same month, to call for tenders for a Mail Service every four weeks from Singapore, on the basis of Mr. Fraser's former agreement, have been carried out.

I have, &c.,

A. H. PALMER.

INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE, 1873.

[Laid before the Conference by MR. VOGEL.]

EXISTING MEANS OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN EUROPE, THE EAST, AND AUSTRALIA.

COMMUNICATION by Electric Telegraph between Australia and Europe and the East is now effected by the following means:—

Hobart Town to Low Heads, Tasmania, land line, 172 miles.
 Low Heads to Flinders, Western Port Bay, Victoria, submarine cable, 185 miles.
 Flinders to Melbourne, land line, 70 miles.
 Melbourne to Mount Gambier, land line, 305 miles.
 Mount Gambier to Port Darwin, land line, 2,320 miles.
 Port Darwin to Banjowangie, Java, submarine cable, 1,186 miles.
 Banjowangie to Batavia, land line, 480 miles.
 Batavia to Singapore, submarine cable, 565 miles.
 Singapore to Penang, submarine cable, 405 miles.
 Penang to Madras, submarine cable, 1,409 miles.
 Madras to Bombay, land line, 600 miles.
 Bombay to Aden, submarine cable, 1,819 miles.
 Aden to Suez, submarine cable, 1,462 miles.
 Suez to Alexandria, land line, 224 miles.
 Alexandria to Malta, submarine cable, 924 miles.
 Malta to Gibraltar, submarine cable, 1,120 miles.
 Gibraltar to Falmouth, *via* Lisbon, submarine cable, 1,154 miles.

Communication to China is effected by cable from Singapore to Hong Kong.

The cost of a through message from Victoria to London is £9 8s. 6d. for twenty words, including address and signature.

The comparative cost of messages transmitted by the different sections mentioned above is shown in the following return, and also the proprietary of the different lines.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Overland and Cable Telegraph Rates.

Lines.	Proprietary.	Land Line.		Cable.	
		Number of Miles.	Rate for Twenty words, half additional for each Ten words.	Number of Miles.	Rate for Twenty words, half additional for each Ten words.
VICTORIAN.					
From the remotest station in Victoria (Wodonga) to the South Australian Border Station (Mount Gambier).	Victorian Government	508	£ s. d. 0 2 0	...	.....
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN AND FOREIGN.					
From the South Australian Border Station (Mount Gambier) to Port Darwin.	South Australian Government	2,320	1 0 0	...	.....*
Port Darwin to Banjowangie	British Australian Company .....	...	.....	1,186	2 14 0†
Banjowangie to Batavia	Netherlands-India Company	480	0 4 0	...	.....
Batavia to Singapore	British Australian Company .....	...	.....	565	1 1 0
Singapore to Penang	British Indian Extension .....	...	.....	405	0 16 0
Penang to Madras	Telegraph Company .....	...	.....	1,409	1 10 0
Madras to Bombay	Indian Government	600	0 8 6	...	.....
Bombay to Aden	Eastern Telegraph Company .....	...	.....	1,819	2 0 0
Aden to Suez .....	" .....	...	.....	1,462	2 0 0
Suez to Alexandria	"	224	0 4 0	...	.....
Alexandria to Malta .....	" .....	...	.....	924	1 0 0
Malta to Gibraltar .....	" .....	...	.....	1,120	0 10 0
Gibraltar to Lisbon .....	" .....	...	.....	300	0 3 4‡
Lisbon to London .....	" .....	...	.....	854	0 10 6§
ENGLAND TO AMERICA.					
Atlantic Cable	Atlantic Telegraph Company .....	...	.....	1,896	.....||
VICTORIA TO TASMANIA.					
Bass's Straits Cable	Maintenance and Construction Telegraph Company .....	...	.....	185¶
CHINA EXTENSION.					
Singapore to Hong Kong	China Extension Company .....	...	.....	1,400	2 10 0
Hong Kong to Shanghai .....	" .....	...	.....	800	1 5 0

* Approximate cost of overland line from Port Augusta to Port Darwin, 1,850 miles, £350,000.

† Cost of cable between Port Darwin and Banjowangie, £324,000.

‡ Limited by concession to 3s. 4d.

§ Through message of twenty words from Victoria to London costs £9 8s. 6d.; distance per land lines and cable, 14,176 miles.

|| Rate—£2 for ten words, and 4s. each additional word, including address and signature.

¶ Cable rate—4s. for ten words, and half-rate for every additional five words. Land lines:—Victorian—1s. for ten words, and 1d. for each additional word; Tasmanian—1s. for ten words, and 1d. for each additional word. Total cost of through message of ten words, Victoria to Tasmania, 6s. Cost of Bass's Straits Cable, £70,000.

INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE, 1873.

Paper on the subject of a Second Submarine Cable to connect Australia with England.

[Laid before the Conference by MR. SAMUEL.]

The second submarine cable to connect Australia should be taken from the mouth of the Norman River, Gulf of Carpentaria, the present terminus of the Queensland lines, touching at Macassar, and joining the China Company's lines at Singapore.

The length of this line will be about 2,600 knots, and the cost (say) £800,000.

A Company in England, no doubt, will be very willing to construct and lay this cable, if guaranteed by the several Colonies interested, at the rate of 5 per cent. on the capital, amounting to £40,000 per annum.

If this line is constructed, an independent means of communication between the Colonies and Europe will be opened, except the section belonging to the Indian Extension Company, from Singapore to Madras; and there is every reason to believe that a cable will shortly be laid between Calcutta and Singapore, which will provide a distinct wire *via* the Indo-European lines from Sydney and Melbourne to London.

There are several reasons why this second line should be provided. 1st.—A duplicate line is necessary to insure continuous communication, which one line can hardly be expected to furnish. 2nd.—By competition, to reduce the present high rate of tariff, which is almost prohibitory. 3rd.—The laying of a second cable will better meet the requirements of the public than by subsidizing the present cable with a view to the reduction in the charges.

Probable scale of charges by the proposed Cable and Indo-European line:—

	£	s.	d.
Sydney to Norman	0	10	0
Norman to Singapore	2	0	0
* Singapore to Madras	1	13	2
* Madras to London	2	12	5
	6	15	7

But these rates, there is no doubt, can be considerably further reduced.

* Present rate.

INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE, 1873.

Paper on the subject of a proposed Cable from Norman Mouth to Singapore.

[Laid before the Conference by MR. PALMER.]

Sydney, 5 February, 1873.

Memo. to the Honorable A. H. Palmer, Sydney.

It is considered necessary to carry the proposed cable from Norman Mouth direct to Singapore, in order to avoid the two opposition cables belonging to the British-Australian Telegraph Company and the lines in Java, which latter are worked by Dutch operators.

By extending the cable from Norman Mouth to Singapore (excepting the Indian Extension Company's cable, 1,800 miles in length), we should open up a second route from Australia to Europe, the lines being worked throughout by English operators, and on completion of the projected line between Calcutta and Singapore an independent means of communication with the United Kingdom would be secured.

If this proposal is carried out, a considerable reduction in the charges on International messages will necessarily follow.

The present charge for a message of twenty words from Brisbane to London is £9 15s. 6d.

By the proposed line as follows:—

From London to Madras by Indo-European line	2	12	5
Madras to Singapore	1	13	2
Singapore to the Norman (proposed rate)	2	0	0
Norman Mouth to Brisbane	0	2	6
	£6	8	1

Or £3 7s. 5d. less than the rate charged on the existing line, and a further reduction would doubtless take place, were the proprietors of the Submarine and Indo-European lines communicated with.

A proposal has been made to offer the British-Australian Company a subsidy amounting to some £30,000 per annum in order to induce the Directors to lower their rates. This is not at all necessary, as the line recommended would not only secure constant communication with Europe, but also be the most direct means, by competition, of reducing the charges to a minimum.

The 2,600 miles of cable required for the Norman-Singapore section, as per the Indo-Australian Company's offer for a Java cable, would cost £904,461, and the 5 per cent. guarantee would amount to the sum of £45,200 per annum.

The proposed cable, as per Messrs. Siemens & Co.'s offer, No. 2, could be manufactured and submerged for £892,700, and the annual 5 per cent. guarantee asked for by that firm would slightly exceed £44,600. It should be understood that the Colonies interested would not be called upon for payment unless the receipts were less than 5 per cent. interest on the capital invested after paying working expenses, and then only in proportion to the deficit.

W. J. CRACKNELL.

INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE, 1873.

[Laid before the Conference by SIR HENRY AYERS.]

ADELAIDE AND PORT DARWIN TELEGRAPH.

*REPORT by C. Todd, Esquire, C.M.G., on the Construction and Completion of the Adelaide and Port Darwin Line of Telegraph.*Post Office and Telegraph Department, Telegraph Branch,
General Post Office, Adelaide, 1 January, 1873.

SIR,

Having received the last of the sectional reports only a few days since, and as I still require some documents and maps, which will take some time to prepare, to complete the information I want, I am unable to furnish the Government with a general report on the Telegraph from Adelaide to Port Darwin, constructed under my superintendence, in time for the outgoing Mail leaving on Friday next, the 3rd instant. As, however, statements disparaging the stability of the line have been very freely circulated, I think it undesirable that the Mail should leave without an official and emphatic denial from me of the truth of the statements made, as is alleged, on good authority. I have, therefore, drawn up a brief report on the whole of the line, which I have now the honor to furnish. Having personally inspected the line from the Daly Waters southwards in the course of my overland journey, as well as portions of the line at Port Darwin and Southport, I am able to speak from personal knowledge, in confirmation of the reports of the chief officers employed as to the substantial manner in which the line has been constructed.

This report being a very brief one, and intended only as preliminary to a general report, which I, hope shortly to be able to furnish you, I have not entered into any lengthy description of the country nor is there time to collate all the reports from the different sections: as, however, Mr. Patterson's name has been mentioned as the chief authority for the disparaging statements referred to, I have thought it only just to that officer, he having both verbally and in writing denied that the statements were made on his authority, to enclose you his final report, that it may be published with this, should the Government deem it desirable. The other reports, as well as Mr. Patterson's, will of course be appended to my general report.

BAGOT'S CONTRACT.

On Bagot's contract, extending 509 miles from Port Augusta, or to latitude $26^{\circ} 52'$ south, the poles are pine and gum, the latter being mostly considerably over the specified size. There are also about 1,500 iron poles, planted generally alternately with wooden poles, distributed over the line north of Chambers' Creek. Considerable delay occurred in completing this section, which was commenced in October, 1870, owing to the absence of suitable timber over 300 miles of the line, but by allowing the contractor to put in at first only ten poles to the mile, on the northern end of the contract, the wire was suspended by the beginning of January, 1872, and communication established with the MacDonnell Ranges on the 3rd of January. The full complement of twenty poles to the mile were filled in subsequently, and the contract was satisfactorily completed about the end of March. From personal inspection I am able to report it a most substantial line, which will stand for a number of years with very little attention. This section was constructed under the supervision of Messrs. Babbage and Abbott, the former having charge, till he left for England, of the northern half.

On this section, and throughout the whole of the line, a lightning-conductor has been placed on every alternate pole. It consists simply of a piece of ordinary wire, stapled very securely on to the side of the pole, terminating in a coil beneath the butt, so that it cannot be withdrawn.

They have proved an effective protection from lightning, for although the line for many hundreds of miles passes over treeless plains, and is exposed to thunderstorms of great severity and extent, we have scarcely had a pole destroyed by lightning. The only interruptions caused by lightning have occurred where iron poles have been used. Since the line was opened on 22nd August we have had three interruptions, all of which have arisen from this cause, and have happened on the same section and in the same locality, viz., on the iron poles north of the Hamilton, on the section between the Peake and Charlotte Waters. The lightning, in each instance, smashed several insulators, leaving the wire in contact with the iron pole, thus making "earth" and stopping the communication.

To obviate this in future, I have had a short length of stout wire led from the line wire down the face of the insulator and brought within three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) of an inch of the top of the iron pole. This has been done to every iron pole, and will I think protect the insulator. I am having the same done on the wooden poles furnished with lightning-rods between the Katherine and Port Darwin, where iron insulator-pins have been inserted during the last dry season.

CENTRAL SECTIONS.

The central sections—respectively designated A, B, C, D, & E, extending from $26^{\circ} 52'$ to $19^{\circ} 30'$, or 626 miles—were completed before the end of 1871, so that had our operations in the Northern Territory been equally successful, the line could easily have been opened by the 2nd or 3rd January, 1872.

Section A.

Constructed by Mr. R. R. Knuckey, extends from latitude $26^{\circ} 52'$ to $25^{\circ} 30'$, a distance of 120 miles. On the north end of Bagot's section, and on this as far as the Goyder, the line passes over a considerable extent of very rough, stony table land, of slight elevation above the surrounding country, from which it rises in gradual slopes. This stony country is wholly destitute of trees, but is well grassed, though there are patches often met with of several acres in extent utterly bare of vegetation, thickly covered with a layer of stones. The stones, which are mostly quartzose sandstone, stained externally with iron, seem wholly confined to the surface, lying on or, if large, embedded in the loose friable loam, the latter being of a reddish color, reduced to a very fine powder, and in some places (south of Section A) largely mixed with gypsum in various stages of decomposition. At the Hamilton, and north of the Goyder, the line traverses well-grassed sandhills, covered with mulga and various kinds of acacias, many of which were in full flower when I passed. An abundance of fine water is to be found in large deep waterholes in the Stevenson, in the Goyder, close to the Charlotte Waters Station, and, I believe, in the Finke to the westward, and most of

of this country is well-grassed. The creeks are lined with stunted box, gum, and myall; but very little serviceable timber was obtainable till near the Finke, towards the north end of the section, where an abundant supply was found, which continues up the Finke and Hugh as far as the MacDonnell Ranges. Iron and wood poles are planted alternately from the south end of the section to the angle south of the Stevenson, a distance of 30 miles. The wooden poles are stout gum saplings, of about 10 inches at butt and 5 or 6 at the top. I did not see a single bad pole on the line. Twenty to the mile are planted throughout. The line has been laid out with judgment, crossing the creeks at the best places and at right angles, and carefully avoids low lands subject to inundation.

Section B.

Constructed by Mr. G. R. M'Minn, extends from latitude $25^{\circ} 30'$ to $24^{\circ} 0'$, or 142 miles 9 chains. It was commenced in February, 1871, and completed in every respect by the 15th November following, when, in accordance with instructions, Mr. M'Minn went north to complete Section C, Mr. Mills, the officer in charge of that section and his party going forward to the north end of Section E, to assist Mr. Harvey.

The line on Section B follows, within a short distance, the Finke to its junction with the Hugh, a little south of latitude 25° , and keeps a generally northerly direction to the junction of the Alice and Hugh, from whence it follows the Hugh, making a considerable detour to the north-west, passing through the Hugh gorges of the James and Waterhouse ranges, joining on to Section C at the latter. It crosses the Finke and Hugh several times, but is quite safe. At the first or Marchant's crossing of the Finke, immediately north of Section A, the line was carried away in January, 1872, but Mr. M'Minn has now planted a mast on either side at some distance from the bank. On the south side the mast is 52 feet long, planted 8 feet in the ground, and on the north side, which is higher, 39 feet. Both masts are securely strutted and stayed, and the longer one is built round with several tons of large stones. For about 60 miles along the Finke the line crosses heavy sandhills, covered for the most part with spinifex and low bushes, relieved in places by clusters of fine black oaks (*casuarinas*); but the country improves north of this, and is generally good and well grassed. Water is found in many places in the Finke, Hugh, and the smaller creeks running into them—at Marchant's Springs, Mount Musgrave, Polly's Springs (horseshoe-bend on the Finke), at St. Patrick's Camp, Whinham Springs (near Mount Burrell), first crossing of Hugh, Kragen's Creek, junction of Minnie Creek and Hugh, Stuart's Camp (in the James's Range), McClure's Springs, and Owen's Springs.

The poles throughout this section are sound good gum saplings, rather over than under the specified size. I did not see a bad pole on the line, which was substantially constructed throughout.

There are white ants on the sandhills and on the flats near the Finke, but they have made very little impression on the poles as yet. Some poles which had been in the ground for nineteen months were recently taken out by Mr. M'Minn, who found that the white ants had commenced at the foot of the pole, where they had eaten out a hole about the size of his finger.

I quite concur in Mr. M'Minn's recommendation that iron poles should be planted, when necessary to re-pole, alternately with wood on the sandhills, but on the other portion of the section no white ants have been seen; and, as timber is plentiful in the Finke and Hugh there may be no occasion to use iron poles.

Section C.

Constructed by Mr. W. W. Mills, extends from latitude 24° to $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, or 131 miles, was commenced March 22nd, and finished December 29th, 1871. The section starts from Lawrence's Gorge on the north side of the Waterhouse Range, from whence the line crosses a well-grassed mulga plain, following up the Hugh, and then the Jay, both of which are splendidly timbered, to the foot of the MacDonnell Ranges, where it crosses a low gap, and turns abruptly to the eastward, keeping between rugged parallel ridges for several miles, to Fenn's Gap, where a practicable crossing was found, leading generally north-east to the Alice Springs (where a station has been built), and finally emerges from the range about 12 miles north. Leaving the MacDonnell Ranges the line crosses the mulga plains to the Reynolds Ranges, keeping to the west of the Strangways Range, and crossing a low gap in the intervening Hann's Range: the plains are well grassed, but the mulga is very dense in places, and water is scarce, but can be obtained by sinking on the flat. A native well was opened 1 mile to the west of the line, near the Burt, 25 miles from the MacDonnell Ranges, which yields a permanent supply at a depth of only 10 feet. The next water is found 35 miles further on, at a native well in the gap, at Hann's Range. A well 50 feet deep was sunk in the Burt, but yielded only a small supply.

Mr. Mills discovered a running brook in the Strangways Ranges 9 miles N.E. of the line, which he believes to be permanent, as it was still running when he last saw it in July, 1871, the middle of the dry season. Owing to the scarcity of surface water between the MacDonnell and Reynolds Ranges for a distance of 70 miles, and the absence of suitable timber, the construction of this portion of the line was attended with considerable difficulties. With few exceptions, however, the line is equal to what we have in the settled districts. From the Waterhouse to the north side of the MacDonnell Ranges, the poles are all good full-sized gum poles. Between the MacDonnell and Reynolds Ranges they are not so good, but are quite sound; and in the mulga there are more white ants, the soil being a light red sandy loam, splendidly grassed.

Section D.

Constructed by Mr. A. T. Woods (who was also the superintendent of the five Central Sections), extends from latitude $22^{\circ} 30'$ to 21° , or $124\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This section follows for a considerable distance the Woodforde, Hanson, Stirling, and Taylor Creeks, from which the poles have been got. The supply was not very abundant, and difficulty would I fear be experienced in getting more near the line. About 500, or 25 miles of poles, were obtained from the Woodforde, which was stripped of all its serviceable trees for a distance of 15 miles. The line follows the Woodforde for about 30 miles where the creek ceases to have any defined channel, though it no doubt in high floods runs into the Hanson, which the line follows for nearly 20 miles. Leaving the Hanson, the line crosses the Taylor 10 miles on, and then passes over the Forster Range between Mounts Mann and Gwynne to Barrow's Creek where we have a station, and again crosses the main channel of the Taylor, 22 miles beyond Barrow Creek Station.

The

The line throughout this section has been erected in a most creditable manner. The poles are straight, of the full size, and are a very hard description of gum timber, which should, I think, last a number of years. The flats into which some of the creeks run will yield a limited supply of gum saplings for repairs, and there is probably a reserve left in the Hanson below the line; but no doubt eventually we shall have to place iron poles on this and the adjoining section.

The country is generally well grassed, and admirably adapted for stock. Mr. Woods, in his report, remarks, "Adjacent to this part of the line is some very good stock country, not only open and attractive in appearance, but probably the most healthy country for stock north of the MacDonnell Ranges, perhaps on account of the prevalence of salt bush, which is deficient or altogether absent elsewhere. There is much good grazing country throughout the length of Section D. The grasses are not rank; they are varied and nutritious, our stock thriving well. By judicious burning, green grass can be secured throughout the year, many of the grasses being perennial." There is a large admixture of spinifex, but, after burning, other grasses spring up with it.

With regard to water, in ordinary seasons, there is probably an ample supply all the year round, and can generally be got by sinking in the sand in the creeks, which have an uneven clay bottom, covered with sand. Mr. Wood states that the clay is very tenacious, and that wherever from inequalities in the bed of the creek a hollow basin is formed water can be obtained by sinking in the sand. There is at present a large supply at the Barrow Creek, where the spring has been running since it was first opened out; but as a precautionary measure I would advise two or three wells to be sunk in the most likely places, by which means I have not the slightest doubt that a permanent supply could be obtained in the driest seasons.

The white ants are not very numerous on this section, and up to the present time have done little or no damage.

Section E.

Constructed by Mr. W. Harvey, extends from latitude $21^{\circ} 30'$ to $19^{\circ} 30'$, or 107 miles 76 chains. Mr. Harvey also erected 82 miles 16 chains 41 links of the line north of Section E to latitude $18^{\circ} 26\frac{1}{2}'$, or in all over 190 miles of line, having the assistance of Mr. Mills for a few months.

Leaving Adelaide in August, 1870, he did not reach his work till the 24th May, 1871, the first poles being planted on the 1st June, and the wire was stretched to the end of his section (E) by the 1st November following, the last 34 miles having at first only ten poles to the mile, according to my instructions dispatched by special mail in July, or immediately I had reason to fear delay on the northern side. Mr. Harvey then pushed on north of Section E, and, as just stated, extended the line another 82 miles. The intermediate poles, making twenty to the mile throughout, were planted before he left the work.

The country in this section, and more so to the north of it, is rather poor, the soil being mostly an intermixture of sand and clay, covered with spinifex and low scrub, except immediately along the creeks, where the soil is richer and the flats are well grassed. Here and there are belts of mulga, where grass is generally plentiful. The ranges, which are mostly quartzose sandstone resting on granite, nowhere rising over 600 feet, seldom so high, are covered with spinifex. In some places vast boulders of granite are scattered on the surface, lying singly or piled up in curious fashion to a considerable height. Quartz reefs are frequently met with, and a soft micaceous clay slate, nearly vertical, and running north and south.

Mount Samuel, a quartzose sandstone hill, some 250 or 300 feet high, a little to the west of the line, is crowned with immense ironstone rocks, highly magnetic—every fragment being polarized, rendering the compass-needle of the theodolite useless.

Timber of any size is wholly confined to the creeks; and there the description suitable for telegraph poles is by no means plentiful. Mr. Harvey had considerable difficulty in procuring the quantity required, having to cart poles long distances. Many of the poles on the northern end of Section E, and from there to the end of Mr. Harvey's work, are small, and very crooked; they were, however, the best he could procure. The bulk of the poles are full-sized, and good; the others, although unsightly and small, are sufficiently substantial, and will probably last as long as the rest. When this section is re-poled I would advise iron throughout; indeed, iron poles for the north end of the section have already been provided.

North of the Gilbert the white ants become more numerous, and a beetle, termed the borer, also becomes numerous and destructive to the poles and insulator pins.

The best watered creeks on Mr. Harvey's section are the Bonney, Tennant's Creek, and Attack Creek, the first and last being probably permanent. A well has been sunk at the station on Tennant's Creek. Water is found in most of the other creeks, lasting for some months, and two or three wells were sunk, which require timbering.

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

Patterson's Section.

This brings me to the section constructed by Mr. Patterson, extending from the north end of Mr. Harvey's work, lat. $18^{\circ} 26'$, or 533 miles from Port Darwin, to the King 225 miles, from Port Darwin 308 miles. Commencing at the north end, the line, after crossing the King, takes a general S.E. course, crossing the Elsey Creek at 231 miles, and thence follows the Birdum to the Daly waters (where a station has been built), 368 miles from Port Darwin. The line then takes a more southerly course, passing to the east of King's and Frew's ironstone ponds, across Sturt's Plain to the north end of the Ashburton Range. Passing between the range and the Newcastle waters the line enters the range at the Watson, crossing Powell's Creek, where it passes over to the east side of the range.

With the exception of about 35 miles of line south of the Elsey, and a few miles north, where the poles are small, a better line could not have been erected. The first 17 miles south of the King, cypress pine (*Callitris*), which the white ants do not appear to touch, have been used throughout, and from 50 miles north of the Daly Waters, and for a long distance south, we have splendid poles—blood-wood, gum, and iron-bark, the majority of them much over the specified size.

From the Newcastle Waters southward, timber, which to the northwards was generally thick, involving heavy clearing, becomes scarce, the trees being too stunted; but by dint of searching fair average sized poles were found. The white ants are numerous, especially north of the Lawson, and most of the timber is stunted and piped, but with good care sound poles can always be picked out.

Between

Between the Daly Waters and the Elsey Creek, it was supposed there was no water after the middle of the dry season; but the discovery of a fine water-hole, a few days since, at the very end of a long dry season has removed one great difficulty, and it will probably be necessary to sink only one well between the water-hole and Elsey Creek. Even as it is, the newly discovered water-hole will make the whole of this piece of line easily accessible for repairing purposes at all seasons.

South of the Daly Waters I do not anticipate any difficulty, as heavy repairs will always be made at the most favourable season of the year, and the discovery of the fine springs called the Renner Springs, about 18 miles south by the line of Powell's Creek, makes the road quite safe as regards water at all times.

Darwent and Dalwood's Section.

I have now only to refer to the section constructed under Messrs. Darwent and Dalwood's contract, from Port Darwin to the King, 225 miles. This being the oldest piece of line (commenced in September, 1870), I was more anxious about it, especially as it was in a disabled state during a great part of the previous wet season.

I have had it thoroughly overhauled, every bad pole taken out, and between Port Darwin and the Katherine iron pins have been substituted for the iron-bark pins, which, although soaked in boiling petroleum, were found to attract the white ants and the boring beetle. The result after examination is, that out of 225 miles of line it has been necessary up to the present date to replace about 150 poles, destroyed by bush fires, white ants, and dry rot, which, I think, is sufficient to show that the line was faithfully built. I feel it only due to the overseers of the work, Messrs. W. M'Minn and R. G. Burton, to say that I am perfectly satisfied that they efficiently protected the interests of the Government, and were faithful to their trust. Whilst the fact that since the opening of the line in August last there has not been a single interruption between the Charlotte Waters and Port Darwin, a distance of nearly 1,200 miles, although we have had frequent and severe thunderstorms raging over many hundreds of miles, and a cyclone which blew down several thousand trees on the line, should be sufficient to remove all anxiety for the future, and to prove that the line is strong and has been constructed in a proper manner.

In a country so abounding with white ants as the Northern Territory, it is not pretended that wooden poles will last as long as elsewhere. Had I thought so, I certainly should not have advised the Government to order 6,000 iron poles, in addition to the 500 previously sent to the Northern Territory (now at Southport), and the 2,500 on the southern portions of the line.

With regard, then, to the state of the line generally, I can faithfully and honestly assure the Government that it has been substantially built throughout, and that with very few and unimportant exceptions, I have every reason to believe, from the reports of my officers as well as from my own personal observation, that the poles are sound, and of the full size specified. As explained in my letter of December 2nd, my principal reason for ordering the iron poles now was that they could be more expeditiously and economically carted now while we have a large number of acclimatized teams, both horses and bullocks, in the Territory than we could do at any future period; besides which I think it desirable to have the iron poles on the ground to take the place of the wooden ones as they decay, to the extent it is intended to use them.

My present idea is, that we should gradually introduce iron poles, planting them alternately with wood where suitable timber is plentiful and near at hand, and consecutively where timber is inferior and difficult to get.

In the Northern territory it will probably be found desirable to have iron and wood alternately from Port Darwin or Southport to the Newcastle Waters, unless experience should show that the pine, blood-wood, paper-bark, and iron-bark poles escape the ravages of the white ants. From south of the Newcastle to the MacDonnell Ranges, it may be well to look forward to re-poling with iron throughout. From the MacDonnell Ranges to some distance south of the Charlotte Waters, timber is easily procurable, and, at most, alternate iron poles will be sufficient. From here to Leigh's Creek we have nearly 2,500 iron poles in already, and, as the wooden poles decay, we shall do well to substitute iron. Having 9,000 iron poles, either on the ground or provided for, it will be obvious that we shall only require to introduce the remainder gradually, spreading the expense over a series of years.

STATIONS.

We have the following stations on the line, commencing north from Port Augusta:—

	Distance from Adelaide.
Beltana	355 miles.
Strangways Springs	545 "
The Peake	636 "
Charlotte Waters	804 "
Alice Springs	1,036 "
Barrow Creek	1,207 "
Tennant's Creek	1,354 "
Powell's Creek	1,467 "
Daly Waters	1,605 "
The Katherine	1,771 "
Yam Creek	1,848 "
Palmerston, Port Darwin	1,973 "

Temporary stations have also been placed during the wet season at the Alberga, between the Peake and Charlotte Waters, and at the Elsey, between the Daly Waters and the Katherine.

At Beltana we have only a small iron hut as a temporary accommodation, and at the Strangways Springs the operator is lodged at Messrs. Warren and Hogarth's station. At both of these places, we shall have to build a station. It may perhaps be desirable to remove the operator from Strangways Springs to Mount Hamilton, which would better divide the distance between Beltana and the Peake.

At

At the Peake, Charlotte Waters, Alice Springs, and Barrow Creek we have built substantial stone stations of eight or nine rooms, roofed with galvanized iron.

At Tennant's Creek we have at present only a wooden hut of three rooms till it is finally decided whether the station shall be there or at Attack Creek. But the galvanized iron for roof and other materials are on the spot.

We have only a temporary hut at Powell's Creek, the building material being at the Roper.

At the Daly Waters, a large and substantial log house of six rooms, roofed with galvanized iron, has been built, building stone and lime not being procurable.

A similar station is being built at the Katherine.

At Yam Creek we have put up a substantial three-roomed hut, built of cypress pine, and roofed with galvanized iron. It is nearly completed.

At Port Darwin it was necessary to provide offices and quarters for the staff of the British-Australian Telegraph Company, in addition to the offices and quarters for our own staff. We have, therefore, had to erect a very large building, consisting of a central building and two wings. The central building comprises three offices, one of which is used by the British-Australian Company. The other two are used by the Department, one for an operating-room, the other for the public on the business of the Telegraph, Post Office, and Customs. The South Australian quarters comprise a house of five large rooms, a detached kitchen and bath-room for the station-master, and two detached rooms for one assistant operator, the men being accommodated in adjoining huts of wattle and dab. The British-Australian quarters consist of a long range of buildings, containing ten rooms in all, being quarters for the resident Superintendent and five (5) assistants. The rooms are large, one being a billiard-room and library, a handsome billiard-table and a good collection of books being provided by the Company, who have also given their officers a light rowing gig.

The buildings are of stone, roofed with iron, and are surrounded by a broad verandah; the floors are concrete, to prevent the woodwork being destroyed by white ants. There are also out-buildings for stables, stores, workshops, &c., and two large underground tanks, each capable of holding 12,000 gallons of water. The buildings stand on four acres of ground fenced in, and half of which has been conveyed to the Company, who, of course, pay for the cost of their portion of the building.

The site chosen is the one originally recommended by me, on the Esplanade near the Government residence, facing the harbour, of which a fine view is obtained.

It may be well to remark in connection with this portion of my report, that in the interior we have six persons at each station—viz., the station-master, assistant operator, and four men. There are also about twenty horses, draught and saddle, and in most cases a team of bullocks, besides spare bullocks for food. The stations are all well provisioned, most of them up to the end of 1874.

SURVEY OF ROPER.

Before leaving the Roper I gave Captain Lawrie instructions to take complete set of soundings in the Roper, from its mouth up to the landing, to buoy and beacon the bar end channel, placing substantial beacons on the north, and where required on the south bank, between the bar and the river entrance; to mark by beacons, lopped trees, or otherwise, the position of all rocks and shallows in the river; to plot, on a general plan of the river, the deep water channel, and depth of water at low water springs; and to keep a record of the rise and fall of tide, a tide board being fixed at the landing. This appeared to me to be the most profitable way in which I could employ the *Young Australian*. I have not yet received Captain Lawrie's report, but I understand he has carried out my instructions with much intelligence and zeal. From a telegram received from him, dated August last, he says that the upper river had fallen considerably, but there was little or no difference in the depth of water below Garden Reach, and that there, on the bar, there was a foot more water than is shown on chart, so that the river, in the driest season, is navigable for vessels drawing twelve feet for forty miles; above that there are the two pinches I have before mentioned in the Omeo, and three island reaches, where there is not more than ten or eleven feet, which are the chief obstacles to navigation higher up the river. The channel, however, could be easily deepened by dredging at these points where there is any necessity for it.

STOCK LEFT AT THE ROPER.

The following quantity of stock and plant were left at the Roper landing by Mr. Patterson, most of which will be available for carting the iron poles next season, viz. :—

Stock	...	...	...	...	...	{ 174 horses.
						{ 325 bullocks.
						{ 16 horse-waggons.
						{ 4 spring-drays.
Plant and equipment	...	...	...	...	...	{ 17 bullock waggons.
						{ 13 bullock drays.
						{ 32 saddles, harness, &c.

In addition to these, forty-one horses and six bullocks have since been sent down to the landing from the Daly Waters; but four teams of horses and two teams of bullocks have been sent to the Katherine with balance of station loading and building materials since this return was compiled, and Mr. Patterson fears that 30 per cent. of the draught horses will be useless.

FINANCIAL RESULT.

Even a preliminary report, such as this, would not be complete without some statement as to the amount of business passing over the line, and the following tabular statement, showing the number of messages and gross receipts since cable communication was restored on October 21st up to the end of the year, is not without interest.

TABLE

TABLE showing the number of Cable Messages, the gross Receipts thereon, and the net proportion due to South Australia, between October 21st and December 31st, 1872.

1872.	Number of Messages.		Cash receipts in Australia.	Cash receipts elsewhere.	Proportion of receipts due to S. Australia.
	From Australia.	To Australia.			
Week ending October 26	153	148	£ s. d. 1,662 17 5	£ s. d. 1,405 3 8	£ s. d. 353 5 0
" November 2	86	137	1,043 10 6	1,347 13 9	269 0 0
" " 9	86	98	985 7 3	1,023 2 6	226 10 0
" " 16	66	98	865 10 0	715 16 5	197 16 6
" " 23	58	75	566 12 9	920 10 9	166 10 0
" " 30	83	110	748 4 9	1,342 2 6	235 10 0
" December 7	96	91	1,093 1 0	969 15 9	229 0 0
" " 14	44	69	499 15 3	856 0 6	146 10 0
" " 21	74	69	820 14 9	790 14 9	181 0 0
" " 28	62	86	675 3 9	1,091 13 0	198 9 3
Three days ending December 31	30	27	271 10 0	358 10 3	70 10 3
Totals	835	1,008	9,232 7 5	10,821 3 10	2,274 1 0

So that the revenue accruing to South Australia on cable messages in the above period (October 21st to December 31st) was £2,274 1s. Od., or at the rate of nearly £12,000 a year; to which must be added the revenue on local messages, which, since the line has been opened, has averaged over £300 a month—the receipts from this source in October and November (which were less than the previous month of September) being £634 5s. 5d.; besides which we find that the opening of the line has largely increased the Intercolonial and general traffic on other lines.

JOURNEY OVERLAND.

With regard to my own movements, it may be well just formally to mention that I finally left the Roper, after having visited Port Darwin, on June 13th, and rode overland, arriving at Beltana on the 19th October. On my way I carefully examined the portions of the line in course of construction, and inspected it generally all through, completing the necessary organizations at the different stations. Having communication with Mr. Patterson and the several working parties, I was enabled to give final instructions with reference to the embarkation from the Roper, establishment of Depot, and many other matters which I need not specify.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, it affords me much pleasure to acknowledge my obligations to the energetic officers and men who have with so much credit to themselves, and in the face of difficulties not easily realized, carried out their part of the work entrusted to them; and I cannot close without making special reference to Mr. R. C. Burton, by whom some of the best sections of the line in the Northern Territory were constructed. There are those, too, whose duties in the office have been most arduous, though their names have not had so much prominence, to whom my thanks are equally due and are here most cordially given.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES TODD,

Postmaster General and Superintendent of Telegraphs.

To the Honorable the Chief Secretary.

Adelaide, 30th November, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith, my final report upon that portion of the Overland Telegraph constructed by the officers and men under my command. I purpose confining myself to a general statement of the route of the line, and a brief description of the country passed through, together with some remarks upon the question of water supply for maintenance purposes.

The line was surveyed to the King, by Mr. M'Minn previous to his return to Adelaide, and the country from Port Darwin, to that point, has doubtless been described by that officer. The line after crossing the watershed of the King, 225 miles from Port Darwin, follows the general direction of the Roper Creek, S.E. by E., passing 2 miles to the westward of Bitter Springs, after which it takes a generally southerly direction, crossing the Elsey at 231 miles, and following the Birdum throughout its course for 112 miles, passing Stuart's Camp at Daly Waters at a distance of 370 miles from Palmerston. At 392 miles the watershed changes to the south, all the waters flowing towards the interior; up to this point the watershed had been to the north, towards the Roper. The line passes 6 miles to the eastward of King's Ponds, thence still in a southerly direction, passing 2 miles to the east of Frew's Ironstone Ponds, across Sturt's Plains to the north end of the Ashburton Range, distant from Port Darwin 442 miles. The line then passes between the Ashburton Range and the Newcastle Waters, crossing the Lawson at 480 miles; the range is entered at the Watson Powell's Creek crossed at 505 miles, and the creek followed up to the summit of the range, from which point the watershed again changes—all the waters now flowing to the eastward. The junction with Mr. Harvey's work was effected at a point 4 miles north of the North Tomkinson, and distant 533 miles from Port Darwin.

The country from the King to the Elsey is thickly timbered with gum and iron-bark, but the trees are stunted, and before attaining any size are invariably piped by white ants. In the first 17 miles from the King there are occasional copses of cypress pine, a tree which does not appear to be attacked by these insects, and Mr. Rutt accordingly used this timber exclusively for poles; the remainder of the poles between the King and the Elsey are of iron-bark and gum saplings, tolerably sound, but seldom having the specified diameter at the butt. The soil for the most part over this length is a sandy loam, hard in the dry season, but becoming impassable after the first heavy rains. The line is kept on the highest ground, and consequently passes over some very rough iron-stone ridges. After crossing the Elsey, the Birdum is followed, the line being kept out of the valley and carried along parallel to its course through an iron-stone forest country, with scrubby stony rises. The Birdum, which is perfectly dry towards the end of the dry season, although showing flood-marks 20 feet high in the trees, runs through a Bay of Biscay Valley, which is quite impassable in the wet season. For the first 40 miles of the Birdum country good poles are very scarce; the poles are principally iron-bark or gum saplings, and owing to the stunted nature of the timber, and the abundance of the white ant, could seldom be obtained of the specified scantling. In the next 20 miles the line, still following the Birdum, the timber is larger and sounder, and the poles consequently much better; and for the remainder of the distance, to Daly Waters, they are amongst the best erected in the Northern Territory; they are principally of blood-wood and grey-gum, perfectly sound, and, for the most part, in excess of the specified dimensions. The line enters broken country when within 21 miles of Daly Waters, the ground being full of deep holes, and portions of it very rotten. Three miles further on (353 miles

miles from Port Darwin) the Birdum is crossed; it is $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile wide, but, even when flooded, is only about 4 feet deep, with a current of 2 miles an hour; it has a good stiff clay bottom, and is safe for horsemen at any time. Some of the Biscay Flats, however, in this neighbourhood, presented well nigh insuperable obstacles to the passage of either horses or men during the middle of last wet season. If difficulty is experienced in maintaining the line, it would be well to corduroy a road along the line over the worst of these flats; they run in belts from east to west, and could not be avoided, and so were crossed in the narrowest parts.

From Daly Waters to Frew's Iron-stone Pond the poles are very sound, being mostly of bloodwood, and of the full size. The clearing over this length was exceedingly heavy; I believe by far the heaviest on the Continent—the line being carried for the greater part of its length through a dense mulga scrub, which here attains a height of over 40 feet, and hedgetree, through which it was impossible to lead a horse. The scrub and hedgetree, which has been thoroughly cleared on, could not be avoided either side of the line without taking the line through the Biscay Flats to the westward, which are impassable in the wet season. The soil is a red loam for the most part, overlying an iron-stone conglomerate, which not unfrequently crops out on the surface. After leaving Frew's Pond the line traverses a portion of Stuart's Plains, and crossing the north end of the Newcastle waters, follows the western slope of the Ashburton Range to the Lawson. On this length the poles on the northern portion are mostly of good bloodwood; but on the 25 miles north of the Lawson sound timber has not been obtained—the poles are pipey and otherwise defective. Between Frew's Pond and the Lawson there is a good deal of open country, what little timber there is being scrubby, poor, and stunted; most of the poles were obtained from the range.

Soon after crossing Lawson's Creek the line enters the Ashburton Range, and traversing high undulating country, crosses numerous rocky spurs, and generally passes through a most worthless country until it effects a junction with Mr. Harvey's work, 4 miles north of the North Tomkinson. The poles erected on this length are almost wholly of bloodwood and of gray gum, and were the best obtainable in the district. In some portions of the work Mr. Burton experienced great difficulty in obtaining sound poles, most of the timber south of Powell's Creek being piped with the ants.

My progress reports have been so full of detail that it is not necessary for me to recapitulate what I have written before save in the most general manner. Mr. Rutt arrived at his first working camp (the King) on the 1st December, 1871, and had only succeeded in erecting 18 miles of line, when the country, which had been rapidly becoming boggy from the rains, was inundated—the floods coming so suddenly that, although measures were instantly taken to shift camp to a small rise $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile distant, the removal was only accomplished by carrying the whole of the stores and equipment on the men's shoulders, they working for four days up to their waists in water. From the 3rd January, 1872, to the 10th April, Mr. Rutt and his party remained at Providence Knoll, unable either to work or shift camp. Work was resumed on the 11th April, although the country was still boggy, and the shifting of camp attended with extreme difficulty. From this date the work progressed, without a break, until its completion on the 30th August.

Mr. MacLachlan arrived at his first working camp (Well No. 1. on the Birdum) on the 6th December, and only succeeded in erecting 18 miles of line before he was stopped by the floods, and compelled to retreat 8 miles, his men having to shift camp and carry their effects on their backs. Work was resumed by this party on the 15th April, and continued without interruption until the completion of the work. Mr. MacLachlan having been recalled to Palmerston, as Warden of the Gold Fields, was succeeded by Mr. Mitchell, who remained in charge to the last.

Mr. Burton did not succeed in reaching his first working camp until the 4th January, 1872. The troubles he experienced on the Birdum for want of water, and the still greater difficulties brought about by the floods, have already been described in previous reports. Mr. Burton commenced work poling on the Milno, a stream to the eastward of Daly Waters, but after constructing 4 miles of line, the country became so much flooded, that he deemed it advisable to abandon the work done and search for a better route and a safer camp to the westward. On the 16th January, Mr. Burton resumed work on the west bank of Daly Waters (Stuart's camp) and continued until the 28th February, during which time he contrived in spite of rain and floods, to erect 14 miles of line. Work had then to cease; the country was becoming worse, and the work and exposure had filled the camp with sick disabled men. Work was again resumed on the 15th April, and continued without a break, as with the other parties, until the completion of the line.

I cannot refrain here from expressing my admiration of the energy and perseverance with which Mr. Burton and his men pushed their work, they were the pioneers throughout, and they endured more privations and ran greater risks than any of the others. Mr. King, I am sorry to say, is still suffering from the effects of his long continued exertions and exposure to the weather.

My acknowledgments are also due to Messrs. Rutt and MacLachlan, the leaders of the other sections, for their loyalty to myself, in the midst of great troubles, and for the manner in which they continued faithful to their work throughout. Mr. Mitchell succeeded Mr. MacLachlan, and well sustained the charge laid upon him.

Special recognition is due to the overseers of transport; they all without exception, did their work well, and I could not wish to be associated with a better lot of officers.

Before concluding this Report, I think it well to draw attention to the necessity of sinking one or two wells on the Birdum between the Warlock Pond and Daly Waters, directly after the ensuing wet season. So far as my experience has gone, that was the only stretch of country that could not be traversed by horsemen last November, and it was then absolutely waterless. It would be advisable however, also to sink a well half way between the King and Bitter Springs. Last year there was not more than a fortnight's supply left on that track when the rains set in.

I think it possible there might be some difficulty in travelling from Daly Waters to the Newcastle Waters in some seasons, but there has been ample water on this track for horsemen during the dry season, which is just now approaching its termination.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT C. PATTERSON,
Commanding Expedition

C. Todd, Esq., C.M.G., Postmaster General and Superintendent Telegraphs.

INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE, 1873.

Papers relating to the Prevention of Diseases in Stock; and to the Regulations
under the Stock Diseases Prevention Act of Victoria.

[Laid before the Conference by Mr. SAMUEL.]

No. 1.

DISEASE ALREADY INTRODUCED—(PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.)

I.—CATTLE TRAFFIC AS AFFECTED BY PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

THE cattle traffic, as regards pleuro-pneumonia, is in a most unsatisfactory state. Cattle affected with this disease travel without the least restraint in all the Colonies, except in Victoria where the Act noticed in paper No. 3, dealing with this and other diseases in stock, has quite recently been passed. The consequence is that the disease is being constantly conveyed by travelling stock to the herds through or near which they pass. Even where an owner inoculates his herd, and gets rid of the disease, it is only for a short time that he does so, as the calves which are dropped after the herd has been operated on, are of course subject to the disease, and soon become infected through coming into contact with travelling stock. This state of matters has arisen through the failure of the measures which were passed in the different Colonies to stay the spread of the disease; and these measures failed principally from the two following causes:—

State of cattle traffic as regard Pleuro.

Why legislation has as yet failed for Pleuro.

1st. The lingering and insidious nature of the disease.

1. Insidious nature of disease.
2. Internixing of cattle.

2nd. The mixing through straggling cattle, bullock teams, and store stock of the cattle from one end of the Australian Colonies to the other.

With respect to the *first* difficulty it is a well known fact that the disease, in ordinary cases, lies latent for a long time in the system; and although it may be actually incubating, it would not be apparent for perhaps thirty, forty, or even fifty days after the cattle became infected, if they are allowed to remain undisturbed on the run, and feed and rest as they like. When, however, cattle actually, though not visibly, infected, are started on the road, the incubation runs its course much more rapidly, and the disease shews itself, according to the state of the weather and the treatment the cattle receive, in perhaps, one-third or one-fourth of the time it would have done had they been on a run. Thus travelling not only increases the number of cases of infection and deaths, but it causes the disease to be much more quickly developed. Indeed, so much does the travelling of stock hasten and aggravate its effect that cattle which become infected on the roads begin to die in the course of perhaps only eight or ten days after they are infected; while, if they had been infected on their own runs, and not driven or knocked about, there would have been no deaths for perhaps fifty or sixty days.

(1.) Nature of disease.

With respect, again, to the *second* difficulty, it will at once be seen that no perfect system of quarantine can be maintained when it is recollected that a large proportion of our cattle are still kept on open runs, and that, in the case of store cattle and working bullocks at least, they not unfrequently leave and travel back for hundreds of miles through large tracts of country, to the runs on which they were bred.

(2.) Internixing of cattle.

Neither of these difficulties received sufficient consideration when the first Pleuro-pneumonia Acts were passed in Victoria and in this Colony; and the attempt was made to deal with pleuro-pneumonia in cattle in the same way as scab in sheep, but for the reasons already given these measures were worse than useless.

II.—SUGGESTIONS FOR JOINT ACTION BY THE COLONIES FOR DEALING WITH THIS DISEASE.

Disease might be checked by proper legislation.

Still, as we now know a great deal more of pleuro-pneumonia than we then did, and its best mode of treatment, it is believed that its ravages might be greatly lessened, and the disease itself perhaps eventually eradicated by proper legislation, effectually and simultaneously enforced in all the Australian Colonies. It would, however, be quite useless, in the case of this or any other infectious or contagious disease among horned cattle, for one Colony to take action, unless all the Colonies adopted similar measures; for, as it has been already pointed out, cattle may be said to mix from Carpentaria to Portland Bay, and would cross the boundaries of the different Colonies in the face of all quarantines, and in spite of any number of boundary-riders, travelling, as they do, by night as well as by day.

The legislation I would propose should contain some such provisions as the following:—

Compulsory inoculation of infected stock.

Owners of infected stock to be obliged to give notice.

None but licensed inoculators to be allowed to inoculate.

Inoculated cattle to bear inoculated brand.

Inoculated cattle to be allowed to travel in 6 weeks.

Uninoculated cattle not to travel until 3 months after last case of disease.

Affected travelling cattle to be destroyed, and the drover to give notice as he passes through runs that the rest are infected.

If the infected travelling cattle be stores, diseased to be destroyed, and the rest quarantined and inoculated.

Owners of all descriptions of stock to give notice as they pass through runs.

Penalty for abandoning stock or leaving carcasses undestroyed.

If too arbitrary the provision making inoculation compulsory to be omitted.

Legislation in South Africa with respect to inoculation.

- (1.) The inoculation of all infected cattle should be made compulsory, as its efficacy is now even better established than it was some three years ago, when the stockowners in this Colony, by a majority of *fourteen to one*, declared in favour of it. They are now of course much better acquainted with the correct mode of inoculating, and the results are proportionately favourable.
- (2.) Owners should give notice of the outbreak of the disease to their neighbours, to inspectors, and to the public.
- (3.) None but properly qualified and licensed Inoculators should be allowed to inoculate for others.
- (4.) All inoculated cattle should be branded as such with a brand to be fixed upon.
- (5.) Properly inoculated cattle on the expiry of 6 weeks from the last case of disease should be allowed to travel; and such cattle should pass over infected ground without being deemed infected.
- (6.) Cattle which become infected, and are not inoculated, should not be allowed to leave their runs for 3 months after the last case of disease.
- (7.) Travelling cattle again, if fat, becoming diseased, should be destroyed, and the balance of the mob taken to their destination by the roads least likely to spread the disease; while notice should be given to all owners of horned stock on the road that the mob was infected, in order that they may take their cattle out of the way of the infection.
- (8.) If the infected cattle are stores the diseased animals should also be destroyed; and their owners should be obliged to find accommodation for the others, on some run within (say) 50 miles of the spot where they are found to be infected, and to inoculate them,—notice being given as they proceed to the place where they are to be kept and inoculated, the same as in the case of infected fat cattle.
- (9.) The owner of travelling stock, whether they are horses, cattle, or sheep, to give notice of his intention to cross or pass along a run where stock of the same description are kept, if the road be not separated from the run by a sufficient fence.
- (10.) The drover not to abandon any infected travelling stock, nor leave any stock which may die undestroyed, under a penalty not exceeding £50.

Should it, however, be considered too arbitrary to make the inoculation of infected cattle compulsory, a measure containing all the foregoing clauses, except No. 1, might at any rate be passed.

To show the faith that stockowners in South Africa have in inoculation for pleuro-pneumonia, it may be mentioned that a law was passed in Natal in 1868, and I believe is still in force, that all cattle exposed for sale, whether by auction or privately, are held to be guaranteed inoculated, and to have been so for a longer period than six weeks, unless it is distinctly specified in writing to the contrary; and in any case where disease breaks out amongst stock within six weeks after their purchase, and the contagion can be traced to them, the vendor is liable for the value of the cattle, as well as for any damages which the herd into which they introduced the contagion may sustain.

No. 2.

DISEASES NOT YET INTRODUCED.

THE Diseases in Stock not now in Australia, which are most to be dreaded, are "Rinderpest," or Cattle "Plague," and "Vesicular Apatha," or "Foot and Mouth Disease."

I.—RINDERPEST.

The proper name of this disease is "Steppe Disease," its true home being the Steppes of Russia. Name.
It is known in Germany as "Rinderpest," and in England as the "Cattle Plague."

Rinderpest is a highly contagious fever, with inflammation and specific lesions in the alimentary Na. ure.
canal, which correspond with those of typhoid or enteric fever in man.

The period of incubation extends from 24 hours to 14 days, and the attack from 5 to 10 days. Incubation.

In the *first* stage the symptoms are very much like those of "Foot and Mouth Disease"—shivering, Symptoms—
cough, staring coat, want of appetite, &c., &c. first stage.

In the *second* stage, high fever, strong catarrhal symptoms, incessant grinding of the teeth, and Second.
eruptions on the nose, lips, mouth, and tongue, with a copious flow of saliva from mouth; laboured breathing, painful cough, arched back, intense thirst, tender loins, &c., &c.

In the *third* stage, eruptions, spreading over the nose and face, round the coronet, and between the Third.
clefts of the hoof, ulcers and tumours forming on different parts of the body; finally, emaciation and death—putrefaction setting in, as it were, previous to death.

No treatment is of any avail whatever, and the best authorities recommend the immediate destruc- Treatment.
tion of the diseased stock, to stay the spread of the disease.

The disease is most infectious, and its germs can be conveyed from diseased animals to sound in Spread of the
hundreds of ways. disease.

The deaths from the disease range from 65 to 95 per cent., but they are more frequently over than Losses.
under 80 per cent.

Several outbreaks have lately occurred in England. A great portion of France was infected during Existence of
the Prussian war.—It is still prevalent in several parts of that Country. There have been cases in disease.
Denmark of late. It exists in Austria, and it is always more or less prevalent in the Steppes of Russia and the adjoining Provinces. It has been prevalent in India for a long time, and has lately been introduced into China.

II.—FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

This disease is of unknown origin; a blood disease, arising from animal poison; not indigenous to Nature.
Britain; highly contagious, and communicable from one animal to another, like pleuro or rinderpest. It assumes the form of an aphthous eruption on the gums, mouth, and tongue, and also on the feet of cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs, and even of wild animals; and in the females the teats and udder are also involved.

The incubation varies from 24 to 96 hours and the attack from 10 to 15 days. In aggravated Incubation and
cases the disease may last a month or more, and there will be sores and ulcers formed on the animal's duration of
body. disease.

The symptoms are dullness, staring coat, cough, loss of appetite, fever, foetid breath, frequent Symptoms in
movement of the jaws, vesicles on the gums, lips, tongue, and membrane of the mouth, great discharge of cattle.
mucous from the mouth, smacking of the lips, champing of the jaws. Accompanying these, but sometimes without them, are lameness, and great heat and tenderness around the hoofs and between the clefts; and in cows eruptions on the teats and udders.

In sheep the disease falls very severely on the feet, and they frequently lose not only the hoofs, but In sheep.
the feet altogether.

The best treatment is rest, gruel, mash, and a cooling lotion for the mouth. Treatment.

This and Rinderpest are the most infectious diseases in stock. In this disease the infection has Spread of the
been wafted across a road, and carried in men's clothes; and frequent instances are known where stock disease.
which have merely crossed the track of infected animals have become infected.

It is now prevalent throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and the Home agricultural papers have Extent of infec-
long lists of infected animals every week,—as many as 5,467 cattle, 16,600 sheep, and 1,105 pigs being tion in Great
returned in one paper as infected in a portion of Sussex. Britain and
Ireland.

It is also more or less prevalent throughout Europe and Asia, especially in India. In other Coun-
tries.

It was reckoned by a good authority (Armytage) at the end of 1869, that a loss of more than Amount of loss
£7,000,000 had been sustained at Home up to that time, through the prevalence of Foot and Mouth through it in
Disease; and if we bear in mind that it has been far more prevalent there since that date, and that eight Great Britain.
or ten times as many cattle have been affected, it is quite within the mark to put the loss caused by the disease in Great Britain and Ireland at £60,000,000 or £70,000,000.

The losses arise through (1) deaths, about 2 per cent. dying; (2) through the stock falling off in How losses arise
condition; (3) through the attack weakening the animal's constitution, and rendering it much more subject at Home.
to other ailments, such as inflammation of the lungs; (4) through abortion in pregnant animals, which is always certain to follow an attack of the disease.

III.—

III.—INTRODUCTION OF “RINDERPEST” AND “FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE” INTO AUSTRALIA.

Foot and Mouth Disease has been introduced oftener than once; and if it can be imported, Rinderpest certainly can also be so, as it takes considerably longer to run its course, and its germs seem to have greater vitality, and are less easily destroyed by disinfection than those of Foot and Mouth Disease.

The following are the cases in which Foot and Mouth Disease has been brought to the Colonies:—

- (1.) The case of the “Winefred,” where three cattle died from Foot and Mouth Disease, and the fourth arrived showing symptoms of having been affected.
- (2.) That of the cattle by the “Parramatta,” which landed showing incipient symptoms of the disease, and which were unmistakably affected on the third day after they were landed. This outbreak has been traced to the sheep by the same vessel, among which the disease showed itself shortly after they left England. Some of these died and were skinned, and the skins were used a few days before the ship arrived in port to pad one of the cattle stalls. Its occupant became infected, and infected the other cattle.
- (3.) That of the “City of Madras.” One of the bulls by that vessel had the malignant type of the disease,—was ill during the whole voyage,—and only died the day before the ship arrived in Port Jackson. The survivor was therefore infected, and would most probably have spread the disease had he been allowed to mix with our stock.
- (4.) The outbreak at Melbourne, which by the greatest good fortune never got beyond the two farms on the Werribee, otherwise, the stock throughout all the Colonies must sooner or later have been affected.
- (5.) And lastly the outbreak on board the “Ranee,” where one of the bulls died on the voyage, and the rest were landed with unmistakable traces of having been affected.

Certainty that these diseases can be brought from Europe to Australia.

Infected cow by “Winefred,” April, 1871.

Infected cattle by the “Parramatta,” December, 1871.

Infected cattle by the “City of Madras,” January, 1872.

Outbreak in Victoria, May, 1872.

By the “Ranee,” June, 1872.

IV.—EFFECT OF THE INTRODUCTION OF THESE DISEASES INTO AUSTRALIA.

Considering the vast extent of open country in Australia, the great number of stock, and the way in which they may be said to intermix from one end of Australia to the other, through straggling cattle going back to the runs on which they were bred, and through the store cattle and bullock team traffic, it is plain that neither of these diseases could ever be eradicated if it should unfortunately happen to be introduced; and the loss, like that arising from pleuro-pneumonia, would be a continual one; for whenever there were fresh subjects, as there would be with every new race of stock, they would sooner or later be attacked.

The effect of the two diseases in Europe is entirely different; for while “Foot and Mouth Disease” there carries off only about 2 per cent., “Rinderpest” seldom takes less than 80 per cent., and sometimes as high as 95. In these Colonies, however, even “Foot and Mouth Disease” would be very fatal; for, if our stock were to become infected with that disease, we could, in 99 cases out of 100, do nothing with them in the way of treatment; and as they have often in summer to walk 5, 6, and even 10 and 12 miles to water, they would perish in great numbers. They would not of themselves travel one mile when they are affected, and if they were driven their hoofs would be almost certain to come off. Sheep, again, would not have so far to travel to water; but from the form of the hoof they suffer much more severely in the feet than cattle; and the percentage of deaths among them would be nearly as high as among cattle; while the effect on the fleece of those that recovered would be to make the staple thoroughly unsound, if it did not lead to their casting their fleeces altogether.

If, therefore, either of these diseases—and especially “Rinderpest”—were unfortunately to be introduced into Australia, the result would be the utter ruin of the majority of our stockowners, and the impoverishment of all classes in the community; for not only would we lose the annual return now received for pastoral produce, but meat would reach such an extravagant price as to cripple every industry in the Colonies.

The following abstract of the number of cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats in South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, and New South Wales, and the value of the clip of these Colonies, will show the importance of the interest which would be affected by the introduction of these diseases, and the immense loss which it would entail.

Position and habits of our stock.

Effect of these diseases on the animals themselves.

Effect of the introduction of these diseases on all classes in Australia.

Return from and value of pastoral property in Australia.

Colony.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.
South Australia	78,125	143,463	4,412,055	95,547	20,248
Victoria	209,025	776,727	10,477,976	180,109	122,164
Queensland	18,828	1,076,630	8,163,818	30,992	20,000
New South Wales.....	304,100	2,014,888	18,000,000	213,193	200,000
	610,078	4,011,708	41,053,849	519,836	362,412

Taking these at present prices,—allowing a fair average number as the annual “cast” of each description of fat stock,—and adopting the average of this Colony as that of the clip, the value of the annual return from the live stock subject to these diseases, in the four Colonies, is as follows:—

Fat cattle—“cast,” say $\frac{1}{3}$ of 4,011,708 = 501,463, @ £7 a head ...	£3,510,241
Fat sheep— “ “ $\frac{1}{4}$ of 41,053,849 = 8,210,769, @ 10/- each ...	4,105,384
Pigs— “ “ $\frac{1}{5}$ of 520,000 = 260,000, @ 20/- each ...	260,000
Goats— “ “ $\frac{1}{5}$ of 362,000 = 72,200 ...	36,000
	£7,911,725
Clip of 41,053,849 sheep, at an average of 2 lbs. 14 oz. washed wool per sheep = 118,029,186, @ 1/10d. per lb. ...	10,569,400
	£18,481,125

Or that capitalized (including the value of the runs on which the stock are depasturing) at 25 per cent—the gross return pastoral properties ought to yield,—would be equal to (say) ... £73,942,500

The stock in Tasmania and New Zealand have not been included in the foregoing statement, because they are to a certain extent isolated from those in the other Colonies. There is no doubt, however, but that both these Colonies are deeply interested in the question here raised; for if either of these diseases were to obtain a footing in Australia it would be almost certain, sooner or later, to be introduced into Tasmania and New Zealand.

The Live Stock in Tasmania and New Zealand are, by the last returns, as follows:—

Colony.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.
Tasmania	22,679	101,459	1,349,775	49,432	2,681
New Zealand.....	81,028	436,592	9,700,629	151,460	12,434
	103,707	538,051	11,050,404	200,892	15,115

If, then, the stock in these two Colonies were added to those given above, the totals would be brought up to 4,549,759 cattle, 52,104,253 sheep, 720,728 pigs, and 377,527 goats,—to £20,159,104 as the Annual Return from Stock,—and £80,154,000 as the value of the capital invested in that interest in the Australian Colonies.

V.—HOW THE INTRODUCTION OF THESE DISEASES IS TO BE PREVENTED.

This must be effected either by quarantining imported stock, or by prohibiting their importation. By quarantine.

If quarantine could be properly carried out, there is no doubt but, so far as the stock themselves are concerned, they would not spread the disease. There is, however, the risk of a slip being made, and of stock being allowed to leave quarantine before they are free from infection, and there is also the risk of the infection spreading from the ship which brings the stock, or from the quarantine ground, should either of these diseases break out after the stock are removed there for probation.

Whatever precautions may be taken, and however carefully the quarantine regulations are carried out, there would always be a considerable risk of these diseases being introduced, if stock are brought from Countries in which they exist, either by the stock themselves, or in their fodder, or in the clothes of their attendants.

There is also another risk which ought to be borne in mind. It is this,—that the law might not be strictly carried out with respect to Foot and Mouth Disease, should an outbreak occur on board ship, or in the quarantine; for as the disease is not a very fatal one, where the animals can be attended to, it is pretty certain that in such cases every influence would be brought to bear on the Government to save the stock, and perhaps effectually, notwithstanding the risk all the Colonies would run by not destroying them.

Under a prohibition, again, the risk is almost wholly removed. It is not, however, wholly so, because By prohibition. cows put on board ship to supply the passengers with milk, and sheep shipped for mutton, will still continue to arrive; but these will be comparatively few in number, and the risk of infection from them very slight, as the sheep can be slaughtered at once, and the cows sent to quarantine.

Although it is possible to bring the infection to Australia in fodder, in clothes, or in other ways than by live stock, it is a well authenticated fact that the infection has never been conveyed from one Country to another except in those cases where stock have been introduced; and we may safely count upon that being also the experience of Australia, and that a prohibition would be a thorough safeguard.

In considering whether imported stock should be admitted under strict quarantine regulations or wholly prohibited, it has of course to be borne in mind that a prohibition would cause some loss Quarantine and Prohibition contrasted. to the Colonies, through stopping the introduction of pedigree stock. To arrive at an estimate of what that loss might be, it may be stated that the average number of cattle introduced into New South Wales from Europe during the last three years was 56 head, and of sheep 20. Then, taking the benefit which the Colony has derived from the importation of these cattle at £100 a head, and the sheep at £20 each, which are very high rates considering that a large proportion of the stock were far from first class, we have an annual loss which this Colony would sustain of (say) £6,000; and as the importations have been proportionately larger into New South Wales than into the other Colonies, the double of that amount (say £12,000) might be taken as the loss which the whole of the Colonies would sustain through a prohibition. This is a considerable sum, but it is not for one moment to be compared with the risk which would be run by continuing these importations, even under strict quarantine regulations, when we recollect the magnitude of the interest involved, and the difficulty of carrying out these regulations in *all* the Colonies, as effectively as they ought to be.

VI.—JOINT ACTION BY ALL THE COLONIES.

Whatever action is taken with regard to these or any other infectious or contagious diseases in stock, it must, to be of any use, be adopted by all the Colonies simultaneously; for, if any of these diseases once get a footing in *one* of the Colonies, it is only a question of time when it will spread to *all* the others. This is easily seen when the open state of the country, and the wandering habits of the stock in the Colonies are considered; and that there is nothing to prevent cattle, and even sheep, from passing from one Colony into another.

VII.—DISEASE IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Both Foot and Mouth Disease and Rinderpest are prevalent in India and China; and if the importations of stock from places beyond the Colonies are not prohibited, there is very great risk of one or perhaps both these diseases being introduced by vessels from India or China,—by means perhaps of some worthless buffalo cow, pig, or goat. This is especially the case since the settlement of the Country on the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the opening up of communication between these settlements and India, and the neighbouring Islands. Whatever therefore is done with respect to prohibiting stock from Europe, prohibitions should, at any rate, be issued by all the Colonies against stock from these Islands, India, and China; for we can get no stock from that quarter to improve ours, and we run a very great risk of introducing these diseases if a prohibition is not issued.

No. 3.

EFFECT OF THE REGULATIONS UNDER THE STOCK DISEASES
PREVENTION ACT OF VICTORIA ON OUR STOCK TRAFFIC.

I.—INSPECTION FEES ON STOCK.

It will be seen by the accompanying Regulations, framed under the Act lately passed in Victoria, for the prevention of Diseases in Stock, that the following fees are to be levied on stock entering that Colony, namely:—

On horses and cattle	1s. a head
On foals and calves	6d. „
On sheep and pigs	1d. each.

These fees will cost this Colony between £7,000 and £8,000 a year; for, taking the stock which left for Victoria in 1871, we have,—

3,592 horses, at 1s.	£179
65,991 cattle, at 1s.	3,299
949,306 sheep at 1d.	3,955
	£7,433

As regards horses and sheep, at least, the imposition of these fees is wholly unnecessary, and most unjust, for there is no infectious or contagious disease whatever among either of these two classes of stock in this Colony.

It is also unfair as regards our cattle, considering the way in which this Colony has acted towards Victoria, with respect to diseases in stock. For, although there is no scab among the sheep of New South Wales, and although a very heavy expense has for years been incurred in protecting our flocks from being scabbed by Victorian sheep, no Government in this Colony has ever proposed to meet the expense by levying fees on stock coming from Victoria. Besides, while it is true that cattle infected with pleuro-pneumonia are sometimes sent from this Colony into Victoria, it is also the case that that disease is quite as prevalent in Victoria as in New South Wales, and that infected cattle—especially working bullocks—frequently convey the infection from the south to the north side of the Murray. It ought also to be borne in mind that it was from Victoria that pleuro-pneumonia was first introduced into this Colony.

Further, to carry out the proposed inspection, crossing-places have been appointed on the Murray, and stockowners will be put to loss and inconvenience, not only through their being obliged to bring their stock to these particular crossing-places, but through the delay and loss of time which these inspections always entail. As yet only *seven* places at which stock can enter Victoria have been proclaimed (see Schedule 4 of Regulations), while more than *twenty* places were formerly used as crossings.

II.—OBSTRUCTION TO THE STOCK TRADE.

But although the charges here alluded to are unfair, and the inspection a source of inconvenience and loss, while it is of little use, it is believed that stockowners would pay the one and submit to the other without much complaint. It is very different, however, with respect to the provisions of Regulations 6, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, and 25; and sections 10, 11, 12, and 13, of the Victorian Stock Diseases Act, which almost amount to a prohibition against the introduction of our cattle into Victoria; for our owners will, in the face of these provisions, scarcely dare to send cattle into that Colony, seeing that they are very liable to become affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and if they do so, to be seized and kept in quarantine at the owners' expense, if not destroyed.

Thus, if an outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia should occur among cattle from this Colony, travelling in Victoria, those of them that are affected would be taken possession of by the Inspector, under Regulation 17, and, by Regulation 21, would be treated by him in any way he thinks fit for their cure or disinfection; or perhaps be destroyed by order of the Governor in Council, under section 10 of the Act; while the rest of the mob, being infected, would, by Regulations 14, 15, and 23, be placed in quarantine on or near the ground where the diseased cattle were found by the Inspector, and remain there until released by the Governor in Council.

III.—REGULATIONS IMPRACTICABLE.

It is evident, therefore, that if these Regulations and the Act referred to be carried out in their integrity, they will prove very detrimental to our cattle trade. They will also be found on trial to be quite impracticable. The same provisions were formerly tried, both in this Colony and in Victoria, when pleuro-pneumonia first broke out, and when the nature of the disease was not so well understood as it now is, nor the circumstances and habits of our stock so fully considered as they ought to have been. The consequence was that thousands of pounds were wasted in both Colonies in the destruction and quarantining of stock, and in the payment of Inspectors' salaries, and all to no purpose whatever.

The fact is that the attempt is made, in these Regulations, to deal with cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia the same as with sheep affected with scab. The slightest consideration, however, will show that not only are the two diseases totally different in their nature, but that the habits and mode of management of the stock are also quite different. Thus, pleuro is insidious and lingering, while scab can be detected almost at once. Sheep, again, are always either shepherded and kept in hand or in paddocks, and with them thorough isolation and perfect quarantine are possible; while cattle are not only very frequently kept on open runs, but as stragglers or working bullocks, wander all over the Colonies, and complete isolation in their case is impossible.

Under these circumstances, such provisions as those embodied in the accompanying Regulations are not only impracticable, as has been already pointed out, but are also very unfair, inasmuch as sound stock

stock may, while travelling to market, cross the track of, or come into contact with, some wandering infected straggler or worker, and thus, becoming infected, be subject to all the penalties imposed by the Act and Regulations.

To substantiate what is here said with regard to these Regulations proving impracticable, we have only to refer to Regulation No. 7, which provides for special (standing) authority being given to the owners of working bullocks to pass and repass the Border, and of course to travel any distance into either Colony without further inspection or payment of fees. Thus, the owner of a bullock-team starting from Wagga Wagga may obtain such an authority on crossing at Albury, pass on to Beechworth, return to Albury and Wagga Wagga, and again travel thence to Albury and Beechworth without inspection or fee; while during this round the team may have camped on scores of infected runs, and passed through hundreds of infected cattle on the road, and be themselves actually infected, although not held to be so.

When, therefore, the special authority proposed to be granted under Regulation No. 7, and the provisions of the other Regulations already noticed are considered, it would almost seem that the framers of these Regulations were themselves aware that they would prove impracticable, and that they dare not attempt to enforce the same Regulations against bullock-teams as they wished to carry out in the case of mobs of cattle, notwithstanding that bullock-teams are far more likely to spread the infection than mobs of cattle.

In fact, whether the framers of these Regulations intended it or not, their effect would be not to eradicate pleuro-pneumonia, but to stop the trade, now carried on in cattle between this Colony and Victoria. It may perhaps be said that the same provisions apply equally to the stock of that Colony as to those of New South Wales, but the two classes of stock are in an entirely different position, for the cattle belonging to Victoria having but a short distance to travel to market, would, even if they were infected, seldom exhibit symptoms of disease on the road; and if they did so, they might be turned back to their own runs, while the long journey our stock have to take would be certain to make the disease show itself if they were infected; and, if it did, there would be nothing for them but to be destroyed, or kept for an indefinite period on some run near the place where they were found infected, at an expense which would soon exceed their value.

From what has been said, it will be seen that as Pleuro-pneumonia has already obtained a firm footing in Australia, it ought to be dealt with specially, and not put on a footing with Rinderpest and Foot and Mouth Disease, from which as yet the Colonies are happily free.

APPENDIX.

No. CCCCLI.

An Act for the Prevention of Diseases in Stock. [17th December 1872.]

Enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Victoria in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows (that is to say):—

1. This Act shall be called and may be cited as "*The Diseases in Stock Act 1872.*" Title of Act.
2. Part III. of the "*Prevention of Diseases of Animal Statute 1864*" and the "*Prevention of Diseases of Animals Statute 1872*," No. 418, are hereby repealed. Repeal.
3. In the construction of this Act the following words shall if not inconsistent with the context or subject matter have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them (that is to say):— Interpretation.
 - "Inspector of Stock" shall include the Chief Inspector of Stock:
 - "Stock" shall include any bull cow ox calf stallion mare gelding foal ass mule ram ewe wether lamb pig goat dog or other animal whatsoever:
 - "Drive" shall mean drive conduct or convey whether by land or by water:
 - "Disease" shall mean any contagious or infectious disease to which any animal is subject which the Governor in Council may from time to time by order declare to be a contagious or infectious disease for the purposes of this Act:
 - "Diseased stock" shall mean all stock proclaimed by the Governor in Council to be diseased:
 - "Fittings" shall mean any sheep pens, cattle or horse boxes and any materials used for penning yarding or confining stock; as also any halters, brushes, clothes, buckets or other articles whatever which shall have been brought in contact with any diseased stock:
 - "Place" shall mean and include any defined division or portion of the Colony:
 - "Fodder" shall mean any food or bedding used or which shall have been brought in contact with any imported stock.
4. The Governor in Council may from time to time make such regulations under this Act as may be deemed expedient for all or any of the following purposes and may rescind the same:— Governor in Council may make regulations.
 - For extending all or any of the sections of this Act to any particular stock, or kind of stock:
 - For prohibiting the introduction into the colony either by sea or land, of any stock found to be diseased:
 - For regulating and fixing the conditions upon which certain kind of stock may be introduced into the colony:
 - For the inspection of newly introduced stock:
 - For taking such steps as may be deemed expedient to prevent the spread of any disease which may have obtained a footing in the colony and to eradicate it:
 - For placing any stock in quarantine for such periods at such places or buildings and within such limits as may be deemed expedient and for declaring any such place or building a quarantine district:
 - For the purpose of subjecting any stock to such restrictions or remedial measures as may be deemed necessary to prevent the introduction and spread of disease:
 - For the seizure and destruction of any diseased stock:
 - For the purpose of proclaiming any portion of the colony a quarantine or a clean district:
 - For prohibiting or regulating the introduction into the colony of any fodder or fittings and for the seizure sale or destruction of any such fodder or fittings landed without the written authority of an inspector of stock.
5. The Governor in Council may from time to time appoint and remove a chief inspector of stock, inspectors of stock, and such other officers as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. Governor in Council to appoint inspectors and other persons.
6. Inspectors of stock shall have power to enter at any time into any ship or on any land or into any building not being a dwelling-house for the purpose of inspecting any stock or enforcing the provisions of this Act or the regulations made in pursuance thereof. Any person who shall obstruct or hinder any inspector in the performance of his duty shall, on conviction before two Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds for every such offence. Powers of inspector and penalty for hindering and obstructing him.
7. Stock newly introduced either by sea or land shall not travel until it has been inspected by an inspector appointed for that purpose. The cost of such inspection and of carrying out the several provisions of this Act shall be defrayed by a charge to be imposed of One shilling per head for every head of cattle and horses, Sixpence per head for every head of calves and foals, and One penny per head for every head of sheep and pigs so inspected; and such charge may be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices. Charge on inspection of newly introduced stock.

Driving stock into clean district without written authority of inspector. Introduction of fodder and fittings into the colony. Diseased stock may be destroyed.

Expenses connected with diseased stock to be borne by the owner.

Driving stock into quarantine districts, and removal from same of fodder &c. Breach of regulations.

Effect of regulations.

Duration of Act.

8. Any person who shall allow to stray or shall drive or cause to be driven any newly introduced stock which has not been inspected or any stock of the kind for the time being subject to contagious or infectious disease into a quarantine or clean district without the written authority of an inspector of stock shall, on conviction before two Justices of the Peace, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding One hundred pounds for every such offence.

9. Any person who shall introduce into the Colony any fodder or fittings without the written authority of an inspector of stock shall, on conviction before two Justices of the Peace, forfeit such fodder and fittings and pay a penalty not exceeding Fifty pounds for every such offence.

10. Whenever the Governor in Council shall be satisfied, upon the report of an inspector of stock and otherwise, that any stock is diseased he may order the destruction of the same, and the owner thereof shall have no claim for compensation for their destruction.

11. Whenever the Governor in Council shall have ordered that any stock shall be placed in quarantine or under restrictions for the purposes of this Act, or that remedial measures shall be taken to prevent the introduction or spread of disease, the cost and expense thereby incurred shall in every case be borne by the owner of the stock dealt with, if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that such stock are or have been diseased, and such cost and expense may be recovered in a summary manner before any two Justices of the Peace on complaint by an inspector of stock.

12. Any person who shall drive or cause to be driven into through or out of any quarantine district, or shall remove from any quarantine district any fodder or fittings, or any soil sand or other material upon which any diseased stock have been kept, or any dairy produce of diseased stock, without the written authority of an inspector of stock, shall upon conviction before two Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding Fifty pounds for every such offence.

13. Any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of the regulations made under this Act by the Governor in Council, shall on conviction of the same before two Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding One hundred pounds for every such offence.

14. Any regulation made or to be made under this Act shall have the full force of law until the same shall have been disallowed by resolution of both Houses of Parliament, and thereupon such regulation or any part thereof so disallowed shall cease to have any force or effect in law: Provided also and be it enacted that this Act shall continue in force until the thirty-first day of December One thousand eight hundred and seventy-three and until the end of the then next ensuing Session of Parliament.

DISEASES IN STOCK REGULATIONS OF VICTORIA.

The following Regulations under the provisions of the Diseases in Stock Act were adopted, by the Governor in Council, on the 13th instant.

1. The diseases mentioned in the first Schedule hereto are hereby declared to be contagious or infectious diseases, and all stock affected with such diseases are hereby declared to be diseased stock for the purposes of the Diseases in Stock Act, 1872.

2. All the sections of the said Act shall extend to all stock of the kinds mentioned in the second schedule hereto.

3. The introduction of any stock mentioned in the second schedule hereto into the colony, either by sea or land, known to be suffering from any of the diseases mentioned in the first schedule hereto is prohibited.

Introduction of Stock from the Australasian colonies and New Zealand.

4. No one shall introduce into the colony, either by sea or land, any stock of any kind mentioned in the second schedule hereto, coming from any of the Australasian colonies or New Zealand, without the authority in writing of an inspector of stock, and except in accordance with the conditions of such authority.

5. Such authority may be granted to introduce such stock at any of the places mentioned in the fourth schedule hereto, but shall not, unless under special circumstances, be granted to introduce stock at any other place.

6. No inspector shall authorize any of the said stock to be introduced, or to travel until he has inspected such stock, and is satisfied that it is free from any of the diseases mentioned in the first schedule hereto, and has received a statutory declaration made by the owner or person in charge stating the number and description of stock which he is desirous to import and that the same have been free from disease and from any contact with any diseased stock for the space of not less than thirty days, and has counted the same, or being otherwise satisfied in regard to the number of stock to be so imported, and received the charge imposed by the 7th section of the said Act in respect thereof, for which charge a receipt shall be given in the form of the third schedule hereto.

7. In the case of the introduction of saddle horses, draught horses, pack horses, and working bullocks, used *bona fide* for the purpose of riding, draught, or carrying burdens, having been once inspected and paid the charges specified in the said section, special authority may be granted by an inspector, and continue in force until revoked by a notice from such inspector, to enable such horses or bullocks to pass and repass, without further inspection or payment of the said charges, between any portion of either of the adjoining colonies and this colony.

Introduction into the colony of stock from places other than the Australasian colonies and New Zealand.

8. No stock of any kind mentioned in the second schedule brought by sea to the colony from any place other than one of the Australasian colonies or New Zealand, shall be introduced at any other place than Sandridge, or without the authority, in writing, of an inspector of stock, and except in accordance with the conditions of such authority.

9. Before authorizing the introduction of any such stock the inspector shall be furnished with a certificate in the form or to the effect of the fifth schedule hereto from some veterinary surgeon in whom he has confidence, that such stock are in his opinion free from any of the said diseases, and a statutory declaration, from the master of the vessel in which such stock have been brought to this colony, that they have not suffered from any such disease during the voyage, and be satisfied that the said stock are free from any of the said diseases.

10. No inspector shall authorize the removal from any quarantine ground of any stock ordered to have been placed in quarantine until they have been twice disinfected to his satisfaction, and have been detained until he is satisfied that they appear to be free from any of the said diseases.

11. No inspector shall authorize the introduction into the colony of any fittings until they have been properly disinfected to the satisfaction of the inspector, nor of any fodder, other than oilcake, bran, barley, beans, or pease, except for the purpose of burning such other fodder on the bench.

12. No fodder or fittings shall be thrown overboard from any ship in any part of the colony.

13. The place or buildings at which stock may be kept in quarantine may be from time to time determined and varied by the Governor in Council, and on the publication in the Government Gazette of an order of the Governor in Council declaring any place or building a place at which stock may be kept in quarantine, and defining the boundaries of such place or building, such place or building, together with any adjoining land, the boundaries whereof are defined by such order, and declared to form part of the district hereinafter mentioned, shall become, and until the variation or revocation of such order, continue a quarantine district.

To prevent the spread of disease in the colony.

14. Where an inspector finds any of the said diseases to exist in stock, he shall forthwith make a statutory declaration thereof under his hand, and deliver a notice under his hand of such declaration to the occupier of the premises where the diseased stock is found, and thereupon such premises, and all lands and buildings contiguous thereto, in the same occupation, and all other lands and buildings the inspector may think fit to include, and on the occupiers of which, if any, he shall serve notice, shall become a quarantine district until the determination and declaration of the Governor in Chief in Council relative thereto.

15. When an Inspector makes a statutory declaration of the existence of disease, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof, and a notification of the boundaries of the quarantine district, as fixed by him, to the chief inspector of stock, and the Governor in Council may either declare such district a quarantine district and prescribe the boundaries thereof, or that such district be released from quarantine, and on the publication of such declaration in the Government Gazette, such district shall either continue a quarantine district with the boundaries prescribed by the Governor in Council, or shall cease to be a quarantine district, as the case may be.

16. The inspector may from time to time direct persons in the occupation of any premises included in a quarantine district to affix and keep affixed notices to such effect, on such portions of such premises and in such manner as the inspector may order, and such persons shall affix and keep affixed the same accordingly.

17. Where an inspector finds diseased stock, he may seize the same and take such steps as he may deem expedient to ensure the isolation and safe custody of such stock, and he shall at once report the circumstances to the chief inspector.

18. The Governor in Council may, by order, alter from time to time the boundaries of or abolish any quarantine district.

19. No stock shall be moved out of any quarantine district without the written authority of an inspector.

20. The inspector may direct the owners of any stock of any of the kinds mentioned in the second schedule to be in contact with any diseased stock or any clothes of any one who has been in contact with any diseased stock, to be disinfected in such manner as he may think fit, and all persons shall permit the same to be disinfected accordingly.

21. The inspector may direct the owners of any stock of any of the kinds mentioned in the second schedule to subject them to any treatment for the cure of any of the said diseases, or for the purpose of disinfecting them, and the owners of such stock shall with all diligence carry out such directions.

22. Any constable may require that any animal mentioned in the second schedule hereto or thing moved out of a quarantine district in contravention of these regulations, or of the said Act, be forthwith taken back at the cost of the owner within the limits of such district, and may enforce and execute such requisition.

23. If any person exposes in a market or other public place where stock are commonly exposed for sale, or exposes in any sale yard, whether public or private, or places in any lair or place adjacent to or connected with any market, or where stock are commonly placed before exposure for sale, or sends, or causes to be carried on a railway or on a canal or river, or by any other inland navigation, or on a coasting vessel, or carries, leads, or drives, or causes to be carried, led, or driven on a highway or thoroughfare, or keeps on any common or on the side of a highway, or unless such stock be constantly followed and kept in sight on any unenclosed land, or in any other field or other place insufficiently fenced, any stock of any of the said kinds affected with any of the said diseases, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against these regulations, unless he show to the satisfaction of the Justices before whom he is charged that he did not know of the said stock being so affected, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained such knowledge.

24. The owner or the person having the charge or custody of any stock affected with any of the said diseases shall forthwith give notice to the chief inspector, and if any inspector shall find any stock to be diseased, before such notice has been given, every such owner and person shall be deemed guilty of an offence against these regulations, unless he show to the satisfaction of the Justices before whom he is charged that he did not know of such stock being diseased, and that he could not, with reasonable diligence, have obtained such knowledge.

25. No person shall do, or cause to be done, or assist in doing any act forbidden by these regulations; or obtain, or endeavour to obtain, or assist any one in obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by fraud any authority under these regulations, or forge any authority purporting to be issued under these regulations, or make use of any such forged authority, or fraudulently grant or issue any such authority, or obstruct, or refuse to carry out the directions of any inspector or other person acting under the authority of these regulations.

FIRST SCHEDULE.—Catarrh, Cumberland disease, foot-and-mouth disease, glanders, smallpox in sheep, pleuro-pneumonia, rinderpest, murrain.

SECOND SCHEDULE.—Bull, cow, ox, calf, stallion, mare, gelding, foal, ass, mule, ram, ewe, wether, lamb, pig.

THIRD SCHEDULE.—Diseases in Stock Act 1872.—Authority to travel stock, and list of fees: Horses, 1s. per head; cattle, 1s.; calves, 6d.; foals, 6d.; sheep, 1d.; pigs, 1d. Signed _____, inspector of stock, stationed at _____.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.—By land.—Apsley, Tubbet, Euston, Swan Hill, Echuca, Tocumwall, Albury. The point where the direct road from Penola to Casterton crosses the boundary line of South Australia and Victoria. By sea.—Sandridge.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.—Certificate.—This is to certify that I have examined _____ and am of opinion that they are free from all infectious and contagious diseases. Signed _____, veterinary surgeon.

Dated _____

APPENDIX TO PAPER No. 1.

EXTRACT from Report on Lung Disease (Pleuro-pneumonia), by Professor Gamgee, M.R.C.V.S., to the Commissioner of Agriculture, U.S.

(From the Reports on Diseases in Stock, published by the Department of Agriculture, 1871.)

I WITNESSED many bad results of inoculation in 1854 and 1855, and a case which came under my observation on the 4th of May, 1865, in which putrid matter that had been kept in an ink-bottle for a long time was used, led me to pronounce a somewhat cautious but adverse opinion, in the Highland Society's Transactions for that year.

My efforts were afterwards directed to an exposure of the evils of the indiscriminate sale of healthy and sick cattle in public markets, and I insisted on the slaughter and isolation of sick and infected animals. The little support I received at Home led me in 1868 to call together the first International Veterinary Congress, which was held in Hamburg, and there I met veterinarians from all parts of Europe, who had steadily persevered in the practice of inoculation, and could furnish me with reliable data. It is impossible, and indeed it would be superfluous, to give a detailed account of the thousands and tens of thousands of cases which have led to the almost universal opinion that inoculation is the best means, in the majority of instances, to check the ravages of pleuro-pneumonia. The observations have been made in all countries where pleuro-pneumonia has appeared, though opposition to the practice is scarcely overcome to the extent that is desirable.

The efforts of Professor Verheyen in Belgium, and his many attacks on Dr. Willems's method, approved as they have been by some in that Country, only illustrate once more the adage that a man is not a prophet in his own Country; but Professor Thiervene, who was one of the original Belgian Commissioners, and at first among the decided sceptics, delivered an address before the Royal Academy of Medicine in Brussels, in 1866, in reply to one by M. Boens, who had attacked the practice of inoculation, in which he vindicates Dr. Willems's position. He indorses Professor Saint Cyr's remarks on the demonstration of a preservative influence, by the most accurate and extensive experiments, and shows that, of the well-informed in Belgium who are acquainted with the character of the contagious pleuro-pneumonia, none now doubt that inoculation is a safe and certain preventive.

Medical men, no less than veterinarians, have a duty to perform in relation to this subject. Boards of Health in cities and country districts should take up the subject in connection with the sale of meat and milk of animals affected with pleuro-pneumonia. History shows that in those Countries, such as England, where the sale of the produce of these animals has been most unrestricted, the traffic in such cattle has been so great as to cause the most severe losses by the disease and without intermission.

An objection to inoculation, which weighs in the case of human and ovine small-pox, as well as rinderpest, is, that the inoculated disease is contagious,—that the cohabitation of healthy with inoculated animals may lead to extensions of the infection, and that the *foci*, whence the disease spreads, are always on the increase. Such objections cannot weigh against inoculation for the lung plague, as the inoculation malady is not communicated except by reinoculation. My observations on this point are very numerous, and I do not know of a single instance recorded during the seventeen years that inoculation has been extensively practised in which contagion from inoculated animals has been witnessed.

APPENDIX B TO PAPER No. 1.

RETURN showing the Number of Cattle affected with Pleuro-pneumonia, during last outbreak of the Disease, and the results in the Inoculated and Uninoculated Herds in the following Districts.

No. of Herd.	How affected.	Number affected.	How long prior to inoculation.	Number of Deaths prior to inoculation.	Mode of inoculation.	Inoculated Herds.				Uninoculated Herds.			Remarks.	
						Effect of inoculation.	Number of Deaths from Swelling.	Owner's Opinion of inoculation.	How long was Disease after inoculation.	Number of Deaths after inoculation.	How long was Disease in Herd from first to last.	How many Cattle died from it.		Any other inoculation tried? If so, what?
2,500	Slightly	A few	Don't know	No record	Needle & worsted	Satisfactory.	3 per cent.	We believe	Short time	4 per cent.			Return imperfect—no results given.	
700	"	"	6 months	1 per cent.	Worsted, dipped paper, through tail.	Good.	1 per cent.	I approve.	1 month	1 per cent.			No details in return.	
1,025	"	Not many	Always	No reply	Needle & worsted	Best results.	Not stated	"	"	"			Return imperfect.	
1,500	None	None	None	None	Not stated	Results good	4 per cent.	Extraordinary.	3 months	3 per cent.			Owner pleased to inoculation.	
2,000	Badly	Great many	3 months	10 per cent.	With needle	Satisfactory.	Not stated	Don't approve	Not long	Can't say.			No disease since first stamped out.	
180	Slightly	2 per cent.	Can't say	Never recorded	"	"	"	In favour	"	"			No disease for many years.	
600	"	10 per cent.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"			"	
700	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"			"	
1,500	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"			"	
900	Slightly	1 per cent.	Several months	20 head	Worsted & needle	Satisfactory.	2 per cent.	I approve.	Short time	5 per cent.			"	
300	"	5 per cent.	Some weeks	20 head	"	"	3 per cent.	"	Short period	4 per cent.			"	
500	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"			"	
350	Badly	20 per cent.	"	"	"	"	"	No reply	"	"			Mr — gives no information.	
1,200	"	35 per cent.	2 months	10 per cent.	Needle & thread.	Satisfactory.	None	In favour	1 month	5 per cent.			No replies to questions proposed.	
120	"	"	4 months	8 per cent.	Needle & worsted	"	1 per cent.	I approve.	15 days	2 per cent.			No disease in herd for years.	
400	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"			Seen no disease for years.	
700	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Approve	"	"			No disease of any kind.	
800	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Can't say	"	"			Information most imperfect.	
900	Slightly	One death	Don't know	"	"	"	"	"	"	"			No information from Mr. —	
1,500	"	A few	No reply	10 per cent.	"	"	"	"	"	"			Mr —'s return a good one.	
500	"	"	4 months	5 per cent.	Knife and virus.	Results good	"	I approve.	Disappeared	6 per cent.			Very imperfect return.	
1,000	"	"	10 days	150	Needles & worsted	"	"	For it	Disappeared	No reply			"	
1,000	"	"	6 weeks	150	No reply	Results fa-	"	"	1 month	None			"	
1,900	"	1 per cent.	Immediately	3 per cent.	Needle & worsted	vourable.	"	"	"	"			"	
22,535														
GOULBURN AND BERRIMA.														
500	Have not been affected													
1,000	Slightly	1	1 month	9	The usual way		None	In favour	One week	1			Have not been affected.	
250	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"			"	
300	Have not been affected												"	
150	Very badly	75 per cent.	2 months	99 head	Ordinary mode		1 death	In favour	Left at once	None			Cattle have not been affected.	
85	Healthy	"	"	"	"		"	In favour	"	"			"	
250	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"			"	
300	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"			"	

No. of Herd.	How affected.	Number affected.	How long prior to inoculation.	Number of Deaths prior to inoculation.	Mode of inoculation.	Inoculated Herds.				Uninoculated Herds.			Remarks.
						Effect of inoculation.	Number of Deaths from Swelling.	Owner's Opinion of Inoculation.	How long was Disease in Herd after Inoculation.	Number of Deaths after Inoculation.	How long was Disease in Herd from first to last.	How many Cattle died from it.		Any other remedy than Inoculation tried? If so, what?
1,400	None affected.				Needle and thread			In favour, strongly.	About 3 months.	About 3 per cent. in some herds, and none in sound herds.		No other remedy known.	Never had a single death from pleuro after inoculation, except cattle infected, or out of infected herds, prior to being inoculated.
1,700	Slightly, 2 years ago		Some time	10 per cent.		1 per cent.	For a preventive.	Do not know exactly.	6 months	300	300	Do not know any other.	Have not had disease at all, excepting newly-purchased cattle, and which are always free from disease three months after being inoculated.
300													No herd kept.
4													
500													
15,037		250		622		30				41	403		
PORT MACQUARIE AND MACLEAY RIVER.													
400	Badly	Not stated	2 months	5	In the tail	2	For, consider it a cure.	For, consider 1 month	Nil				This herd have shown no disease since inoculation.
2,000			12 months	50 per cent.	With seton twine	1 1/2 per cent.	In favour of it—prevents infection.	Not known	Not known				A very long straggling run—impossible to know number of deaths.
201	Not affected												Opposed to inoculation as a cure, doubtful if it is a preventative; prefer bleeding.
300													In favour of inoculation, because I and others have derived benefit therefrom.
350	Badly												Considers it a cure and preventative—stops spread of disease.
400	Not affected this season												Has not had it for four years, inoculated then, no disease since.
180	Not affected												No answer to any of the questions.
250	Not affected												Has not had it for four years, inoculated then, no disease since.
350	Slightly		A few days	3	Never tried it.	12	Decidedly for it.	In either case cannot say	None				Do not know of any.
850		Not stated			In tail		For						Has not had it for four years, inoculated then, no disease since.
1,500													No answer to any of the questions.
300													Has not had it for four years, inoculated then, no disease since.
200	Slightly—did not inoculate.												Considers it a cure and preventative—stops spread of disease.
450	Nil												Has not had it for four years, inoculated then, no disease since.
2,200	In paddocks, badly	130 head	Several weeks	Cannot state number.	Not stated	5	For, lost none since.	Cannot say	Not known				No answer to any of the questions.
350	Not affected at any time												Has not had it for four years, inoculated then, no disease since.
400	None												Has not had it for four years, inoculated then, no disease since.
600	None												Has not had it for four years, inoculated then, no disease since.
2,300	Badly	Not known	No inoculation										Has not had it for four years, inoculated then, no disease since.
250	Slightly	Not stated	2 years	5 per cent.	Not stated	6	For	Disappeared at once.	Nil				No answer to any more questions.
20	Not affected												No other answer.
350	Nil												No answer to any more questions.
14,101													No other answer.

Mr. [redacted], in No. 2 Circular, states that cattle having access to plenty of malt will not catch infection, and believes inoculation ought to be made compulsory in infected herds. There have been very few instances of the disease this summer, and most of the answers relate to a few years back. From my own inquiries and knowledge inoculation has been successful in staying the disease wherever tried in these districts, nor has the disease ever again shown in any one of the inoculated herds; in the uninoculated herds the disease went on for years, and I am sure none of the owners know their loss; from my own observations on these runs it must have been considerable. I have not heard much of it this year.

THE foregoing Returns disclose the following facts with respect to the *Inoculated* and *Uninoculated* herds:—

I.—INOCULATED HERDS.

1. That the deaths from excessive swelling from the operation were comparatively few, ranging from *none* to 3 per cent.
2. That the opinion of the stockowners in the three Districts (which have been purposely selected in three different portions of the Colony) is all but unanimous in favour of inoculation wherever it has been tried.
3. That after inoculation the disease left the herds, in some cases almost at once, and always before *three* months had elapsed.
4. That while in some cases as many as 82½ per cent. died previous to inoculation, only 6 per cent. were lost from the disease after the operation, and that although in some cases 75 per cent. of the herd were infected when inoculated.

II.—UNINOCULATED HERDS.

1. That where the cattle were not inoculated, the disease existed in the herd for from 6 months to 5 years.
2. That 20 per cent. of the cattle died.

CONTRAST.

1. *Duration of attack* :—

Inoculated, from 1 week to 3 months.
Uninoculated, from six months to 5 years.

2. *Deaths from disease* :—

Inoculated, from nil to 6 per cent.
Uninoculated, from 16 per cent. to 20 per cent.

Thus it will be seen that not only are the losses infinitely less in the inoculated herds than in the uninoculated, but that the duration of the disease in the uninoculated herds has been nearly twenty times as long as in the inoculated.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE.

(ADDRESSES TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, ADOPTED BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SEVERAL AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, AT A CONFERENCE HELD IN SYDNEY IN JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1873.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 February, 1873.

No. 1.

Intercolonial Commercial Reciprocity.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,—

The Representatives of the Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia, assembled in Conference in Sydney, have carefully considered the correspondence which has taken place between the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and their several Governments, upon the subject of Intercolonial Commercial Reciprocity. The Conference having given respectful attention to the arguments used by the Secretary of State, still consider it their duty to urge upon the Imperial Government the removal of the restrictions which preclude two or more Colonies of the Australasian Group from entering into arrangements for the admission of articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of any part of Australia or New Zealand, upon terms to which they may mutually agree.

The Conference express their earnest hope that Her Majesty's Government will introduce, at as early a date as possible, the necessary measure of legislation to give effect to the wishes of the Conference.

Signed at Sydney, the 14th day of February, 1873,—

HENRY PARKES, Colonial Secretary,	}	New South Wales.
SAUL SAMUEL, Vice-President of the Executive Council,		
JULIUS VOGEL, Colonial Treasurer and Postmaster General,	}	New Zealand.
WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, Commissioner of Customs,		
A. H. PALMER, Colonial Secretary,	}	Queensland.
J. MALBON THOMPSON, Secretary for Public Lands,		
HENRY AYERS, Chief Secretary,	}	South Australia.
JOHN H. BARROW, Treasurer.		
FREDK. M. INNES, Colonial Treasurer,	}	Tasmania.
J. M. WILSON, M.L.C.,		
JAS. G. FRANCIS, Chief Secretary,	}	Victoria.
EDWARD LANGTON, Treasurer,		
FRED. P. BARLEE, Colonial Secretary,	}	Western Australia.

No. 2.

Duty on Australian Wines imported into the United Kingdom.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,—

The Representatives of the Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia, respectfully request the Imperial Government to take into consideration the great disadvantage under which the Vinegrowers of Australia labour with respect to the duty charged on the admission of their Wines into the United Kingdom.

The natural alcoholic strength of Australian Wines is generally in excess of twenty-six per cent. of proof spirit, on which the duty of two shillings and sixpence is payable,—a rate which is almost prohibitory of the import of Wine from Australia into the United Kingdom.

A large proportion of the Wines of France and Germany seldom reach the standard of twenty-six per cent. of proof spirit, and are therefore admitted at the lowest duty of one shilling per gallon.

Large quantities of Wine are being produced in the Australasian Colonies, greatly in excess of the consumption of their inhabitants, and a very considerable export could be made to the United Kingdom if the standard of strength, at which the higher duty of two shillings and sixpence is charged, was increased from twenty-six to thirty-five per cent. of proof spirit.

The Representatives of the Colonies in Conference therefore trust that the Secretary of State will take the necessary steps to extend the limit of the standard of strength to thirty-five per cent. accordingly, and thus allow such Wines to be admitted at the duty of one shilling per gallon, and afford encouragement to a most important industry in which so many colonists are engaged.

Signed at Sydney, the 14th day of February, 1873,—

HENRY PARKES, Colonial Secretary,	}	New South Wales.
SAUL SAMUEL, Vice-President of the Executive Council,		
JULIUS VOGEL, Colonial Treasurer and Postmaster General,	}	New Zealand.
WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, Commissioner of Customs,		
A. H. PALMER, Colonial Secretary,	}	Queensland:
J. MALBON THOMPSON, Secretary for Public Lands,		
HENRY AYERS, Chief Secretary,	}	South Australia.
JOHN H. BARROW, Treasurer,		
FREDK. M. INNES, Colonial Treasurer,	}	Tasmania.
J. M. WILSON, M.L.C.,		
JAS. G. FRANCIS, Chief Secretary,	}	Victoria.
EDWARD LANGTON, Treasurer,		
FRED. P. BARLEE, Colonial Secretary,	}	Western Australia.

No. 3.

Acquisition or construction of through Line of Telegraphic Communication between Great Britain, India, and Australasia.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,—

The Representatives of the Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia, in Conference assembled, in forwarding to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies the Resolution attached (which passed the Conference unanimously), desire to impress upon His Lordship their sense of its urgency and importance.

The Governments of all the Australasian Colonies have taken charge of the lines of Telegraphic Communication in their respective Colonies. Experience has shown that this course has enabled far greater facilities to be offered to those using the Telegraph, and at lower rates, than if the lines had been permitted to pass into private hands, or into the hands of public Companies. Her Majesty's Government have recently acquired the land lines within the United Kingdom; and the Conference believe, from the information they possess, that the change has been attended with success.

They

They are of opinion that the arguments which may be used in favour of Governments taking charge of the land lines within their territories, apply with more force to their taking charge of the means of communication between the separate parts of the same Empire.

The national objects served are too obvious to need comment. It is submitted that they are sufficiently strong to be worthy of consideration, even supposing the communication would have to be maintained at some pecuniary cost.

But the proposal made by the Conference will in all probability not involve a loss. On the contrary, it may equally be urged on the ground of economy as on that of good government. Her Majesty's subjects in the United Kingdom, India, and Australasia, have now to use the lines in the hands of Joint Stock Companies, who look for rates to yield their shareholders from ten to fifteen per cent. If the Governments acquired the lines, they could obtain money at about four per cent.; besides that by the use of Her Majesty's ships the lines could be maintained at less than the present cost of maintenance. The Governments would, therefore, be able to offer the use of the Telegraph at lower rates than Joint Stock Companies are inclined to do. When it is considered how materially Telegraphic Communication promotes the prosperity of the Countries enjoying it, it may without exaggeration be asserted that the proposal made by the Conference is one in the interest of a large portion of Her Majesty's subjects.

The Conference would prefer that Her Majesty's Government should elaborate the details; and they merely throw out as a suggestion, that the Imperial Government, in conjunction with the Governments of India and the Australasian Colonies, should jointly acquire or construct a through line between the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand, and by way of Her Majesty's Indian Possessions.

Signed at Sydney, the 14th day of February, 1873,—

HENRY PARKES, Colonial Secretary,	}	New South Wales.
SAUL SAMUEL, Vice-President of the Executive Council,		
JULIUS VOGEL, Colonial Treasurer and Postmaster General,	}	New Zealand.
WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, Commissioner of Customs,		
A. H. PALMER, Colonial Secretary,	}	Queensland.
J. MALBON THOMPSON, Secretary for Public Lands,		
HENRY AYERS, Chief Secretary,	}	South Australia.
JOHN H. BARROW, Treasurer,		
FREDK. M. INNES, Colonial Treasurer,	}	Tasmania.
J. M. WILSON, M.L.C.,		
JAS. G. FRANCIS, Chief Secretary,	}	Victoria.
EDWARD LANGTON, Treasurer,		
FRED. P. BARLEE, Colonial Secretary,	}	Western Australia.

RESOLUTION REFERRED TO.

3. MR. VOGEL then moved and MR. BARLEE seconded the following Resolution, which was unanimously agreed to:—

"That this Conference, representing the Governments of the several Australasian Colonies, desire to express to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State their willingness and anxiety to co-operate with the Imperial Government in the acquisition or construction of through Lines of Telegraphic Communication between Great Britain, India, and Australasia."

(Signed) HENRY PARKES,
Chairman.

No. 4.

Investment of Trust Funds in Colonial Government Securities.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,—

The Representatives of the Australasian Colonies, assembled in Conference, desire urgently to impress upon the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies the very great and unnecessary disadvantages to which, as it appears to them, the Colonies are subjected, through Trustees in the United Kingdom not being at liberty to invest Trust Funds in Colonial Government Securities.

When Trustees act under instruments which do not expressly exclude or include certain Securities, their discretion as to investment is still limited by certain Acts of Parliament. They may invest in Securities guaranteed by Parliament, in Securities authorized by General Order of the Court of Chancery, in Parliamentary Stocks, in Public Funds or Government Securities. They are also allowed to invest in Indian unguaranteed Stocks; and lately they have been permitted to invest in Railway Securities. It

It is submitted by the Conference, that legislative provision should be made, in virtue of which Trustees would be at liberty to invest in Colonial Government Securities. There can be no reason why the Securities of the Colonies should not be placed upon as favourable a footing as the unguaranteed Securities of India.

There are numerous cases of persons who reside in the Colonies, beneficially interested in Trust Funds in the United Kingdom, who desire that such Funds should be invested within the Colony in which they reside. The Trust Deeds do not prohibit such a course, yet the Trustees, in the absence of the suggested legislative provision, find themselves unable to comply with the wishes of those on behalf of whom they act.

The enormous accumulations of Trust Moneys would make the measure now suggested one of great convenience to a large number of Her Majesty's subjects residing in the United Kingdom.

The Conference earnestly urges the Secretary of State to take the steps necessary to give effect to this representation.

Signed at Sydney, the 14th day of February, 1873,—

HENRY PARKES, Colonial Secretary,	}	New South Wales.
SAUL SAMUEL, Vice-President of the Executive Council,		
JULIUS VOGEL, Colonial Treasurer and Postmaster General,	}	New Zealand.
WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, Commissioner of Customs,		
A. H. PALMER, Colonial Secretary,	}	Queensland.
J. MALBON THOMPSON, Secretary for Public Lands,		
HENRY AYERS, Chief Secretary,	}	South Australia.
JOHN H. BARROW, Treasurer,		
FREDK. M. INNES, Colonial Treasurer,	}	Tasmania.
J. M. WILSON, M.L.C.,		
JAS. G. FRANCIS, Chief Secretary,	}	Victoria.
EDWARD LANGTON, Treasurer,		
FRED. P. BARLEE, Colonial Secretary,	}	Western Australia.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE.

(CORRESPONDENCE LAID BEFORE THE CONFERENCE BY MR. PARKES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 February, 1873.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW ZEALAND.

New South Wales.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 6 August, 1872.

SIR,

I am directed by His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson to invite the Government of New Zealand to join in a Conference of the Australasian Colonies, for the consideration of the following subjects:—

- (1.) A scheme of Ocean Mail Services which would meet the demands of all the Australian Colonies and New Zealand.
- (2.) The policy of Intercolonial Free Trade, and the objections thereto advanced by the Secretary of State, in despatches of July 13th, 1871, and April 19th, 1872.
- (3.) Telegraphic Communication, more especially in relation to Submarine Cables.

2. Each of these questions is of sufficient magnitude and consequence to engage the joint consideration of all the Colonies, and it may be doubted whether a settlement of them generally satisfactory, or even most advantageous to any one Colony, will ever be arrived at by isolated efforts. If it be contended that the Conferences of the last few years have not been followed by results so beneficial as were expected from them, still their comparative failure hitherto does not constitute a reason for not renewing our endeavours to promote, by united action, those measures of a federal character which can be dealt with most effectively by the Colonies in common. But it is believed that much good has been achieved by former Conferences, as they have tended to make the Colonies better acquainted with each other,—to create amongst them a sounder appreciation of their separate as well as their associated interests, and to determine the principles on which intercolonial agreement is practicable. Perhaps it could hardly have been hoped that any agreement on the large subjects considered in past Conferences could receive the assent of all the Colonies, without the interruption and delay which arise from the difficulties of remote situation and opposing influences.

3. The larger of the questions to which I now invite your attention are clearly questions in which the Colonies are all equally interested, and they have now been subject to so much discussion that it may be said that they are in a state more favourable for settlement than on any former occasion.

4. If you concur in the views of this Government as to the desirability of a Conference at the present time, I would suggest that it be held in Sydney, about the middle of next month, and that it be attended by two Representatives of New Zealand, and by two Representatives of each of the Australian Colonies.

I have, &c.,

HENRY PARKES.

P.S.—Letters on the subject will be addressed to the Governments of Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.—H.P.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, QUEENSLAND.

New South Wales.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 6 August, 1872.

SIR,

Referring to your several communications on the projected Mail Service through Torres Straits, and on Telegraphic Communication, I now have the honor, by direction of His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, to invite the Government of Queensland to join in a Conference of the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, to be held in Sydney about the middle of next month, at which the important questions adverted to, together with the still larger subject of Intercolonial Free Trade, as presented to the Australian Governments by Lord Kimberley's despatch of April 19th, may be fully considered.

2. I feel assured you will agree with me that these subjects are deserving of early and earnest consideration, and that from their character it may be fairly expected they will be dealt with most satisfactorily by the Representatives of the Colonies in consultation. Other matters of minor import, or only affecting some of the Colonies, might be made the subject of deliberation at the Conference with manifest advantage. Of these, Immigration, the Lighting of the Coast, and the Border relations of conterminous Colonies, will at once suggest themselves.

I have, &c.,
HENRY PARKES.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

New South Wales.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 6 August, 1872.

SIR,

This Government has recently been authorized by Parliament to arrange for the establishment of a Steam Postal Service between the Australian Colonies and America, in connection with the European Mails, and instructions will be forwarded to the Agent General this month to advertise for tenders in London for the performance of this Service by vessels of the requisite speed and capacity. In furtherance of this matter, the whole subject of the English Postal Services will necessarily come under consideration. This important question, and the question of Intercolonial Free Trade, as presented to the Australian Governments by Lord Kimberley's despatch of 19th April, would be best dealt with in a Conference of the Colonies. Another subject of much interest,—that of Telegraphic Communication, especially in relation to existing and projected Submarine Cables,—seems to demand consideration from all the Colonies. I am desired by His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson to invite the Government of Victoria to join in a Conference on these several subjects.

2. The Border relations of this Colony with Victoria and South Australia, and some other matters of minor importance, might be considered at the same Conference.

3. I have invited the Governments of the other Australian Colonies and New Zealand to concur in the expediency of convening the proposed Conference, which it is suggested shall be held in Sydney about the middle of next month, each Colony being represented by two Members.

4. With reference to the proposal in this Colony to make the necessary arrangements for establishing, under satisfactory conditions, the Pacific Mail Service, I may further state, in explanation, that the proceedings of this Government will be of a preliminary nature, and confined in the first instance to obtaining tenders from responsible persons for carrying out the Service by ships expressly adapted for its successful performance, and to perfecting arrangements in America and elsewhere for the expeditious and uninterrupted transmission of mails. The whole question of participating in the Service will be afterwards open to all the Colonies, either as a separate Mail line, or as a branch of a general and united postal scheme.

I have, &c.,
HENRY PARKES.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

New South Wales.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 6 August, 1872.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 19th June, on the subject of Lord Kimberley's despatch of 19th April, and expressing a desire to be informed of the views of this Government on the important questions dwelt upon by the Secretary of State, I now have the honor, by direction of His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, to invite the Government of South Australia to join in a Conference of all the Colonies, including New Zealand, to consider this and other subjects of general interest.

2. It is submitted that no question of so large and complex a character as that of Intercolonial Free Trade, in view of Lord Kimberley's arguments, has yet been presented for the decision of the Australian Governments, and that a satisfactory and just determination of it can only be arrived at after a close and careful examination of all the arguments, both from a local and from an Imperial point of view, by the Colonies in concert. Whatever course is agreed upon as most sound in policy should be adopted, for reasons which derive their chief force from their general applicability, and in furtherance of the common welfare. Hence it appears obvious that it would be a great advantage to each of the Colonies to have so grave a question fully discussed by the accredited Representatives of all the Australian Governments, and that any decision formed in contemplation of opposing interests, and partaking of this federal character, would be entitled to a corresponding degree of consideration from the Imperial authorities.

3. Other matters of general concern, such as the Ocean Mail Services, Telegraphic Communication, especially in relation to Submarine Cables, and, in the case of the Colonies possessing conterminous territory, our Border relations, demand early consideration, with a view to more satisfactory arrangements. All these subjects might be most effectively treated by the Colonies in conference.

4. If you concur in the views I have submitted—and I hope you will see no reason to dissent from the course proposed—it is suggested that the Conference be held in Sydney about the middle of next month, and that each Colony be represented by two Members.

5. I have communicated with the Governments of the other Australian Colonies, and New Zealand, on the subject.

I have, &c.,
HENRY PARKES.

THE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, TASMANIA.

New South Wales,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 6 August, 1872.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of 18th June, on the subject of the Intercolonial Reciprocity Act of the Tasmanian Parliament, and enclosing copy of your memorandum to His Excellency Governor Du Cane, I now have the honor to inform you that this Government is in favour of a Conference of the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, to consider the important question to which you invite attention, and the despatches of Lord Kimberley in reference to it.

2. Other subjects of scarcely less importance—the Ocean Mail Services and telegraphic communication, for example—appear to this Government to demand consideration at the present time, and it is believed that they can be dealt with more satisfactorily by the Colonies in conference than by isolated and independent efforts on the part of one or more of the Australian Governments.

3. I am desired by His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson to invite the concurrence of the Government of Tasmania on the desirability of the proposed Conference. It is suggested that it be held in Sydney about the middle of next month, and that each Colony be represented by two Members.

4. I have addressed letters to the Governments of the other Colonies, inviting their agreement.

I have, &c.,

HENRY PARKES.

TELEGRAM FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, 13 August, 1872.

LETTER posted to-day intimating our inability to attend Conference next month, Parliament being in session.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Victoria.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Melbourne, 13 August, 1872.

SIR,

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of 6th instant, proposing a Conference at Sydney in September, for considering Postal Communication between the Australian Colonies and England, as also the question of Intercolonial Free Trade, and other important matters.

I regret that this Government cannot arrange for any of its Members to proceed to Sydney at the time suggested, nor, indeed can we, at the present moment fix any early period at which they could do so, as Parliament is in session, and the presence of Ministers cannot be dispensed with. At the same time we feel an anxious desire to deal promptly with the several questions referred to in your letter, especially with that of the English Postal Services, which press for settlement. Lord Kimberley's despatch on the commercial relations of the Colonies has been under the consideration of the Cabinet; and a reply is about being transmitted to it by His Excellency Lord Canterbury.

Although we are debarred from accepting your invitation for the Conference by the circumstance above mentioned, I can assure you that the Government of this Colony will be glad of any opportunity that may be permitted of co-operating in all measures of general advancement and mutual help.

I have, &c.,

J. G. FRANCIS.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, QUEENSLAND, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Queensland.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Brisbane, 15 August, 1872.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant.

I am myself, as I have before intimated to you, about to accompany the Governor on an official visit to the Northern portion of the Colony, and shall be absent during the whole of September and a portion of the following month.

The departmental duties of my colleagues, partially neglected during a long and protracted Session, will demand their undivided attention for some time, and we, therefore, must decline the invitation to the Conference to be held in Sydney in September.

Had the time fixed for the Conference been later in the year, we should, as a matter of courtesy, have sent down some representatives; though, looking at the barren results of previous Intercolonial Conferences, we could hardly expect any beneficial results from the one proposed.

Will you allow me again to call your attention to my letter of the 14th May last, with respect to the Torres' Straits Route.

I have, &c.,

A. H. PALMER.

THE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, TASMANIA.

New South Wales.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 23 August, 1872.

SIR,

I have received communications from the Governments of Victoria and Queensland, informing me that they cannot send representatives to the Conference proposed to be held in Sydney next month, owing to inconveniences arising at that time; I would therefore suggest that the Conference be postponed to a later period of the year. So soon as a date convenient to all can be definitely fixed, I will make a further communication to you on the subject.

I have, &c.,
HENRY PARKES.

[A similar letter was addressed to the Colonial Secretary of New Zealand.]

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, 24 August, 1872.

Will consult Governments of Victoria and Queensland as to later period for Conference, and will then communicate further.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 24 August, 1872.

CAN you name a date when you can conveniently attend Conference of Australian Colonies and New Zealand in Sydney?

[Similar telegram to Queensland.]

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, TASMANIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Tasmania.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
17 August, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, under date the 6th instant, in which you inform me, in reply to my letter of the 18th June, that the Government of New South Wales is in favour of a Conference of the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, to consider the important question of intercolonial reciprocity, and the despatches of Lord Kimberley in reference to it, and on other subjects of Australian interest.

The Government of Tasmania learns with lively satisfaction that this large and interesting question continues to occupy the attention of the Government of New South Wales, and heartily concurs in the proposed Conference.

I have accordingly the honor to inform you, that His Excellency Governor Du Cane will commission two of his Responsible Advisers to attend the Conference as Delegates from the Government of Tasmania.

I have, &c.,
J. M. WILSON.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

South Australia.
Chief Secretary's Office,
Adelaide, 26 August, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor, by desire of His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, in which you propose the holding of an Intercolonial Conference at Sydney, in the course of next month, for the purpose of enabling the several Colonies interested to arrive at a satisfactory decision on various matters of great moment now pending.

In reply, I have to inform you that this Government recognize the great desirability of determining a system of Intercolonial Free Trade, in connection with the arguments advanced in Lord Kimberley's Despatch of the 19th April last, so that the interests of all the Colonies concerned may be preserved, after full discussion by the accredited representatives of the respective Governments.

I decidedly concur in your views as to the advantages that would accrue from a united consideration of the subjects of the Ocean Mail Service, Telegraph Communication, and Border Duties, in a Conference so formed, and this Government would most gladly be represented thereat, but in consequence of Parliament being in session it would be particularly inconvenient for two Members of the Ministry to be absent, more especially as a short adjournment has just been obtained, and the Houses will reassemble a few days after the date mentioned for the proposed meeting of the Conference.

Should it be possible to postpone the meeting until a later period of the year, this Government would send representatives, who would render every assistance in their power in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion with regard to the various important matters indicated.

I have, &c.,
HENRY AYERS.

TELEGRAM

TELEGRAM FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, 28 August, 1872.

THIS Government regrets it cannot fix any early period when two of its Members will be able to join your proposed Conference at Sydney. It does not seem probable at any rate before end of October.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, QUEENSLAND, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Brisbane, 29 August, 1872.

MIGHT be able send representatives to Conference in January.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW ZEALAND.

New South Wales.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 19 September, 1872.

SIR,

Referring to my letter of 6th ultimo, inviting the Government of New Zealand to join in a Conference of the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, to be held in Sydney, for the consideration of several questions of intercolonial interest therein specified, and to subsequent correspondence as to the most convenient time for holding such Conference,—I now have the honor to name Monday, the 18th November, for the assembling of the representatives of the respective Governments.

2. From the communications I have had with the other Colonies, I infer that the last two weeks of November will be generally convenient for the sittings of the Conference. The Parliament of this Colony will then be in session, but that circumstance will not interfere with due consideration being given to the intercolonial business.

3. I hope the date now suggested will meet with your concurrence.

I have, &c.,

HENRY PARKES.

[Similar letter addressed to the Chief Secretary of South Australia, the Chief Secretary of Victoria, and the Colonial Secretary of Tasmania.]

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, QUEENSLAND.

New South Wales.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 19 September, 1872.

SIR,

Referring to my letter of 6th ultimo, and subsequent correspondence, on the proposed Conference of the Australasian Colonies to be held in Sydney, I have now the honor to inquire whether the Government of Queensland can send representatives to such Conference, to assemble about the 18th November next.

2. From the communications I have had with the other Colonies, I think the time suggested will be generally convenient; and although you have mentioned January, in a telegram to this Government, you will perhaps not find it difficult to fall in with the proposal now made, and which I believe will meet with general concurrence.

I have, &c.,

HENRY PARKES.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Victoria.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Melbourne, 26 September, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, informing this Government that Monday, the 18th November next, will be the day on which the proposed Conference will assemble at Sydney.

In thanking you for this communication, I can only at present say that we hope that the Parliamentary Session will be over, and that the state of public business here will allow of representatives from this Government being able to attend at the date named; but we do not feel that we are in a position to give a positive assurance at the present moment to that effect.

I have, &c.,

JAS. G. FRANCIS.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

South Australia.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Adelaide, 1 October, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor by desire of His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, suggesting the 18th November as a later date for the meeting of the proposed Intercolonial Conference in Sydney, and to inform you, in reply, that while this Government is desirous of being represented, I have reason to fear that Ministers will not be able to attend in Sydney earlier than the 9th of next December, as Parliament is now in session.

I have, &c.,

HENRY AYERS.

THE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, TASMANIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Tasmania.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
5 October, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, in which you name Monday, the 18th November, for the assembling of the Conference proposed by your Government to be held in Sydney, for the consideration of the several questions of intercolonial interest mentioned in your previous communication of the 6th August last.

In reply, I beg to state that the Parliament of Tasmania will be in session at the time you name; and I am informed that the Government of Victoria cannot make it convenient to attend the Conference at that date. I should therefore be glad to learn from you that the Conference was postponed to the 1st of December next.

At the same time, I wish you to understand that the Government of Tasmania will, under any circumstances, be duly represented at the Conference; and that in all probability the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer and myself will be appointed for that purpose by His Excellency Governor Du Cane.

I have, &c.,

J. M. WILSON.

TELEGRAM from COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, 14 October, 1872.

THE Government of Tasmania suggest 1st December for opening of Conference. Would this date be more convenient to you? I think it would better suit Victoria and Queensland. Oblige by early reply.

TELEGRAM from CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Adelaide, 15 October, 1872.

If Conference could be postponed until 9th December, this Government would make great efforts to be represented.

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, TASMANIA.

Sydney, 18 October, 1872.

GOVERNMENT of South Australia names 9th December for opening of Conference. Will that date suit you? Reply by telegram.

TELEGRAM from THE CHIEF SECRETARY, TASMANIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Hobartown, 19 October, 1872.

THE 9th of December for opening of Conference will suit this Government.

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, 21 October, 1872.

In compliance with your suggestion, the 9th of December is fixed for opening of Conference in Sydney.

TELEGRAM from THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Adelaide, 23 October, 1872.

THANKS for your telegram fixing Conference on the 9th December, at which this Government will be represented.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW ZEALAND, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

New Zealand.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Wellington, 15 October, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 6th and 23rd of August and the 19th of September last, upon the subject of a Conference of Representatives of the Australian Colonies proposed to be held at Sydney in the month of November next, for the purpose of considering several questions of intercolonial interest.

In reply, I have the honor to acquaint you that the Government of New Zealand sympathize with the objects of the proposed Conference, and are desirous that this Colony should be represented thereat; but they are very doubtful whether in the existing state of public business of New Zealand it will be possible for them to give effect to their wishes.

I have, &c.,

JOHN HALL.

THE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW ZEALAND.

New South Wales.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 31 October, 1872.

SIR,

Referring to previous correspondence on the subject of the Intercolonial Conference to be held in Sydney, I have the honor to inform you that the date of assembling has been postponed, in deference to the other Australian Colonies, and that on suggestions from the Governments of South Australia and Tasmania the first sitting has now been fixed for the 9th December next, which it is believed will be convenient also for Victoria and Queensland.

2. In view of the magnitude and urgency of several of the questions which appear to demand concerted consideration, this Government expresses an earnest hope that New Zealand will be represented at the approaching Conference, and that New South Wales and the other Australian Colonies will receive the assistance of your Government in consultation.

I have, &c.,
HENRY PARKES.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, QUEENSLAND.

New South Wales.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 31 October, 1872.

SIR,

Referring to my previous letters on the subject of the Intercolonial Conference to be held in Sydney, I have now the honor to inform you that, in deference to the expressed wishes of the Governments of South Australia and Tasmania, the 9th of December has been finally fixed upon for the commencement of the sittings. It is hoped from the communications made to me that this date will also be convenient for Queensland.

2. In addition to the questions for consideration which I stated in my first letter on the subject, this Government invites the Government of Queensland to introduce any others that may be deemed to possess a federal interest and to press for the joint action of the Colonies.

I have, &c.,
HENRY PARKES.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Western Australia,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Perth, 1 November, 1872.

SIR,

I am directed by His Excellency Governor Weld to bring to the notice of the Government of New South Wales that he understands it is in contemplation to convene a meeting of Delegates from the various Australian Colonies, to confer on matters connected with the future Ocean Postal Service between England and Australia, and that he hopes an opportunity may be afforded to allow a representative from this Colony to attend at any Conference held on this subject in which Western Australia is so deeply interested.

I have, &c.,
FRED. P. BARLEE.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW ZEALAND, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Wellington, 4 November, 1872.

New Zealand Government is desirous of being represented at proposed Intercolonial Conference, but month of December would be exceedingly inconvenient for us. We shall be glad if you can arrange postponement until middle of January. Please reply early.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, QUEENSLAND, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Queensland,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Brisbane, 7 November, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that your several letters inviting the Government of this Colony to send representatives to a Conference proposed to be held in Sydney next month, has received the very careful consideration of the Members of the Government, and they have come to the conclusion, which I now beg to intimate to you, that, for a variety of reasons which I do not consider it necessary to enter into, it is not deemed desirable that this Government should take a part in the Conference.

Any proposals which you may at any time wish to make, either as the result of a Conference or as emanating from your own Government, I need hardly say will receive our most careful attention; and, speaking for myself and colleagues, I would wish to add a decided opinion that propositions fairly set forth in writing, and submitted by one Government to another, are far more likely to lead to definite results than any number of Conferences.

I have, &c.,
A. H. PALMER.

THE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 13 November, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor to request your attention to my letter of the 6th August, and to subsequent correspondence on the proposed Intercolonial Conference to be held in Sydney. It was found that the date first named would not be convenient for other of the Colonies besides Victoria, and ultimately the 9th of December was fixed principally on the suggestions of the South Australian and Tasmanian Governments. I have now received a telegram from the Government of New Zealand (a copy of which I append), expressing a desire to be represented, but intimating that the date fixed will be extremely inconvenient for that Colony, and suggesting a further postponement until the middle of January.

2. I am desirous of being guided by you in either adhering to the 9th of December or postponing the assembling of the Conference until the date suggested by New Zealand, with the hope, from the tenor of your former communications on this subject, that either of those dates will meet your convenience. There would manifestly be some objection to further delay on account of the position of the Suez Mail Contract, and the desirability of coming to an early agreement on that subject; but, at the same time, it is desirable that New Zealand should join in the Conference, and I cannot see any speedier means by which all the Colonies may have the privilege of considering in combination the recent proposal of the Imperial Government.

3. The other subjects to which I had the honor to invite your attention, as deserving the consideration of the Colonies in Conference, still remain undecided, and they are all of federal character and importance. To these may now be added one or two questions which more recently have been raised by yourself in correspondence with this Government.

4. I have to express the hope of this Government that one or other of the dates now named will secure the concurrence of the Government of Victoria.

I have, &c.,
HENRY PARKES.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL TREASURER, TASMANIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Hobartown, 13 November, 1872.

NAME Colonies engaged to send representatives to Conference 9th December.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, TASMANIA.

Sydney, 14 November, 1872.

QUEENSLAND only Colony that has signified intention not to send representatives. New Zealand anxious to be represented, but wishes postponement to middle of January. We yet hope Queensland will be represented.

TELEGRAM FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, 18 November, 1872.

SOUTH Australia and Tasmania concur in fixing middle of January for Conference. This Government further suggests that, as an issue has unfortunately been raised between this Colony and New South Wales in reference to the Suez Contract, the Conference should be held in Hobart Town. This would be a compliment to Tasmania, and be agreeable to this Government as well as to that of South Australia, and New Zealand no doubt would readily concur.

TELEGRAM FROM COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 19 November, 1872.

THIS Government is quite agreeable to postponement of Conference until middle of January. There is one objection to changing the seat of Conference. We have, in deference to other Colonies, postponed time of meeting, because their Parliaments were in session, and it was not convenient for Ministers to be absent. The Parliament of this Colony is in session now, supplying the same reason against Ministers being absent from Sydney.

TELEGRAM FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, 19 November, 1872.

URGENT. Your telegram informs us your one objection to Conference meeting middle of January, in Tasmania, is that your Parliament may be then in session. In reply, I would point out to you it is usual to adjourn from before Christmas to well over the New Year; and that if requisite, Victoria, and no doubt the other Colonies, will meet earlier in January, to suit the convenience of your representatives.

TELEGRAM

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA,
Sydney, 20 November, 1872.

THIS Government regrets that *the one reason* given against change of seat of Conference is not accepted as sufficient. There are several others which it was hoped it would not be necessary to advance.

1st. The *Conference to meet in Sydney* is postponed until middle of January, at the request of New Zealand. It would be little short of trifling with that Colony to lead her representatives to make a voyage of 1,000 miles to Sydney, and then another voyage of equal length to Hobart Town, of which she was not previously informed.

2nd. In the correspondence on this subject it has been tacitly agreed by the several Governments that the Conference should meet in Sydney.

3rd. There is no sufficient reason, arising from geographical or other objections, to place of meeting to support the proposed change. The objection now taken is not in favour of Hobartown, but *against* Sydney.

4th. The only reason on which your suggestion is founded could not be entertained without an admission prejudicial to the conduct of this Government, which, with every desire for friendly and honorable co-operation, we cannot be expected to make. I need not remind you that the last three Conferences were held in Melbourne.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, 20 November, 1872.

AT the request of New Zealand, we propose to postpone Conference, to be held in Sydney, until middle of January. We learn from Victoria that you concur. Oblige by reply.

EXTRACT FROM TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, TASMANIA.

Sydney, 20 November, 1872.

WE learn from Victoria that you concur in postponing Conference in Sydney until the middle of January, to meet the wishes of New Zealand.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW ZEALAND.

Sydney, 21 November, 1872.

CONFERENCE to meet in Sydney postponed until middle of January, in accordance with your request.

TELEGRAM FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Adelaide, 21 November, 1872.

SHALL be prepared to meet in Conference middle of January. Victoria proposes Hobartown as place of meeting, which would be quite convenient to us if agreeable to you. Government of Western Australia desire to be represented; have I your authority to invite representative from thence?

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, 22 November, 1872.

YOUR telegram of yesterday received. Have stated to Victoria our reasons against changing seat of Conference. Gladly concur in the representation of Western Australia, and shall be pleased if you will invite that Government to send representatives. Letter by post.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, 22 November, 1872.

AS Western Australia is a Crown Colony, I presume the representatives must be appointed by the Governor.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Victoria.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Melbourne, 19 November, 1872.

SIR,

In reference to your letter of the 13th instant, expressing a wish to be guided by the views of this Government in selecting the date for holding the proposed Conference, I have the honor to refer you for reply to the telegram forwarded to you yesterday, and of which I append a copy hereto.

I should state that this Government received from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary of New Zealand, a few days ago, a copy of his telegram to you, urging the postponement of the Conference until January, and that I have replied to Mr. Hall in similar terms.

I have, &c.,
J. G. FRANCIS.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, NEW ZEALAND, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

New Zealand.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 23 November, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 31st October last, one stating that the proposed Intercolonial Conference had been postponed till the 9th of December, and the other forwarding copy of a letter which you had addressed to the Government of Victoria on the subject of the action taken by that Government after receiving the proposal of the Imperial Government relating to the Mail Service *via* Suez.

With reference to this latter question, I have the honor to state that it appears to the Government of New Zealand that the question can most conveniently be discussed and disposed of at the proposed Intercolonial Conference about to be held in Sydney. It is the earnest desire of this Government to co-operate with that of New South Wales and the other Australasian Colonies in the organization of an efficient Ocean Mail Service, upon terms which shall be mutually fair and advantageous to all the Colonies interested.

With this view, arrangements have been made under which the Colonial Treasurer and the Commissioner of Customs of New Zealand will attend the Conference as Delegates from this Colony. If those gentlemen are not able to reach Sydney in time for the opening of the Conference, it is expected that they will do so within a very few days afterwards.

I have, &c.,
JOHN HALL.

TELEGRAM FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY, NEW ZEALAND, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

[*Via* Melbourne.]

23 November.

I TELEGRAPHED to you on 4th inst., suggesting postponement of Intercolonial Conference; reply daily expected by "Albion." If reply is that postponement cannot take place, two representatives from New Zealand will proceed to Australia as early as possible, probably by "Albion." In this case they will arrive in Sydney a few days after the Conference opens.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, December 5, 1872.

YOUR letter 1st November received, expressing the desire of your Government to be represented in Intercolonial Conference. This Government will be glad to receive the advantage of your presence and consultation. I had already communicated with Government of South Australia to that effect. Conference to be held in Sydney about 13th January.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, QUEENSLAND.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9 December, 1872.

SIR,

With reference to the proposal made by Mr. Francis to hold the Intercolonial Conference in Hobart Town instead of Sydney, I desire to say that this Government feels that it cannot consent to the change, although it would be glad to meet the wishes of the Government of Victoria in any way compatible with the arrangements which have been contemplated throughout the negotiations on the subject, and with what appears to me a correct sense of public propriety.

The Conference was originally proposed by the Government of this Colony, now four months ago. It was suggested that the Conference should take place in this metropolis, because Sydney and Melbourne are undoubtedly the most centrally situated of the Australian cities; and, as the last three Conferences had been held in Melbourne, it was not thought unreasonable that the present one should be held here. No objection was made to the place of meeting, nor was any suggestion offered on the subject, in the communications received from the neighbouring Governments, including that of Victoria, until the Government of this Colony considered it necessary to withhold its concurrence from the course pursued by Victoria in the matter of the new Suez Mail Contract; on the contrary, a desire was expressed in several instances to be represented at the Conference, and the only objection stated was that the Parliaments of the

the

the respective Colonies were then in session, rendering it impracticable for Ministers to be absent. In deference to explanations of this character, the time of meeting as originally suggested by me was altered, and the Conference postponed; first to the 9th December, to meet the wish of South Australia and Tasmania, and finally to the middle of January, at the desire of New Zealand.

The repeated postponements, all in order to suit the convenience of others, brought the period of meeting over the Parliamentary recess of this Colony, and it certainly appears to me unreasonable to propose now to hold the Conference at Hobart Town, at a time when the Parliament of New South Wales is in session, with a more than ordinary pressure, of public business on the hands of the Government. The suggestion offered by Mr. Francis that the Christmas adjournment would enable Ministers of this Colony to attend at Hobart Town is altogether impracticable, even if there were no other objections. The Parliament of this Colony will probably adjourn on Friday, the 20th instant, for eighteen days, namely until Tuesday, the 7th January, while the meeting of the Conference is postponed until the middle of January. In fact, it would not be possible for this Government, with the important measures now before the Legislature, to be represented at a Conference held at Hobart Town at the time fixed.

There is, however, a still greater objection to altering the seat of the Conference as proposed by Mr. Francis. I and my colleagues could not consent to it, on the grounds urged, without admitting that the conduct of this Government in its intercourse with Victoria has been of a character to which just exception can be taken. While acting from a sense of duty in asserting the rights and protecting the interests of New South Wales, we disclaim being actuated by any feeling or desire inimical to the interests of Victoria. We know of no reason, and can acknowledge none, why the honor and influence of Victoria would not be as much respected in Sydney as in Hobart Town, and as much now as at any former period.

I enclose copy of correspondence on the subject.

I have, &c.,
HENRY PARKES.

[A similar letter was addressed to the Chief Secretary, South Australia; the Colonial Secretary, Tasmania; and the Colonial Secretary, New Zealand.]

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, QUEENSLAND.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 11 December, 1872.

SIR,

I regret to learn, from your letter of the 7th November, that the Government of Queensland did not, at that date, consider it desirable to send representatives to the Conference to be held in Sydney next month, and I still entertain a hope that, in deference to the views of the other Colonies, you will reconsider the matter and decide to be represented.

The Colonies of Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia, New Zealand, and New South Wales, have now agreed to be present at the Conference, the only difference being the one raised by Victoria as to place of meeting.

I again express a strong hope that the Government of Queensland will not be unrepresented.

I have, &c.,
HENRY PARKES.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW ZEALAND.

New South Wales.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 11 December, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo, stating that my two communications of the 31st of the previous month had been received, and informing me that the Colonial Treasurer and the Commissioner of Customs of New Zealand will attend the Intercolonial Conference in Sydney, as Delegates of that Colony.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN,
(For the Colonial Secretary).

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, TASMANIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Tasmania.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
17 December, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, upon the subject of the proposal of the Colony of Victoria that the approaching Conference should be held in Hobart Town.

It would have been a source of much gratification to this Colony if circumstances would have permitted the Government of New South Wales to acquiesce in the selection of this Colony as the seat of the Conference; but fully appreciating the reasons adduced by you for withholding your consent, I can only assure you that the Delegates from Tasmania will be prepared to attend wherever it may be finally decided that the representatives of the several Colonies shall assemble to deliberate upon the important subjects awaiting their consideration.

I have &c.,
JAMES K. SCOTT.

TELEGRAM

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, 21 December, 1872.

Our Parliament stands adjourned until Wednesday, January 15th. I would suggest Monday, January 13th, for opening the Conference, which date I think will probably suit all the Colonies.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

South Australia.

Chief Secretary's Office,

Adelaide, 24 December, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor, by desire of His Excellency the Officer administering the Government, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, and to thank you for the copies of correspondence respecting the action of the Government of Victoria relative to the proposed new Postal Service *via* Suez, contained therein.

I consider that your Government has made out a strong case in favour of the Conference being held at Sydney as originally proposed.

I have, &c.,

HENRY AYERS.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 23 December, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to suggest, for your concurrence, Monday, the 13th January, for the opening of the Intercolonial Conference. In reply to an inquiry from the Chief Secretary of South Australia, I have suggested the same day to the Government of that Colony.

I assume that this date will meet the wishes of the New Zealand Government, as the period to which a postponement was originally desired was the middle of January.

The Parliament of this Colony stands adjourned until Wednesday, the 15th January. And in any case Ministers here must attend the sittings of the Conference during the Session of Parliament. It will not therefore much inconvenience this Government should a later day be preferred for the opening.

In addition to the subjects mentioned in my first letter, this Government would desire to submit to the Conference the question of prohibiting throughout Australia the importation of live stock from the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries, with the view of excluding rinderpest and other malignant diseases.

I have, &c.,

HENRY PARKES.

TELEGRAM FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, 30 December, 1872.

I AND the Treasurer will attend Conference, and will be in Sydney in time to meet on or about the 13th January.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 30 December, 1872.

YOUR telegram received. The Honorable Saul Samuel (Vice-President of the Executive Council), together with myself, has been authorized by the Governor in Council to represent this Government in the Conference.

EXTRACT FROM TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, 30 December, 1872.

YOUR letter received. The Honorable Saul Samuel (Vice-President of the Executive Council), together with myself, has been authorized by the Governor in Council to represent this Government in the Conference. I have received a message informing me that Mr. Francis and Mr. Langton (Treasurer) will represent Victoria.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, TASMANIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Hobart Town, 30 December, 1872.

Is the date for holding the Intercolonial Conference fixed, and what Colonies have agreed? We are anxious to know as soon as possible.

TELEGRAM

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,
QUEENSLAND.

Sydney, 30 December, 1872.

I AND the Vice-President (Mr. Samuel) have been authorized by the Governor in Council to represent this Government in the Conference. I have received Messages informing me that Mr. Francis (Premier) and Mr. Langton (Treasurer) will represent Victoria; and that Sir Henry Ayers (Premier) and Mr. Barrow (Treasurer) will represent South Australia. The Conference will meet January 13th to January 15th.

[Similar telegram sent to the Colonial Secretary of Tasmania.]

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE HONORABLE JULIUS VOGEL
(to be delivered in Melbourne by Telegraph Office, on his arrival there per "Rangitoto.")

Sydney, 30 December, 1872.

I AND the Vice-President of the Executive Council (Mr. Samuel) have been authorized by the Governor in Council to represent this Government in the Conference. The Chief Secretary and Treasurer in each case will represent Victoria and South Australia. It is proposed that the Conference meet January 13th to 15th.

TELEGRAM from THE HONORABLE JULIUS VOGEL to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, 2 January, 1873.

HAVE received your telegram describing representatives to Conference. Mr. Reynolds (Commissioner of Customs) and myself (Colonial Treasurer and Postmaster General) will attend on behalf of New Zealand.

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, QUEENSLAND, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH
WALES.

2 January, 1873.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council has appointed myself and the Secretary for Lands (Mr. Thompson) as Delegates to the Conference to be held in Sydney on 13th instant.

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

Adelaide, 3 January, 1873.

THANKS for your Telegram. The Treasurer and I propose leaving by "Aldinga," on Tuesday, for Melbourne; will telegraph from there our probable arrival in Sydney.

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, TASMANIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH
WALES.

Hobarton, 3 January, 1873.

F. M. INNES (Premier and Treasurer) and J. M. Wilson (President, Legislative Council) will represent Tasmania at the Conference.

TELEGRAM from NEW ZEALAND DELEGATES to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, 4 January, 1873.

CONSIDERING that, as Western Australia is sending Delegates, it would be discourteous to commence until they have arrived. We concurred yesterday with Mr. Francis and Mr. Langton that it is desirable to postpone commencement of Conference until after arrival of mail steamer.

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,
QUEENSLAND.

Sydney, 4 January, 1873.

I HAVE received the following Telegram from the Chief Secretary of Victoria:—"Delegates from New Zealand concur with us that, as West Australian Delegates are coming by mail steamer, Conference at Sydney should be postponed until after her arrival there. We therefore propose to leave by same vessel."

[Similar Telegram to the Colonial Secretary, Tasmania.]

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, QUEENSLAND, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH
WALES.

Brisbane, 4 January, 1873.

I PRESUME you must postpone. We intended starting to-night per "Leichhardt," and are all ready; but I can't spare time to wait in Sydney. Reply.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, QUEENSLAND, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Brisbane, 6 January, 1873.

PLEASE advise what date you have adjourned Conference to, that I may make my arrangements.

SUBSTANCE OF TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, QUEENSLAND.

7 January, 1873.

I MERELY concurred in delay to enable Delegates from Western Australia to arrive by mail steamer. Do not think Conference can meet before Monday, 20th.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1873.

[Ls.]

1872.

 NEW SOUTH WALES.

 SYDNEY BRANCH ROYAL MINT.
 (DESPATCH.)

 Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO GOVERNOR SIR HERCULES ROBINSON.

(No. 72.)

 Downing-street,
 14 September, 1872.

SIR,

I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a Report, and of its enclosure, received through the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, from the Deputy Master of the Mint, respecting the weight and fineness of certain Gold Coins struck at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint.

 I have, &c.,
 KIMBERLEY.

 [Enclosure.]

Mr. Freemantle to The Secretary to the Treasury.

4 September, 1872.

SIR,

In conformity with instructions from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, conveyed in Sir Charles Trevelyan's letter of the 9th November, 1855, I have now to submit an account of the weight and fineness, as ascertained here, of gold coins struck at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, and sent home by the Governor of New South Wales.

These coins were conveyed from Australia in closed packets, bearing the seal of the Colonial Treasurer, and were received by me under cover of letters from the Treasury, of the 30th March, 1871, and later dates.

 I have, &c.,
 C. W. FREEMANTLE.

[Sub-enclosure.]

REPORT of the Assay of Gold Coins of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, taken from the Colonial circulation, from January to December, 1871, by order of the Governor of New South Wales.

Date on the packet in which the Coins were enclosed.	Number of Pieces.		Weight.		Proportion of Gold in 1,000 parts.		Date of Treasury Letter.
	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	
1871.			Grains.	Grains.			1871.
20 January	2	2	123-370	61-350	916-8	916-5	30 March.
			123-390	61-560	6	8	
20 February	2	2	122-880	61-660	8	6	29 April.
			123-240	61-500	5	7	
20 March	2	2	123-380	61-550	6	6	3 June.
			123-200	61-520	6	8	
13 April	2	2	123-090	61-330	7	9	28 June.
			123-220	61-730	7	7	
12 May	2	2	123-400	61-510	9	7	22 July.
			123-050	61-070	8	5	
12 June	2	2	123-260	61-740	5	3	22 August.
			123-060	61-960	7	5-7	
Special packet specimens of } a new issue	2	2	123-260	61-990	7	6-7	18 September.
			123-260	61-670	5	8	
11 July	2	2	123-150	61-480	8	7	18 "
			123-150	61-760	9	7	
28 July	2	2	123-350	61-450	9	6	14 October.
			123-260	61-490	7	6	
30 August	2	2	123-170	61-190	7	0	14 November.
			123-370	61-420	6	6	
28 September	2	2	123-005	61-464	5	1	11 December.
			123-415	60-310	7	7	
							1872.
25 October	2	2	123-316	61-550	6	6	11 January.
			123-015	61-490	9	5	
27 November	2	2	123-360	61-520	7-0	7-0	10 February.
			123-150	61-540	7-3	6-5	

True average weight of the sovereign is 123-228 grains, and of the half-sovereign 61-480 grains; the standard weight of the sovereign being 123-274 grains.

The average fineness of all the coins is 916-652—the standard fineness being 916-67.

Royal Mint, 4 September, 1872.

C. W. FREEMANTLE,
Deputy Master and Comptroller.

1872.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(RENEWAL OF CHARTER--DESPATCH.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO GOVERNOR SIR H. G. R. ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.
(New South Wales.)
No. 70.

Downing-street,
6 September, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you for your information a copy of a letter from the Treasury, with reference to an application from the Oriental Bank Corporation, for a renewal of their Charter.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

[Enclosures.]

Mr. Stronge to the Oriental Bank Corporation.

Treasury Chambers,
17 August, 1872.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to inform you that Her Majesty has been pleased to refer to them your petition for a continuance of the powers granted to you in Royal Charter, and I am to state that my Lords have given the subject their most careful consideration.

It is the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that the Legislature has provided all reasonable facilities for the conduct of business by Joint Stock Companies, and that there is, therefore, no longer any ground either for the grant or renewal of privileges which may be regarded as exceptional by means of Royal Charter.

This policy has only been adopted after mature consideration, and my Lords are aware of no reason why the Oriental Bank should be made an exception to the general rule which they have laid down. They observe, however, that you have only addressed Her Majesty at the last moment, when you would scarcely have time to communicate with your various branches.

They are anxious that the enforcement of their policy should cause as little inconvenience as possible. They have, therefore, determined to advise Her Majesty to continue your powers for the period of one year from the 30th instant, in order to enable you to make all arrangements that you may consider necessary.

I am, &c.,
CHARLES W. STRONGE,
pro. Sec.

Mr. Lingen to Mr. Herbert.

Treasury Chambers,
27 August, 1872.

Sir,

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State, that the Oriental Bank Corporation having requested a renewal of their Charter, my Lords have caused a letter to be addressed to them, of which a copy is enclosed herewith, informing them that this Board will advise Her Majesty to continue the powers of the Corporation for one year only, from the 30th instant.

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

1872-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS.

(STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1872.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 34 Vict. No. 15, sec. 13.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

ACCOUNT of all Deposits received and paid, from 1st January to 31st December, 1872, and the Expenses incurred during the year; together with a Statement of the Total Amount due to all Depositors at the close of the year 1872.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward from 31st December, 1871	14,226	12	11	By Repayment to Depositors during the year 1872	28,450	7	11
To Cash received from Depositors during the year 1872	93,533	16	4	Balance—			
„ Interest thereon allowed to Depositors	1,633	6	3	Warrants issued but not cashed on 31st December.....	255	11	10
				Balance as per Savings Bank Ledgers on 31st December	80,687	15	9
				Actual Balance... ..	80,943	7	7
	£109,393	15	6		£109,393	15	6

EXPLANATION OF BALANCE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance due at the close of 1872 to all Depositors							80,943	7	7
Balance at Debit of Trust Account on 31st December, 1871	13,710	15	7						
Cash remitted to the Honorable the Treasurer on Savings Bank Trust Account during 1872	84,868	14	0						
Interest accruing to Depositors, from 1st September, 1871, to 31st December, 1872	1,685	11	7						
Deduct—				100,265	1	2			
Amount refunded by the Treasury on account of repayments to Depositors in 1872	19,114	3	10						
Amount repaid to Depositors but not received from Treasury on 31st December	840	4	5						
				19,954	8	3			
Amount remaining on 31st December, 1872, to be paid to the Treasury				80,310	12	11			
				632	14	8			
							£80,943	7	7

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries for 1872 £556 0 0

SAUL SAMUEL.

F. W. HILL, Controller.

Government Savings Bank Department,
Sydney, 15th February, 1873.

I certify that the foregoing Statements have been examined and found to correspond with the books and Accounts of the Government Savings Bank.

Audit Office, 27 March, 1873.

C. ROLLESTON,
A.G.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 November, 1872.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4 Victoria No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1872.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.										ASSETS.					CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes & Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.			
New South Wales	£ s. d. 246,902 16 4	£ s. d. 3,093 3 1	£ s. d. 74,729 9 4	£ s. d. 3,009,343 18 5	£ s. d. 3,834,069 6 2	£ s. d. 1,659,775 0 7	£ s. d. 108,186 3 3	£ s. d. 50,987 0 9	£ s. d. 6,779 18 9	£ s. d. 891,716 5 11	£ s. d. 2,095,531 5 2	£ s. d. 4,652,975 14 5	£ s. d. 1,000,000 0 0	12½ per cent.	£ s. d. 62,500 0 0	£ s. d. 318,000 0 0			
Commercial	£ s. d. 216,807 18 6	£ s. d. 3,324 6 4	£ s. d. 30,648 1 1	£ s. d. 2,181,145 7 8	£ s. d. 2,431,925 13 7	£ s. d. 291,847 14 10	£ s. d. 4,987 17 0	£ s. d. 42,100 1 2	£ s. d. 13,729 18 8	£ s. d. 337,332 5 10	£ s. d. 12,332,731 10 6	£ s. d. 3,022,729 8 0	£ s. d. 400,000 0 0	17 per cent.	£ s. d. 34,000 0 0	£ s. d. 167,273 11 4			
Australasia	£ s. d. 31,638 15 5	£ s. d. 4,794 13 1	.....	£ s. d. 420,303 1 1	£ s. d. 465,736 9 7	£ s. d. 154,685 14 0	.....	£ s. d. 40,930 0 0	£ s. d. 308 18 5	.....	£ s. d. 339,294 14 11	£ s. d. 526,160 7 4	£ s. d. 1,200,000 0 0	10 per cent.	£ s. d. 60,000 0 0	£ s. d. 319,038 16 6
Union of Australia	£ s. d. 14,974 14 4	£ s. d. 9,210 19 11	.....	£ s. d. 314,165 3 10	£ s. d. 338,350 18 1	£ s. d. 183,713 11 5	£ s. d. 4,981 7 3	£ s. d. 16,000 0 0	£ s. d. 1,774 12 2	.....	£ s. d. 286,022 13 5	£ s. d. 493,492 4 3	£ s. d. 1,250,000 0 0	13 per cent.	£ s. d. 81,250 0 0	£ s. d. 485,647 7 1	
Australian Joint Stock	£ s. d. 151,809 5 0	£ s. d. 19,266 19 8	£ s. d. 9,299 5 0	£ s. d. 1,116,205 14 10	£ s. d. 1,295,671 4 6	£ s. d. 343,077 3 6	£ s. d. 16,927 18 4	£ s. d. 57,412 7 8	£ s. d. 9,182 5 9	£ s. d. 309,159 4 0	£ s. d. 1,068,965 16 3	£ s. d. 1,804,744 15 6	£ s. d. 484,666 0 0	8 per cent.	£ s. d. 19,386 4 10	£ s. d. 13,516 16 9			
London Chartered of Australia	£ s. d. 7,225 9 3	£ s. d. 654 13 5	£ s. d. 102 2 2	£ s. d. 191,036 7 9	£ s. d. 199,018 12 7	£ s. d. 75,950 1 0	.....	£ s. d. 20,000 0 0	£ s. d. 1,418 0 0	£ s. d. 874 13 10	£ s. d. 204,176 1 5	£ s. d. 302,448 16 8	£ s. d. 1,000,000 0 0	8 per cent.	£ s. d. 40,000 0 0	£ s. d. 169,498 19 5		
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	£ s. d. 18,118 0 0	£ s. d. 2,547 4 4	£ s. d. 1,452 11 3	£ s. d. 296,472 2 6	£ s. d. 318,384 18 10	£ s. d. 117,322 4 11	.....	£ s. d. 22,905 2 8	£ s. d. 242 15 5	£ s. d. 44 6 8	£ s. d. 334,371 16 0	£ s. d. 474,716 6 8	£ s. d. 600,000 0 0	7 per cent.	£ s. d. 21,000 0 0	£ s. d. 20,000 0 0		
Oriental Chartered	£ s. d. 48,910 0 0	£ s. d. 3,181 7 0	£ s. d. 38,582 12 7	£ s. d. 677,292 16 0	£ s. d. 765,976 15 7	£ s. d. 182,051 2 2	£ s. d. 28,924 8 10	£ s. d. 20,135 10 6	£ s. d. 2,049 0 0	£ s. d. 184,737 4 0	£ s. d. 613,430 10 4	£ s. d. 974,428 4 10	£ s. d. 1,500,000 0 0	12 per cent.	£ s. d. 90,600 0 0	£ s. d. 444,000 0 0			
City	£ s. d. 23,142 17 2	.....	£ s. d. 5,362 2 2	£ s. d. 369,822 9 5	£ s. d. 397,327 8 9	£ s. d. 86,042 10 9	£ s. d. 9,365 0 6	£ s. d. 30,000 0 0	£ s. d. 22 5 8	£ s. d. 20,072 3 9	£ s. d. 523,650 18 5	£ s. d. 685,623 8 1	£ s. d. 237,040 0 0	5 per cent.	£ s. d. 5,899 16 0	£ s. d. 24,162 6 11		
TOTALS	£ s. d. 757,714 15 9	£ s. d. 46,073 6 10	£ s. d. 169,976 3 7	£ s. d. 8,584,697 1 6	£ s. d. 9,548,461 7 8	£ s. d. 2,914,375 12 2	£ s. d. 170,472 15 2	£ s. d. 2,306,470 3 9	£ s. d. 35,577 14 10	£ s. d. 1,740,936 4 0	£ s. d. 7,788,485 10 5	£ s. d. 12,958,328 5 4	£ s. d. 7,671,696 0 0	.....	£ s. d. 414,036 0 10	£ s. d. 1,900,527 18 0		

* Including Government Securities to the amount of £69,085 8s. 4d.

† Including £413,423 8s. 1d., average amount of Government Securities held.

‡ Including Government Securities to the amount of £19,285 14s. 3d.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 8th August, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Treasurer.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 April, 1873.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4 Victoria No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1872.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.										ASSETS.					CAPITAL AND PROFITS.				
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes & Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
New South Wales	295,426 19 2	5,101 2 10	94,632 8 3	3,367,434 0 5	3,757,594 10 8	1,462,760 3 3	30,981 10 8	55,532 11 11	6,984 9 9	1,263,374 4 11	*2,305,004 10 8	5,135,017 11 2	1,000,000 0 0	12 3/4 cent.	62,500 0 0	333,333 6 8				
Commercial	252,746 17 3	8,270 14 5	41,809 11 5	2,281,726 0 2	2,582,553 3 3	359,192 7 9	2,822 4 3	41,723 1 6	16,228 13 1	178,832 9 11	12,567,179 11 0	3,188,278 7 6	400,000 0 0	20 3/4 cent.	40,000 0 0	177,534 3 6				
Australasia.....	33,466 13 4	5,064 2 7	.....	414,519 13 8	453,930 13 7	136,246 11 5	.....	40,330 0 0	457 12 3	340,995 0 4	518,629 4 0	1,200,000 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	48,000 0 0	319,038 15 6			
Union of Australia	14,056 17 8	4,308 12 5	.....	387,146 6 6	395,511 16 7	230,582 13 10	461 5 4	16,000 0 0	1,489 12 2	315,116 4 6	583,649 13 10	1,250,000 0 0	13 3/4 cent.	81,250 0 0	485,674 19 10				
Anstralian Joint Stock.....	174,652 13 9	7,693 9 2	11,604 10 0	1,307,830 17 9	1,501,790 10 8	330,728 7 5	25,564 16 10	66,220 12 1	9,751 17 8	1,317,691 7 11	2,018,744 18 7	484,656 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	19,386 4 10	19,159 14 3					
London Chartered of Australia	6,533 12 4	479 13 5	13 19 6	213,667 9 8	220,914 14 11	60,812 15 3	.....	20,000 0 0	572 12 4	246,916 2 1	330,509 10 0	1,000,000 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	40,000 0 0	169,498 19 5				
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered.....	21,602 10 0	2,573 7 1	451 15 5	267,819 1 8	292,346 14 2	87,020 9 11	.....	22,406 14 5	401 12 4	344,633 15 11	454,638 2 1	600,000 0 0	7 3/4 cent.	21,000 0 0	25,000 0 0				
Oriental Chartered.....	55,325 0 0	4,891 12 2	17,457 5 11	654,802 17 10	741,076 16 11	134,867 0 0	17,481 4 5	28,138 10 9	1,846 0 0	657,651 15 0	962,318 3 6	1,580,000 0 0	12 3/4 cent.	90,000 0 0	444,000 0 0					
City	22,536 13 11	.....	48,500 0 3	390,031 4 10	461,066 19 0	76,532 5 0	3,566 7 4	29,890 11 10	74 15 5	603,070 6 8	740,915 7 8	240,000 0 0	6 3/4 cent.	7,111 4 0	27,701 0 3				
TOTALS.....£	875,366 19 5	33,682 14 1	214,469 11 9	9,273,086 14 6	10,397,605 19 9	2,898,742 13 10	80,887 8 10	368,213 2 6	36,810 5 0	1,871,679 15 1	8,757,498 15 1	16,928,701 0 4	7,674,656 0 0	409,247 8 10	2,000,961 0 5				

* Including £78,928 19s. 7d. Government Securities.

† Including £376,415 13s. 6d., average amount of Government Securities held.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 21st February, 1873.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

GEO. A. LLOYD, Treasurer.

1872.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POWDER FOR LARGE GUNS.

(RESPECTING ARRANGEMENTS MADE BY AGENT-GENERAL FOR OBTAINING.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR THE COLONY TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(Via Brindisi—
No. 111.)London,
3, Westminster Chambers,
14 June, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that the War Office Department has intimated to me that it will supply all the ammunition required for the large guns, with the exception of powder, and advised me to purchase that by contract, recommending Messrs. Hall & Son as eligible contractors.

Upon my applying to that firm, the price demanded was 114s. (one hundred and fourteen shillings) per barrel of 100lbs., no allowance being made for barrels, which the War Office desired to supply.

I accordingly applied elsewhere; but after negotiating ineffectually, Messrs. Hall & Son sent in an amended tender, at the rate of 95s. (ninety-five shillings), the powder being subject to all the tests and conditions by which the Government contracts are regulated.

The quantity named by the War Office was 900 barrels, but only 300 barrels will be taken at once; the rest to be delivered as I require it.

You will perceive that the gain to the Colony between the first and amended tenders will be upwards of a thousand pounds.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES COWPER.

THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR THE COLONY TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(Via Brindisi—
No. 128.)London,
3, Westminster Chambers, S.W.,
7 August, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to refer you to my letter of the 14th June last (No. 111), in which I reported that I had, in compliance with the suggestion of the War Department, made a contract for the supply of 900 barrels of pebble gunpowder; and that, by taking some trouble in making the purchase, I had saved about £1,000 to the Colony. 300 barrels of the powder having been approved by the War Office Department is now ready for shipment, and will shortly be despatched with other ammunition ordered for the twenty-five 80-pounder guns.

I think this is a convenient occasion for my sending you a copy of the correspondence which took place respecting the pebble gunpowder, and I accordingly enclose it in this letter.

It has occasioned surprise at the War Office Department that I was enabled to obtain the gunpowder subject to all their tests at so low a rate; and I believe much satisfaction is felt at my being the reason of breaking up a combination for keeping up the price, and by which they hope to obtain what they require at a considerably reduced rate.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES COWPER.

[Enclosures.]

CORRESPONDENCE respecting a Contract for Gunpowder for the New South Wales Government.

ABSTRACT OF TENDERS.

	£	s.	d.	
Messrs. Hall & Son, @ 114/-	6,412	10	0	
@ 95/-	5,343	15	0	accepted.
Saving effected	1,068	15	0	
Mr. E. H. Newby, @ 106/6	5,990	12	6	
Messrs. Pigou & Wilks, @ 105/-	5,906	5	0	
@ 90/-	5,062	10	0	

(No. 1.)

Letter from War Office, suggesting that Powder should be purchased by Contract.

War Office, 11 April, 1872.

Sir,

In reference to your letter of the 3rd instant, I am directed by the Surveyor General of the Ordnance to acquaint you that instructions have been given for the supply of the ammunition, at the rate of 300 rounds per gun, with the exception of the pebble gunpowder, which cannot be issued from store.

About 900 barrels of this powder will be required; and I am to suggest that it should be obtained direct by contract, the proof only being undertaken by this Department.

I have, &c.,

E. REILLY, A.D.A.

The Agent General for New South Wales.

(No. 2.)

Letter from Agent-General, inviting Tender.

3, Westminster Chambers,

7 May, 1872.

Gentlemen,

Will you be kind enough to state at what price, and upon what terms and conditions you will supply, for the New South Wales Government, about 900 barrels of pebble gunpowder,—to be delivered subject to the approval of the War Department?

I have, &c.,

CHARLES COWPER.

(No. 3.)

Copy of Tender.

London, 11 May, 1872.

Sir,

We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, requesting us to state upon what terms and conditions we could supply the Government of New South Wales with 900 barrels of pebble gunpowder, equal, according to the War Department standard, to 112,500 lbs.

In reply, we beg to state that we will undertake the supply of the powder at the price of 114/- (say one hundred and fourteen shillings) per 100 lbs. net free, on board export ships on the River Thames. The powder will be similar in all respects to that which we have supplied to Her Majesty's Government, and subject to the tests and approval of the War Department.

We are aware that you will not require immediate delivery of more than one-third of the entire quantity contracted for; and we will endeavour to meet your convenience in this matter.

JOHN HALL & SON.

(No. 4.)

Supplement to Tender.

London, 14 May, 1872.

Sir,

Since addressing you on the 11th instant we have waited on Mr. Nepean at the War Office, favoured by your introduction.

Mr. Nepean confirmed our assumption that the barrels will be required to contain 125 lbs. each, according to the standard adopted in the Service generally. Mr. Nepean further informs us that the War Department are not prepared to supply us with the oak barrels required for this powder. These therefore we should undertake to supply of equal quality to the service barrel.

As to copper hoops for the same, we understand that the War Department would be prepared to supply to us as many as were requisite, on our furnishing an order from you certifying that they were for the use of the New South Wales Government.

We have therefore to supplement our tender of the 11th instant, by stating that we would undertake to supply the oak barrels upon the terms quoted therein and without additional charge for the cost of such barrels,—the copper hoops requisite for the same being furnished to us from the War Department Stores.

We have, &c.,

JOHN HALL & SON.

(No. 5.)

Letter from Agent-General, enclosing Tender of Messrs. J. Hall & Son, to the War Office for advice.

London, 14 May, 1872.

Sir,

In accordance with the suggestion contained in your letter of the 11th ultimo, No. 57/20/5838, I have made application to two firms to ascertain their terms for a supply of pebble powder, and I enclose the tenders received by me from Messrs. John Hall & Son and from Mr. Newby; and I shall feel obliged by being advised which tender I shall do well to accept, with any other recommendation that may be considered expedient.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES COWPER.

The Under Secretary of State for War.

11th May, 1872.
13th May, 1872.

(No. 6.)

3.

(No. 6.)

Reply from War Office.

(No. 57/20/5863.)

Sir,

Surveyor General's Department,
War Office, 23 May, 1872.

In reference to your letter of 14th instant, I am directed by the Surveyor General of the Ordnance to acquaint you, that on reconsideration it is thought advisable to supply the necessary barrels and hoops from the Government Stores, and to recommend your acceptance of the tender of Messrs. J. Hall & Son for the supply of the powder—a reduction being made in the price on account of the non-supply by them of the barrels. The enclosures of your letters are returned.

I have, &c.,

JOHN ADYE, Br. Genl.,
Director of Artillery Stores.

(No. 7.)

Letter from Agent-General to Messrs. J. Hall & Son, asking for reduction for barrels.

3, Westminster Chambers,
24 May, 1872.

Gentlemen,

With reference to your letters of the 11th and 14th instant respectively, I wish to know what deduction you will make from the price you name for barrels for the pebble gunpowder, as the War Office will supply them?

I am, &c.,

CHARLES COWPER.

(No. 8.)

Letter from Messrs. Hall & Son to Agent-General, to supply one-third at once, and remainder as required.

London, 28 May, 1872.

Sir,

In reference to our interview with you of this morning, in which we understood that there might be some interval before the whole of the powder would be required for your Government, and also that you apprehend some change in the Service standard before your supply was required,—we beg to state that we should be happy to supply without delay one-third of the quantity contracted for, according to the present Service pattern, and to delay the manufacture of the remaining portion until you decide upon the pattern you wish to adopt, should the standard be in any way modified. Awaiting your reply,

We have, &c.,

JOHN HALL & SON.

(No. 9.)

Letter from Messrs. Hall & Son to Agent-General, declining to make any allowance for hoops and staves.

London, 30 May, 1872.

Sir,

We have to acknowledge receipt of your favors of the 24th and 29th instant, and in reply beg to state that although we offered to supply the staves that were needed without extra charge, if the War Department supplied the copper hoops, yet as the War Department elect to supply both hoops and staves we are not prepared to make any allowance for so small a pecuniary advantage.

We have, &c.,

JOHN HALL & SON.

(No. 10.)

Amended Tender.

London, 3 June, 1872.

Sir,

We beg to tender for the 900 barrels of pebble gunpowder, required by the New South Wales Government, at the price per barrel of 100/ (say one hundred shillings) net.

We are, &c.,

JOHN HALL & SON.

P.S.—In the event of the War Office deciding to supply the barrels, we agree to allow you the sum of 5/ per barrel, reducing the price of the above to 95/ per barrel of 100 lbs.—J.H. & Son.

(No. 11.)

Letter from Agent-General, accepting the Amended Tender of Messrs. J. Hall & Son.

3, Westminster Chambers,
3 June, 1872.

Gentlemen,

I accept your amended tender of this date to supply 900 barrels of pebble gunpowder for the Government of New South Wales, at 95/ per barrel. Barrels to be supplied by the War Department. The powder to be in all respects similar to that which you have supplied to Her Majesty's Government, and subject to the tests and approval of the War Department. The conditions of the acceptance of the tender to be in all other respects those contained in your letter of the 11th May.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES COWPER.

(No. 12.)

(No. 12.)

Letter from Messrs. Hall & Son, requiring marks, &c., for the barrels of Gunpowder.

23, Lombard-street,
8 June, 1872.

Sir,

We will thank you to hand us marks and numbers for the 900 barrels pebble gunpowder, to be supplied under contract of the 3rd instant.

We have, &c.,
JOHN HALL & SON.

(No. 13.)

Letter from Agent-General, in reply.

3, Westminster Chambers,
10 June, 1872.

Gentlemen,

In reply to your letter of the 8th instant (should be), I beg to say that I shall be prepared to give you the marks and numbers for the barrels containing the gunpowder, to be delivered under your contract, when the proper time has arrived; but I would remind you that I only undertook to take one-third of the quantity at once,—the remainder to be delivered as required.

When do you propose to submit the first delivery of 300 barrels to the War Office Department, to be tested?

I have, &c.,
CHARLES COWPER.

(No. 14.)

From Messrs. Hall & Son to Agent-General, in reply.

23, Lombard-street, 11 June, 1872.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, we beg to inform you that we shall shortly be prepared to submit for proof a portion of the pebble gunpowder, to be supplied under contract of the 3rd instant; and as no gunpowder is received at H. M. Magazines at Purfleet, without being properly marked and numbered, you will oblige by handing us the necessary particulars.

We beg to state also, that we shall only prepare 300 barrels for the present; the remainder will be delivered as required, in accordance with the terms of the contract.

We have, &c.,
JOHN HALL & SON.

Tender of Mr. Newby.

London, 13 May, 1872.

Sir,

Referring to your inquiry for pebble powder, I have the honor to inform you I am prepared to supply your Government with powder of similar pattern and quality to that used by the English Government, and subject to all the tests usually applied at Woolwich, at 111/6 per 100 lbs., on an order for not less than 500 barrels. Delivery f. o. b. in Thames. Terms, net cash.

I have, &c.,
EDWIN H. NEWBY.

(No. 2.)

Amended Tender.

London, 1 June, 1872.

Sir,

Referring to your inquiry for pebble gunpowder, and to my tenders for the same, dated the 13th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that a reduction of 5s. per 100 lbs. will be made if you supply the barrels, as intimated. Hoping to receive your esteemed commands,

I have, &c.,
E. H. NEWBY.

(No. 3.)

Letter from Agent-General, declining Tender.

3, Westminster Chambers,
4 June, 1872.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that I have accepted a more advantageous offer for the supply of gunpowder for the Government of New South Wales than that contained in your letters of the 13th May and 1st instant, which I therefore decline.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES COWPER.

Agent-

Agent-General to Messrs. Pigou & Wilks, inviting Tender for Powder.

3, Westminster Chambers,
31 May, 1872.

Gentlemen,

Will you have the goodness to inform me at what rate per barrel you will supply, for the New South Wales Government, a quantity of pebble gunpowder, not exceeding 900 barrels,—the price named to include the cost of the barrels, and the powder to be similar in pattern and quality to that used by the Imperial Government, and to be subject to all the tests usually applied at Woolwich?

I am, &c.,
CHARLES COWPER.

Tender for Gunpowder.

34, Throgmorton-street,
1 June, 1872.

Sir,

In reply to your favour of yesterday, we beg to inform you, that if the proposed order for pebble gunpowder consists of more than 800 barrels, of 125 lbs. each, we shall be happy to execute it at the rate of 105s. per 100 lbs., barrels included. For a smaller quantity than 800 barrels as above, we should have to charge 110s. per 100 lbs., barrels included.

The p. gunpowder to be precisely similar to that used by H. M. Government, and to be subject to all the tests usually applied at Woolwich.

We are, &c.,
PIGOU & WILKS.

From Agent-General, requesting one of the Firm to call upon him.

3, Westminster Chambers,
3 June, 1872.

Gentlemen,

I shall be obliged by your allowing one of your Firm to call upon me here.

Yours, &c.,
CHARLES COWPER.

Amended Tender of Messrs. Pigou & Wilks.

34, Throgmorton-street,
3 June, 1872.

Sir,

We were much disappointed to gather from our Mr. Pigou's conversation with you this afternoon that, under certain circumstances, you should not feel justified in giving us the order for 900 barrels of p. gunpowder, for which you lately asked us to tender. Of course, we can only conjecture the reason why this order is going in another direction, but as we can only imagine one reason why another firm should be preferred to ourselves—as for several reasons we are very anxious to keep our mills engaged on this class of powder for the next few weeks; and as we have a very strong wish to be employed by the Colonial Governments—a wish that would lead us to secure their first orders, at any price not involving an actual loss in the process of manufacture,—we shall be willing to reduce our price to 90s. (ninety shillings) per 100 lbs. on this occasion; and we need hardly say that if you consider yourself at liberty to give us the order at that price, we shall take every care that no delay nor disappointment shall take place in its execution.

PIGOU & WILKS.

From Agent-General, declining Tender.

3, Westminster Chambers,
4 June, 1872.

Gentlemen,

I regret to inform you that I had accepted another tender for the supply of gunpowder for the New South Wales Government previous to the receipt of your amended offer, which I am therefore compelled to decline.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES COWPER.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR THE COLONY.

New South Wales.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 4 November, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th August last (No. 128) wherein you forwarded to me certain copies of correspondence relating to the purchase of pebble gunpowder for the Colony, and informed me that you had by the arrangement which you made been able to effect a saving of £1,000 on the purchase.

2. It affords me much satisfaction to have to convey to you the acknowledgments of this Government of the zeal and diligence which you have displayed in the purchase in question.

I have, &c.,
HENRY PARKES.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

FORTIFICATIONS OF PORT JACKSON.

(EXPENDITURE UNDER LOANS ACTS, 18 VIC. No. 35, AND 35 VIC. No. 5.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 November, 1872.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure under Loan Acts, 18 Victoria, No. 35, and 35 Victoria, No. 5.

	£	s.	d.
Amount authorized to be raised under 18 Victoria, No. 35, for WORKS of DEFENCE at MIDDLE HARBOUR and the SOUTH HEAD	30,000	0	0
Amount authorized to be raised under 35 Victoria, No. 5, for CONSTRUCTION of FORTIFICATIONS, and other WORKS of DEFENCE	30,000	0	0
TOTAL	£ 60,000	0	0
EXPENDITURE.			
Expended on Land Works, under the direction of the Colonial Architect... ..	£37,023	5	2
Other Expenditure, as follows:—			
In London—			
Fuses, insulated copper wire, gunpowder, magnetic machine, &c.	£4,125	19	3
In the Colony—			
Wire rope, fencing-wire, timber for boom, &c.	5,329	1	5
Military roads*	5,078	16	6
Wages to military and other labourers	1,987	18	9
Purchase of land	1,901	10	0
Conveyance of guns, stores, &c.	1,874	1	0
Torpedo cases	560	5	0
Miscellaneous Expenses—			
Expense of Reviews, including cost of refreshments for His Excellency the Governor, Members of Parliament, &c....	566	17	0 ✓
Hire of steamers and coaches	159	0	0 ✓
Visits of inspection	98	10	11 ✓
Advance to President of Defence Commission to pay petty expenses	100	0	0
Salary and forage allowance for Secretary of Defence Commission	168	5	8
Recovering guns sunk in Harbour	28	0	0
Funeral expenses	10	6	0
Cleaning beds, &c.	52	18	4
	22,041	9	10
	59,064	15	0
BALANCE, 19TH JULY, 1872	£	935	5 0

* In addition to the above expenditure for Military Roads, the sum of £2,535 3s. 8d. was further expended, out of funds raised under Loan Act, 27 Victoria, No. 14.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
12th August, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,
Accountant.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOLUNTEERS AND MILITARY FORCE.

(RESPECTING RELATIVE PRECEDENCE—APPOINTMENT OF MILITARY OFFICERS TO COMMAND VOLUNTEERS, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 November, 1872.

RETURN (*in part*) to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 25 June, 1872, That there be laid upon the Table of this House:—

- “ (1.) Copies of all Correspondence between His Excellency the Earl of Belmore, the Colonial Secretary’s Department, Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, and the Majors Commanding the Volunteer Artillery, Sydney and Suburban Battalions Volunteer Rifles, relative to their application for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in conformity with the Volunteer Force Regulations.
- “ (2.) Copies of all Correspondence between the same parties respecting Forage allowance required for the junior Majors and others.
- “ (3.) Copies of all Correspondence between the Volunteer Officers, the Brigade Office, and His Excellency the Earl of Belmore, respecting the claim of the first-named to rank next to Her Majesty’s Militia, and to be commanded by their own Officers, in accordance with the Regulations. The whole of the above to be accompanied with copies of all papers, documents, minutes, and memoranda upon the subject.
- “ (4.) A statement of the number of Men and Cadets serving on the 31st March last in the Volunteer Force and Naval Brigade, and liable for active service, to be tabulated as in section 7 of the ‘Regulations,’ and the name and particulars of each Squadron, Battery, and Company to be given. The number of ‘Efficients’ to be given opposite each respectively; also the amount expended on each Arm of the above Forces for the year ending 1871 (excluding expenses of the Permanent Staff, which are to be given separately), showing the particulars for ‘ammunition,’ ‘capitation allowance,’ and ‘forage allowance’ for the Artillery, Rifles, Cadets, and Naval Brigade.
- “ (5.) Particulars of amount paid to the ‘Military Force’ for the six months ending 31st March, 1872, together with the number of Officers and Men in the Force.”

(Mr. Tunks.)

VOLUNTEERS AND MILITARY FORCE.

No. 1.—Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

MAJOR RAYMOND to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Orderly Room,
1st Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles,
8 December, 1870.

SIR,

I beg most respectfully to draw your attention to the establishment fixed for a Battalion of six Companies by the Volunteer Regulations, which provides that such a Battalion should be commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel.

As the Battalion under my command has for some time been at the maximum strength allowed by the Regulations I venture to hope you will be good enough to recommend my promotion to above-mentioned rank.

I have, &c.,
R. PEEL RAYMOND, Major,
Commanding 1st S.B.V.R.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON to MAJOR RAYMOND.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 19 December, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 8th December, 1870, and with regard to the application therein contained, to say I think it advisable that it should for the present remain in abeyance.

I have, &c.,
J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commandant.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON to GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

(71/773.)

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 13 September, 1871.

MY LORD,

At the request of Major Raymond, commanding Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, I have the honor to forward his application for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, on the ground that the establishment of the Battalion provides for an officer of that rank.

In submitting this for your Lordship's consideration, I beg to offer my opinion that it is desirable an officer of the Permanent Military Force should, at all events, be second in command to myself.

I have, &c.,
J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commandant.

The Colonial Secretary,—I think that this had better remain in abeyance until the whole Cabinet has reassembled.—B., 13/9/71.

GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Government House,
14 September, 1871.

MY DEAR COLONEL RICHARDSON,

The question of Major Raymond's promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel must remain in abeyance until the absent Ministers return to the Colony.

Very truly yours,
BELMORE.

For Major Raymond's information.—J.S.R., Lieut.-Col., Comdt., 19/9/71. B.C.—To be returned.
Seen.—R.P.R., 19/9/71.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON to GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 18 December, 1871.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to request Your Excellency will be pleased to favour me with a reply to my letter (No. 71/773) of the 13th September last, on the subject of Major Raymond's application for promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel.

I have, &c.,
J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commandant.

To the Colonial Secretary,—The matter has not yet been written on by the Cabinet, but I presume the same advice will be given as in Majors Shepherd and Goodlet's cases.—B., 20/12/72.

Cabinet not disposed to make the appointment.—JOHN R., 17/4/72.

THE

THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT TO LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Government House,
Sydney, 18 April, 1872.

SIR,

In reply to your letters of the 13th September and the 18th December, with reference to Major Raymond's application for promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel, which were referred by Lord Belmore to the Ministers, I have the honor to inform you that they have advised me—by minute dated 17th instant, received this day—not to comply with Major Raymond's request.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED STEPHEN,
Administering the Government.

Copy to Major Raymond, B.C., 25/7/72.

MAJOR RAYMOND TO LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 6 May, 1872.

SIR,

I am induced, by seeing in Saturday's *Herald* an extract from the last *Government Gazette*, notifying the promotion of Captains Fitzsimons and Airey, of the Permanent Force, to the rank of Major, to bring my claim again under the notice of the Government.

The Volunteer Act gives us the distribution of the staff of a Regiment of six Companies—one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, six Captains, &c. The Battalion, of which I have had the honor to command for some years, numbers seven Companies, besides two others—the Engineers and Grammar School Cadets—attached for Battalion purposes.

The Officers who have recently been promoted have under their command—Captain Fitzsimons: Two Companies, consisting of not more than 200 men in all—Captain Airey: One Battery, of not more than 100 men.

Neither of these Officers have held Commissions in the Colonial Service, beyond a few months, while I have been a Commissioned Officer for nearly eighteen years.

By this short statement I think I have shown that I am justly entitled to the rank attached to my office, as laid down by the Act, unless considered incompetent, in which case I presume I should have been compelled to retire.

In transmitting my former application you objected to recommend it because you considered an Officer of the Permanent Force should come next yourself in rank. May I ask the favor of your stating, when forwarding this letter, whether this was your only objection, and whether, with exception of this consideration, you would be prepared to recommend me as a competent Officer, and deserving of the promotion claimed, or not? I ask you to grant me this favor, as I feel assured had you recommended my promotion it would have been granted; and after my long service I feel also entitled to be made aware of the exact grounds upon which an application appearing to me, so clearly is it laid down in the Act as almost a mere matter of routine, has been so peremptorily refused.

I have, &c.,
R. PEEL RAYMOND, Major,
Comm'dg. 1st Sydney Batt. Vol. Rifles.

MAJOR FITZSIMONS TO MAJOR RAYMOND.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 10 May, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and to inform you the Commandant is not prepared to discuss the matter contained in the first portion of your letter. With regard to the latter, he is under the impression you were made aware of the contents of his covering letter to your application for promotion. He is also decidedly of opinion that no further application of the same nature could with propriety be advanced by yourself or recommended by him, having in view the very recent decision of His Excellency. With reference to your request to be informed of the exact grounds upon which your application was refused, I have to observe the usage of the Service does not permit compliance with the same, unless under direction of higher authority.

I have, &c.,
A. F. FITZSIMONS, Major,
Major of Brigade.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON TO GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 27 October, 1871.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to forward applications from the Officers, as per margin, for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, as urged in conformity with the Volunteer Regulations, which however do not, I think, substantiate a claim for any rank beyond what may be considered expedient; and further, I am of opinion that the rank of the Commandant should be a grade higher than that of any Officer either of the Regular or Volunteer Military Forces.

In offering these remarks for your Excellency's consideration, I wish it distinctly to be understood that personally I am quite content with the rank conferred upon me.

I have, &c.,
J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commandant.

Major P. L. C. Shepherd
Comm'g. V.A.,
17/10/71.
Major J. H. Goodlet, Comm'g.
Sub. Bat. V.R.,
20/10/71.

MAJOR

MAJOR SHEPHERD to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Volunteer Artillery Office,
Sydney, 17 October, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to recommend my promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in conformity with the Volunteer Regulations.

I have, &c.,
P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major,
Commanding Volunteer Artillery.

MAJOR GOODLET to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Sydney, 20 October, 1871.

SIR,

Having had the honor now for several years of commanding the Suburban Battalion of Volunteer Rifles, I have to request you to recommend this my application for promotion to Lieut.-Colonel, in accordance with Volunteer Regulations.

I have, &c.,
JOHN H. GOODLET, Major,
Commanding Suburban Battalion.

For the consideration of Ministers, who will perhaps confer with me before coming to a decision.—
B. 31/10/71.

Consultation.—JOHN R.

The Cabinet advise His Excellency not to comply with this request.—J.M., A.G., 8 December, 1871.

GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Government House,
Sydney, 12 December, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 27th October, forwarding applications from Majors Shepherd and Goodlet, to be promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. I have consulted Ministers with regard to these applications, and they have advised me not to comply with the request contained in them.

I have, &c.,
BELMORE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON to MAJORS SHEPHERD AND GOODLET.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 18 December, 1871.

SIR,

With reference to your application for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, I have the honor, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, in reply, to state that with the advice of Ministers he is unable to comply with your request.

I have, &c.,
J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commandant.

No. 3.—Precedence of Volunteer Officers.

MAJOR RAYMOND to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Orderly Room,
1st (Sydney) Battalion V.R.,
17 October, 1871.

SIR,

On behalf of the Field Officers of the Head-Quarter, Volunteer Force, I have the honor to request your permission to call a General Meeting of the Officers of said Force, to consider the question raised in my conversation with you respecting the relative rank and precedence of Volunteer Officers.

It is purposed at same Meeting also, to consider a respectful address to His Excellency, to be forwarded through you, praying that all Volunteer Staff appointments may be bestowed on Volunteer Officers.

I have, &c.,
R. PEEL RAYMOND, Major,
And Senior Volunteer Officer.

CAPTAIN

CAPTAIN FITZSIMONS TO MAJOR RAYMOND.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 18 October, 1871.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of yesterday's date, I am directed by the Commandant to inform you, that you may call a General Meeting of Officers of the Head-Quarters, Volunteer Force, as proposed.

I have, &c.,
A. F. FITZSIMONS, Capt.,
Major of Brigade.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON TO GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 30 October, 1871.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to submit the accompanying letter from Major Raymond, Senior Officer of the Volunteer Force, together with copy of a resolution carried at a General Meeting of the Officers of that Force, having reference to the precedence of the Regular and Volunteer Military Forces, and to request Your Lordship's instructions concerning the same.

I have, &c.,
J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commandant.

For Ministers, for whose consideration I submit (within) the draft of my proposed reply to this memorial.—B., 31/10/71.

Consultation.—JOHN R. The Cabinet concur in the view set forth in His Excellency's draft reply.—J.M., A.G., 8 Dec., 1871.

The Private Secretary, Government House,—H.H., B.C., 9 Dec., 1871.

Prepare letter according to draft within.—B., 11/12/71.

MAJOR RAYMOND TO LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Volunteer Office,
Sydney, 25 October, 1871.

SIR,

At a Meeting of the Officers of the Head-Quarter, Volunteer Force, held last evening under the sanction of your letter of the 18th instant, at which over fifty were present, the enclosed Resolution in reference to the precedence of the Volunteer Force was unanimously adopted, and I have now the honor, by desire of the Meeting, to forward the same to you, and respectfully to request that you will bring it under the notice of the Government.

I have, &c.,
R. PEEL RAYMOND,
Major.

RESOLUTION.—Moved by Major Goodlet, seconded by Captain Thomson, and supported by Captains G. Phillips and MacDonald:—"The Officers present having learnt from the Chairman that Colonel Richardson has expressed the opinion that the Permanent Force ranks superior to the Volunteer Force, beg to point out that the 11th clause of the Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867 clearly establishes the right to precedence of the Volunteer Force next after Her Majesty's Regular and Militia Forces; that the title of the Act establishing the present Permanent Force of New South Wales clearly distinguishes it from Her Majesty's Regular Forces. The Officers of the Volunteer Force beg, therefore, most respectfully to protest against any steps being taken calculated to deprive them of the position thus conferred upon them by law, and to which they feel themselves justly entitled."—Carried unanimously.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON TO GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 30 October, 1871.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to forward, by request, a Memorial from certain Officers of the Volunteer Force, having reference to the appointment of Officers to the Volunteer Permanent Staff, and have respectfully to remark thereto, that it appears to me that the endeavour to restrict Your Excellency's prerogative in this respect is entirely contrary to the Volunteer Act and Regulations, and the custom of the Imperial Service; is also without due regard for the special duties and requirements of Staff Officers. I also fail to perceive how the appointment of Officers to the Volunteer Permanent Staff, other than Volunteer Officers, can in any way affect the law, which provides that Volunteers shall be led by their own Officers.

I have, &c.,
J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commandant.

For

For Ministers.—

This Memorial I think shows the necessity of amending the 18th section of the Volunteer Act. Only last year the absurdity occurred of a separate Review of Her Majesty's Troops and of the Volunteer Force being held about the time of the Queen's Birthday, because Major Bishop was junior to Colonel Richardson.

At the same time I attach no importance to the point here raised, that the Officers of the Volunteer Permanent Staff are not to be considered by the Volunteers as their own Officers.

B., 31/10/71.

Consultation.—JOHN R.

The Cabinet concur with His Excellency.—J.M., A.G., 8 Dec., 1871.

MAJOR RAYMOND TO LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Volunteer Office,
Sydney, 25 October, 1871.

SIR,

At a Meeting of the Officers of the Head-Quarter, Volunteer Force, held last evening under the sanction of your letter of 18th instant, at which over fifty were present, the enclosed respectful Memorial to the Governor was unanimously adopted; and I have now the honor, by desire of the Meeting, to request that you will have the goodness to forward same to His Excellency in due course.

I have, &c.,

R. PEEL RAYMOND,
Major.

At a Meeting of the Officers of the Head-Quarter, Volunteer Force, held on Tuesday evening, in the long room of Mr. Williams's, "Metropolitan Hotel," at which over fifty were present, the following Memorial and Resolution were passed and forwarded to the Commandant:—

Moved by Major Shepherd, V.A., seconded by Captain Phillips, V.R., and supported by Dr. Ward and Captain H.

Phillips:—

"The Memorial of the undersigned Commissioned Officers in the Volunteer Force,—

"Respectfully Showeth:—

"That the Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867, section eighteen, provides that under no circumstances shall the Volunteers be led by other than their own Officers.

"That therefore it appears to your Memorialists, that all Staff appointments in connection with the Volunteers should be made from the Officers of the Volunteer Force, so that either in peace or in war the Volunteers shall be certain of, and accustomed to, the Officers from whom they are to receive their orders.

"Your Memorialists therefore humbly pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to direct that all future appointments to the Volunteer Staff may be made from the Officers of the Volunteer Force.—*Carried unanimously.*

(Signed) R. Peel Raymond, Comg. Sydney Bn.

P. L. C. Shepherd, Comg. Vol. Art.

John H. Goodlet, Comg. Sub. Batt.

Watson Wilson, Major, V.A.

Henry Phillips, Capt., P. and S. Hills.

Thomas Richards, Major, Syd. Batt.

Gerard Phillips, Capt., No. 6 Co.

C. A. Wilson, Capt., No. 2 Co.

W. T. Farrell, Capt., No. 3 Co.

J. M. Nolan, Ass. Surg., V.A.

J. J. Davey, Capt., No. 4.

J. H. Morris, Lieut., No. 6.

S. Dickson, Lieut., No. 3.

W. Johnson, Lieut., No. 5.

Francis Fahey, Capt., No. 1 Battery.

Michael Golden, Lieut., Syd. Battalion.

Paul Talbot, Lieut., No. 2 By.

M. W. S. Clarke, Major, V.A.

J. C. Remington, Lieut., No. 5 By.

William Cooper, Capt., No. 4 By.

W. G. Beverley, Capt., No. 5 By.

G. F. Dansey, Ass. Surg., Syd. Bn.

James C. Cox, Surg., V.A.

Thos. B. Walcott, Ensign, No. 4 Sy. Bn."

MAJOR RAYMOND TO LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 4 December, 1871.

SIR,

I have been requested to ask that you will be good enough to obtain an acknowledgment of the Memorial to His Excellency the Governor, forwarded through you, with reference to Volunteer Staff appointments, and also the Resolution as to the precedence of the Volunteer Force.

Majors Shepherd, Goodlet, and myself consider it desirable, in regard to the latter, that it should be known prior to the presentation of the Rifle Association Prizes, when, it is presumed, the Permanent Force will be brigaded with us, what position will be assigned to us at the parade on that day.

I have, &c.,

R. PEEL RAYMOND, Major,
Senior Volunteer Officer.

CAPTAIN FITZSIMONS TO MAJOR RAYMOND.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 6 December, 1871.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, on the subject of the Memorial having reference to Volunteer Staff, and Resolution as to precedence of same, and to acquaint you, in reply, that the same were duly forwarded to His Excellency the Governor, but no answer has as yet been received. The Commandant is of opinion it would be more desirable to await his Lordship's pleasure in the matter than to press for a reply at present.

I have, &c.,

A. F. FITZSIMONS, Capt.,
Major of Brigade.

MAJOR

MAJOR RAYMOND to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Volunteer Office,
Sydney, 12 December, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of letter of 6th instant, and now beg most respectfully to request that, as in your opinion it is more desirable to await the pleasure of His Excellency than to press for a reply to the Memorial and Resolution forwarded to His Lordship through you—prior to the parade ordered for the 16th instant,—you will be good enough to inform Majors Shepherd, Goodlet, and myself, what position you intend to assign to the Permanent Force, should said Force be brigaded with the Volunteer Force on that occasion.

I have, &c.,
R. PEEL RAYMOND, Major,
Senior Volunteer Officer.

CAPTAIN FITZSIMONS to MAJOR RAYMOND.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 13 December, 1871.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, inquiring what position the Commandant would assign to the Regular Military Force in the event of their attending the parade for the presentation of prizes on Saturday, the 16th instant, and in reply to state that, should the Regular Force be present on the occasion referred to, their position will be duly notified in orders.

I have, &c.,
A. F. FITZSIMONS, Capt.,
Major of Brigade.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON to MAJOR RAYMOND.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 18 December, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to annex copy of the reply from His Excellency the Governor to a Memorial from certain Officers of the Volunteer Force, having reference to Staff appointments to that Force.

I have, &c.,
J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commandant.

GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Government House,
Sydney, 12 December, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 30th October, forwarding a Memorial from a number of Officers of the Volunteer Staff, referring to section 18 of the Volunteer Act, which provides that Volunteers shall only be led by their own Officers, and therefore requesting that appointments to the Permanent Staff shall only be made from amongst the Officers of the Force.

I have not the slightest doubt that the Officers of the Permanent Staff are, within the meaning of the 7th and 18th sections of the Act, just as much (as regards the Volunteers) their own Officers as the Regimental Officers are, and I am of opinion that it would be highly inexpedient to lay down a rule such as is proposed.

I have, &c.,
BELMORE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON to MAJOR RAYMOND.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 18 December, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to annex a copy of the reply from His Excellency the Governor to the resolution recently submitted to him, having reference to the precedence of Officers of the Volunteer Force.

I have, &c.,
J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commandant.

GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Government House,
Sydney, 12 December, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 30th October, forwarding a resolution from certain Officers of the Volunteer Force, claiming precedence on their part over the Officers of the Permanent Force (as it has been called) in this Colony.

2. I apprehend that the status of the New South Wales Artillery and Infantry is fixed by the 3rd clause of the Military and Naval Forces Regulation Act, which subjects the Force to the Imperial Mutiny Act—the Articles of War and the Queen's Regulations thus placing it within the Colony, as nearly as circumstances permit, in the same position as the Imperial Force, whose place it supplied. The Mutiny Act, as you know, is passed for one year only.

3. As you are aware, Her Majesty's Government have decided, with a view to showing clearly that the Colonial Militia and Volunteer Forces are part of the Forces of the Empire, to insert the names of their Officers in the Army List. When the existence of the New South Wales Military Force shall have been officially brought to the notice of the War Office, I should expect the names of its Officers to be placed in the same category as regards relative rank as those of other Colonial Corps, *e.g.*, the Ceylon Rifle Regiment,—and that they will have precedence over all Militia and Volunteer Officers whatever, whether at Home or abroad.

4. This being the case, I am unable to recognize the claims to precedence on the part of the Officers of the Volunteer Force, which will, no doubt, rank junior to the present Volunteer Force of Great Britain.

I have, &c.,

BELMORE,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

MAJOR RAYMOND to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 18 January, 1872.

SIR,

I beg to acquaint you that under the permission granted by you, the Volunteer Officers re-assembled last evening to receive the replies from His Excellency the Governor, to the Memorial and the Resolution passed at the former Meeting.

In accordance with a Resolution passed at that Meeting, I have now been requested to ascertain (through you) whether His Excellency will be pleased to receive a further communication from the Volunteer Officers on the same subject.

I have, &c.,

R. PEEL RAYMOND, Major,
Senior Volunteer Officer.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON to GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

(72/49.)

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 23 January, 1872.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to forward letter from Major Raymond, as Senior Officer of Volunteers, inquiring if Your Excellency will be pleased to receive a further communication from the Volunteer Officers, with reference to the Memorial and Resolution recently submitted for your consideration.

I have, &c.,

J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commandant.

GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Government House,
Sydney, 25 January, 1872.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 23rd instant (72/49), I have the honor to inform you that I do not see that any practical result can be obtained by my receiving a further communication with regard to the question of precedence. I should not under any circumstances alter the decision I have come to provisionally, pending the receipt of information from the Secretary of State, as to whether it is Her Majesty's pleasure to accord the status of regular Troops to the New South Wales Artillery and Infantry. I hope that a reply will be received by the Governor to my despatch on this subject (which was sent early in December) before Her Majesty's birthday.

I have, &c.,

BELMORE,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON to MAJOR RAYMOND.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 25 January, 1872.

SIR,

Your letter of the 18th instant having been submitted for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor, I have now the honor to forward a copy of His Lordship's reply, intimating that no practical result can be obtained by his receiving a further communication regarding the question of precedence.

I have, &c.,

J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commandant.

MAJOR RAYMOND to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 1 February, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 25th ultimo, enclosing copy of letter from the Governor, declining to receive further communication from the Volunteer Officers on the question of precedence.

As regards this question, therefore, it only remains for the Volunteer Officers to subordinate themselves to His Excellency's ruling; but we trust that steps may be taken to legalize the status of the Permanent Corps by legislation before depriving the Volunteer Force of the position assigned to them under the existing law; and further, that you, as our Commanding Officer, will not, until the matter is finally and legally settled, place the Volunteers in what they will consider a derogatory position with regard to the Permanent Force, in virtue of your powers as Commandant of both Forces.

With

With regard to the Ceylon Rifles, quoted as an example by Lord Belmore, His Excellency cannot be aware that that Corps forms portion of the Imperial Forces—officered by gentlemen holding the Queen's Commission (who exchange on an equality with other Regiments of the Line, and liable to service in other British Colonies, as, for instance, during the war in China)—a condition not contemplated in the constitution of the Permanent Force of this Colony.

With reference to paid appointments in the Volunteer Force, there cannot be any doubt that it will serve as a discouragement to the Force as a body if the rule which has hitherto been acted on be regarded as established, viz., that the simple fact of being a Volunteer Officer, no matter what qualifications—military, social, &c.—he may possess, is sufficient to exclude him from all chance of obtaining such appointments; and there does not seem to be any sound reason for preferring gentlemen who may be, comparatively speaking, strangers, and whose chief, and in some cases only, recommendation is, that they once belonged to the British Army.

I am further to state for your information that this letter was adopted at the meeting held last evening under your sanction, and your Officers venture to express a hope that although the Governor has declined to receive any further communication from us on these subjects, that you will in our interest, and as our Commanding Officer, take such means as may seem to you most judicious to bring under the notice of His Excellency the deep feeling of regret with which we view the decision as arrived at by him—which decision is calculated to deprive us of the status assigned to us by law after many years' service.

I have, &c.,
R. PEEL RAYMOND, Major,
And Senior Volunteer Officer.

CAPTAIN FITZSIMONS to MAJOR RAYMOND.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 7 February, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction, to acknowledge your letter of the 1st instant, and to inform you that it is not the intention of the Commandant to place the Volunteers in what you are pleased to term a derogatory position with regard to the Regular Force, until such a time as the question of precedence, raised by you, shall be settled; and Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson is of opinion he is equally, with the Officers you represent, precluded forcing this matter again under His Excellency's notice until the reply to his despatch to the Imperial authorities shall be received, when all the correspondence, &c., submitted by you in support of Volunteers having the precedence of Regular Soldiers, will be brought forward for consideration.

I have, &c.,
A. F. FITZSIMONS, Capt.,
Major of Brigade.

CAPTAIN FITZSIMONS to MAJOR RAYMOND.

(72/96.)

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 8 February, 1872.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 1st instant, on the subject of precedence of the Volunteer Officers, and to complete the correspondence that has taken place in this matter, I have the honor, by direction of the Commandant, to request you will be pleased to favor me with the names of the Volunteer Officers who were present at the last Meeting.

I have, &c.,
A. F. FITZSIMONS, Capt.,
Major of Brigade.

CAPTAIN FITZSIMONS to MAJOR RAYMOND.

(72/118.)

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 20 February, 1872.

SIR,

I am directed by the Commandant to draw your attention to my letter (72/96) of the 8th instant, requesting the names of the Volunteer Officers who were present at the last Meeting on the subject of precedence, and to request you will be good enough to favor me with a reply at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,
A. F. FITZSIMONS, Capt.,
Major of Brigade.

CAPTAIN FITZSIMONS to MAJOR RAYMOND.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 29 February, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction, to request you will furnish explanation of your neglect in failing to reply to my two letters of the 8th and 20th instant (numbered 72/96 and 72/118) respectively; also, that you will be good enough to afford the Commandant the required information without any further delay.

I have, &c.,
A. F. FITZSIMONS, Capt.,
Major of Brigade.

MAJOR RAYMOND to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 1 March, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of letter from the Brigade Major, by direction, of yesterday's date, which came to hand this morning; and in reply I must respectfully protest against the charge of *neglect*, which has been preferred against me.

On receipt of the letter of 8th ultimo I personally informed the Brigade Major that I was at the time busily engaged on private matters, and understood from him that a reply was not urgent. I have since, however, been in communication with Majors Shepherd and Goodlet, and the Sub-Committee appointed by the general meeting of Volunteer Officers, and a reply shall be forwarded as early as possible.

I would at same time beg to remind you that I, as Senior Volunteer Officer, acted in this matter only as the exponent of the views of the Volunteer Officers generally, and of course it is necessary for me to consult with them in reference to every step taken as expressed by them at their various meetings; and therefore, owing to the impossibility of consulting every one at same moment, it is manifest that some time must have been taken, but which I most respectfully submit does not amount to neglect or delay.

I have, &c.,
R. PEEL RAYMOND, Major,
And Senior Volunteer Officer.

CAPTAIN FITZSIMONS to MAJOR RAYMOND.

(72/152.)

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 5 March, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction, to acknowledge your letter of the 1st instant, in reply to mine, dated respectively the 8th, 20th, and 29th ultimo, and to state that the Commandant is still of opinion that delay has been evinced in your official acknowledgment of the two former letters; and further, he cannot understand why it should be necessary to consult all the individual Officers you represent on such a matter as the one referred to, being, in fact, merely a case of detail. He, however, accepts your assurance of an early reply.

I have, &c.,
A. F. FITZSIMONS, Capt.,
Major of Brigade.

CAPTAIN FITZSIMONS to MAJOR RAYMOND.

(72/193.)

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 25 March, 1872.

SIR,

I am directed again to call your attention to the fact that my letter of the 8th ultimo has not yet been answered, notwithstanding my reminders of the 20th and 29th of the same month, together with your assurance of an early reply, alluded to in my communication (72/152) of the 5th instant.

I have, &c.,
A. F. FITZSIMONS, Capt.,
Major of Brigade.

MAJOR RAYMOND to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 26 March, 1872.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive letter from Brigade Major, dated yesterday (72/193), reminding me that your letter of 8th ultimo had not been answered.

In reply, I beg to state that my reply is at present with Major Shepherd, who is submitting same for the concurrence of his Officers. On completion by him it will be passed on to Major Goodlet for same purpose; and as I have informed Majors Shepherd and Goodlet of your desire that it should reach you early, I am sure those Officers will expedite the matter as much as possible. It has passed my Battalion, so that there will be no delay in transmitting it directly Major Goodlet returns it to me.

I have, &c.,
R. PEEL RAYMOND,
Major.

MAJOR FITZSIMONS to MAJOR RAYMOND.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 28 May, 1872.

SIR,

I am directed by the Commandant to draw your attention to my reminders of the 20th and 29th February and 25th March last, and to the fact that my letter (72/96) of the 8th February has not yet been answered.

I have, &c.,
A. F. FITZSIMONS, Major,
Major of Brigade.

MAJOR

MAJOR RAYMOND TO LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 29 May, 1872.

SIR,

I have now the honor, in compliance with your letter of 8th February (72/96), to furnish you, as per margin, with the names of the Officers who were present at the Meeting held on 31st January last, on the subject of precedence.

I have further, by request of the Committee, to enclose you copy of my letter of 1st February last, signed by Officers who were not present at the Meeting, but who wish to express their concurrence with same; many Officers being prevented by unforeseen circumstances from attending, and others absenting themselves, considering the adoption of the letter only a formal business proceeding.

As the enclosed document was only delivered to me late yesterday from the Suburban Battalion no time has been lost in forwarding it.

Majors
Coodlet,
Richards,
Jaques.
Captains
Beverley,
Deane,
Lieut. Mack-
intosh.
Surgeon Dansey.
Ass. Surgeon
Pattison.
Major Raymond,
Chairman.

I have, &c.,
R. PEEL RAYMOND, Major,
And Senior Volunteer Officer.

MAJOR RAYMOND TO LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 1 February, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 25th ultimo, enclosing copy of letter from the Governor, declining to receive further communication from the Volunteer Officers in the question of precedence.

As regards this question therefore, it only remains for the Volunteer Officers to subordinate themselves to His Excellency's ruling; but we trust that steps may be taken to legalize the status of the Permanent Corps by legislation, before depriving the Volunteer Force of the position assigned to them under the existing law; and further, that you, as our Commanding Officer, will not, until the matter is finally and legally settled, place the Volunteers, in what they will consider, a derogatory position with regard to the Permanent Force in virtue of your powers as Commandant of both Forces.

With regard to the Ceylon Rifles, quoted as an example by Lord Belmore, His Excellency cannot be aware that that Corps forms portion of the Imperial Forces—officered by gentlemen holding the Queen's Commission (who exchange on an equality with other regiments of the line), and liable to service in other British Colonies (as, for instance, during the war in China), a condition not contemplated in the constitution of the Permanent Force of the Colony.

With reference to paid appointments in the Volunteer Force, there cannot be any doubt that it will serve as a discouragement to the Force as a body if the rule which has hitherto been acted be regarded as established, viz., that the simple fact of being a Volunteer Officer, no matter what qualifications—military social, &c.—he may possess, is sufficient to exclude him from all chance of obtaining such appointments; and there does not seem to be any sound reason for preferring gentlemen who may be, comparatively speaking, strangers, and whose chief, and in some instance only, recommendation is, that they once belonged to the British Army.

I am further to state, for your information, that this letter was adopted at the Meeting held last evening under your sanction, and your Officers venture to express a hope that, although the Governor has declined to receive any further communication from us on these subjects, that you will, in our interest and as our Commanding Officer, take such means as may seem to you most judicious in bringing under the notice of His Excellency the deep feeling of regret with which we view the decision as arrived at by him— which decision is calculated to deprive us of the status assigned to us by law after many years service.

I have, &c.,
R. PEEL RAYMOND, Major,
And Senior Volunteer Officer.

We, the undersigned, Officers of the Volunteer Force, hereby beg to express our entire concurrence with the views expressed in the above letter:—

(Signed) P. L. C. Shepherd, Major, Commanding V.A.
W. Wilson, Major, V.A.
E. Fahey, Captain, No. 1 Battery, V.A.
James S. Paterson, 2nd Lieut., No. 1 Battery, V.A.
W. H. Simpson, 3rd Lieut., No. 1 Battery, V.A.
P. Talbot, Lieut., Commanding No. 2 Battery, V.A.
Wm. Anderson, Lieut., No. 2 Battery, V.A.
William Cooper, Captain, Commanding No. 4 Battery, V.A.
Richard A. Arnold, 2nd Lieut., No. 4 Battery (in concurrence with paragraph No. 2 only).
Edward Masters, 1st Lieut., No. 4 Battery.
John Joseph Davey, Capt., No. 4 Co., 1st S.B.V. Rifles.
Gerard Phillips, Capt., No. 6 Co., 1st S.B.V. Rifles.
C. A. Wilson, Capt., No. 2 Co., S.B.V.R.
John Wells, Capt., No. 1 Co., S.B.V.R.
W. T. Farrell, Capt., No. 3 Co., S.B.V.R.
John Cooper, Lieut., No. 1 Co., S.B.V.R.
Thos. B. Walcot, Ensign, No. 4 Co., 1st S.B.V.R.
J. H. Morris, Lieut., No. 6 Co., S.B.V.R.
W. Johnston, Lieut., No. 5 Co., S.B.V.R.
J. W. McCutcheon, Ensign, No. 6 Co.
M. Golden, Senior Lieut., S.B.V.R.
Jno. A. Cavanaugh, Lieut., No. 2 Co., S.B.V.R.
James Cranna, Ensign, No. 1 Co., S.B.V.R.
W. Gore Beverley, Capt., No. 5, V.A.

Arthur

Arthur Bennett, Lieut., No. 5 Battery.
 Thomas B. Frith, Lieut., No. 6 Battery.
 B. C. Boake, Capt., No. 7 Battery, V.A.
 Robt. Nathan, Lieut., No. 9 Battery.
 J. B. Bamford, Capt., No. 8 or P.A.O. Battery, V.A.
 Frederick Nixon, Lieut., No. 8 or P.A.O. Battery, V.A.
 Charles Myles, Lieut., No. 8 or P.A.O. Battery, V.A.
 John MacDonald, jun., Captain, commanding No. 10 Battery.
 Alex. F. Tooth, 2nd Lieut., No. 10 Battery
 John H. Goodlet, Major, commanding Suburban Battalion.
 Theo. J. Jaques, Major, Suburban Battalion, V.R.
 E. W. Cameron, Captain, Balmain Co.
 Edward Webb, Captain-Adjutant, Suburban Battalion V.R.
 W. F. Longfield, Lieut., Balmain Corps V.R.
 Thos. Hughes, Ensign, S. S. Company.
 Geo. B. Stack, Ensign, Balmain Corps V.R.
 Henry Phillips, Capt., Paddington and Surry Hills Co. V.R.
 John W. Guise, Capt., St. Leonards V.R.
 W. P. Moore, Lieut., St. Leonards V.R.
 John W. Weekes, Capt., Glebe Rifles.
 John Mackintosh, Lieut., Glebe Company.
 Thomas Field, Lieut., Paddington and Surry Hills V.R.

BEARING in mind the correspondence which has already taken place on the subject of Staff appointments and precedence, together with the provisional decision of His Excellency, with regard to the latter I think it would have been more consistent, with the respect due to his position as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, as also true discipline, had the nine (9) Officers (specified in the accompanying letter) abstained from taking upon themselves to comment upon the action of His Excellency, ostensibly in the name of the large number of Volunteer Officers at head-quarters, viz., eighty-five (85).

I should wish to be informed on what grounds the signature of a certain Artillery Officer, originally appended to this document, was withdrawn, without either his knowledge or consent?

4/6/72, B.C.

J. S. R., Lieut.-Colonel, Commandant.

THE Committee, appointed by the Officers at a general meeting to represent them, having met and considered your remarks on the enclosure to my letter of 29th May last, I am desired to say that the nine Officers present acted with the full concurrence of at least forty-three others, as their signatures will testify; and I am also desired to say that the Committee believe that with very few exceptions the whole of the Officers would have signed the document if the opportunity had been afforded them, but it was considered, as you were pressing for a reply, that it was better to send it in at once.

With regard to the second paragraph of your remarks, the letter was passed on to Mr. Bradley to sign or not, as he pleased, but not for comment. He had every opportunity for protesting against it had he taken the trouble to attend the various meetings, or, in usual course, through his Commanding Officer. As he did not do either, but returned the document, after detaining about twelve days, with remarks that were considered out of place, they were withdrawn under the approval of the Officer commanding the Artillery, who duly advised Mr. Bradley of the circumstance.

In conclusion, the Committee beg most respectfully to remind you that as every proceeding in this matter was with your concurrence, and under your written authority, they naturally concluded, as the question is not one of discipline, that they were privileged to discuss it fully and freely, and regret therefore that the action taken should be considered by you wanting in respect to His Excellency the late Governor, or deficient in true discipline.

R. PEEL RAYMOND, Major,
 Chairman, and Senior Volunteer Officer.

July 9, 1872.

MAJOR RAYMOND to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
 Sydney, 29 May, 1872.

SIR,

Having now complied with your letter of 8th February last, at earliest possible moment, I now take leave respectfully to reply to letter of the Brigade Major, by direction, of 5th March last, wherein he informed me, notwithstanding my explanation, you are still of opinion that delay has been evinced in my official acknowledgment of two former letters, and that you cannot understand why it should be necessary to consult the individual Officers on such a matter as the one referred to, being in fact merely a case of detail.

In my letter of 1st March last I ventured to remind you that I was acting merely as the exponent of the views of the Volunteer Officers generally, and that I thought it necessary to consult them in every step taken; feeling this, I must decline taking the responsibility of individual action, even should the matter be one of detail. In this particular instance, so far from being looked upon as a matter of detail, the request contained in your letter of 8th February was considered by the Committee a matter of significant importance, and deserving of much consideration as to the nature of the reply to be given. The result of their deliberations has been the document forwarded you this day, and which was only returned to me last night.

I think I have now clearly shown that the charge of "neglect" preferred against me in the Brigade Major's letter of 29th February (72/144) was premature, and I am therefore entitled to its withdrawal.

I have, &c.,
 R. PEEL RAYMOND, Major,
 And Senior Volunteer Officer.

MAJOR

MAJOR RAYMOND to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 30 May, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of letter from the Brigade Major, of 28th instant, by your direction.

My letters of yesterday convey the information required in this and former papers quoted.

I have, &c.,
R. PEEL RAYMOND, Major,
And Senior Volunteer Officer.

MAJOR FITZSIMONS to MAJOR RAYMOND.

Brigade Office;
Sydney, 7 June, 1872.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I have the honor, by direction, to draw your attention to the fact, that it was not until after the receipt by you of letters dated respectively the 8th, 20th, and 29th February last, you vouchsafed the Commandant an acknowledgment of the same, consequently he is unable to regard the matter in any other light than already intimated.

The Commandant has also to observe that as "exponents of the views of the Volunteer Officers generally, and that you thought it necessary to consult them in every step taken," your action in this matter is apparently somewhat inconsistent with that pursued by you, in the adoption of your important letter dated 1st February last.

I have, &c.,
A. F. FITZSIMONS, Major,
Major of Brigade.

MAJOR RAYMOND to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 7 June, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the return of my letter of 29th ultimo, with your memorandum on the enclosure, and to inform you that I shall call the Committee together, and submit same to them for reply as early as possible.

I have, &c.,
R. PEEL RAYMOND, Major,
And Senior Volunteer Officer.

No. 4.—Naval Brigade.

RETURN of the number of Officers, Men, and Cadets, serving on the 31st March, 1872, in the Naval Brigade, and liable for active service, compiled in pursuance of an Order of the Legislative Assembly, made on the 25th June, 1872.

TABLE of Establishment for the Naval Brigade.

Brigade composed of five Companies.	Captains Commanding.	Commander.	Lieutenants.	Sub-Lieutenants.	Cadets.	Medical Officers.	Gunnery Instructors.	Bugler.	Warrant and Petty Officers.	Men, i.e., A.R.'s.	Total number of Efficient.
Four of which are stationed at Sydney, and one at Newcastle.	1	1	5	5	14	2	2	1	20	200	251

TOTAL amount expended on the above Force during the year ending 31st December, 1871 :—

	£	s.	d.
Staff (pay)	353	18	4
Officers and men (pay)	3,313	10	0
Incidentals	99	17	9
Clothing (cost of)	250	0	0
Ammunition (cost of)	286	6	8
Total	£4,303	12	9*

* This includes the entire cost of the Force, as Land Orders are not issued to the Naval Brigade.

FRANCIS HIXSON,
Captain Commanding.

No. 4.—Volunteer Force.

NEW SOUTH WALES VOLUNTEER FORCE.

STATEMENT of the number of Men and Cadets serving on 31st March, 1872, and the name and particulars of each Battery and Company; also, the number of Efficient, and the amount expended on each arm of the above Force for the year ended 1871, showing the particulars for Ammunition, Capitulation Allowance, and Forage Allowance.

Distribution.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenants.	2nd Lieuts. & Ensigns.	Adjutants.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Chaplains.	Regimental Sergt.-Majors.	Quarter-Master Sergeants.	Battery Sergeant-Majors.	Colour-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	2nd Corporals.	Trumpeters & Buglers.	Gunners & Privates.	Totals.	Number of Efficient for 1871.	Amount expended for the year 1871, showing the particulars for Ammunition, Capitulation Allowance, and Forage Allowance.	
Honorary Staff	2							4										6	...		
Brigade Band													2	2				32	36	32	
Regimental Staff	3	1			1	1	2	1					2					9	9		
Band													2	1				23	26	22	
No. 1 Battery	1	1	2						1	1			3	2				59	72	47	
" 2 "		1	1						1	1			3	2				64	76	58	
" 3 "		1	1						1	1			3	2				65	77	42	
" 4 "		1	1						1	1			3	2				53	66	38	
" 5 "		1	1						1	1			3	2				50	62	50	
" 6 "		1	1						1	1			4	2				67	80	51	
" 7 "		1	1						1	1			3	2				61	72	45	
" 8 "		1	1						1	1			3	4				41	55	27	
" 9 "		1	1						1	1			3	4				51	65	42	
" 10 "		1	1						1	1			1	2				60	68	27	
Engineers	1	1	1						1	1			2	2	2	1		48	60	54	
Regimental Staff	2				1	1	1	1					2					6	6	6	
No. 1 Company	1	1	1						1	1			4	4				73	88	82	
" 2 "	1	1	1						1	1			3	3				80	92	65	
" 3 "	1	1	1						1	1			4	3				84	100	88	
" 4 "	1	1	1						1	1			4	4				81	96	88	
" 5 "	1	1	1						1	1			3	5				83	97	75	
" 6 "	1	1	1						1	1			4	5				82	98	81	
" 7 "																		80	80	...	
Regimental Staff	2				1	1	1	1										6	6	6	
Globe	1	1	1						1	1			3	4				42	62	50	
Balmain	1	1	1						1	1			3	4				90	104	80	
Paddington and Surry Hills	1	1	1						1	1			3	1				82	93	85	
St. Leonards	1	1	1						1	1			4	3				62	76	48	
South Sydney		1	1						1	1			3	3				85	97	75	
No. 1 Highlanders	1	1	1			1			1	1			5	3				56	71	55	
" 2 "	1	1	1			1			1	1			4	4				61	78	58	
Regimental Staff	1								1	1			3	5				72	85	48	
Ponrith	1	1	1						1	1			3	3				86	101	72	
Newcastle	1	1	1			1			1	1			4	3				64	76	61	
Parramatta	1	1	1						1	1			3	3				56	70	44	
East Maitland	1	1	1			1			1	1			3	4				84	101	88	
West Maitland	1	1	1			1			1	1			4	6				75	87	60	
Hawkesbury	1	1	1			1			1	1			3	4				82	97	73	
Bathurst	1	1	1			1			1	1			4	4				64	79	77	
Kiama	1	1	1						1	1			4	5				50	64	51	
Singleton	1	1	1			1			1	1			3	4				77	90	53	
Goulburn	1	1	1						1	1			3	5				68	82	71	
Ulladulla	1	1	1						1	1			3	3				33	43	35	
Gerrington		1	1						1	1			3	3				47	58	54	
Jamberoo		1	1						1	1			3	4				47	59	54	
Richmond	1	1	1						1	1			3	4				61	75	59	
Wollongong	1	1	1						1	1			2	5				43	49	...	
King's School	1												2	2				15	17	...	
Camden College	1												1	1				49	56	...	
Newington College	1								1	1			2	2				60	71	...	
Sydney Grammar School	1								1	1			2	6				36	44	...	
Lyceum School	1								1	1			3	3				28	35	...	
Paddington House School	1								1	1			1	3				300	300	...	
Public School, Fort-st. Cleve-																		270	270	...	
Public School, land-street.																		300	300	...	
Total	9	42	35	38	3	3	12	4	3	39	10	32	140	165	2	58	3489	4084	1395		

* 1 Second and 1 Third Lieutenants.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 13 Sept., 1872.

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Commandant.

No. 5.—Permanent Military Force.

STATEMENT of the number of Officers and other persons employed on the Permanent Staff of the Volunteer Force, on 31st March, 1872, and the amount expended for the year ended 1871.

Appointment or Employment.	No.	Particulars of the amount expended for the year ended 1871.	Remarks.																																				
Commandant	1	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">£</td> <td style="text-align: right;">s.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salaries</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,495</td> <td style="text-align: right;">18</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forage</td> <td style="text-align: right;">191</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hire of Horses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Compensation for clothing for Staff Sergeants</td> <td style="text-align: right;">69</td> <td style="text-align: right;">17</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Travelling allowances</td> <td style="text-align: right;">338</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rent of Brigade Office</td> <td style="text-align: right;">90</td> <td style="text-align: right;">13</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incidental</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£4,135</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11</td> </tr> </table>		£	s.	d.	Salaries	3,495	18	3	Forage	191	2	6	Hire of Horses	8	8	0	Compensation for clothing for Staff Sergeants	69	17	6	Travelling allowances	338	10	11	Rent of Brigade Office	90	13	4	Incidental	0	12	5	Total	£4,135	2	11	
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Total	£4,135		2	11																																			
Major of Brigade	1																																						
Pay and Quarter Master	1																																						
Brigade Adjutant, Volunteer Artillery	1																																						
Clerks	2																																						
Quarter-master Sergeant	1																																						
Armourer	1																																						
Instructors	14																																						
Bugle Major and Messenger	1																																						
Markers—Rifle Range	2																																						
In charge of Artillery Stores, &c.	1																																						

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 13 Sept., 1872.

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commandant.

PERMANENT MILITARY FORCE.

STATEMENT of the number of Officers and Men on the 31st March, 1872, showing the particulars of the amount paid to the Force for the six months ended on that date:—

Distribution.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Assistant Sergeant.	Sergeant-Major.	Color Sergeants.	Battery Sergeant-major.	Hospital Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Bombardiers.	Bugle-Major.	Trumpeters and Buglers.	Gunners and Privates.	Total.	Particulars of the amount paid for the six months ended 31st March, 1872.	Remarks.																																							
																		£	s.	d.																																				
Staff {																<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">£</td> <td style="text-align: right;">s.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salaries</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,852</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clothing</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,524</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forage</td> <td style="text-align: right;">87</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hire of horses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Travelling allowances</td> <td style="text-align: right;">14</td> <td style="text-align: right;">14</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rations of provisions</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,029</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fuel and light</td> <td style="text-align: right;">72</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incidental</td> <td style="text-align: right;">653</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9,235</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> </table>		£	s.	d.	Salaries	5,852	1	6	Clothing	1,524	2	2	Forage	87	11	3	Hire of horses	1	12	0	Travelling allowances	14	14	6	Rations of provisions	1,029	15	5	Fuel and light	72	4	4	Incidental	653	2	11	Total	9,235	4	1
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Total	9,235	4	1																																																					
Commandant	1														1																																									
Pay and Quarter-master		1													1																																									
Medical Officer				1											1																																									
Artillery		2			1		1	5	4	3		2	77	94																																										
Infantry		2	4		1	2		1	7	8		1	4	140	170																																									
Total	1	5	4	1	1	2	1	11	12	12	3	1	6	217	267																																									

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 13 Sept., 1872.

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commandant.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE INFANTRY FORCE.

(PETITION AGAINST DISBANDING OF—MAYOR OF SYDNEY AND LARGE NUMBER OF COLONISTS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 December, 1872.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Citizens of Sydney, and other Colonists,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners having learned with regret that the two Companies of Infantry lately established are likely to be disbanded, desire respectfully to approach you with the following reasons for their continuance:—

1. That the number of inhabitants, and the great value of the property in this Colony, demand adequate military protection, not only from possible internal dissension, but also from foreign aggression.
2. That the Police and Volunteer Forces of this Colony (though undoubtedly excellent) are, since the withdrawal of the Imperial Troops, quite inadequate as a means of protection in any great emergency, and therefore the establishment and continuance of a Force, upon the military system of England, is in every respect desirable.
3. That the reputation of the Colony must suffer in the estimation of residents in England and the neighbouring Colonies if it be known that the Government is unwilling to maintain a Force considered necessary in all other parts of the World for the protection and maintenance of law and order.
4. That the usefulness and efficiency of the Volunteer Force in this Colony will be materially enhanced by the instruction and example which cannot fail to be imparted by a disciplined Corps, possessed of sound military knowledge and experience.
5. That if the present Force of Infantry be disbanded, and any emergency should necessitate the enrolment of a similar body of men, the circumstances attending the dismissal of this Force will render its renewal a matter of the greatest difficulty.
6. That the cost of maintaining at least two Companies of Infantry is fully counterbalanced by the advantages gained by their presence in the community.
7. That the good conduct and efficiency of the Force since its enrolment have been unquestioned.
8. Your Petitioners having heard that it has been stated that a feeling of jealousy exists between the Volunteer and Infantry Forces, and that the latter are so far discontented with their service as to desire its termination, are of decided opinion that no such feeling either of antagonism or discontent exists.
9. That your Petitioners believe that a majority of those who compose the Force of Infantry are young men who entered it for five years, and upon the faith of that period of service being required of them have abandoned occupations which would probably have become the permanent means of obtaining a profitable livelihood, and that great injustice will ensue to these men by their disbandment.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into consideration, and afford such remedy as to your Honorable House may seem meet.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

MICHL. CHAPMAN,

Mayor of Sydney,

and Chairman of a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Sydney,
held in the Masonic Hall, on Friday, the 13th December, 1872.

[Here follow 969 Signatures.]

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING CAPTAIN BAMFORD AND PRINCE ALFRED'S OWN BATTERY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 February, 1873.

FURTHER RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 12th June, 1872, That there be laid on the Table of this House,—

Captain Bamford's Case :—

“ (1.) Copies of the Correspondence required to complete the Return ordered by this House on the 27th January, 1871 :—Letter from Captain F. Wells to Mr. J. B. Bamford, dated 28th November, 1870. Letter from Mr. J. B. Bamford to F. Wells, Esq., dated 30th November, 1870. Letter from Captain F. Wells to Mr. J. B. Bamford, dated 6th December, 1870, bearing remarks by Colonel Richardson. Letter from Mr. J. B. Bamford to Captain F. Wells, dated 10th December, 1870. Memorandum by Captain F. Wells, dated 17th December, 1870. Memorandum by Colonel Richardson, dated 19th December, 1870, endorsed on letter of 10th December, 1870. Memorandum by Mr. J. B. Bamford, endorsed on letter of 10th December, 1870.

“ (2.) Copies of all Correspondence between His Excellency the Earl of Belmore, Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, Major P. L. C. Shepherd, Commanding Volunteer Artillery, Captain J. B. Bamford, commanding No. 8 or “ Prince Alfred's Own ” Battery, V.A., Captain F. Wells, commanding No. 9 Battery, V.A., and Captain J. Macdonald, commanding No. 10 Battery, V.A., regarding an application of Captain J. B. Bamford that the commissions of himself and subaltern officers, and the appointments of his non-commissioned officers, might be antedated in order to give them precedence of the same ranks in Batteries 9 and 10, being junior Batteries to his own; also, copies of all remarks, papers, documents, minutes, and memoranda (by whomsoever written), relative to such application.”

(*Mr. Wearne.*)

[N.B.—These papers were mislaid when the Return to the Order of the Assembly was laid on the Table on 13 August, 1872.]

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Copy of Letter from Captain F. Wells, V.A., to Mr. J. B. Bamford, Representative of No. 8, or P. A. O. Battery, V.A.

263, Riley-street,
November 28, 1870.

DEAR SIR,

I have been informed by several gentlemen that, judging by the tenor of a circular addressed to them, you appear to feel aggrieved at my having been appointed to the command of No. 8 Battery, V.A. I can only assure you that I am very sorry you should look at my appointment in an unfavourable light, as I never heard anything of the proposed Prince Alfred's Own Battery until after my nomination to my command. I trust therefore that no personal feeling towards myself will operate with you in any course you or your friends may adopt; on the contrary, I should esteem it a favour if you will name a time and place where we could meet, as I think the matter you have at heart might be satisfactorily arranged by an interview. I should welcome such an accession of strength as your members would give me, and willingly receive all who are physically capable of artillery duty. The election of the two subaltern officers would remain in the hands of the Battery, as usual in the Force. I leave town to-morrow for Richmond, and do not expect to return for three days. Please reply, and if agreeable appoint an interview. I may at any time be heard of at the Department of Public Works.

Copy of Letter from Mr. J. B. Bamford, Representative of No. 8, or P. A. O. Battery, V.A. (in reply to one from Captain F. Wells, dated 263, Riley-street, November 28, 1870).

Bromley Cottage, Cameron-street, Saint Mark's,
30/11/70.

DEAR SIR,

Your letter, dated November 28th, 1870, reached me late yesterday evening; I regret that I can make no reply to it, because it contains an admixture of private with official matter.

If you will kindly address me as each subject requires, and forward the letter through the usual channel of the Officer commanding Volunteer Force, I shall be most happy to answer your letters.

Copy of Letter from Captain F. Wells, V.A., to Mr. J. B. Bamford, Representative of No. 8, or P. A. O. Battery, V.A.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, December 6, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to intimate to you, by desire of the Officer commanding the Volunteer Force, that I shall be very happy to receive as members of No. 8 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, all the gentlemen enrolled under the designation of "Prince Alfred's Own," under the usual conditions of the Force as to height, age, and physical capacity.

I should gladly welcome such an accession of strength, and as the Officer commanding would sanction the retention of the honorable designation "Prince Alfred's Own," I would, you may be certain, spare no effort to make the Battery a credit to the title.

* I have not
said so.—J.R.,
Lt.-Col.

Endorsed by Officer commanding Volunteer Force thus—"Forwarded for Mr. Bamford's information."—J.S.R., Lt.-Col., B.C., 8/12/70.

Copy of Letter from Mr. J. B. Bamford, Representative of No. 8, or "Prince Alfred's Own" Battery, V.A. (in reply to one from Captain F. Wells, dated Department of Public Works, Sydney, December 6, 1870).

Bromley Cottage, &c., &c.,
10 December, 1870.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a letter from you, dated Department of Public Works, Sydney, December 6th, 1870; but before replying to the matter of it, I must beg you to inform me whether the underlined portion of its second or last paragraph was so underlined, and the remark in the margin "I have not said so" initialled by the Officer commanding the Volunteer Force, so made with your knowledge and consent.

2.

* Remark by Col. J. Richardson made in the margin of the above letter.

2. The underlined portion of your letter now under notice, as well as the remark connected with it (as expressed above), appear to me of so dubious a character that notwithstanding the Commandant's endorsement of "forwarded for Mr. Bamford's information," I consider them as a mere mystification of *your* meaning, which as you worded the original letter was clear enough.

3. In its altered state I regret to be quite unable to reply to your letter until I have received a lucid explanation of its signification.

Copy of Memo. forwarded with Mr. J. B. Bamford's letter of 10th December, 1870, by Captain F. Wells to Officer commanding Volunteer Force.

At Mr. Bamford's special request, all communications are to come through the channel of the Brigade Office. Referred to the Officer commanding accordingly.

17/12/70.

F. WELLS, &c. &c., &c.

Copy of Endorsement by Officer commanding Volunteer Force, on the foregoing memo., which was forwarded to Mr. J. B. Bamford attached to his letter (returned to him), dated 10th December, 1870.

CAPTAIN Wells assumed in his letter that I approved of the Battery being called the "Prince Alfred's Own," and as I gave no expression of a definite opinion in the matter I used the expression alluded to.

19/12/70.

J.S.R., Lt.-Col.

Copy of Memo. by Mr. J. B. Bamford (in reply to foregoing endorsement), on a turned corner of his letter dated 10th December, 1870, which was then retransmitted to Officer commanding Volunteer Force.

If any portion of Captain Wells' letter of the 6th December did not meet with the approbation of the Officer commanding Volunteer Force, it ought not to have been forwarded to me by the latter officer.

20/12/70.

J. B. BAMFORD,
Hon. Sec., No. 8, or P. A. O. Batt., V.A.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

(COMPLAINT BY LIEUTENANT TALBOT, NO. 2 BATTERY, AND CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE THERETO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 March, 1873.

RETURN (Supplementary) to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 14th June, 1871, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“A copy of a letter or complaint, written on or about the 10th of May last,
 “by Lieutenant Talbot, No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, to the Captain
 “of No. 2 Battery, V.A.; and also all letters of Lieutenant-Colonel
 “Richardson in reference thereto; and all other letters, minutes, memo-
 “randa, and orders in relation to the said complaint, written or made either
 “by the said Captain, No. 2 Battery, or Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, or
 “by Major Shepherd.”

(Mr. Stephen Brown.)

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 5 March, 1873.

SIR,

From Comdt. to
Col. Sec., 21/9/70.
Do. do., 29/9/70,
with enclosure.

I have the honor to request the enclosed copies of letters on the subject of the appointment of Messrs. Wells and MacDonal'd to the command of the present Nos. 9 and 10 Batteries, Volunteer Artillery, respectively, may be put up with the papers which accompanied my letter (71/521) of the 19th June, 1871.

These letters should have formed part of the correspondence alluded to, but were inadvertently overlooked.

I have, &c.,
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Commandant.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(70/423.)

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 21 September, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to recommend the immediate formation of two (2) additional Corps of Volunteer Artillery at Head Quarters, as Field Batteries, for the 40-pounder Armstrong and 9-pounder guns, and when not required for active service, to be composed each as follows:—1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 2 second lieutenants, 1 battery sergeant-major, 3 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 trumpeters, 66 gunners. Total, 80.

Should this meet with approval, I would recommend Captain Clarke, Volunteer Artillery, and Mr. John MacDonal'd, late of the Queensland Volunteer Artillery (recommended by Major Shepherd), should command these respective batteries, being particularly fitted for the same.

The immediate cost for clothing will be about £640.

I have, &c.,
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Comd. Vol. Force.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(70/443.)

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 29 September, 1870.

SIR,

Adverting to my letter of the 21st instant (No. 70/423), with reference to the immediate formation of two additional Batteries of Volunteer Artillery, I have the honor to request your permission to vary the recommendation therein submitted, as I consider that a general re-organization of this branch of the Force would be advisable.

I therefore beg to suggest the enrolment of these Batteries as Garrison instead of Field Artillery; and in addition I would recommend that 2nd Lieutenant Frederick Wells, of No. 4 Battery, and Mr. John MacDonal'd, late of the Queensland Volunteer Artillery, be appointed to the command of the same respectively.

Enclosed is a letter from Major Shepherd, recommending the appointment of these gentlemen.

I have, &c.,
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Comd. Vol. Force.

[Enclosure.]

Major Shepherd to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

Volunteer Artillery Office,
Sydney, 27 September, 1870.

Sir,

I have the honor to recommend the gentlemen hereunder named to be placed in command of Batteries Nos. 8 and 9, about to be organized:—

Frederick Wells, Esq., Lieutenant, No. 4 Battery, V.A., N.S.W.

John MacDonal'd, jun., Esq., formerly Lieutenant, No. 2 Battery, V.A., N.S.W., recently Lieutenant Commanding

No. 2 Battery, V.A., Queensland.

I have, &c.,
P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major,
Commanding Volunteer Artillery.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

(CONSOLIDATION OF SYDNEY BATTALION--ATTENDANCE OF OFFICERS OF BATTERIES & CORPS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 March, 1873.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 27 February, 1873, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) Copies of all Correspondence between the Commandant and the Officer Commanding the 1st Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, and the Members opposing the consolidation of that Battalion.
- “ (2.) Copies of all Correspondence relative to an appeal to the Governor, Earl Belmore, in 1868, on the question of such consolidation.
- “ (3.) A Return showing the attendance of all Staff Officers, and all Officers Commanding Batteries and Corps, during the year 1872.”

(Mr. Wearne.)

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

1.—COPIES of all Correspondence between the Commandant and the Officer Commanding the 1st Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, and the Members opposing the consolidation of that Battalion :—

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 12 March, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith—

(1.) Copies of all Correspondence between myself and the Officer Commanding 1st Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles and the members opposing the consolidation of that Battalion.

(2.) Copies of all Correspondence relative to an appeal to the Governor Earl Belmore, in 1868, on the question of such consolidation.

(3.) A Return showing the attendance of all Staff Officers, and all Officers commanding Batteries and Corps, during the year 1872, as requested by your letter of the 28th ultimo.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Commandant.

(1.)—*Correspondence between Commandant and Major Raymond.*

From Major Raymond. 9/9/72.
To Colonial Secretary. 12/9/72.
From Colonial Secretary. 23/9/72.
To Major Raymond. 10/10/72.
From Major Raymond. 9/9/72.
To Governor. 10/10/72.
From Colonial Secretary (reply). 22/10/72.
From Major Raymond. 1/11/72.
Commandant's minute on same. 7/11/72.
Major Raymond's do. 8/11/72.
Commandant's minute do. 12/11/72.
From Captain Davey, with enclosures. 5/11/72.
Do., 7/11/72.
To Major Raymond. 14/11/72.
Minute from Major Raymond to Captain Davey, for reply. 19/11/72.
Memo. from Captain Chatfield to Captain Davey. 23/1/73.
Captain Davey's reply. 25/1/73.
From Captain Davey to Major Raymond. 23/1/73.
Minute of Major Raymond, forwarding same to Commandant. 24/1/73.

(2.)—*Correspondence in 1868.*

From Lieutenant J. Wells. 3/3/68.
To Governor. 31/3/68.
From Colonial Secretary. 4/6/68.
From Major Raymond. 19/6/68.
Commandant's minute. 24/6/68.
Major's Raymond's do. 26/6/68.
To Governor. 15/7/68.
From Colonial Secretary. 30/7/68.

MAJOR RAYMOND to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 9 September, 1872.

SIR,

Adverting to the Brigade Order of 19th ultimo, detaching the Engineer Corps and Grammar School Cadets from the Battalion under my command, I have the honor to request authority for the formation of another Company, to be called No. 8, and to be officered from the gentlemen at present holding Commissions in the Battalion, except the junior, who might be hereafter elected.

On receiving the necessary authority I shall be prepared to recommend two officers for promotion, and the new Company will absorb a number of eligible recruits offering themselves, who cannot be taken on in the other Companies because of their crowded state.

I have, &c.,

R. PEEL RAYMOND, Major,
Commanding 1st Sydney Batt. Vol. Rifles.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 12 September, 1872.

SIR,

Major Raymond having applied for permission to increase the Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles by another Company, making a total of eight Companies, and as the sum of £350 will be required for clothing in the event of this increase being sanctioned,—I have the honor to inquire, previous to submitting the application to His Excellency the Governor, whether you will authorize this amount to be provided for in the Supplementary Estimates for the current year?

I have, &c.,

J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Commandant.

THE

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Sydney, 23 September, 1872.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, inquiring whether, in the event of your obtaining the sanction of His Excellency the Governor to the addition of another Company to the Sydney Battalion of Volunteer Rifles, provision would be made for the sum of £350, required for clothing, on Supplementary Estimates for the present year,—I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary has no objection to asking Parliamentary sanction for the amount in question.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

For Major Raymond's information, and to be returned.—J.S.R., Lieut.-Col., B.C., 26/9/72.

CAPTAIN BAYNES to MAJOR RAYMOND.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 10 October, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction, to acquaint you that the Honorable the Colonial Secretary has consented to place on the Supplementary Estimates for the present year a sum for clothing the additional Company alluded to in your letter of the 9th ultimo.

I have, &c.,
THOS. BAYNES, Capt.,
Acting Major of Brigade.

MAJOR RAYMOND to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 9 September, 1872.

SIR,

Referring to my letter of this day, applying for permission to form another Company, to be numbered No. 8, and officered from the present holders of Commissions in the Battalions on promotion,—I do myself the honor to bring under your notice again the question of the consolidation of the Battalion, believing the present a favourable time for its consideration in consequence of the vacancies that exist, and that will have to be filled up, among the Commissioned Officers.

Having on a former occasion so fully entered into this question, I feel I need not occupy your time by a lengthened communication, but I think it necessary to state my conviction that after a few preliminary arrangements have been adjusted in the relative rank of the present officers, which the formation of another Company will facilitate, the great majority of them will be in favour of consolidation.

Should this be conceded, I would propose that candidates for Commissions should in future only be nominated from the members of the Battalion, irrespective of Companies, who had already passed the necessary examination,—a system which is found to work well in Victoria, where they have two official examinations in the year, and the officers to supply vacancies are elected from those who pass at these examinations, thereby affording the opportunity to elect one who has proved himself efficient, instead of our system of examination *after* election.

I have, &c.,
R. PEEL RAYMOND, Major,
Commg. 1st Syd. Batt. V.R.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON to GOVERNOR SIR HERCULES ROBINSON.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 10 October, 1872.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honor to submit and recommend for your approval the accompanying application ^{9 Sept., 1872} from Major Raymond for the formation of another Company to the Battalion of Volunteer Rifles under his command, to be officered by those at present holding Commissions.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary has consented to provision being made in the Supplementary Estimates for the current year for clothing.

I have, &c.,
J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Commandant.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Sydney, 22 October, 1872.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, submitting an application for the formation of another Company to be added to the Sydney Battalion of Volunteer Rifles, and to be officered by persons already holding Commissions,—I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to approve of the formation of such additional Company.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

MAJOR

MAJOR RAYMOND TO LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 1 November, 1872.

SIR,

Adverting to my letter of the 9th September last, respecting the re-consolidation of the Battalion under my command, and my subsequent interview with you on the same subject, on which occasion you expressed concurrence in my views, provided the majority of the Officers were favorable to the change,—I have now the honor to enclose a paper, signed by the whole of the Officers (except Ensign Cranna, absent on sick leave in the country, and who is, I am told, in favor of it), and all agree to the consolidation but one—Captain Davey, No. 4 Company.

I beg therefore to request that the necessary steps to carry out the matter may be taken with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.,
R. PEEL RAYMOND, Major,
Commanding 1st Sydney Batt. Vol. Rifles.

[Enclosure.]

THE Commandant having expressed his approval of the desirability of re-consolidating the Battalion, unless a majority of the Officers should oppose it, Officers will be good enough to sign this paper either "for" or "against."

The present is considered an opportune time for bringing this matter forward, from the vacancies still unfilled in the junior ranks, which vacancies will be further increased by the removal of two of the present Officers to No. 8 Company, the formation of which has been approved by the Government, thus doing away with one special objection, viz., the promotion of Officers by seniority instead of by Companies. It is also contemplated that there will be no objection to an Officer at present holding a Commission declining promotion until a vacancy occurs in his own Company.

It is proposed to recommend that all candidates for Commissions can be nominated only from members of the Battalion (irrespective of Companies) who have passed an official examination, to be held half-yearly, on the same system found to work so well in Victoria, and that members must also pass an examination before being eligible for the appointment of Non-Commissioned Officers.

The Commanding Officer trusts that all the Officers will see the great advantage which the working of the regimental system will be to the Battalion, both in drill and appearance, and also in the great essential of cordial unanimity amongst the Officers.

By order,
W. CHATFIELD, Capt.,
Adjt., 1st Sydney Batt. Vol. Rifles.

SIGNATURES.

For or against.	Name.	Rank, &c.
For	R. Peel Raymond	Major Commanding.
For	Thos. Richards	Major.
For	W. Chatfield	Captain and Adjutant.
For	G. F. Dansey	Surgeon.
For	Geo. J. Pattison	Assistant Surgeon.
For	Jno. Wells	Captain No. 1 Company.
For	John Cooper	Lieutenant do.
For	C. A. Wilson	Captain No. 2 Company.
For	J. A. Cavanough	Lieutenant do.
For	Sydney Cohen	Ensign do.
For	W. T. Farrell	Captain No. 3 Company.
For	Stephen Dickson	Lieutenant do.
For	John Ferguson	Ensign do.
Against	J. J. Davey	Captain No. 4 Company.
For	Thos. B. Walcot	Ensign do.
For	A. O. Moriarty	Captain No. 5 Company.
For	W. Johnston	Lieutenant do.
For	Walter D'Arrietta	Ensign do.
For	Gerard Phillips	Captain No. 6 Company.
For	J. H. Morris	Lieutenant do.
For	J. W. M'Cutcheon	Ensign do.
For	W. Wilkins	Captain No. 7 Company.
For	James C. Fisher	Lieutenant do.
For	R. George	Ensign do.

Major Raymond errs in quoting me as having given an *unqualified* approval of the consolidation of the Battalion.—J.S.R., Lieut.-Col., Commdt., B.C., 7/11/72.

I certainly am not aware of any other qualification than the one mentioned, viz., the concurrence of the majority of the Officers. Will the Commandant be good enough to remind me of any other mentioned at the time?—R.P.R., Major, Commdg. 1st Sydney Batt. Vol. Rifles, 8/11/72.

Major Raymond's attached memo. might imply that I approved of the consolidation of the Battalion, contingent upon the majority of Officers being also in favor of it. I merely wish to record my opinion that it is not altogether desirable, and that it is a matter which requires mature consideration.—J.S.R., Lieut.-Col., Commdt., B.C., 12/11/72.

Read and returned to Commandant for consideration.—R.P.R., Major, Commdg. 1st Sydney Batt.

CAPTAIN

CAPTAIN DAVEY to MAJOR RAYMOND.

Bell's Chambers,
5 November, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward you the attached letter, respectfully requesting that you will place it before the Commandant, and some opportunity be afforded the Volunteers of Sydney Battalion for considering a measure of such importance.

I beg permission to state that having seriously considered the matter I do not feel justified in giving my consent to any proposal which would cause an abrogation of the contract entered into by the members whom I have enrolled in my Corps, without first obtaining their consent; and I conceive it to be my duty, having sworn in a complete Company under the Volunteer Act of 1867, to inform the members of any meditated alteration of that Act; and also to well weigh any infringement upon the terms of the agreement entered into between them and me while acting as the authorized servant of the Government under said Act.

I presume the Crown Law authorities, when appealed to concerning the government of the Battalion, spoke both truth and good law when they gave an opinion to the effect that only administrative Battalions could exist under the Volunteer Act of 1867. If such be the case, then a separate and special Act for Sydney Battalion must be passed; repealing the present Act so far as that Battalion is concerned, the result of which probably would be the disbandment of the men,—they being thereby released from their obligation of allegiance—the termination of Officers' Commissions, and consequent right of every efficient (who has not yet received it) to demand his land order from the Government, they having broken their contract with the Volunteers.

Of the evils attendant upon consolidation of a Volunteer Battalion I refer to past records, and in contradistinction the improvement in numbers and efficiency of the whole Force under present system, which needs no praise from me.

I trust you will excuse my freedom of discussion on this subject for reasons above stated.
I quite endorse the opinion underlined by me in attached letter.

I have, &c.,

J. J. DAVEY,

Capt., No. 4 Co., Syd. Bat. V.R.

Forwarded as requested.—R. PEEL RAYMOND, Major, Comdg. 1st Sydney Battn. V. Rifles, 6/11/72.

[Enclosure.]

Sergt. Edwards and others to Captain Davey.

Sir,

Sydney, 1 November, 1872.

The undersigned beg respectfully to call your attention to the attempt now being made to remodel the Volunteer Act of 1867, for the special government of the Battalion to which we belong, and we beg of you to endeavour to preserve to us the privileges and liberties guaranteed to us by that Act at the time of our enrolment. We allude to the proposed change in the government of the Battalion from administration to consolidation. The former is the only system which can be carried out under the Act now in force. At the time of enrolment we knew that whatever changes in the regulations the Commandant might see fit could be made, but the Act itself is a fixed and unchangeable exponent of our position as independent citizen soldiers. It is with much distrust therefore we view any measure so important as that now under consideration, and while acquiescing in all reasonable changes our Officers may deem for the general welfare, we repudiate the right of any Officer or number of Officers to sign away, without our knowledge or consent, the franchise which forms the grand principle of the Volunteer Force, as distinguished from a Militia or Regular Military Body.

We well considered the Act before enrolment, the right thereby vested in us of electing by Companies our own Officers for recommendation, as well as the right of being at all times under the command of our own Volunteer Officers, they and ourselves being an unpaid and consequently independent body, the Company to which we belong being perfect in its interior economy, and a complete corps in itself, not a mere fractional part of a larger body, fermented by the conflicting interest of the other Companies.

Will you please to forward this letter, with any remarks you may consider necessary, to the Officer Commanding the Sydney Battalion, in order that it may be brought before the Commandant, and opportunity afforded the whole of the Battalion, individually and collectively, for considering a measure which, if carried out, will force upon us conditions we did not enrol under, and do not desire.

We are, &c.,

Stephen B. Edwards, Sergeant.	William Venteman.	Albert Tupper.
Samuel Bray.	John Cummins.	Joseph Brignell, Sergt.
Wm. Lovel Davis, Corporal.	Francis B. Davidson, St. George.	R. G. Allen.
John Fogarty.	Robert Miller.	W. South.
Isaac G. Levy, Q.-M.-Sergt., No. 4.	John Quais.	W. Reattie.
Jas. Crichton, Sergt.	John Mahoney.	J. C. Rossiter.
— Moss.	A. J. Ormsby.	H. McNeill.
S. Beaumont.	John Cracknell.	S. Brigden, Corporal.
M. F. B. Morrow, Sergeant.	James Nelson.	Wm. Morton.
Robert Morling.	W. H. Bickell.	James Wolfenden.
R. D. Sippe.	Charles Windberg.	William Henry Gant.
David W. Baker.	George Wanaby.	George Mack.
— Maxwell.	Martin Heany.	H. J. Leist.
S. H. Phillips, Bugler.	T. Connolly.	Richard Neil.
Benjamin Durss.	J. King.	

CAPTAIN

CAPTAIN DAVEY to MAJOR RAYMOND.

Bell's Chambers,
7 November, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that the following addition be made to the last paragraph (line 10) of my letter of 5th instant, on subject of the consolidation of the Battalion, namely,—“For proof,” the remaining portion to be as now, and will read as under. (See foot-note.)

On comparing my draft with press copy, I discovered the omission, and found that the sentence was thus rendered ungrammatical.

I have, &c.,

J. J. DAVEY,

Capt., No. 4 Co., 1st S.B.V.R.

“For proof of the evils attendant upon consolidation of a Volunteer Battalion, I refer to past records, &c. &c.”

Forwarded—to be attached to Captain Davey's previous letter. I believe past records will show that Captain Davey was formerly favorable to consolidation.—R.P.R., Major, Com. 1st S.B.V.R.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON to MAJOR RAYMOND.

Brigade Office,

Sydney, 14 November, 1872.

SIR,

With reference to the application for the consolidation of the Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, I have the honor to request you will be good enough to call upon Captain Davey for his reasons for objecting to the consolidation, as he appears to be the only Officer who does not acquiesce in the matter.

I have, &c.,

J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,

Commandant.

Captain Davey to reply.—R. PEEL RAYMOND, Major, Com. 1st S.B.V.R., B.C., 19/11/72.

Before this is sent on, please desire Captain Davey to return the Commandant's letter, which was forwarded to him requiring this report.—R.P.R., 24/1/73.

Captain Davey will please to attend to Major Raymond's memo., 25/1/73.—(By order), W.C., Capt. and Adj.

Pressing professional business and the customary duties attendant upon the Quarterly and Annual Returns, together with past Service Returns for Land Orders, and the usual holiday and this time of the year, have prevented me from answering earlier. My reply would have been more detailed and diffuse but for these causes.—J. J. DAVEY, Capt., No. 4 Co., 1st S.B.V.R.

Adj't., 1st S.B.V.R.—25/1/73.

CAPTAIN DAVEY to MAJOR RAYMOND.

Bell's Chambers,

23 January, 1873.

SIR,

In accordance with the Commandant's request, I have the honor to record my objections to the consolidation of the Sydney Battalion,—

1st. Brigade Order, October, /67, instructs me “to regulate and govern the Company under my command, according to the Act, 1867.” That Act constitutes a Volunteer Corps an elective body, and states that regulations not inconsistent with the Act may be made. The Crown Law Officers in 1868 have construed the intentions and provisions of the Act to be opposed to consolidation; therefore I maintain it is illegal. The consolidation system was tried in the early period of the existence of the Battalion, and the Force declined in numbers and efficiency, while the Suburban Battalion, always administrative, kept up a greater degree of general efficiency, and each Corps was in a better position.

2nd. Parliament alone can alter the Act of 1867, as it confers a franchise upon a voluntarily constituted body. I maintain that no change or repeal can constitutionally be made by the Volunteers themselves, unless by a proper representation of their wishes, expressed in a memorial signed by them, or their properly appointed delegates, for the purpose of obtaining the consent of our Legislature to make the proposed changes.

The Officers of the Volunteer Force have no power delegated to them by the Act or by their men to alter or reconstruct the principles of the Act under which they have enrolled, especially in a matter of such vital importance.

3rd. A new Act would be required to consolidate the Battalion, and the present Act repealed so far as we are concerned, and the Force would be virtually disbanded.

Members would have a claim upon the Government for their land orders, while there would be no power to compel them to complete their service, and Commissions held under the Act of 1867 would be terminated.

5th. The right of members of Corps to elect for recommendation members to hold Commissions as their Officers would be interfered with.

Consolidation places great power in the hands of the Staff, leaving all actual responsibility on the Captains of Corps.

Financial

Financial matters, clothing, and many things now belonging to individual Corps, would be almost entirely managed by the Staff, and a thorough regimental system initiated.

The present Act and Regulations appear to me to meet our requirements, and I doubt whether more authority can be exercised without driving members from the Force.

I may be in error, but I can only view consolidation as an attempt to govern a Volunteer Force in the same manner as a regiment of regular soldiers; and I do not think it possible for the Force to exist under such conditions.

The reasons given in my former letter and in the memorial forwarded by the members of my Corps I see no reason to dissent from.

I have, &c.,
J. J. DAVEY,
Capt., No. 4 Co., 1st Syd. Batt. V.R.

Forwarded to the Commandant for his information.—R. PEEL RAYMOND, Major, Commdg. 1st Syd. Batt. Vol. Rifles, 24/1/73.

2.—COPIES of all Correspondence relative to an appeal to the Governor Earl Belmore, in 1868, on the question of such consolidation.

LIEUTENANT WELLS to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Kelso House, Marrickville,
3 March, 1868.

SIR,

The promotion of Captain Raymond to the rank of Major in the Volunteer Force, having created a vacancy in the command of No. 1 Company of the Sydney Battalion, I have the honor to request, as the senior Subaltern of that Company, that you will kindly recommend me to His Excellency the Governor for the appointment.

Permit me to state, as briefly as possible, my reasons for claiming this appointment, although not the senior Lieutenant of the Battalion:

You are doubtless aware that an opinion is entertained by a few of the Volunteer Officers that the six central Companies have been formed into a consolidated Battalion, and that consequently promotion should go by seniority in the Battalion; but I need not tell you, as you are well aware of the fact, that the Sydney Battalion has never been governed as a consolidated one; and I think I can clearly show that whatever may have been the case under the old Volunteer Act and Regulations, the provisions of the new Act, passed in October last, and the Regulations based thereon, issued by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, distinctly establish the fact that each Company of the Force is an independent Corps, and that therefore it should be officered in all fairness by its own enrolled members. Of course I do not mean by this assertion to dispute for a single moment the power of the Governor to grant Commissions to any persons he may think fit, but merely to state that such a course would be in strict accordance with the spirit of the law.

Having stated my views thus far, I will now proceed to quote from the Act and the Regulations the parts which appear to me to establish my case.

The 9th section of the Act enacts "that any Volunteer Corps may recommend to the Governor any enrolled members thereof to be Officers of such Corps of a rank not higher than Captain."

Article 28 of the Regulations is to the same effect.

Article 59 defines the term "Corps" to mean "a Troop, Battery, or Company."

The 30th section of the Act authorizes a Volunteer Corps to "make rules for the management of the property, finances, and civil affairs of the Corps, &c.;" and section 31 vests the property of each Corps in its Commanding Officer.

Appendix G to the Regulations gives model rules for the government of each Volunteer Corps. These rules have been, or will be, *separately* considered and dealt with by each Company.

The foregoing quotations and references clearly demonstrate to my mind at least that each Company is a separate and independent Corps, so far as regards its internal management, and this view of the case is strengthened by the 49th section of the Act, which makes provision for the amalgamation of separate Corps for purely *military purposes*, and therefore clearly affirms the principle of separate and independent action in all other respects.

In dealing with the central Companies as a consolidated Battalion great injustice might be done to deserving Officers in this way, viz.: A vacancy may occur in a well-organized and well-governed Company, the officers of which are well up in their drill and are punctual and regular in attendance at parades, and the men muster strongly whenever called out. This appointment, however, cannot be given to the Officer of the Company, who is well known and probably highly esteemed by its members, because he is not the senior of his rank in the Battalion, but it must go to one unknown, or, if known, possibly disliked by the members of the Company he is transferred to. He may also be an Officer who has been careless and inattentive to his duties, one who seldom or never attends parades himself, and who takes little or no trouble to bring the men of his Company together upon any occasion. Such a contingency as this I feel assured was never contemplated by the framers of the Volunteer Act, whose object must have been to make the Force as efficient as possible, yet this state of affairs would undoubtedly have the contrary effect.

effect. It would also render the Subaltern Officers of the Battalion, to a certain extent, indifferent to the welfare of any particular Company, as it would prevent that community of interests and *esprit de corps* so essentially necessary to the well-being of any body of men voluntarily associated for any purpose, by the probability of a transfer to some other Company, that is supposing they have any desire to rise in the Service. They must, I say, look forward to this transfer at some time, and that perhaps not far distant, or else be compelled to refuse promotion altogether, and have the mortification of seeing their juniors step over their heads. This is no imaginary picture I have drawn, but feel convinced that it would be one frequently reproduced.

I think, Sir, enough has been said to convince you that any approach to an amalgamation of the Companies for the purposes of internal government, would be attended with pernicious results, and only lead to discontent. I shall therefore conclude, leaving the matter entirely in your hands, and trusting to your sense of justice for doing what is right and proper under the circumstances.

I have, &c.,
JNO. WELLS,
Lieut., No. 1 Co., S.B.V.R.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON TO GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 31 March, 1868.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

3rd March, 1868.

I have the honor to submit, for your consideration, a letter from Lieut. Wells, Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, wherein he claims (although not senior of his rank) promotion to the rank of Captain, *vice* Raymond, promoted Major.

In order to place your Excellency in possession of facts bearing on the case, I have to state, that for some years the six (6) central Companies forming the Sydney Battalion were, by consent of the Officers, I believe, consolidated, as far as regards their promotion, thus making such promotion go through the Battalion instead of individual Companies. They were also consolidated for the purposes of drill, by a Brigade Order of my predecessor, Lieut.-Colonel Kempt.

These arrangements have, as Lieut. Wells urges, ceased to exist from date of Volunteer Act of 1867, and adduces in claim the following clauses of Act and Regulations:—

1. Article 59.—Regulations defines the word "Corps" to mean a troop, battery, or company.
2. Clause 9.—Act provides that any Volunteer Corps may recommend to the Governor any enrolled members thereof to be Officers of such Corps, &c.
3. Clause 30.—Act authorizes Corps to make rules for the management of the property, finances, and civil affairs of the Corps, summary punishments of minor offences against discipline, &c.
4. Clause 31.—Act vests the property of each Corps in its Commanding Officer.
5. Clause 49.—Act makes provision for the amalgamation of two or more separate Volunteer Corps, for military purposes, by the authority of the Governor, &c.

Awaiting your Excellency's opinion and instructions,

I have, &c.,
J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Comdg. Volunteer Force.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

(21.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 4 June, 1868.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 31st March last, submitting the copy of a communication from Lieutenant Wells, of the Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, on the subject of the promotion of Commissioned Officers in the various Companies, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to enclose, for your information and guidance, a copy of an opinion that has been obtained from the Attorney General on the question raised by Lieutenant Wells, by which it will be perceived that that Officer advises that recommendations for promotion should now be made solely under the 9th section of the Act 31 Victoria, No. 5, and that a Company must be taken to be a Corps within the meaning of that section.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

For the authority of His Excellency the Governor, that the Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles be considered and treated as an administrative Battalion, in accordance with opinion of the Honorable Attorney General.—J.S.R., Lieut.-Col., B.C., 10/8/68.

To the Colonial Secretary,—Particularly with reference to the legal effect of the 49th clause of the Act.—B., 11/6/68.

[Enclosure.]

OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

"I am of opinion that recommendations for promotion should now be made solely under the 9th section of the existing Act, 31 Victoria No. 5, and that a Company must be taken to be a Corps within the meaning of that section. It follows from this that if His Excellency thinks fit to act on the recommendation of the Corps in Mr. Wells's case, the view taken by that gentleman is the correct one. The 49th section applies the Act to any two or more Corps, united, as therein mentioned, in the same way as it is applicable to a single Corps."

MAJOR

MAJOR RAYMOND TO LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Volunteer Office,
Sydney, 19 June, 1868.

SIR,

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Commanding Officer, that at a meeting of the Officers of the Sydney Battalion, V.R., held with the concurrence of Colonel Richardson at Volunteer Office yesterday afternoon, to consider the decision verbally communicated by the Colonel, that it was the opinion of the Law Officers that under the new Volunteer Act "the Sydney Battalion is administrative," the following resolution was carried:—

Proposed by Captain Teale; seconded by Lieutenant Phillips,—

"That the resolution passed at a meeting in the month of March last, be confirmed, and that the Officer Commanding Volunteers be respectfully requested to forward that resolution and the present one to the Government."

For.		Against.	
Captain Teale,	No. 3 Co.	Major Windeyer,	No. 2 Co.
Lieut. Farrell,	No. 3 "	Lieut. Wilson,	No. 2 "
Lieut. Davey,	No. 4 "	Lieut. Wells,	No. 1 "
Lieut. Phillips,	No. 5 "	Ensign Strong,	No. 2 "
Ensign Golden,	No. 4 "	Ensign Hunt,	No. 1 "
Ensign Faithfull,	No. 6 "		

The resolution alluded to in the first part of the above was passed at a meeting convened by Colonel Richardson, and is as follows:—

Proposed by Captain Teale; seconded by Ensign Golden,—

"That the six Central Companies remain, as at present, a consolidated Battalion, and that promotion of Officers be made throughout."

For.		Against.	
Major Raymond.		Lieut. Wells.	
Captain Teale.		Lieut. Wilson.	
Captain Richards.		Ensign Strong.	
Lieut. Farrell.		Ensign Hunt.	
Lieut. Phillips.			
Ensign Golden.			
Ensign Chatfield.			

Every Officer of the Battalion, except one (Ensign Moriarty), attended yesterday's meeting; three of those who attended had not their votes recorded.

Captain Richards, No. 5 Company: Because we had not the Attorney General's opinion in the matter to guide us; also, because he could not gather what was exactly meant by the term "consolidation" in this instance, and was not therefore inclined to commit himself, either for or against, by voting on the resolution, but expressed his intention of submitting his views on the subject in writing.

Mr. Chatfield, No. 6 Company: Because, though personally favourable to retaining the consolidation, feared that, as the principle had been departed from in so many instances at first, it could not now be carried out in its integrity without causing dissatisfaction to many of the members of the Battalion and myself, though in favour of the resolution through being in the chair.

Ensign Moriarty has since expressed his concurrence with the resolution.

Colonel Richardson will thus be in possession of the views of all the Officers.

I would also add that the subject was fully discussed by the Officers present for an hour and a half before arriving at the conclusions submitted; and from the opinions expressed, I am led to the belief that whichever way the Government may decide this question, an immediate conclusion ought to be arrived at, as the present state of uncertainty is anything but favourable to the well-being of the Corps.

At the desire of some of the Officers the strength of the several Companies of the Battalion is annexed:—

No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	all ranks.
" 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	"
" 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	"
" 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	"
" 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	"
" 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	"

430

I have, &c.,
R. PEEL RAYMOND, Major,
Comg. S.B.V.R.

The Major Comg. Syd. B.V.R.—This communication places me in possession of the fact that the majority of the Officers are in favor of "consolidation." Is this all that is intended? I may here state the opinion of the Attorney General is, that under the existing law appointments and promotion of Officers must be made solely in accordance with clause 9, Volunteer Act. This opinion has not been promulgated from the fact that the authority of His Excellency the Governor is required before any action can be taken in the matter.—J.S.R., Lieut.-Colonel, B.C. To be returned, 24/6/68.

It is intended, as expressed by the resolution, that the Government should be made aware of the proceedings of the two meetings referred to, as briefly detailed in this letter; and in order to accomplish this it was hoped that Colonel Richardson would comply with the request therein contained, by forwarding said letter to His Excellency, as the majority cannot help feeling that whatever the strict legal reading of the Act may be, as decided by the Attorney General, the Battalion has always been a Corps in the intent and spirit of the Act, and that it was not intended to alter its constitution at the time of its passing.—R.P.R., Major, B.C., 26/6/68.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON to GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 15 July, 1868.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

June, 1868.

I have the honor to enclose letter from Major Commanding Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, containing resolutions passed at a general meeting of the Officers of that Battalion, as also remarks of Major Commanding, to the effect that the six central Companies remain as at present a consolidated Battalion.

I have to state, for your Excellency's information, it is at the express desire of the majority of Officers, Sydney Battalion, that I submit the appended letter for your consideration, and before the Honorable the Attorney General's opinion as to the application of the Volunteer Act of 1867 to the said Companies, receives your confirmation.

I have, &c.,
J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding Volunteer Force.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 30 July, 1868.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, relative to the consolidation of the six central Companies of the Volunteer Rifles, I am directed to inform you, that His Excellency sees no reason to recede from the view already expressed, that promotions should be carried out in accordance with the existing law, as laid down by the Attorney General, and communicated to you by my letter of the 4th ultimo (No. 68/21.)

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

Memo.—Forwarded for the information of the Major Commanding and Officers of the Sydney Battalion, Vol. Rifles.—J.S.R., Lieut.-Col., B.C., 31/7/68.

3.—A RETURN showing the attendance of all Staff Officers, and all Officers Commanding Batteries and Corps, during the year 1872.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

RETURN showing the attendance of all Staff Officers, and all Officers commanding Batteries and Corps, during the year 1872.

Branch of Service.	Corps.	Officers Commanding.	Attendance.							Remarks.
			Battalion Parades.	Parades of Corps.	Gun Drills.	Shot Practice.	Inspections.	Musketry.	Total.	
ARTILLERY.	Permanent Staff	Commandant Lieut.-Col. J. S. Richardson	8							8 General Parades, 66 Inspections, and attendance at Brigade Office daily.
		Captain Baynes, Brigade, Pay, & Quartermaster, and Acting Major of Brigade.	8							8 General Parades, official duties of Brigade-Major, Pay, and Quartermaster, and majority of Half-yearly Inspections.
		Instructor of Musketry, Captain Compton.	8							8 General Parades, Musketry Instruction, and the Inspections at Head Quarters.
	Regimental Staff	Major Shepherd	14			2	2		18	Field Officers of Artillery attend the various drills, and transact a large amount of official duty.
		Major Wilson	20			3	2		25	
		Major Clarke	11			1	2		14	
		Surgeon Cox	4			2			6	
		Asst. Surg. Bowker	4						6	
		Asst. Surg. Nolan	4			2			6	
		Capt. & Adj. Lett	9						6	
No. 1 Battery	Captain Fahy	9	17	19	2	3		50	On leave of absence.	
	Lieut. Talbot	12	3	16	1	2		34		
	Captain Holt	1	47	36	2	2		88		
	Captain Cooper	17	8	27	3	2		57		
	Captain Beverley	20	14	25	2	2		63		
	Captain Deane	21	3	18	1	2		45		
	Captain Boake	16	10	21	1	2		50		
No. 8 "	Captain Bamford	15	10	15	1	1		42		
	Captain F. Wells	17	8	16	1	2		44		
	Captain MacDonald	17	13	12	1	3		46		

RETURN showing Attendances, &c.—*continued.*

Branch of Service.	Corps.	Officers Commanding.	Attendance.					Remarks.	
			Battalion Parades.	Company Drills.	Inspections.	Muster.	Total.		
Engineer Corps		Captain E. O. Moriarty	2	3	5		
Sydney Battalion.	Regimental Staff..	Major Raymond	30	...	2	...	32	Attended daily at Battalion Office.	
		Major Richards.....	18	...	2	...	20		
		Capt. & Adj. Chatfield	38	...	2	...	40		
			Surgeon Dansey	11	11	Attended daily at Battalion Office, and Recruit drills, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.	
			Asst. Surgeon Pattison	7	...	...	7
	No. 1 Company.....		Captain J. Wells	37	37	2	1		77
	No. 2		Captain Wilson.....	24	22	1	1		48
	No. 3		Captain Farrell.....	23	39	2	1		65
	No. 4		Captain Davey	20	28	1	1		50
	No. 5		Captain A. O. Moriarty	7	7	2	...		16
No. 6		Captain G. Phillips ...	17	14	2	1	34		
No. 7		Captain Wilkins	7	15	2	1	25		
Suburban Battalion.	Regimental Staff..	Major Goodlet	19	...	2	...	21	Also attended the various drills of the Corps, and transacted a large amount of official duty.	
		Major Jaques.....	20	...	2	...	22		
		Capt. & Adj. Webb...	20	...	2	...	22		
			Surgeon Mackellar	Joined, 30 November, 1872.	
	Glebe		Captain Weekes	12	15	2	1		30
	Balmain		Captain Cameron	17	26	2	1		46
	Padd. & Surry Hills		Captain H. Phillips ...	16	40	2	1		59
	St. Leonards		Captain Guise	12	14	1	...		27
	South Sydney		Lieut. Hillier.....	20	33	2	...		55
	No. 1 Highlanders		Captain Campbell.....	23	24	2	...		49
No. 2 Highlanders		Captain Thomson.....	14	25	1	...	40		
Staff		Major Hales	28	28	Also attended to the official duties of the Battalion.	
Penrith		Lieut. Robbins	1	20	2	1	24		
Parramatta		Captain Byrnes.....	...	16	2	...	18		
Hawkesbury		Lieut. Dick .....	...	19	2	1	22	
Bathurst		Lieut. Paul	1	25	2	1	29		
Goulburn		Captain Rossi	1	39	2	1	43		
Richmond		Captain Holborow .....	...	31	2	1	34	
Staff		Major Bolton	5	...	5	...	10		And the official business of the Battalion.
East Maitland		Captain Cobcroft .....	...	16	1	1	18	
West Maitland		Captain Wilkinson	1	56	2	1	60		
Newcastle		Captain Brown.....	1	40	2	1	44	And the official business of the Battalion.	
Singleton		Captain Loder .....	...	31	2	1	34	
Kiama		Major Black .....	...	25	2	1	28	
Ulladulla		Captain Sheaffe .....	...	28	2	1	31	
Gerringsong		Ensign Campbell	2	28	2	1	33		
Jamberoo		Lieut. Dymock .....	...	22	2	1	25	
Wollongong		Captain Owen .....	...	36	2	1	39	

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Commandant.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 12th March, 1873.

1872-3.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

GOULBURN VOLUNTEER CORPS;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
22 April, 1873.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

—
1873.

1872-3.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 42. FRIDAY, 7 FEBRUARY, 1873.

3. GOULBURN VOLUNTEER CORPS (*"Formal" Motion*):—Mr. Teece 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 frequent disagreements in the Goulburn Volunteer Corps.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Lord, Mr. Forster, Mr. Baker, Mr. Single, Mr. Garrett, Mr. De Salis, Mr. Wearne, Mr. W. C. Browne, Mr. Lucas, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 58. WEDNESDAY, 5 MARCH, 1873.

12. GOULBURN VOLUNTEER CORPS:—Captain Onslow (*with the concurrence of the House*) moved, without Notice, That the Petition presented by him this day from Captain Rossi, praying to be heard, either in person or by Counsel, before the Select Committee now sitting on the "Goulburn Volunteer Corps," be referred to such Committee.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 90. TUESDAY, 22 APRIL, 1873.

7. GOULBURN VOLUNTEER CORPS:—Mr. Teece, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of the Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 7th February, 1873, together with Appendix.
- Ordered to be printed.
-

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1872-3.

GOULBURN VOLUNTEER CORPS.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 7th February, 1873, "*with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the frequent disagreements in the Goulburn Volunteer Corps,*"—to whom was referred, on the 5th March, 1873, "*the Petition from Captain Rossi, praying to be heard either in person or by Counsel before the Select Committee now sitting on the Goulburn Volunteer Corps,*"—have agreed to the following Report :—

1. As the examination of witnesses proceeded, it became evident that Captain Rossi was considered the primary cause of the frequent disagreements complained of in the Goulburn Company of Volunteers; and when that gentleman answered your Committee's summons, it was suggested to him that he had better defer his evidence until other witnesses were examined; and as the evidence was printed, he should be supplied with a copy, to enable him to answer any imputation which might be made against him.

2. After much important evidence had been taken, Captain Rossi requested that the witnesses should be recalled, that he should be permitted to be present during their examination, and be allowed to question them. Your Committee informed him that, in consequence of the loss of time and expense, they declined recalling any witnesses; and as the evidence taken would be supplied him, when he was examined he would have an opportunity of answering any charges made against him. That he was at liberty to be present during the examination of witnesses, but, without the sanction of your Honorable House, he could not be permitted to put questions directly to them, but he could examine them through any Member of the Committee; and several of the Members present expressed their willingness to ask the witnesses any proper questions which Captain Rossi might desire.

3. Captain Rossi has since several times been summoned to give evidence but always applied for postponements, on the ground that he required time to prepare a statement of his case. Your Committee were aware that an investigation was applied for six months ago, and that a Military Court of Inquiry was in consequence held, before which Captain Rossi states he made a full defence and submitted proofs. We nevertheless acceded to his application, until it became evident that further delay would endanger the presentation of our Report during the present Session of Parliament. Captain Rossi at last consented to be examined, but not until your Committee had passed a resolution declining to entertain any written statement except as an appendix to his evidence.

4. The evidence shows that Captain Rossi is a man of great infirmity of temper, and his manner very offensive to his subordinates, "many of whom are his equals in social position"; for instance, a member of the Company stepped out of the ranks to ask a question, when the Captain called out,—"*What does that fellow want?*" Upon another occasion, at a general meeting, a member wished to make some remarks, when the Captain, (it is stated,) in the most offensive manner, said—"*Sit down, sir; I'll not hear you.*" He censured an intelligent, respectable, and efficient member of his Company, because he refused to give him the military salute when in plain clothes; and he requested recruits, before enrolling them,

them, to give him the military salute, when either in or out of uniform, notwithstanding that it is in direct contravention to the Volunteer Act and Regulations. He has so far forgotten his position as to commit assaults upon his subordinates, for one of which he was sentenced at the Police Court to pay a fine. In fact, he has frequently figured at that tribunal, either as plaintiff or defendant, opposing members of his Company. Your Committee think it a deplorable state of things when the Police Office is so frequently resorted to, to settle matters between a commander and members of a Volunteer Company. These facts show the utter unfitness of Captain Rossi to command a body of citizen soldiers, who will not submit to such insulting, harsh, and overbearing rule.

5. The evidence of Captain Rossi and the Secretary shows that the muster-roll has not been filled up since 1870, which is a violation of the 13th section of the Volunteer Act; and, since the muster-roll has not been properly filled up, your Committee have to rely on the evidence given, (which indeed there is no reason to doubt), that few of the original members now remain in the Company.

6. The dissolution of the Rifle Association is to be attributed to the Captain's desire to have the control of every matter relating, even indirectly, to the Company. The rules for the management of the Association were adopted at a public meeting presided over by Captain Rossi; and by assenting to these rules, he had once for all agreed to the Association having the use of the targets when required. But even were this not the case, there were no reasonable grounds for stopping the contemplated match, since it is proved by Mr. Chisholm's testimony that the use of the range was forbidden without sufficient time being given to see whether the Committee intended to ask the Captain's consent or not.

7. It is with regret that your Committee express their opinion that the protracted disputes in reference to the Band are attributable to Captain Rossi. The Band asserted that their teacher was incompetent, and they were unwilling to remain under his tuition, and the Committee unanimously voted his dismissal; and yet the Captain refused to act unless the Committee would relieve him from his share of the responsibility,—a responsibility which it is reasonable to suppose was equal in the case of the Captain and each of the members of the Committee. The retention of this officer in his position for months afterwards appears to your Committee to be unjustifiable; and the endeavour, supported by threats of law proceedings, to induce the boys of the Band to sign a document accusing themselves of untruthfulness, is in the highest degree censurable.

8. Your Committee are of opinion that neither Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson nor Captain Rossi are sufficiently impressed with the fact that a Volunteer Force differs essentially from the regular Army. In the latter, the men are always soldiers, having abandoned their civil position, and the privates occupy a position of great social inferiority to their officers. With a Volunteer Corps all is different: the members of such a Force do not in any degree merge their social character and standing in their voluntary service as soldiers. Serving without pay for the defence of his Country, the Volunteer deserves more consideration than the soldier who enlists to secure the means of living; and this should not be lost sight of in dealing with disputes between officers and men.

9. On careful consideration of the evidence, your Committee have arrived at the conclusion that the fault of the frequent disagreements that have occurred in the Goulburn Company of Volunteers rests with the Captain. It is clear that he does not possess the confidence of the Company, that he is wanting in temper and in judgment, and is altogether unfit for his position, and that his retention will ultimately lead to the disbandment of the Company.

10. Your Committee are therefore of opinion that immediate steps should be taken to remove Captain Rossi from the position of Captain of the Goulburn Corps Volunteer Rifles.

WILLIAM TEECE,
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 22nd April, 1873.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 13 FEBRUARY, 1873.

In the absence of a quorum, the Meeting called for this day lapsed.

FRIDAY, 14 FEBRUARY, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. W. C. Browne, | Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Teece.

Mr. Teece called to the Chair.

Entry in Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Committee deliberated.

Motion made (Mr. W. C. Browne) and Question,—“That the following witnesses, non-resident in Sydney, be summoned for the purposes of this Inquiry, viz.:—Messrs. W. R. Riley, G. Martyr, and W. Davies, for Thursday next; Captain Rossi, and Messrs. J. S. Paris, A. M. Hunt, H. S. Clarke, and J. W. Chisholm, for Friday, 21st February; and Messrs. — Mawson, A. Sproule, R. Chambers, and — Robertson, for Tuesday, 25th February,—put and passed.

[Adjourned to Thursday next, at half-past Eleven o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 20 FEBRUARY, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Teece in the Chair.

Mr. Baker, | Mr. De Salis,
Mr. W. C. Browne, | Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Wearne.

Mr. W. Davies called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. W. R. Riley called in and examined.

Witness handed in copy of Memorial to His Excellency the Governor, drawn up by Committee appointed for that purpose, at a public meeting, Goulburn, on the subject of the frequent disagreements in the Goulburn Volunteer Corps. (See Appendix A.)

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated, and decided to adjourn till Two o'clock this day; then to examine Mr. Martyr.

[Adjourned.]

Committee reassembled, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. G. Martyr called in and examined.

Witness handed in Brigade Order in reference to Private Robertson's reprimand. (See Appendix B 1).

Witness produced copies of the Rules of the Goulburn Rifle Association.

Witness handed in copy of his petition to His Excellency the Governor for an inquiry into his dismissal; copy of Captain Rossi's charge against Private Martyr; also, copy of opinion of Court of Inquiry held upon Private Martyr's dismissal. (See Appendices B 2 to B 4.)

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at half-past Eleven.]

FRIDAY, 21 FEBRUARY, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Teece in the Chair.

Mr. W. C. Browne, | Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Lucas.

Captain F. R. L. Rossi (*Goulburn Volunteer Rifle Company*) having been called in, was informed by the Chairman that the Committee had decided to take all evidence bearing upon “the frequent disagreements in the Goulburn Volunteer Corps,” and then afford him an opportunity of replying to such evidence.

Captain Rossi then withdrew.

J. W. Chisholm, Esq., J.P., called in and examined.

Handed in extract from *Goulburn Herald and Chronicle*, October 7, 1871; letters resigning his Presidency of the Goulburn Rifle Association (See Appendix C 1.); also extract from same paper of October 18th, 1871, correspondence in reference to his resignation.

Witness withdrew.

Private

Private H. S. Clarke (*G. V. R. Company*) called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. A. M. Hunt called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Motion made (*Mr. Lucas*), and Question,—“That the following witnesses, non-resident in Sydney, be summoned to give evidence before this Committee on Wednesday next, viz.:—Mr. Fuller and Mr. J. J. Treney”—*put and passed.*

Clerk submitted claim sent in by Mr. G. Martyr, Goulburn, for £3 12s. 9d., expenses incurred attending before this Committee to give evidence.

Resolved,—That the sum of £3 12s. 9d. be allowed Mr. G. Martyr for expenses attending as a witness before this Committee.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *half-past Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 25 FEBRUARY, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Baker, | Mr. Teece.

In the absence of a quorum, the Meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 26 FEBRUARY, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Teece in the Chair.

Mr. Baker, | Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Wearne.

The Chairman informed the Committee that he had received a letter from Captain Rossi, asking permission to be in attendance and cross-examine witnesses summoned before the Committee: Committee deliberated, and decided not to accede to Captain Rossi's request, inasmuch as he is not more a party to the Inquiry than any of the other witnesses called or to be called.

Letter to Captain Rossi accordingly.

Private W. F. Robertson (*Goulburn Volunteer Rifle Company*) called in and examined.

Witness *handed in* correspondence between himself and Captain Rossi relative to his refusal, when in plain clothes, to give the Military Salute to Captain Rossi. (*See Appendix D.*)

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Richard Chambers called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Quarter-Master Sergeant Andrew Sproule (*Goulburn Volunteer Rifle Corps*) called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated, and decided to examine Captain Rossi at the next meeting.

[Adjourned till Thursday, 6th March, at *half-past Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 6 MARCH, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Teece in the Chair.

Mr. Single, | Mr. Wearne.

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson read, requesting to be supplied with copies of all evidence taken before the Committee.

Resolved (Mr. Wearne),—That the request be complied with.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson called in and informed, and that his examination would be post-heard until all the evidence had been sent to him.

Chairman submitted a letter from Captain Rossi, protesting against the action of the Committee in not allowing him to attend and cross-examine witnesses, and asking that this correspondence may be printed as a part of the proceedings of the Committee.

Resolved (Mr. Wearne), That the correspondence be appended. (*See Appendices E 1-3.*)

Extract from the Votes and Proceedings, referring Petition of Captain Rossi, praying to be heard in person or by Counsel before the Committee, and to cross-examine witnesses, read by the Clerk.

Captain Rossi's Petition before the Committee.

Committee deliberated, and postponed consideration of the Petition till next meeting.

Captain Rossi called in and made the following statement :—

“ I find on evidence given, that it simply consists of an attack upon myself individually, and that the matters complained of are precisely those which formed the subject of the Court of Inquiry.

“ That all the documentary evidence in refutation of the charges were given in evidence before the Court of Inquiry, and are still in its hands. The Court has not yet decided, and the documents are therefore not obtainable by me.

“ On these grounds, and because it will be necessary to go to Goulburn to collect further materials and witnesses, after I have been furnished with the whole of the evidence against me, some of which has not yet reached me, I am not prepared to proceed with my answers.

“ F. R. L. ROSSI,

“ Captain G. V. Rifles.”

Committee

Committee having ascertained Captain Rossi's wishes as to the order of proceeding of the Committee, Captain Rossi withdrew, and Committee deliberated.

Captain Rossi recalled, and informed that the prayer of his Petition would be considered at the next meeting;—meanwhile he would be allowed to name any witnesses he wished summoned.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at *quarter past Three* o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 7 MARCH, 1873.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. Teece.

In the absence of a quorum, the Meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 12 MARCH, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Teece in the Chair.

Mr. Baker,
Mr. De Salis,

Mr. Single,
Mr. Wearne.

Chairman read a letter from Captain Rossi stating that as he had not yet obtained the documentary evidence, put in before the Military Court of Inquiry now sitting, nor received all the evidence adduced before this Committee, he desired a postponement of his examination.

Chairman also read a letter from Mr. J. S. Paris, apologizing for not having attended to give evidence when summoned, and stating that if counsel be allowed to Captain Rossi he should apply for same privilege; also, a telegram from Messrs. Davies, Walsh, and Riley, as follows:—"If counsel heard, Committee cannot witness Rossi's demeanour, and we shall also apply, others may follow."

Committee resumed deliberations upon Captain Rossi's petition to be heard by counsel, at the same time taking letter from Mr. Paris, and telegram from Messrs. Davies, Walsh, and Riley into consideration.

Resolved, (Mr. Baker):—That having had under consideration the application of Captain Rossi and other persons connected with the Goulburn Volunteer Corps for permission to be heard before this Committee in person, or by counsel, and to cross-examine witnesses, it is the opinion of the Committee that it is not expedient to grant the application so made.

Captain Rossi called in and informed of the decision of the Committee.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson (*Commandant of the Volunteer Force*) called in and examined. Witness produced papers connected with the Court of Inquiry held on Private Martyr's appeal.

Witness withdrew.

Sergeant J. J. Trenergy (*Honorary secretary, Goulburn Volunteer Rifle Company*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Thursday, 20th March, at *half-past Two* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 20 MARCH, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Teece in the Chair.

Mr. Baker,
Mr. W. C. Browne,

Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Lucas.

Captain Rossi called in, and having handed in the following letter, withdrew:—

"Sydney, 20 March, 1873.

"To the Chairman of the Committee, 'On the Goulburn Volunteer Corps.'

"Sir,

"The witnesses for whom I had applied, especially Messrs. Davies and Riley, not having appeared in accordance with my request, made to your Honorable Committee, I respectfully decline to proceed, as those two gentlemen have made unsupported mis-statements and charges against me of which they have no personal knowledge, I am bound to consider them as accusers. Their presence is necessary to the proceedings.

"I may, perhaps, be permitted to remind your Honorable Committee that it had been promised me that I should have what witnesses I desired.

"I have &c.,
F. R. L. ROSSI,
Captain G. V. Rifles."

Committee deliberated

Captain Rossi called in and informed that the Committee had already decided to recall no witnesses that had up to this time been examined by the Committee.

Committee deliberated, and decided to proceed with Captain Rossi's examination so soon as he should be able to obtain certain papers he required from the Brigade Office.

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

[Adjourned.]

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 25 MARCH, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Teece in the Chair.

Mr. W. C. Browne, | Mr. Garrett.

Chairman submitted two letters, dated 21st and 24th March, from Captain Rossi, stating that he is not yet prepared to proceed with his evidence before the Committee, and asking for further time to prepare his case.

Committee considered the letters, and postponed their decision till to-morrow.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at *half-past Two* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 26 MARCH, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. W. C. Browne, | Mr. Teece.

In the absence of a quorum, the Meeting called for this day lapsed.

MONDAY, 31 MARCH, 1873.

In the absence of a quorum, the Meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 2 APRIL, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Teece in the Chair.

Mr. Baker, | Mr. Garrett.

Clerk laid before the Committee Captain Rossi's evidence, as returned by him revised, and drew attention to Captain Rossi's request to have certain conversation reported.

Committee decided not to grant request.

Committee resumed consideration of Captain Rossi's letters of 21st and 24th March, and decided,—

That,—as Captain Rossi has been subpoenaed as a witness by direction of the Chairman for examination to-morrow,—the giving of a reply to his letter asking for further time to prepare his defence or explanation, be deferred until Captain Rossi appears as a witness before the Committee.

Private J. B. Craig (*Goulburn Volunteer Rifle Company*) called in and examined.

Sergeant J. J. Treney (*Do.*) called in and examined.

Witness *handed in*. Correspondence between himself and Captain Rossi, referring to the muster-roll of the Company. (*Appendix F.*)

Witness withdrew.

[Committee adjourned till To-morrow, at *half-past Two* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 3 APRIL, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Teece in the Chair.

Mr. Lucas, | Mr. Wearne.

Captain Rossi called in and examined.

In the course of the examination a Member left the room, and the Meeting lapsed for want of a Quorum.

[Adjourned.]

TUESDAY, 8 APRIL, 1873.

MEMBER PRESENT :—

Mr. Teece.

In the absence of a quorum, the Meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 9 APRIL, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Teece in the Chair.

Mr. Baker, | Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Lucas, | Mr. Wearne.

Captain Rossi called in and examined.

Handed in a letter to the Chairman, and retired by request.

Chairman

Chairman read Captain Rossi's letter.

Committee deliberated, and decided, on motion of Mr. Garrett,—

“That the letter handed in this day by Captain Rossi be returned to him, and the substance of the following resolution communicated to him:—‘That the Committee decline to entertain any written statement from Captain Rossi, a witness summoned by this Committee, until he has given his evidence verbally before it, when any statements Captain Rossi may choose to make will, if deemed proper, appear as Appendices to his evidence.’”

Captain Rossi recalled and informed of the decision of the Committee.

Examination accordingly proceeded.

Witness *produced* muster-roll of the Goulburn Volunteer Rifle Company.

Witness withdrew.

[Committee adjourned till To-morrow, at *half-past Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 10 APRIL, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Teece in the Chair.

Mr. Baker, | Mr. Lucas.

Captain Rossi called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

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

[Adjourned.]

TUESDAY, 15 APRIL, 1873.

In the absence of a quorum, the Meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 16 APRIL, 1873.

In the absence of a quorum, the Meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 17 APRIL, 1873.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. Teece.

In the absence of a quorum, the Meeting called for this day lapsed.

MONDAY, 21 APRIL, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Teece in the Chair.

Mr. Lucas, | Mr. Wearne.

Clerk submitted letter from Captain Rossi, inquiring when he should be further examined, and courting the fullest inquiry.

The Chairman submitted to the Committee claims from Messrs. H. S. Clarke, A. Sproule, A. M. Hunt, and B. Mawson, for expenses attending to give evidence before this Committee.

Resolved (Mr. Lucas):—That the following sums be awarded to witnesses for expenses giving evidence before the Goulburn Volunteer Corps Committee:—Mr. H. S. Clarke, £2 2s. 9d.; Mr. A. Sproule, £2; Mr. A. M. Hunt, £2 8s. 9d.; Mr. B. Mawson, £1 4s.

The Clerk submitted Captain Rossi's evidence taken on 3rd April, as revised by him, and drew attention to the foot-note made by Captain Rossi; the Committee declined to allow the foot-note made by the witness on revision.

Chairman submitted Draft Report. Same *read* 1^o, as follows:—

“1. On the first examination of witnesses, by your Committee, it became evident that the frequent disagreements complained of in the Goulburn Company of Volunteers were entirely between the Captain on the one hand and members of the Company upon the other; and therefore, although Captain Rossi had been summoned to give evidence on the second day, your Committee allowed his examination to stand over till after that of the other witnesses, and supplied him with copies of their evidence.

“2. On the 25th February, after much important evidence had been taken, Captain Rossi applied for permission to be present during the examination of *all* the witnesses, and to be allowed to put questions to them; but your Committee were unable to see any sufficient reason for departing from the usual practice of Select Committees in this particular.

"3. Captain Rossi has since several times applied for postponements, on the ground that he required time to prepare a statement of his case. Your Committee were aware that an investigation was applied for six months ago, and that a Military Court of Inquiry was in consequence held, before which Captain Rossi states he made a full defence and submitted proofs. We nevertheless acceded to his application, until it became evident that further delay would endanger the presentation of our Report during the present Session of Parliament. Captain Rossi at last consented to be examined, but not until your Committee had passed a resolution declining to entertain any written statement, except as an appendix to his evidence.

"4. The evidence of the witnesses throughout shows that Captain Rossi has been more desirous of carrying out his own peculiar views than of increasing the efficiency of the Company and preserving a good understanding with the men under him. It appears that he attaches great importance to what most gentlemen would regard as mere trifles; hence his inability to work with the Committees, and the want of judgment which, it is plain, he has displayed in the promotions of Non-commissioned Officers.

"5. It appears to your Committee to be a deplorable state of things when assaults are made by the Captain of a Volunteer Company upon his subordinates, and when Police Office cases take place between them. Where such disagreements occur, it is scarcely to be hoped that a Corps would cheerfully follow their leader into actual danger, or have confidence in him if placed in a position of difficulty.

"6. The evidence of Captain Rossi and the Secretary shows that the muster-roll has not been filled up since 1870, which is a violation of the 13th section of the Volunteer Act; and since the muster-roll has not been properly filled up, your Committee have to rely on the evidence given (which indeed there is no reason to doubt) that few of the original members now remain in the Company.

"7. The censure passed upon Private Robertson for refusing, when out of uniform, to salute the Captain, appears to your Committee to have been wholly unjustifiable; and we are of opinion that some of the dismissals that have taken place in the Goulburn Company were harsh, and not necessary for the maintenance of discipline.

"8. The dissolution of the Rifle Association is to be attributed to the Captain's desire to have the control of every matter relating, even indirectly, to the Company. The rules were adopted at a public meeting presided over by Captain Rossi; and by assenting to these rules, he had once for all, agreed to the Association having the use of the targets when required. But even were this not the case, there were no reasonable grounds for stopping the contemplated match, since it is proved by Mr. Chisholm's testimony that the use of the range was forbidden, without sufficient time being given to see whether the Committee intended to ask the Captain's consent or not.

"9. It is with regret that your Committee express their opinion that the protracted disputes in reference to the Band are attributable to Captain Rossi. The Band asserted that their teacher was incompetent, and they were unwilling to remain under his tuition, and the Committee unanimously voted his dismissal; and yet the Captain refused to act unless the Committee would relieve him from his share of the responsibility,—a responsibility which it is reasonable to suppose was equal in the case of the Captain and each of the members of the Committee. The retention of this officer in his position for months afterwards appears to your Committee to be unjustifiable; and the endeavour, supported by threats of law proceedings, to induce the boys of the Band to sign a document accusing themselves of untruthfulness, is in the highest degree censurable.

"10. Your Committee are of opinion that neither Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson nor Captain Rossi are sufficiently impressed with the fact that a Volunteer Force differs essentially from the regular Army. In the latter the men are always soldiers, having abandoned their civil position, and the privates occupy a position of great social inferiority to their officers. With a Volunteer Corps all is different; the members of such a Force do not in any degree merge their social character and standing in their voluntary service as soldiers. Serving without pay for the defence of his Country, the Volunteer deserves more consideration than the soldier who enlists to secure the means of living; and this should not be lost sight of in dealing with disputes between officers and men.

"11. On careful consideration of the whole of the evidence, your Committee can arrive at no other conclusion than that the fault of the frequent disagreements that have occurred in the Goulburn Company of Volunteers rests entirely with the Captain. It is clear that he does not possess the confidence of the Company. Your Committee consider it proved that he is wanting in temper and in judgment, and that altogether he is unfit for his position. We believe that his retention will ultimately lead to the disbandment of the Company; and should he remain in command, and the evidence given before your Committee be published, it cannot but engender an uneasy feeling throughout the whole Volunteer Force of the Colony.

"12. Your Committee are therefore of opinion that immediate steps should be taken to remove Captain Rossi from the position of Captain of the Goulburn Corps Volunteer Rifles."

Draft Report then read 2^o, paragraph by paragraph.

Paragraph 1 read, and, on motion of Mr. Lucas, omitted.

Mr. Lucas then moved new paragraph 1.—*agreed to.*

Paragraph 2 read, and on motion of Mr. Lucas, omitted.

Mr. Lucas moved new paragraph 2.—*agreed to.*

Paragraph 4 read, and, on motion of Mr. Lucas, omitted.

Mr. Lucas then moved new paragraph 4.—*agreed to.*

Paragraph 5 read, and, on motion of Mr. Lucas, omitted.

Paragraph 6 read and *agreed to.*

Paragraph 7 read, and, on motion of Mr. Lucas, omitted.

Paragraph 8 read, verbally amended, and *agreed to.*

Paragraphs 9 and 10 read and *agreed to.*

Paragraph 11 read, on motion of Mr. Lucas, amended, and *agreed to as amended.*

Further consideration of the Report postponed till next meeting.

[Adjourned till to-morrow, at Three o'clock, p.m.]

TUESDAY, 22 APRIL, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Teece in the Chair.

Mr. Single, | | Mr. Wearne.

The Committee considered Captain Rossi's letter, submitted yesterday, and instructed the Clerk to reply, stating that, as the examination of witnesses had closed, and the Committee been summoned to consider Report, they could not re-open his examination.

Letter to Captain Rossi accordingly.

Clause 12 read and agreed to.

Motion made (*Mr. Wearne*), and Question,—“That the Report, as amended, be the Report of this Committee”—put and passed.

Chairman to report to the House.

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1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

GOULBURN VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THURSDAY, 20 FEBRUARY, 1873.

Present:—

MR. BAKER,
MR. W. C. BROWNE,
MR. DE SALIS,

MR. LUCAS,
MR. TEECE,
MR. WEARNE.

WILLIAM TEECE, JUNR., ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Davies called in and examined:—

Mr. W.
Davies.

20 Feb., 1873.

1. *Chairman.*] You are a merchant in Goulburn? Yes.
2. Have you been long connected with Goulburn? For more than twenty years.
3. You took part in a public meeting in reference to the Goulburn Volunteers some time since? Yes.
4. How was that meeting convened? By the Mayor, upon requisition.
5. What induced the requisitionists to call for the meeting? It was called for the purpose of taking into consideration matters connected with the Goulburn Company of Volunteers.
6. Was the meeting largely attended? It was probably the largest meeting ever held in Goulburn.
7. Did any Volunteers attend the meeting? Yes; I think all, or nearly all of them in Goulburn.
8. There was some resolution carried? Yes. I moved the following resolution:—"That the frequent and serious disagreements occurring between the Captain and the members of the Goulburn Company of Volunteers are calculated materially to impair the efficiency of that body, and eventually to lead to its disbandment. This meeting therefore resolves that a respectful application be made to His Excellency the Governor for the appointment of a Special Commission to inquire into the causes of such disagreement, and into the general management of the affairs of the Company."
9. That resolution was carried? Unanimously.
10. You were appointed one of a committee to prepare a memorial, I believe? The following resolution to that effect was carried:—"That a committee, consisting of Messrs. William Davies, John Walsh, and W. R. Riley, with Mr. W. M. Russell as secretary, be appointed to prepare the application mentioned in the foregoing resolution, and to sign the same on behalf of this meeting."
11. Did you prepare the memorial? We did, and forwarded it to His Excellency, through the Colonial Secretary.
12. How long did you continue to hold office as committee-man? About nine weeks.
13. What reply did you receive to your memorial? None.
14. You are aware that a Court of Inquiry has been appointed since the committee who prepared these resolutions resigned? Yes. After having waited nine weeks, and a deputation having waited upon the Colonial Secretary, when in Goulburn, we resigned our office into the hands of the public, by public advertisement, in which we gave a short account of the transaction.
15. Was this Court of Inquiry what your memorial applied for? No; we asked for a special Commission, and we gave reasons why it should not be an ordinary Military Court; the chief reason being that the conduct of Colonel Richardson, the Commandant, was impugned. The following is the reason given:—"Your Excellency's memorialists beg to explain that the meeting purposely refrained from asking for a Court of Inquiry, as provided in the Volunteer Regulations, because, in the matter of the disagreements complained of, the conduct of the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding is blamed, as well as the conduct of Captain Rossi;

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Davies.

20 Feb., 1873.

Rossi; while the Court of Inquiry is a Board of which the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force may make use to assist him in arriving at a correct conclusion on any subject—such subject in the present instance being in part his own conduct.”

16. Can you state what you believe to be the charges against Colonel Richardson? The censure passed upon Private Robertson by Colonel Richardson, for declining to give the military salute to Captain Rossi, Private Robertson being at the time in plain clothes, and that Private Robertson was not allowed opportunity to reply to the charge. That is the only case that I am personally acquainted with—the only one of the charges against Colonel Richardson that I can state.

17. You moved the first resolution at the meeting referred to, did you not? Yes.

18. Will you state what induced you to take part in the matter? From time to time, for a long period, paragraphs were continually appearing in the public prints, headed “Captain Rossi again”—“More disagreements with the Goulburn Volunteers”—and so on. These were copied into, I think, almost every newspaper in the Colony, until the citizens of Goulburn understood that the Corps had become a by-word. Public feeling was very much aroused, and it culminated in the public meeting of which I have spoken, and at which there were, I presume, 600 adults, men. In every feature of the meeting it was unanimous. I suppose there could be no subject polled in Goulburn on which the inhabitants would be more unanimous than this.

19. You are acquainted with many of the Goulburn Volunteers? Yes.

20. What do you think of them as a body of men—do you think them insubordinate? Most of those whom I know have either resigned or been dismissed. I have had, I think, as many as twelve of them in my own establishment, and I have now one.

21. Have they left Goulburn, or are they still in Goulburn? They are still in Goulburn. Some of them are men who have been submissive to me for eight or ten years: one of them I have known from childhood.

22. *Mr. Baker.*] Do you know the cause of their resignation? I do: the imperious conduct of Captain Rossi.

23. *Mr. Lucas.*] Were you one of the Force? Never. I was an honorary member.

24. You said there were a number of your employés engaged in the Force: how many at one time? As many as eight or nine.

25. And now you have only one? Only one.

26. What was the sentence passed upon Private Robertson? He was censured before the whole Corps of Volunteers. A part of a telegraphic reply from Colonel Richardson was read to it.

27. A part of it? A part of it.

28. Did he see the complaint or charge made against him? I think not. That is one of the complaints,—that these men are being dealt with in this way, without having had an opportunity of defending themselves.

29. Do you know whether he was made aware of the charge against him? He was, at the time he was censured.

30. He was censured for not saluting Captain Rossi when he (Private Robertson) was in plain clothes? Yes.

31. How was Captain Rossi dressed? He was in uniform. That part of Colonel Richardson’s reply which was not read stated that the Act was clear, that both must be in uniform for the salute to be insisted upon.

32. Nevertheless, Private Robertson was censured? Yes.

33. You say that eight or nine Volunteers who were in your employ have either resigned or been dismissed. Have they resigned or been dismissed in consequence of these disagreements between the Captain and the members of the Corps? All who are now in my employ who were Volunteers have resigned; the one who was dismissed has since left my employ, and is living at Hill End—Private Morris.

34. What was he dismissed for? For some difference of opinion at a committee meeting. He was not in uniform at the committee meeting, and was ordered by the Captain to sit down; he replied that he believed he had a right to act in an independent manner at a committee meeting.

35. What was the object of this committee meeting? Something connected with the Volunteers; I cannot remember now.

36. How did the committee come into existence? I do not know what the committee was appointed for, now: Captain Rossi, I believe, objected to any one taking part in the business of the committee unless he was in uniform. These gentlemen, Privates Morris and Chambers, insisted upon taking part in the meeting, though dressed in plain clothes, and thereupon they were dismissed.

37. Were they members of this committee? Yes.

38. You say several of them resigned—all the others with the exception of Morris. Did they tell you what was the reason they resigned? Some of them have told me they resigned because, to use about their own expression, as men they could not put up with the tyrannical conduct of Captain Rossi.

39. Being in business in Goulburn, you have a good opportunity of knowing the public feeling upon this dispute between Captain Rossi and the Volunteers? I have.

40. What is the general feeling in the city of Goulburn as to Captain Rossi’s conduct and the conduct of the Volunteers? I do not know what the feeling is exactly, now, but the feeling throughout has been condemnatory of Captain Rossi: people have felt very strongly upon the subject, and expressed themselves so.

41. Did it become a general subject of conversation in Goulburn? Yes; it was about as popular a topic as the share market has been of late.

42. And the feeling all through was against the imperious conduct of Captain Rossi? Yes.

43. Will you state your own opinion? From my knowledge of Captain Rossi, extending over more than twenty years—from my knowledge of several individuals who have been Volunteers and have felt themselves aggrieved—from my intimate knowledge of the inhabitants of Goulburn—from the half-hour or hour that I spent in company with Captain Rossi before the Court of Inquiry, in Goulburn, the day before yesterday—from everything, first and last—I have no hesitation in saying that the Goulburn Company of Volunteers has been ruined by the conduct of Captain Rossi, and that that is the general feeling of the people of Goulburn. You can ascertain the fact from other witnesses, but my belief is that there are not one-quarter of the men in the Force now who were in it when Captain Rossi took charge; the number, small as it is, is made up constantly of recruits who are induced to join. There are men in the Force now who would

Mr. W.
Davies.

20 Feb., 1873.

would leave it were it not that they have been in it some four years, and they do not care to lose the advantage that may accrue to them in another year. One of the men who was contemplating resignation, said to me—"I like it, and would not leave at all, but for the annoyance we are subject to."

44. Was Captain Rossi appointed on the recommendation or by the votes of the Volunteers originally? Yes, I believe he was. But he lost his election to the distinguished rank of a corporal; they would not vote for him as a corporal or sergeant. There was no other person in the Force at the time who would take the office of captain.

45. And, although they would not elect him corporal or sergeant, they elected him as captain, simply because there was no other gentleman in the Force who would accept the position? That was the state of things, I believe.

46. Is it your opinion, that if Captain Rossi remains in his present position the disbandment of the Force will be the result; or do you think that after a short time these disagreements will disappear and the Corps will go on satisfactorily? I think the disbandment of the Corps is inevitable if Captain Rossi remains. I was in hopes that after this military investigation had commenced, and he saw that the public feeling was against him, he would have improved; but I was informed only the day before yesterday that he treats the men in precisely the same way as he ever did.

47. What is the general complaint against Captain Rossi? You see it is difficult to put some of it into words. For instance, he was distributing some awards a very short time ago, when a man stepped out of the ranks—which I understand is the correct method—and respectfully expressed a wish to Captain Rossi that he would communicate to Colonel Richardson, that a badge was due to him but had not been sent forward; and Captain Rossi meets an affair of that kind in this way—"What does the fellow want?" Some of these men are as respectable men as he is himself. I said in my speech at the meeting that I believed I should have been the first man he would have dismissed, had I been a member of the Corps.

48. Then it is the imperious manner and insolent tone used by Captain Rossi in addressing his subordinates which has created this ill feeling against him? Yes.

49. Do you think it is possible that the men in the Corps can be reconciled to him? I think almost all the respectable men have been eliminated; a great many very young recruits have been brought in, but I do not think it will ever be a Corps worthy the name.

50. The most useful men have either resigned or been dismissed? Yes, or will go out as soon as their five years are up.

51. The persons who are joining now are young lads, according to you? Many of them very young.

52. What is their object in joining? I believe they have been under the impression that the Land Order system would hold out, but I suppose they have been disabused of that opinion lately.

53. Can you give the Committee the highest number of the Corps at any time? No, I do not know.

54. However, they are reduced in number? Yes. I have no hesitation in saying that had things gone as they should have done there might have been 200 men in the Corps.

55. Have you any idea how many there are now? No.

56. *Mr. Baker.*] Can you tell us how long Captain Rossi has been Captain of this Corps? He was appointed in July, 1869.

57. Can you tell us what was the number of the Force at that time? No.

58. I think you said the number has considerably diminished of late? I said that of the original number, when Captain Rossi took charge, not more than a quarter remain. The numbers are made up by recruits.

59. You do not know whether the total number has been reduced of late? I am sure the total number is less than it was, but how many there are I do not know. I judge by the appearance of the men on parade, partly; I do not know the number on the roll.

60. The cause you attribute to the imperious conduct of the Commanding Officer? Yes, and another reason which I have alluded to; that is, the appointment of mere lads over the heads of men of mature years.

61. By whom are these appointments made? By Captain Rossi. One of them is the son of Dr. Hayley.

62. *Chairman.*] What is your opinion of Captain Rossi's fitness to command? I have already said that I think if he goes on commanding, the Corps must of necessity be disbanded; he will have nothing to command shortly, I believe.

63. In your memorial, you say that there have been several police-office cases between Captain Rossi and members of the Company? Yes.

64. Do you know anything about these? There was one, Rossi *v.* King, for the recovery of £10, the amount of a bond entered into by the defendant. There was another in which Captain Rossi was brought up and fined 5s. for an assault upon one of his subordinates, Sergeant Mawson. There have been several cases connected with Private Martyr.

65. *Mr. Lucas.*] Do you know anything of the "resignation of two different committees"? The committees resigned for the reason assigned by some members, as nearly as I can remember, that Captain Rossi acted in the committees in the same manner as he did to the men when on duty and parade—in the same overbearing spirit; if they expressed an opinion adverse to his, they were ordered to sit down, and so on.

66. Do you know why these committees were appointed, and what they were appointed for? One of them was in connection with the Band, about which there has been very great dissatisfaction.

67. Do you know anything of the "resignation of all the corporals save one"? I think that was in connection with the appointment of a junior over their heads, and I think, after they had themselves elected some one to the office.

68. The "dismissal on apparently trivial grounds of Privates Chambers and Morris"? That was at one of these committees when they were in plain clothes.

69. The "appointment as sergeant of Private Hayley, a mere youth, over the heads of men of mature age, which appointment was therefore most distasteful to the Company"—do you know anything of that? I know it occurred, and led, I believe, to the resignation of some of the other members.

70. *Chairman.*] Is there anything else you would like to lay before the Committee? I should like to say that personally I have had no disagreement with Captain Rossi. My appearance here is solely on public grounds. I came down with Captain Rossi, in the same railway-carriage, and am on speaking and friendly terms with him; but I have a deeper interest in Goulburn than in Captain Rossi, and consequently I have come here to tell the truth, as far as I know it.

71. *Mr. Lucas.*] The course you have taken is merely because you think the character of Goulburn suffers by these disagreements? Yes. I am sure any one who has read the public prints for some time past must have seen these things cropping up continually.

72.

- Mr. W. Davics.
20 Feb., 1873.
72. You say the tone of public feeling is very decided on this matter? Yes, unmistakably decided. I may mention that I received a request to attend a Military Court which has been sitting in Goulburn to inquire into these matters during the last two or three days, and I did so out of courtesy to the Court and respect to His Excellency who constituted it, but I said that I did not purpose to go on with the charges, as I was summoned, to give evidence here, and, as this was the higher Court, I would not answer any questions there.
73. You refused to answer any questions? They rather wished me to act as prosecutor, and conduct the inquiry. Had I been summoned as a mere witness, I was not sure whether I would have answered any questions; but, under the circumstances, having been summoned here, I preferred to attend this Court.
74. Is there any marked feeling in Goulburn in reference to the Commanding Officer, Colonel Richardson, in this matter? I think so. I told the members of the Court, too, on that point, that, with all respect to them, I should not enter upon the subject for one reason, because they would of necessity, if they went through the memorial, have to investigate charges against Colonel Richardson, and as they were his subordinate officers I did not, with all respect, think them competent to do so.
75. Who composed this Court? Major Raymond, Captain Baynes, and Captain John Wells.
76. *Mr. Baker.*] This Military Court has not concluded its inquiries? I am not sure. On the first day it sat, no one attended, no one having been summoned. Captain Baynes waited on me, and asked me to attend, and I did so at the next sitting. What I stated was taken down, and the President of the Court said they would hear Captain Rossi's reply to the memorial on the morrow, and if I wished to be present I could. Captain Rossi objected to my being present, stating that his reply might fortify me in my evidence here against him. I relieved his mind on that point, by saying that I should not be present. The next day, I am informed, they did hear Captain Rossi's reply, which was in writing, and which the President of the Court said would, with my statement, be before this Committee as papers connected with the case.
77. *Mr. Lucas.*] From what I gather from your remarks, you think the people of Goulburn have very little confidence in this Court of Inquiry? They have no confidence in it.
78. *Mr. Baker.*] That arises because one of the officers is investigating his own conduct? Colonel Richardson is not sitting on it, but his subordinates are judging their superior officer. There is another reason, and that is, that the Court of Inquiry in the case of Captain Rossi and Private Martyr made a statement that, in their opinion, Private Martyr committed an error of judgment—that, I think, is the head and front of his offending—and for that error of judgment they confirm his dismissal from the Force. We considered that reason to be insufficient, when he had served a long time in the Force, and had been a very efficient member of it, and exceedingly useful in the committees.*

Mr. William Russell Riley called in and examined:—

- Mr. W. R. Riley.
20 Feb., 1873.
79. *Chairman.*] You reside in Goulburn, and have taken some interest in the Volunteer Company there? Yes.
80. Are you connected with the Volunteers in any way? I am an honorary member.
81. You were one of a committee appointed to prepare a memorial to be forwarded to the Government? I was.
82. That memorial was prepared and forwarded? Yes.
83. You were appointed at a public meeting, were you not? Yes.
84. How long did you and the other gentlemen appointed with you continue to act as a committee? About ten weeks, from 30th September to 12th December.
85. On what date did you forward the memorial to the Governor? On the 3rd October.
86. Is the memorial before you a copy of the memorial forwarded by you? Yes. (*See Appendix A.*)
87. You say you continued to hold office for about ten weeks? On the 12th December we published a resignation, but I consider that in reality our office ceased the moment we sent the memorial to the Governor; that being the only thing we were asked to do.
88. But you continued to hold office as a committee? We simply waited for a reply.
89. Did you get a reply? No.
90. *Mr. Lucas.*] Was not the memorial acknowledged in any way? No.
91. *Chairman.*] Subsequent to your resignation, some reply was received? Two days after the newspapers containing our published resignation reached Sydney, a letter, bearing on the subject, was written from the Colonial Secretary's Office.
92. A Military Court has been appointed, I believe? Yes, so I understood.
93. Was that what the memorial asked for? No; the memorial gave reasons why it should not be a Military Court.
94. Will you state those reasons? The reasons were, that the Volunteer Regulations state that a Court of Inquiry "is a Board of which the Officer commanding the Volunteer Force may make use to assist him in arriving at a correct conclusion on any subject," while in part our complaint was against the conduct of the Officer commanding the Volunteer Force himself, as well as against Captain Rossi.
95. What were the objections to the conduct of the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding? The objections specially to the conduct of the Lieutenant-Colonel were, condemning men unheard, on the *ex parte* statement of Captain Rossi alone.
96. Do you know any men who were so condemned unheard? Yes, Private Robertson was publicly censured, by direction of the Lieutenant-Colonel, without being heard in his own defence; and Private Martyr was dismissed from the Force on the *ex parte* statement of Captain Rossi.
97. Neither of those persons was requested to reply at all to the complaints against them? No.
98. Do you know anything of the assaults mentioned in the memorial? Not of my own knowledge, beyond the fact that Captain Rossi was fined at the Police Court for assaulting Sergeant Mawson.
99. Were they on duty when this assault took place? I am told Corporal Fuller was in the ranks, and that Sergeant Mawson called upon Captain Rossi at his office on some matter connected with the Band.
100. Can you say what occurred there? No, I cannot say much about that.
101. *Mr. Lucas.*] Did the assault occur there? Yes.

102.

* NOTE (on revision):—I have been informed, since giving my evidence as above, that the meeting at which Privates Chambers and Morris appeared in plain clothes was a general meeting, and not a committee meeting.

102. *Chairman.*] Do you know anything of "the resignation of two different committees," mentioned in the memorial? Simply, that I understood that two different committees had resigned through disagreeing with Captain Rossi.
103. Do you know anything of "the resignation of all the corporals save one"? Yes, all the corporals but one resigned. Mr. W. R. Riley.
20 Feb., 1873.
104. Do you know for what cause? I believe some disagreement with the Captain; but I am not so well up in these matters of detail as some of the enrolled members probably would be.
105. Do you know anything about the dissolution of the Rifle Association? Yes.
106. What are the particulars of that? There was a Rifle Association formed, all the members of which were to be Volunteers. The rules were agreed to at a meeting presided over by Captain Rossi, and approved of by him. These rules provided that the officers of the Association need not be officers of the Volunteer Company. Accordingly, Mr. John William Chisholm, an honorary member of the Company, was elected President of the Association. Very shortly afterwards a match was made between the Rifle Association and some other Company, but before the day appointed for the match Captain Rossi issued an order that the targets should not be used on that day. Consequent on that, the Rifle Association held a meeting, the President resigned, and the Association was broken up. At that meeting, Corporal Clarke, now Private Clarke, who was Vice-President of the Association, presided, and in putting the motion for the dissolution of the Association he expressed an opinion that the Captain had committed an error of judgment. For saying that he was called in front of the Company at the next drill or parade, and was reprimanded by Captain Rossi.
107. Was that a military meeting where Corporal Clarke occupied the Chair? It was not. It was a meeting at which, had Captain Rossi himself been present, he could have acted only as an ordinary member, and he would have had to sit under the presidency of Corporal Clarke.
108. Do you know anything about the disputes between the members of the Band? I know very little of my own knowledge.
109. Do you know anything of the particulars connected with the increased weekly subscription? Not of my own knowledge.
110. What is your opinion of Captain Rossi as a commander? I think he is entirely unfit to command a body of men, from infirmity of temper, want of judgment, the extreme tenacity with which he holds to his own opinions, and his entire disregard of the feelings of others. I may mention that some years ago, when he was a rather large employer of labour, he had more cases at the Police Court under the Masters and Servants Act than all the other employers of labour in the district put together. I mention that to show that he has not the faculty of dealing with men.
111. Are you acquainted with any of the particulars about the dispute between Captain Rossi and Private Robertson relating to the military salute? Yes.
112. Will you please state what you know about this case? I was present when it occurred. Captain Rossi was on the Rifle Range, when a party were firing. Private Robertson came on to the ground in plain clothes. Captain Rossi asked him to give him the salute; he said that he had said "Good day" to him; Captain Rossi said he wanted the military salute; Private Robertson declined to give it; Captain Rossi said, "Very well." He subsequently reported the matter to Colonel Richardson, and without Private Robertson being allowed to be heard he was publicly called in front of the Company and severely censured.
113. Does the Act require the salute to be given when the Volunteer is not in uniform? No; both parties must be in uniform, under Regulation 88.
114. Is Private Robertson at present a member of the Company? Yes.
115. Were you requested to attend a Military Court at present sitting in Goulburn? Yes.
116. Will you state the reasons why you did not attend? There are several reasons. The first was, that they assumed to treat Mr. Davies, Mr. John Walsh, and myself, as prosecutors—at least, so we understood it—whereas we had simply been appointed to prepare and send a memorial to the Governor, and having done so we considered our functions had ceased; and, not only that, but, as I have already explained, we published a statement tantamount to a resignation of office a considerable time before. Another reason was, that the Court of Inquiry was not the Board for which we had applied, and, in fact, we had given reasons why such a Court as that appointed should not be appointed. Another reason why I declined to attend was, that the sittings of the Court were held at such a time that it was impossible they could have been concluded before I should have had to attend this Committee, to which I had been previously summoned. Another reason was, that I altogether objected to attend a Court composed of subordinates to Colonel Richardson, to inquire into Colonel Richardson's own conduct.
117. Are there any other remarks you would like to make to the Committee? With reference to this Court of Inquiry, it appeared to me, and it was one reason why I did not go there, that the Government having had brought under their notice, by a committee appointed at a public meeting, certain allegations in reference to one of their officers, it was their duty to inquire into the conduct of that officer, and not to expect the committee, who had simply prepared the memorial, to act as prosecutors. I should like to state also, with regard to the dismissal of Private Chambers, that he has been in my employment, man and boy, for about thirteen years; and during the whole of that time I have never had any occasion to find fault with him, nor have I ever found him disobedient or insubordinate. He is an exceedingly respectable young man.
118. *Mr. Lucas.*] Is he in your employ still? Yes.
119. What is he? He is a printer; altogether one of the best men I have ever had.
120. I presume he was an apprentice of yours? He was an apprentice of mine, and served his time, seven years, with me, and for some years afterwards was a journeyman. He is now one of my overseers.
121. Sober? Strictly so.
122. A man of good character? In every way.
123. And subordinate? Quite so. In fact, during the whole thirteen years I have had occasion to find fault with him only once.
124. What is your occupation? I am proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald* newspaper.
125. You have a good opportunity of knowing the public feeling at Goulburn in this matter? Yes.
126. What do you believe public feeling there to be with reference to the case between Captain Rossi and the Volunteer Corps? The feeling there decidedly is that the Captain is in the wrong throughout all the disagreements that have taken place.
127. Have you any idea of the highest number of members at any time in the Goulburn Volunteer Corps? I have not. 128.

- Mr. W. R. Riley.
20 Feb., 1873.
128. Do you know of your own knowledge that many have resigned? A good many have resigned. Three or four have been dismissed.
129. Do you know anything of the merits of the cases on which they have been dismissed? I know a little about them. Private Martyr was dismissed simply from disagreements between the Captain and the committee.
130. What was the object of the committee? The ordinary committee for managing the financial affairs of the Company—the non-military affairs.
131. You spoke of Corporal Clarke, now Private Clarke—do you know why he was disgraced? He was not disgraced; he resigned at the time all the corporals resigned.
132. Do you know him? Yes.
133. What is his occupation? He is a jeweller.
134. In business on his own account? Yes.
135. He is a respectable tradesman? Very; an extremely respectable man, enjoying the respect of every one in Goulburn, and having been twice an alderman.
136. What was the disagreement between him and Captain Rossi? I do not know the exact reason why he resigned his position as corporal. Do you mean the disagreement that led to his being reprimanded?
137. Yes? His expressing his opinion, at the Rifle Association Meeting, that the Captain had committed an error of judgment in not allowing the use of the targets for the match.
138. From what I gathered from Mr. Davies, a great number of the Volunteers in the ranks are or were leading tradesmen in Goulburn? Yes, I think they are.
139. There are a great number of respectable men? There were a greater number of the original members in a good social position than is the case now.
140. Have you gathered from them their chief reason for resigning? No, I have not.
141. From your own knowledge of the circumstances, what is your opinion of the dispute between Captain Rossi and the Volunteers—who is in fault? My opinion is decidedly that Captain Rossi is in fault.
142. You know Captain Rossi personally? Yes.
143. Are you on friendly terms with him? Scarcely, since we sent this memorial, I am afraid.
144. Previous to that, were you on good terms? Quite so.
145. You merely entered into this matter on public grounds? Yes. I had no grievance of my own. I may state that the reason why Mr. Davies, Mr. John Walsh, and myself were appointed a committee was that we were not Volunteers. The Volunteers themselves being afraid to take action in this matter, lest they should be reprimanded or dismissed, the meeting appointed us because we were not Volunteers, and were supposed to be rather facile in writing.
146. If Mr. Rossi should continue in his present position, do you think the Volunteers will increase, or the respect of the citizens of Goulburn be retained? I should say not.
147. Do you know whether the Volunteers are as numerous as they were, and whether as a body they are as respectable as they were? I am not sure whether they are so numerous.
148. It has been given in evidence that several of the most respectable men have resigned, and that a lot of youths have now joined the Company? Yes; the numbers have been kept up rather by recruits than by old members remaining.
149. It is supposed these youths have joined in the hope of receiving land orders? I think that very probable. Some of the old members who are in the Force now have told me they only remain on account of having served four-fifths of the time that entitles them to land orders.
150. Do you know anything of youths having been appointed as non-commissioned officers over the heads of men of mature age? Yes, I know one, Private Hayley.
151. What position does he hold? He is a bank clerk; he has left Goulburn, and joined some Volunteer Company in Sydney.
152. What position did he hold in the Goulburn Volunteers? He was a sergeant.
153. Had he any particular qualifications for that position? Captain Rossi stated that he had passed a certain examination in a very creditable manner.
154. What examination? I do not know. It was understood to be some examination in connection with the Volunteers.
155. How old was he then? I think about seventeen.
156. *Chairman.*] Is there anything else you would like to state? I should like to say that Captain Rossi's conduct throughout has seemed to me to show that he is thoroughly imbued with the idea that the Volunteer Force should be treated in exactly the same manner as one of the regular regiments, and that he quite ignores the citizen element.

Mr. George Martyr called in and examined:—

- Mr. George Martyr.
20 Feb., 1873.
157. *Chairman.*] You were at one time connected with the Goulburn Volunteer Corps? I joined it at the commencement.
158. What were you in connection with it? A private; and from early in 1869, honorary secretary, up to the date of my dismissal.
159. At what time was the Company formed? In November, 1868.
160. When were you elected secretary? Some time in 1869, after Ensign Windeyer left.
161. How long did you fill that office? Four years.
162. You had no recompense for performing the duties? None whatever.
163. You are aware what this Committee is appointed for? I am.
164. Are you acquainted with the particulars of any of the disagreements that have occurred? I think it would save the Committee a good deal of trouble if I begin from the beginning, and state what I know. I became secretary in 1869. Captain Rossi joined as captain after I became secretary. A few months after he joined, at a meeting of the committee—a full committee, I believe, at the time—consequent upon some disagreements which had arisen in connection with the appointment of quartermaster and colour-sergeants, one of the committee—Sergeant Welby—wished to make an explanation in connection with the part he had taken. Sergeant Cleary, also a member of the committee, wished to do the same. Captain Rossi

Rossi said he would have no explanation whatever. They persisted, and he told them that if they did persist he should leave the chair. Finding then that we could not act with credit to the Company, the two sergeants, Corporal Clarke, and myself, resigned; the other three did not. Upon the earnest request of Lieutenant Alexander, I withdrew my resignation, and became again secretary. That was the first disagreement in the Company, consequent upon Captain Rossi's overbearing conduct in committee. The next case that I call to mind was at the first annual general meeting of the Company, on the 30th March, 1870. I, as secretary, had prepared a balance sheet. This balance sheet I had handed to Captain Rossi, as near as I can remember, some five or six days previous to the meeting. I heard nothing more about it until I attended the meeting. Captain Rossi, as chairman, then read a balance-sheet differing from the one I had given him, and called upon me as secretary to read the items. I told him at once that it was impossible for me to read items which made a different balance from what I myself had made. I was proceeding to explain where I believed the difference arose—for I saw what it was—when Captain Rossi, in a loud and violent manner, ordered me to be quiet, and told me I should make no explanation. I persisted in saying I would not read the balance sheet unless I did make an explanation. He then said—"I order you to sit down." I told him I would not sit down, nor would I read the balance sheet as he had prepared it. He then dissolved the meeting. We were not in uniform. He told all the men to attend the next day, or the day after, in uniform. We attended in uniform. Captain Rossi then brought up a balance sheet differing from the one he brought before, and, as near as I can tax my memory, because I had not my own returned to me, within 1s. 8d. of the balance I had made, which was accounted for by being a charge on an overdraft at the Bank, which Captain Rossi paid out of his own pocket.

165. The original balance sheet you made out was a correct one? It was. I have never seen it since.
 166. *Mr. Lucas.*] What was the difference between the balance sheets? Only a few shillings; but the one Captain Rossi produced was not correct. As secretary I could not consistently read items producing a balance which I had never seen. Captain Rossi had never taken the trouble to communicate with me after I had given him my balance sheet. I believe the mistake consisted in his putting down £3 5s. instead of 3s. 5d.—a clerical error. At this second meeting a discussion arose—I scarcely remember how—as to the right of a member to speak at the meeting unless he was in uniform. Privates Chambers and Morris were neither of them in uniform, and they insisted upon speaking. Captain Rossi ordered them to desist, and would not hear them. He afterwards reported them to the Colonel, and they were dismissed upon his information.

167. *Chairman.*] Are you aware whether they were called upon for explanation? One was, I believe—Chambers.

168. Not the other? I think not the other; I could not be quite clear on that point now; I was not present when the inquiry took place. I think the next disagreement that took place was in consequence of the appointment by Captain Rossi of Private Lindsay Waugh to be quartermaster-sergeant—the youngest man in the Company—over the heads of non-commissioned officers and of privates who were much older men.

169. *Mr. Lucas.*] What was about his age? I should think he might have been twenty. No, he was not twenty; it is four years ago, and he is about twenty-two now. Another cause of grievance was a similar one—the appointment of Private Hayley, first as corporal and then as sergeant—he being another of the youngest in the Corps—over the heads of others his seniors in rank and age. I have no doubt it may be said he did pass an examination, but others were not asked to pass this examination.

170. Those who were senior to him in rank were not asked to pass the examination? No other privates were asked to pass it.

171. Do you think they would have passed the examination? I flatter myself, I was as well qualified as any man in the Company, but I was not asked. I considered it a great grievance to me, because I happened to be one of the first in joining, and the oldest man in years in the Company. One of the next things was with regard to the changing of a rule. We had certain rules sanctioned by the Government, and amongst these rules was one making the amount payable by each member of the Company threepence a month. The Act does not allow them to pay more than a shilling. Through mismanagement in regard to matters of the Band, the Company had got into debt, and a general meeting of the Company was called to consider the advisability of raising the amount to a shilling a month. A proposition was made, that the payment should be raised to a shilling a month for three months or six months. I believe I moved it myself; I considered that would clear us of debt. The motion was seconded, and when about to be put by Captain Rossi, who was in the chair—instead of putting it to the meeting, as it should have been put, and asking if there was any amendment, he got up and said: "As there is no amendment to this motion, I shall consider it carried." I knew at the time that there were sixteen or eighteen men there who wanted to propose an amendment for sixpence a month. That gave rise to a great deal of discontent and trouble in the Company, and eventuated in the dismissal of Private Paris. Paris was not present at the meeting, and knew nothing about this shilling a month being demanded. He persistently, from the beginning, declared he never would pay it, as he thought it was carried in a wrong manner, and he did not consider himself bound to pay it. He was summoned to Court by Captain Rossi for it. The case broke down, I think; but, at any rate, the result was that Captain Rossi reported it to Colonel Richardson as a breach of discipline, and Paris was dismissed for no other cause but that. I may as well remark, that it is necessary by the Act that every alteration in these rules should be sanctioned by the Governor; and since that shilling a month was carried, it has been reduced to sixpence a month, without any sanction from any one; so that the amount they are paying now is not a legal amount. With regard to the matter of the salute, that is one of the next. I know it has been the habit of Captain Rossi always to expect his men to salute him, whether in uniform or not. With regard to the case of Private Robertson, I was on the ground at the time it happened. It was at a rifle match. Captain Rossi was in undress uniform, and all the competitors were in undress uniform. I was scoring. I was not in uniform. Private Robertson, after his day's work was over, walked down to see the end of the match, and as he passed Captain Rossi said—"Good evening, Captain." Captain Rossi turned round and said—"Don't you salute me?" Robertson said—"I said 'Good evening, Captain'"; Captain Rossi said—"I want the military salute"; Robertson said—"I am not in uniform, Captain"; Captain Rossi said—"No matter, I want it"; whereupon Robertson said—"I decline to give it." Captain Rossi then took him on one side, but he still declined. On that he reported him to Colonel Richardson. When the Colonel's reply came, Robertson was called to the front before the Company, some thirty-five or thirty-six being present, and publicly reprimanded by Captain Rossi by his reading a portion of a brigade order from Colonel Richardson, but carefully forgetting to read the first part, which censured Captain Rossi for putting himself in a position to be refused.

Mr. George
Martyr.

20 Feb., 1873.

172. That you know? That I know, because I saw a copy of the brigade order afterwards.
173. Will you attach that to your evidence? Yes. I think I can find it in one of the newspapers. (Appendix B 1.)
174. You know that that is what took place upon that occasion between Captain Rossi and Private Robertson? Yes, I was close by.
175. And you cannot be mistaken? I cannot be mistaken. While on the subject of this salute, there is another remark which I think goes to show Captain Rossi's puerile ideas; and I can speak from my own personal knowledge that it has been done in more cases than this. Three recruits, two of them named Curtis, brothers, and one lad named Mason Watson, came to the office, while we were in committee, to be sworn in. Captain Rossi asked me to fill in the oath of allegiance, which I did, and passed it to the boys to sign. Before signing, Captain Rossi turned to them and said—"I wish you to understand that I require all my men to salute me, whether I am in private clothes or not, whether either of us is in uniform or not; will you promise to do this?" The boys said they would, and then he took the oath from them. I do not know whether he would have refused or not if they had declined. The next case comes to the matter of the formation of the Rifle Association and its sudden collapse. Owing to little things that transpired with regard to the shooting, we thought to get off some of the restrictions which were put on the getting up of matches, by forming a Rifle Association to consist of members and honorary members of the Volunteer Company. Captain Rossi sanctioned the formation of this Association, and I was instructed to draw out a code of rules. I did so, with the assistance of two or three others, and they were produced at a public meeting at which Captain Rossi presided. Captain Rossi distinctly declined to take any office in the Association whatever, either President or even as a member of the committee. I read the rules *seriatim*, and every one after being read was put to the meeting formally, carried, and, at my suggestion, signed by Captain Rossi, so that there could be no bother about saying the rules were not correct afterwards. This is a copy of the rules. Throughout the rules Captain Rossi is not mentioned, except perhaps in one instance, and that is this: "*Officer in command*.—At all prize meetings or meetings for practice, the senior officer of the Corps on the ground shall be the officer in command." In no other instance is any other officer named, but the sixth rule is this: "The management of the Association shall be vested in a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary, all of whom shall be, *ex officio*, members of the committee, with a committee of eight, to be elected annually." And then the ninth rule is this: "All income, funds, and property of the Association shall be under the control of the committee, who shall also have the entire management and superintendence of all other affairs connected therewith." These are the only rules touching upon the management throughout, except with regard to the target practice. Acting upon these rules, sanctioned by Captain Rossi, a communication was made to me, I think from the Richmond Company, to arrange a match with the Association. I, of course, did so. We arranged to shoot on a certain day. Nothing was said against it till a few days before the day appointed, when a Company order was issued by Captain Rossi, saying that the targets were not to be used on that day.
176. The targets were not wanted for any purpose? No. He would not allow any shooting that day at the targets. The order was, there should be no shooting at the targets on a certain day—the day he knew we had arranged for the match.
177. *Chairman*.] Did he assign any reason? He did not. It transpired afterwards that he did it because we had arranged this match without first asking his sanction, which sanction by these rules was not required. When this took place, John William Chisholm, Esquire, one of our oldest Magistrates, and one of the best people with regard to Volunteers in the whole district, resigned his office as President. Seeing the fix we were in, I called a meeting, as I was authorized to do by the rules, at the request of eight members, and we dissolved the Association. At this meeting, Corporal Clarke, who was Vice-President of the Association, made some remarks expressive of the pity it was that the Association was broken up—I cannot remember the exact words—and also reflecting in very mild terms upon Captain Rossi's want of tact in forcing us to do so. For this, Corporal Clarke, though a non-commissioned officer, was called to the front, in the presence of the whole Company on parade, and publicly reprimanded for what he had done as Vice-President of the Rifle Association. Captain Rossi was not present when Corporal Clarke made these remarks, and he based his censure on a newspaper report, without asking Corporal Clarke whether he had made use of the words or not.
178. Mr. J. W. Chisholm and Mr. Clarke have been a long time connected with Goulburn? Yes.
179. And have occupied positions of some distinction there? Yes.
180. *Mr. Lucas*.] Are they equal to Captain Rossi in social position? I should say above him.
181. *Chairman*.] Mr. Chisholm was a warm supporter of the Volunteer Corps? Mr. Chisholm was the best supporter we had. He gave us £40 towards our Band, and has done everything he could to further us. He has been an honorary member from the commencement.
182. Did this action of Captain Rossi lead to the winding up of the Rifle Association? Yes.
183. Was it a military meeting where Corporal Clarke made these remarks? Certainly not. It was a meeting of members of the Rifle Association, acting under their own rules, sanctioned by Captain Rossi.
184. *Mr. Lucas*.] In opening this matter with reference to the Rifle Association, you said you established it owing to the difficulty of getting up matches: how did that difficulty arise? The difficulty arose from this—that if the secretary of any other Company wrote to me as secretary of the Goulburn Company, Captain Rossi, even though the letter stated it was written with the sanction of the Captain of the Company, would not acknowledge the letter at all. He would say that the letter must come from the Captain of the Company, and must be replied to by him as Captain of the Goulburn Company. In no other Company is that the case.
185. That is the difficulty you refer to? Yes.
186. Now with reference to your own case? This is a copy of a memorial which I sent to His Excellency the Governor, at the time, and which states, as concisely as I well can, what transpired in my own case. (*Memorial read. Appendix B 2.*)
187. When you used the word "tampering," were you or Captain Rossi in uniform? We were both in uniform.
188. *Chairman*.] What reply did you receive to your memorial? After I sent this to the Governor, a Court of Inquiry was called, consisting of Major Raymond, Captain Wells, and Captain Baynes.
189. By whom was this Court appointed? By Colonel Richardson, I believe—I am not quite sure.
190. You say that Colonel Richardson recommended your dismissal on Captain Rossi's *ex parte* statement? Yes. Here is Captain Rossi's charge against me at the time. (*Letter read. Appendix B 3.*) The Court
of

of Inquiry was held on the 12th November, but I got no notice of it from Captain Rossi till the 7th of November, though he had had it in his possession a fortnight previous. I ought to have had it a fortnight before he sent it to me.

Mr. George
Martyr.

20 Feb., 1873.

191. There was a Court of Inquiry held? There was, at which evidence was taken on both sides. It resulted in the following. (*Letter read. Appendix B 4.*) I may mention that we had had a long and tedious inquiry, night after night, sometimes up to 2 o'clock in the morning, into charges made by the bandmen against the bandmaster, which terminated in the committee unanimously agreeing that the bandmaster's services should be dispensed with. That resolution having been carried, I handed it over to the commanding officer, as I always did, in writing, but he refused to act upon it, and has not acted upon it up to this day. Mr. Deane is bandmaster at the present time. There have been other disagreements in the Company with regard to promotions, which led not long ago to the resignation of four of the corporals. I think Corporal Clarke will be down, and he knows more about that.

192. *Mr. Lucas.*] What do you know of the matter—Was it in consequence of some young men or lads being promoted? It was partly in consequence of that, and partly in consequence of a regulation with regard to examinations. Not having been a non-commissioned officer, I hardly know what they were. They all resigned in a body.

193. You spoke of Private Paris? I mentioned him as having been dismissed for refusing to pay the shilling a month—having said, from the beginning, he would not pay it, in consequence of its not having been carried in a regular manner. At that very meeting, I may add that there were several recruits in the room who had joined, perhaps from a week to a month or two, and had not passed their recruit drill, but who all would have to pay this shilling a month, but were not allowed to vote.

194. *Chairman.*] This increased subscription was carried by a majority? You cannot tell; it was never put to the meeting at all.

195. Did it rest with Captain Rossi or with the meeting? With the meeting. In no committee meeting whatever is anything military gone into. It is simply a farce to say it is military; we are only empowered to assist Captain Rossi in financial matters; we cannot interfere with military matters.

196. There is a charge contained in the memorial: "Attempts, supported by threats, to get members of the Band—many of them boys—to sign a document which your memorialists are informed is an acknowledgment that they had been guilty of falsehood in their complaints against the bandmaster." Do you know anything about that? Yes, I know something about that, because my boy is one of them. In the first instance, a good many members of the Band—I believe the bulk of them—sent in a list of written charges against Mr. Deane, the bandmaster, for incompetence and not teaching them. Upon this the inquiry was held which resulted as I have already said. After I was dismissed, Captain Rossi had a document drawn up—of which I never saw a copy, but my boy told me the purport of it—stating that the charges made against Mr. Deane were not based in truth, and requiring all those who had signed the other document to sign this one, telling them at the time that if they did not sign it proceedings would be taken against them. Now this was done, and boys induced to sign it, minors, who could not enter the Band without their fathers—I among them—signing a bond, in a penalty of £10, that they should obey certain rules. Captain Rossi insisted upon these boys signing this, in the first instance, without consulting their parents at all. I never was consulted at all, and should have known nothing about it, only that my boy told me of it. As a matter of course, I told him not to sign it, and he never did. These were the boys who had previously signed the charges against the bandmaster.

197. Do you know how many persons refused to pay the increased subscription? No, I could not say. I may mention this, with regard to my own case, that, knowing I had memorialized the Governor, and knowing that an inquiry was pending, Captain Rossi summoned me to Court two or three times to give up the books, putting me to expense each time. Of course, I declined to give up anything till my case was decided.

198. Do you think you have been injured by your dismissal? I am sure I have. I certainly have, if we are to have the land orders, having served four years out of the five necessary to entitle me to one—not only working as a private, but as secretary, and doing all the work, which I can assure you was no trifling job, owing to this man's mismanagement of the Company. The fact is, it really amounts to this, that Captain Rossi makes himself captain, secretary, and everything else.

199. *Mr. Lucas.*] Who was the first Captain of the Goulburn Volunteers? Captain Finlay.

200. How long was he captain? Not more than two or three months. We were all sworn in, in March, 1869, and Mr. Finlay accepted the office of captain then. I think it was in August or September that Mr. Rossi was made captain, because Captain Finlay could not attend to it.

201. What was the largest number of Volunteers you had? We had at one time 110, ten over our regulated number.

202. How many are there now? I think about 96. I have not the roll book now.

203. Have you any idea how many have resigned? There are not a third of the original members left. Some have resigned owing to their being obliged to leave the district, but the greater number through dissatisfaction with Captain Rossi.

204. Have many young persons joined lately? Yes, a good many. There is a very different class of men joining now to what joined originally.

205. To what class of citizens were the original men belonging? The best men out of the stores, bankers' clerks, two bankers themselves—Mr. West and Mr. Anderson—and a schoolmaster, Mr. Welby.

206. Was there any disagreement in the Corps before Mr. Rossi became captain? I think not.

207. Did you join before the law was passed to give the Volunteers land orders? I do not know when the law was passed. I joined in November, 1868, but I unfortunately broke my leg shortly afterwards, and did not go to drill for some time. I was one of the originators of the movement. It was three or four elderly men like myself who went in more for the sake of inducing the younger fellows to join.

208. The Goulburn Volunteers were a great success at first? The finest Company in the Colony they would have been now, if they had been properly managed.

209. Was Mr. Rossi proposed as a non-commissioned officer? He was proposed as sergeant and corporal, and rejected.

210. How came he to be made captain? We could not get any one to take the office at all. We went to Mr. John Chisholm, Mr. Bloomfield, and every person about the town, but could not get any person who had the time to take it. As a last resource, we went to Mr. Rossi.

- Mr. George
Martyr.
- 20 Feb., 1873.
211. Then Mr. Rossi would not have been captain, if you could have got any one else? No.
212. What sort of terms were you on with Captain Rossi before this disagreement? Always on good terms. I have known him well, and his father before him, for thirty years.
213. What is the general complaint against Captain Rossi as a commissioned officer? That he is a man totally unfit to command other men. He is naturally imperious in his manner, impatient of control, and unable to restrain himself one bit.
214. He has committed some assaults? Yes, on Corporal Fuller and Sergeant Mawson, for one of which he was fined.
215. Were both in uniform? Yes.
216. What is the general feeling amongst the Volunteers now? Inimical to Captain Rossi.
217. As a body? As a body. I do not hesitate to say that some of the men he has brought forward to give evidence in his favour have said more against him to me and to others than I have heard any other men in the Company say.
218. Do you think that the Goulburn Volunteers are likely to improve under the present officer? Certainly not.
219. According to your opinion, they are not so good a body of men as they were? I am certain they are not.

FRIDAY, 21 FEBRUARY, 1873.

Present:—

MR. W. C. BROWNE, | MR. DE SALIS,
MR. LUCAS.

WILLIAM TEECE, JUN., ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

John William Chisholm, Esq., J.P., called in and examined:—

- J. W.
Chisholm,
Esq., J.P.
- 21 Feb., 1873.
220. *Chairman.*] You are a Justice of the Peace, I believe? I am.
221. And have been so for many years? Yes, for more than twenty years.
222. You took some interest in the formation of a Corps of Volunteers in Goulburn? I did, in the first formation of the Company; I was enrolled as an honorary member.
223. Are you an honorary member at present? I am.
224. You were also President of the Rifle Association? Yes; the Association existed only a very short time, but I was elected President when it was formed.
225. It was in existence only a short time? Only a short time.
226. Will you be good enough to explain to the Committee what you know about the causes which led to the breaking up of the Association? There was a meeting called for the purpose of forming a Rifle Association in connection with the Goulburn Volunteer Company. The meeting was held, the Association was formed, and rules were agreed to for the conduct of the business of the Association; Captain Rossi was in the chair upon the occasion; I was not present at the meeting, but I was elected President of the Association in my absence; the election was notified to me; but, before I would accept the office, I had an interview with Captain Rossi, in order to know what position I, as President of the Association, and at the same time an honorary member of the Company, should be expected to hold in relation to Captain Rossi, who commanded the Volunteers in the district. It was then clearly understood between us that in all matters relating to the Association we should be guided by the rules of the Association, and by them alone. There was one rule, the 16th, which stated that on the rifle range the firing parties should be under the control of the senior officer of the Company then present. This I objected to, on behalf of the honorary members, who I thought ought not to be subjected to the same conditions as the ordinary members, and after some conversation it was arranged that this rule should not take effect, in so far as the honorary members of the Corps were concerned. The honorary members were to be allowed to shoot under such rules as I might lay down for them, whilst the other members were to abide by the rules of the Association. Some short time after this, a challenge was received from the Richmond Rifle Company to shoot a friendly match, each side to shoot on its own ground; this challenge was accepted by the committee of the Association, and a day was named for the match to come off. Before the day arrived, however, Captain Rossi issued a parade order forbidding the use of the targets on that day. As soon as I heard that this was the case, I went to town and saw Captain Rossi, and asked him what was meant by this refusal of his to allow us the use of the rifle range. He said that he ought to have been consulted before the challenge was accepted; that we had no business to make arrangements for a match without his sanction, and that he would not allow the use of the targets or of the Government rifles unless he were consulted in the first instance. I told him that if that were to be the case, the Association was nothing but a farce, and that I would have nothing more to do with it, if he followed out these ideas of it. I did not want to be hasty in the matter, and, to give him time to reconsider his decision, I promised to see him again before I resigned; I did see him again, in accordance with my promise, but he seemed just as determined as ever to have the whole and sole control of the Association as well as of the Company, and thereupon I sent in my resignation as president. This I sent in by letters to the vice-president and to the secretary (*Appendix, C 1 and 2.*) These letters were published in the *Goulburn Herald* of the 7th October, 1871. There was one passage in my letter to the secretary to which Captain Rossi took exception, and he wrote to me on the subject, and also sent a copy of the letter for publication in the *Goulburn Penny Post*. As I answered this letter of his, I thought it only right that my reply should go before the public as well as his letter, and the correspondence (*Appendix, C 3 and 4*) was printed in the *Goulburn Herald* of the 18th October, 1871.
227. And this misunderstanding led to the dissolution of the Association? Yes, it was broken up.
228. You have stated, as near as possible, what occurred to bring about that result? Yes, I think I have stated everything, in so far as I am myself concerned.
229. It has been said that you subscribed £40 towards the fund for the Volunteer Band? Yes, I gave them a subscription; when the Company was first started they wanted to raise a Band; they were to begin with

with drums and fifes, in the first instance, and so to set them going I gave £40 to pay for the drums and fifes.

230. Do you know anything of any of the minor charges against Captain Rossi? I know nothing about his disagreements with his men, except from hearsay—nothing of my own knowledge.

231. Is there anything else you would like to add? I think not; this is the only matter I have had to complain of, and I know nothing of their grievances amongst themselves.

J. W.
Chisholm,
Esq., J.P.

21 Feb., 1873.

Mr. Hugh Savage Clarke called in and examined:—

232. *Chairman.*] Are you connected with the Goulburn Volunteer Corps? I am.

233. What position do you hold in it? That of private.

234. Have you always been a private? No, I was a corporal.

235. How did you lose your grade—were you disgraced? No, I resigned it.

236. For what reason? In consequence of a boy having been taken out of the ranks, and promoted to a position over the senior-elected corporal—a man who had been a long time in the Company.

237. Who was this man? His name is Fallon.

238. And who was the boy who was promoted? A young lad named Haley.

239. Have you been personally acquainted with the particulars of any of these charges that have been made against Captain Rossi? With some of them I have been. With regard to the resignation on the committees, I sent in my resignation on two different committees; or rather, I resigned on the one and refused to be elected on the other.

240. Did all the committee resign? Not all; some of them—most of them—did.

241. What induced you to resign? In the first instance, it was owing to Captain Rossi having ordered one of the sergeants to sit down, when that officer got up at one of the meetings to make a statement. Captain Rossi would not allow him to make the statement, but ordered him in the most peremptory manner to sit down.

242. What do you know about the resignation of all the corporals? That was in consequence of the promotion of young Haley, which I mentioned just now.

243. You were vice-president of the Rifle Association? I was.

244. Will you state what you know of the causes which led to the breaking up of that Association? Mr. John Chisholm was the president, and he sent in his resignation, owing to some difference he had with Captain Rossi; as vice-chairman I had to preside at a meeting which was called to decide upon breaking up the club altogether. In consequence of the resignation of a gentleman who was not only one of the principal men in the district but was also interested in shooting, and was remarkably liberal to the Corps in every way, I thought, and in fact the whole of us thought, that the club could not go on successfully without him as our chairman. We decided that the club should be broken up, but in doing so expressed our regret that it should have been necessary, as its stopping would greatly tend to discourage shooting, but saw no other course open to us, as we could never be sure that the targets would not be refused to us for practice. I spoke on the occasion, and in the course of my remarks, as near as I can remember them, I said that Captain Rossi had been guilty of a great want of judgment in acting as he had done. For saying that, I was ordered out to the front at the next parade, and was publicly censured before the Company by Captain Rossi.

245. You had rules to guide you in that Association? Yes.

246. Adopted at a public meeting? Yes, at a meeting presided over by Captain Rossi.

247. And you are sure that the action taken by Captain Rossi led to the dissolution of the Association? I have no doubt of it.

248. Are there any other of these charges that you know anything about? Yes, I know something of the circumstances in regard to the disputes arising between the members of the Band and the Bandmaster. I have a boy of my own in the Band, and that is how I come to know about it. The members of the Band drew up a petition requesting that the bandmaster should be removed, as they were not satisfied with the manner in which they were taught. This petition was sent in, in the regular way, to the captain, through Mr. Deane, the bandmaster; but a copy of the petition was also sent by the Bandmaster to Mr. Deane, the solicitor, in Sydney, and a lawyer's letter was sent up to Goulburn, threatening that, if the boys did not retract the statements made in the petition, and publicly apologize, legal proceedings would be instituted against them. When I read the petition, and the letter which had been drawn up to send in answer to the lawyer, I said that I could not possibly allow my boy to sign to a lie, and I refused to allow him to do so.

249. You mean by that, that the retraction of the charges made in the petition would be a falsehood? Yes; and I refused to let him do so. However, we heard no more of the matter from that time to this.

250. Do you know anything about the increase of the weekly subscription? Yes, I was present at the meeting when it was determined to increase the weekly subscription. The objection was, not that the subscription had been increased, but the way in which it was done. The dissatisfaction originated afterwards, because the motion for the increase was put in the affirmative and then was not put in the negative.

251. How many persons were present at the meeting? About forty.

252. How many voted in the affirmative? I do not think the half of them.

253. You think not the half, but you are not certain? I am not.

254. Did that increase of the subscription lead any of the members to resign? It did. I know positively of one, Mr. Hunt who resigned in consequence. The dismissal of Private Paris I believe to have been an illegal act. He resisted the payment of any more than the previous subscription; he asked at the meeting, if the recruits were to be allowed to vote in a matter which of course concerned them as well as the others, but he was told that, being a recruit, he would not be allowed to vote.

255. Had he to pay the money? Yes, he had. He was taken before the Police Court, and ordered to pay.

256. Are you acquainted with any of these Police Office cases which caused so much excitement? Yes; I was present in the Court when the case of Mawson against Rossi was heard, and Captain Rossi was fined 5s. for an assault.

Mr.
H. S. Clarke.

21 Feb., 1873.

- Mr. H. S. Clarke. 257. *Mr. Lucas.*] Do you know anything of the particulars of that case? I do not—not of my own knowledge.
258. You had nothing to do with any of these cases? Nothing at all.
- 21 Feb., 1873. 259. *Chairman.*] In the memorial, it is stated that, in addition to the charges made against Captain Rossi, the memorialists rely upon many minor cases of disagreement not contained in the memorial. Do you know anything of these? I do; but I do not wish to enter upon them. I would prefer, if the Committee would allow me, not to say anything about them.
260. *Mr. Lucas.*] But if the Committee specially desire to hear what these cases are? In that case, of course, if the Committee insist upon it, I must say all I know; but I think there is so great a catalogue against the captain that I do not wish on my part to rake up other matters, and I should feel much obliged if the Committee would excuse me.
261. *Chairman.*] Is there anything else that you would desire to state? No, nothing beyond what I have already said.
262. *Mr. Lucas.*] I suppose you know most of these charges? I do—the greater part of them.
263. And you believe them to be true? I do.
264. *Chairman.*] How long have you been a member of the Company? Since its formation—I was one of the first who joined.
265. Has the Company made the same progress under Captain Rossi's command as it did before? I would rather not answer that question, or express any opinion at all on the matter of the management of the Company. I do not wish on my part to give any opinion on this subject, as I am still a Volunteer, and of course under discipline.
266. Then you are still in the Corps? Yes.
267. *Mr. Lucas.*] Mr. Finlay was your first captain? He was.
268. Was it by the vote of the Company that Captain Rossi was elected to his post? It was.
269. Have you and Captain Rossi been on good terms since he has had the command of the Company? Yes; privately we have been on very good terms.
270. What position do you occupy in Goulburn? I am a jeweller and watchmaker.
271. How long have you lived there? About seventeen years.
272. Do you think that the present Corps is likely to increase or prosper under its present commanding officer? I would rather not give an opinion upon that point.
273. There are many privates in that Corps who occupy good positions in Goulburn? There are—very good positions, some of them.
274. There was one man who stepped out of the ranks upon one occasion—do you recollect that? Yes, I recollect that; I was present.
275. What is the man's name? Hurley: he is a very respectable and intelligent man, who was teacher in the Roman Catholic Church school.
276. Will you tell us what took place on that occasion? In the first instance, no doubt, he was wrong; he ought not to have stepped out of the ranks, but should have applied to the captain through his sergeant; but then the captain was in fault for saying what he did. What Captain Rossi said was this: "What does the fellow want?" Then, speaking to Hurley, he said: "If you want to address me, you must do it in a proper manner, through your sergeant."
277. You have no doubt about the word "fellow" having been used? None whatever.
278. Did Hurley make any remark? None; but I could see that he felt hurt at being spoken of in such a way.
279. Is this Captain Rossi's usual tone and manner, when addressing his subordinates in the Company? Yes, I must admit that it is rather too much his manner to those in the ranks.
280. He is rather imperious? Yes, I think he is.
281. Is this one reason why he is unpopular amongst his Company? Yes; that is the principal reason—that and his want of judgment.
282. *Chairman.*] Are there as many Volunteers in the Company now as when Captain Rossi first took command? Yes, there is nearly the same number, but the quality is not so good.
283. Then the Corps has not such a standing as it had when he took command? No, certainly not; and simply because of his unpopularity.
284. What do you think of the future prospects of the Corps? I would rather decline answering that question.

Mr. Arthur M. Hunt called in and examined:—

- Mr. M. A. Hunt. 285. *Chairman.*] You are a member of the Goulburn Volunteer Corps? Not now; I was.
286. Did you resign, or were you dismissed? I resigned, with the usual notice of a fortnight, in the regular way, and got my report from the captain that I had done so.
- 21 Feb., 1873. 287. How long since is that? It is about a year ago.
288. What was your reason for resigning? It was on account of the conduct and general demeanour of the captain; but the principal reason was his ruling at one of the meetings of the Company. The meeting was called to decide upon the alteration of a by-law of the Company, the effect of which alteration was to increase the subscription from 3d. to 1s. per week. There were about forty members of the Company present. The motion was moved and seconded in the usual manner, and then the votes were taken. There were about eight votes in the affirmative, and then the motion was declared to be carried, without a vote being taken in the negative, although there were parties there prepared to vote against the motion in a larger number than had voted for it.
289. That was what led you to resign? Yes.
290. Were any remarks made at that meeting? Yes; when the captain declared the motion to be carried, the question was asked, whether they were not to be allowed to take a vote in the negative. "No," he said, "the motion is carried, and properly carried. As there has been no amendment moved, it is not necessary to take a vote in the negative." One gentleman, Mr. Hunt, rose to speak upon the subject, and he was told in a very peremptory manner to "Sit down, sir." After this, I thought that I could not consistently retain my liberty as a British subject and remain in a Corps where such things were done, and so I gave notice of resignation.

Mr. M. A.
Hunt.

21 Feb., 1873.

291. Something has been said about a recruit wishing to vote? That was at a previous meeting. The question was asked whether recruits would be allowed to vote, and the answer was "No." Then there was another question, whether, as they would not be allowed to vote, they would be compelled to pay the 1s. per week, if it was carried, and the answer was, "Yes." So that they would be compelled to pay, although they would not be allowed to vote on the question.
292. Is the 1s. per week considered to be a high rate to pay as a subscription? It is higher than usual. The highest rate in any Corps in the Colony is 6d. per week—at least I have been given to understand so.
293. Did any other members of the Company resign at this time besides yourself? There were others who objected to pay the amount; in fact, most of the Company objected to pay, though all did not come to the resolution not to pay.
294. Were there any persons dismissed for refusing to pay? Yes, Mr. Paris. He was sued in the first instance, and the case was dismissed, and then he was publicly discharged from the Corps. Previously, a deputation waited on the captain, headed by the recruits, and they were put off with a threat of arrest if they attempted anything of the sort—that is, if they continued to press the matter.
295. What did the deputation wait on him about? In respect of the recruits being compelled to pay, and not having a vote on the matter.
296. Have you taken any interest in the Volunteer movement since you have resigned? I have attended a public meeting, and seconded a resolution calling upon the Government to appoint a Commission to inquire into Captain Rossi's conduct.
297. Can you form any opinion as to the present state of the Company? The only thing that keeps it together, now—and I have heard this as a fact from at least twenty members of the Corps—is the prospect of obtaining the land order. There are many of them who belonged originally to the Company, and these have put in four years of their time, so that it would be a very heavy fine on them to leave the Company. I know of many who mean to resign the moment they get their certificate, if he remains captain.
298. Is the Company as strong or as efficient now as it was when Captain Rossi took command? It was stronger before his nomination than it as ever been since.
299. In what way? It was better conducted, and was larger in numbers, though I will not be certain upon that point. However, I know that the Company was better disciplined, the men were more attentive, and there was a greater regular attendance at drill.
300. *Mr. Lucas.*] Have you read the memorial which was sent in to the Government? I have.
301. Are you acquainted with the particulars of any of these charges? As far as my own knowledge goes, I believe that all these statements are correct. I have not been a witness of any of these assaults, but from the statements made to me by reliable authorities, I believe them to be correct. In one of the cases, the captain was brought before the Police Court and was fined 5s.
302. Are all the charges against Captain Rossi embraced in this memorial? There may be some minor charges upon matters of small import, yet very irritating, such as his expecting a salute from members of the Company even when they are in private clothes. Then again he is very particular about the pronunciation of his name, and reprimands them very severely at times when they do not chance to pronounce it to his liking.
303. Even when it has not been done intentionally? Certainly. His name is a foreign one, and is liable to be mispronounced.
304. From the peculiarity of the name it is liable to be mispronounced? Yes. Some call him Ross-hi and some call him Ross-ee; but he likes to be called Ros-si (the i to sound like e), as if it were a French name.
305. Is there anything else you would like to say in connection with this matter? No, I remember nothing more.
306. Do you think that the Volunteers have that respect for their captain that they should have? The majority of them have no respect for him whatever, and are only waiting for their land orders to leave the Company; that is, if their statements to me are correct, which I believe them to be. The previous captain was very much respected.
307. Who was that? Captain Finlay.
308. Were you one of the first who joined the Goulburn Company? Yes, I attended the first drill of the Company, and remained in it until after Captain Rossi's appointment.
309. Have you had any dispute with any of your previous officers? No, none whatever; and as far as Captain Rossi is concerned, I was rather prejudiced in his favour at the time of his appointment.
310. What is his usual manner when in command of the Company? It is gentlemanly, at times, but he seems to be a man of a bad temper, and one who soon gets put out. If a trivial mistake occurs in a manoeuvre of the Company, he rushes at the men and gives them a push, and a shove here and there, to put them in their places, in a very rough manner. If a man steps out of the ranks to speak to him, he wants to know directly what it is the "fellow" wants.
311. Is that his usual way of addressing his men, as "fellow"? Yes; if anything goes wrong with him, or he is out of temper, he is not particular.
312. And yet there are men in the ranks of equal position to himself? Yes, and better; there are men in the Company of better position in private life than Captain Rossi.
313. And who would not, of course, like being treated in this style, and "fellowed"? Of course not. His position, as regards the Company, seems to me to be more that of an employer of labour, who, wanting to get rid of his men, will not break the law to do so, but who makes it so excessively hot for his employes that no one will stay in his employ.
314. At that meeting, when he told the person addressing him to "Sit down, sir," was it said in an angry or offensive tone of voice? It was in a very abrupt and offensive tone indeed; but he was in a very bad temper at the time.
315. What was this man whom the captain addressed in this way? A tradesman—a horse-shoer—a very respectable man, rather intelligent, and much thought of in Goulburn. He has been connected with debating and literary societies for some years, to my knowledge, and therefore knew how a meeting ought to be conducted.
316. It is in evidence before us that a great many—about two-thirds or three-fourths—of the original members of the Company have either resigned or been dismissed. What is your opinion? I think that what you have been told is true.
317. Have you had conversations with any of those who have resigned? Yes, I have had conversations with several of them.

- Mr. M. A. Hunt.
21 Feb., 1873.
318. Have they expressed to you the reasons which led them to resign? Yes; the reason has mainly been what I have stated—the illegal increase of the subscription. I call it illegal, because the rule is, that the majority should carry the by-law and not the minority. In this case, the majority did not carry the by-law, so that it must of necessity be illegal. Then again, his insisting upon members of the Company saluting him, even when in private clothes, has created a great want of respect for him; and I know several parties who have refused to join the Corps on that account.
319. Chiefly from his manner, he is unpopular? Yes, mainly from that.
320. Suppose this 1s. per week to be illegally passed, and that a Volunteer, knowing it to be so, refused to pay, what would be the consequence? He would be sued to the Court.
321. To what Court—the District Court? No; the Police Court.
322. How is that? The rules of the service give the Magistrates power to deal with these cases, and they order the money to be paid, or, in default, that distress warrants shall issue.
323. But in this case the captain sued the man and failed? Yes; but in another, case brought afterwards before the Court, he got a verdict against the man; though, if that had been taken to a higher Court, the decision would have been reversed, as a party connected with the Company was on the Bench at the time, and that would have nullified the decision.
324. What party was this? An honorary member of the Corps.
325. And he being on the Bench, the case was decided in favour of Captain Rossi? Yes.
326. *Mr. De Salis.*] It has been stated to us that, at some meeting in Goulburn, which was very largely attended, one of the speakers said that Captain Rossi's conduct reminded him of that of a keeper of a menagerie who was always irritating the animals under his charge for the pleasure of hearing them growl: what is your opinion? Yes, that has been precisely the case; and not only previous to my resignation, but since then, I have been continually hearing complaints of the captain's hot temper, and of the style in which he conducts himself.
327. *Mr. Lucas.*] Was it not you who made use of the remarks just quoted? It was; I made use of them at the public meeting.
328. Did you ever say anything of the kind whilst you were a member of the Corps? No; as I have said, I was rather prejudiced in his favour; I always treated him with the greatest respect, and had never any objection either to him or to the Corps until this proceeding occurred at the meeting of the Company. I thought it anything but a correct way of doing business, and altogether inconsistent with my liberty as a British subject; and therefore, sooner than continue to put up with the same kind of thing, I resigned, though I had been in the Corps two years and a half; and it was consequently a great loss to me to throw away the time I had put in for my land order.
329. Was Captain Rossi ever nominated for the position of a non-commissioned officer? No; he was not even a member of the Corps when he was nominated for captain—he was simply a private gentleman. Several gentlemen were asked, on the resignation of Captain Finley, to take command of the Corps, and declined; and then Captain Rossi was asked and consented, but previous to that he was not connected with the Corps.
330. Was he not nominated for corporal? No; he was not a member of the Company until he was nominated as captain.
331. Are you sure of that? Yes, quite sure. His name was mentioned in the Corps, and then a gentleman rode out and asked him if he would accept the command of the Company if he were elected. He said he would; and then, as there was no opposition, he was elected.
332. Are you quite sure that, previous to his being captain, he was not nominated as a corporal? I believe not; as far as my memory serves me, he was not a member of the Company.
333. However, if he were nominated, the books of the Company will show it? The rules will show it, as well. I do not recollect his being once at drill, or serving with the Corps, and that would be necessary for his being nominated as corporal.
334. Then, when he was appointed captain, I presume he was not up in his drill? He was not.
335. Is he now? Yes; by report, I believe he is. He has brought himself on by private instruction and otherwise. He had Sergeant Mawson to post him up, and keep him right in the Company; in fact, the very two men with whom he has had all the disputes are they who have been mainly instrumental in keeping the Corps together. Mr. Martyr kept the books of the Company, and Mr. Mawson kept him up to the mark in his drill.
336. *Chairman.*] What is your opinion as regards the future of the Corps—Do you think it will make progress under Captain Rossi's command? My opinion is, that as soon as the men get their certificates for their land orders they will resign. I have heard that feeling expressed by a good many—by twenty or more.
337. *Mr. Lucas.*] Then they remain now more to get the land order than from any satisfaction with the Corps? Yes, I believe so.
338. And this is the reason why the young people are joining the Company? That is one reason; but, however, there is an attraction in the coat, and that causes these young people to join. Those who are joining now are all young—apprentices and persons over whom Captain Rossi has a certain amount of influence—but the recruits are very small in number to my belief.
339. Do you know anything of a young lad being appointed over the head of older and senior men? Yes, young Hayley was appointed over the head of men more deserving, and who had been much longer in the Corps. He was a mere lad, and to put him over the head of men so much his senior in age and in the ranks was an insult, because it might happen that in the absence of a sergeant he would have the command of men his seniors in every way.
340. And his superiors in social position? Quite so.
341. Have you anything else which you would desire to add? No. I have been out of the Corps now for some time, and have not been personally connected with any of these matters for the last two years. When I discovered what the line of Captain Rossi's conduct was likely to be, I thought the best course for me would be to clear out, and I did so.
342. What occupation do you follow? I am a storekeeper and grocer.
343. On your own account? Yes.
344. How long have you lived in Goulburn? I am a native of the town.
345. Have you been living there all your life? No, not all my life; I was in Parramatta for some years. I served eleven years in one of the largest establishments in Goulburn, and I have now been three years on my own account.

WEDNESDAY, 26 FEBRUARY, 1873.

Present:—

MR. BAKER,

MR. DE SALIS;

MR. WEARNE.

WILLIAM TEECE, JUN., ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William F. Robertson called in and examined:—

346. *Chairman.*] You are a member of the Goulburn Volunteer Company? I am.

347. How long have you been in the Corps? Nearly four years—over three and a half years.

348. What rank do you hold in the Company? I am a private.

349. There have been some disagreements in the Company, have there not? Yes, frequent disagreements. 26 Feb., 1873.

350. Have you any grievance to complain of in respect to the Company? No personal grievance, with the exception of one, which is a very great grievance. I was publicly reprimanded on parade by Captain Rossi, for refusing to give him the military salute when I was in private clothes. I know that there have been disputes between Captain Rossi and other members of the Corps, but I have not been mixed up with them. I very early recognized a peculiarity in Captain Rossi's manner, and I always took care to avoid coming in contact with him.

351. Where was it that this refusal of yours to salute the captain took place? On the rifle range. I was there in plain clothes, and Captain Rossi was in command of the squad who were firing.

352. Is there any regulation providing for a salute being given to a captain or officer of Volunteers when his subordinate is in plain clothes? No; the regulation says that the salute is imperative only when both the parties are in uniform.

353. Will you state to the Committee what occurred on that occasion? On the 13th May, 1872, a squad of the Goulburn Volunteers, of which Captain Rossi was in command, was engaged in a rifle match at Goulburn. I went on to the rifle range where they were so engaged, to watch the progress of the match, when Captain Rossi accosted me and said: "Won't you give me the salute?" I replied: "I did salute you; I wished you good evening." He then said: "I want the military salute." Whereupon I politely explained to him that I was not in uniform, and therefore not subject to military discipline; but he still persisted, saying it did not matter—he wanted the military salute. Knowing that he was assuming an authority over me to which he had no right, and considering it my duty as a member of society to maintain my proper position, that position, having previously been the same as that of Captain Rossi, I did not consider to have been reduced, but, on the contrary, to have been elevated by my submission, for the defence of the Colony, to strict military discipline as a private in the ranks, whilst on military duty; I refused positively to give the military salute. On the 18th of the same month, upon a special full dress parade of the Company, and in the presence of a large assemblage of the public, Captain Rossi ordered me out of the ranks of the Company to the front, and then, after having stated the circumstances of the case as above referred to, read to me the following memo., which he stated he had received from the Commandant of the Volunteer Force, in reply to his communication on the subject, and which he had telegraphed for and obtained authority to read to me on that particular occasion on parade:—"The action of the member referred to was in excessively bad taste, and marks him as deficient in one of the most essential attributes of a soldier." Captain Rossi also then said that he insisted upon every member of the Company saluting him upon all occasions that they met him, and that he had made conditions with the recruits before receiving them as recruits to the Corps that they should do so, and that he would receive recruits upon that condition only. I conceive that there could have been no other reason for Captain Rossi's having selected such an occasion as he did to address me in such condemnatory terms than a desire to subject me to as great humiliation and severe punishment as possible, in order thereby, I presume, to deter myself and other members of the Corps from resisting in future these vexatious exactions. If his action in this matter had been successful, it would have had the effect of excluding myself and a majority of the members from the Corps. On the 20th, I wrote to Captain Rossi the letter, a copy of which I now hand to the Committee. (*Appendix D 1.*)354. Did you get any reply to that? Yes; on the 25th May, I received a memo. by way of answer. (*See also Appendix D 1.*) On the 10th June, I again wrote to Captain Rossi a letter, of which I hand in a copy (*see Appendix D 2*), and very nearly three weeks after, I received a reply in the memo. dated 27th June, 1872. (*See Appendix D 3.*)355. Is that all the correspondence which bears upon this point? No, there is one other letter. On the 4th June, Captain Rossi read a long address to the Company, including myself, in which the following passage occurs with respect to me:—"I assume that most of the circumstances have become known to you, relative to a member of my Company who lately declined to give me the military salute. It may not therefore be necessary to make any other allusion to this case than to name that, as soon as possible after the parade on the 18th ultimo, I requested to see Private Robertson, and, during explanation upon the subject of the salute, I told him that what I had done 'was not a reprimand,' and, in reply to a question from him, I said I did not claim the military salute as a right at all times. Now, had Private Robertson been willing to have accepted these, my two statements, there was no necessity for the matter to have proceeded further, as, after that interview, his difficulties ought to have been removed and himself satisfied, if he had been contending for any principle. I here give my reply to a subsequent question put to me in writing by Private Robertson, as to 'whether it was a mistake his being reprimanded on parade.' My answer was—'In reply to your query, contained in letter of 8th instant, I have to say that the communication to you on parade was merely an expression of opinion on the part of the Commandant,' being in the very words of the Commandant, after reference of the question to him,—while unknown to the Commandant, these words correspond with my previous statement to Private Robertson, that it was not a reprimand." To this I replied in a letter of the 11th July, 1872. (*See Appendix D 4.*)

356. That is all the correspondence which took place? Yes, that is all.

357. This communication from Colonel Richardson—did Captain Rossi read the whole of it? No, only the portion which I have given.

358. Have you got that communication? Captain Rossi read what he said was the communication.

359. Have you ever seen a copy of Colonel Richardson's communication in full? Not what I could say was a copy. There has been something published in the papers which was said to be a copy, but I cannot say if

it

Mr. W. F.
Robertson.

- Mr. W. F. Robertson. it is so or not. In his letter published in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Captain Rossi gives the memo. of Colonel Richardson in full, or what he says is the memo.
- 26 Feb., 1873. 360. Will you read it? In his letter of the 20th June, 1872, he quotes the memo. as follows:—
 "I think it a pity Captain Rossi should have placed himself in a position to be refused, as I see no remedy, the Volunteer Regulations distinctly specifying that both should be in uniform, to make the salute compulsory. I need hardly say the action of the member referred to was in excessively bad taste, and marks him as deficient in one of the most essential attributes of a soldier."
361. Now was the whole of that memo. read to you on parade? No, only the latter part which I have given before. It was subsequently published in this form, and a copy sent round to all the members of the Corps.
362. Then the Regulations do not make the salute compulsory when either party is in plain clothes? I was satisfied that they did not, in the first instance, and Colonel Richardson says so here, very distinctly.
363. Have you ever had any charge brought against you of insubordination in the ranks? No, I have never had a complaint of any kind made against me.
364. Have you ever noticed any insubordination in the ranks? No; and there could not have been any without my noticing it.
365. Do you know anything of the other disagreements in the Corps? No, I do not know much about them; I have never allowed myself to be mixed up in any of them. Captain Rossi was not a person that I cared to have any dealings with, and I have kept clear of him as much as I could. It was only when he took me up in this way, that he was not justified in doing, that I thought it necessary to assert what I considered to be a principle.
366. Mr. Baker.] Then I understand you to say that you did not consider that Captain Rossi's replies to your communications were satisfactory? No, most certainly they were not satisfactory.
367. Have you ever asked Captain Rossi that, as he had publicly censured you, so he should just as publicly exonerate you? Yes; in this private interview he speaks of, I did. I told him that I could not recognize his private acknowledgment that it was not a reprimand, when it was evidently intended to be one. It was intended at the time to act as a kind of punishment on me, so as to prevent the recruits and others from refusing to give him the salute, which they might have done, had I been successful in the contest.
368. Have you ever made a distinct request that he should publicly exonerate you from this charge, inasmuch as he had publicly spoken of it on parade? I have not done so in so many words; but in this correspondence it will be seen that I have done so as nearly as I could without using the actual words.
369. Captain Rossi's letter, on the whole, admits that he had committed an error? No, he does not admit that at all. He calls his address to me on parade a mere expression of opinion, whereas the fact was that it was given as a reprimand, and intended to be so, and at the same time he has not proved that there was anything for which I ought to have been reprimanded.
370. Then what do you expect from Captain Rossi—what do you demand from him, seeing that he has done something unjust to you, to put you in a proper position? I only ask him to admit that he was in error, and that I was wrongly reprimanded.
371. You say that he was wrong in insisting upon the salute, and that the Commandant had the same opinion, that your conduct was not in contravention of the Regulations? Exactly.
372. Then what do you require at their hands? To admit that Captain Rossi was in error, and that I was correct, and that his interference with me was consequently unjustifiable.
373. Is there any other cause of complaint that you have against Captain Rossi, or any other officer of the Company, in regard to the Corps? No, none personally; but I know there are a great many disputes, and that the Corps is going on not at all satisfactorily.
374. In your opinion, there are many disputes—who with? Between Captain Rossi and the members of the Corps.
375. And you think these constant disputes impair the efficiency of the Corps? I do; so much so that a great many members have retired from the Corps, and numbers more would do so, but that they have only a short time before them to complete their five years' service to entitle them to a grant of land. These are only hanging on to complete their five years, and when these are up, they will resign.
376. Will you tell the Committee about these disagreements which you say are so injurious to the efficiency of the Corps—in what way do they arise; they must arise from some cause, or from the action of some person: how is it they do arise? I think that they arise from Captain Rossi's incompetence to manage them, rendering him unfit to have the control of any large number of men.
377. Do you allude to his general incompetence? It is not so much incompetence as his general character, and his want of control over his temper.
378. Is his manner offensive? Yes, at times, it is; it is certainly not such as to make the men respect him.
379. Chairman.] Have you been in the Company ever since he has been in command? I have.
380. Is the attendance of members as large now as it was previous to his taking the command? That I could not say; I have not seen the roll-book.
381. Is the attendance regular? No, not particularly. We usually muster enough to count for a drill; twenty is about the ordinary number.
382. How many men usually turn out upon special occasions? On the last time the Company was inspected, there were forty odd on parade. The number of names on the roll was over a hundred, but I believe that many of those whose names were on the roll had long before either resigned or left the district.

Mr. Richard Chambers called in and examined:—

- Mr. R. Chambers. 383. Chairman.] You were at one time a member of the Goulburn Volunteer Corps? I was.
384. How did you come to leave it? I was dismissed by Captain Rossi.
385. How long had you been in the Corps when you were dismissed? Nearly two years.
- 26 Feb., 1873. 386. Will you just tell the Committee the circumstances under which you came to be dismissed? On the 25th April, 1870, a meeting of the Company was advertised. It was the annual meeting, to elect the committee and to do other things of the kind. There had been some dispute between the secretary and Captain

Mr. R.
Chambers.
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Captain Rossi respecting the accounts. The captain's accounts did not tally with those of the secretary, and the meeting was adjourned from that to the 28th April. On that occasion I went to the meeting, but out of uniform. I may state that the meeting was duly advertised, but that there was no order for the members to appear in uniform. I went there as a member of the Company, to take part in the proceedings; and, to show that I had a right to be there and to take part in the meeting, I may mention that the roll was called at the commencement of the proceedings, and that those who answered to their names were allowed to remain, and that all the rest whose names were not on the roll were excluded from the meeting. I was of course permitted to remain, but when I got up to speak, Captain Rossi, who presided, refused to allow me to address the meeting, as I was not in uniform. My going out of uniform was purely accidental, and was not done intentionally and for the purpose of creating a disturbance, as Captain Rossi has said it was. I rose for the purpose of proposing certain persons as members of the committee; but as these names happened to be distasteful to Captain Rossi, he objected to hear me, seizing upon the fact that I was out of uniform, as an excuse for not permitting me to speak. He said that if I had only some part of my uniform on, it would be sufficient; and if I liked to go home and get a portion of uniform, that would satisfy him, and I could take part in the proceedings. I took up a uniform cap and asked if that would satisfy him, because if it would I would adopt it as mine; but he said—"No, that will not do," though only the minute before, he had said that any part of the uniform would satisfy him. He insisted that I should not take part in the meeting, but I persisted, and continued to do so up to the end of the meeting. The next I heard of the matter was on the 9th April, when I was summoned to appear at the Court House, before Captain Baynes, who had been sent up to inquire into this conduct of mine, and of some other parties who were also implicated in it. One of these was Mr. Morris, a friend, and in fact a relation of mine. We were summoned to appear on the 9th April, Captain Baynes being appointed to inquire into the matter; Captain Rossi was there, and Captain Baynes asked us if we had anything to say in answer to the charge. I told him that I went there simply to take part in the civil business of the Company; that I made inquiries prior to going to the meeting, and found that it was not necessary to go in uniform, no order having been made for us to do so, and that therefore no charge could be reasonably preferred against us. He only asked us if we had anything to say, and nothing more. Something however was said—I forget what it was—when Captain Rossi got up, in the most violent manner, and interrupted the proceedings in such a way by his violence that Captain Baynes said he could not allow it, and threatened to break up the Court if Captain Rossi did not comport himself properly. The investigation, in so far as it went, was nothing more than a sham, as really nothing whatever was done. Captain Baynes told us that we could draw out a statement of our case, if we thought proper, and that he would forward it on to Colonel Richardson. Nothing further occurred until the 28th April,—that was on a Thursday, the night appointed for drill. I went to drill as usual, and the names were all called out. I may mention here, that this is about the most public place in the city, where we meet for drill, being under the verandah of the Railway Station, and that there was a number of persons looking on. I was called out to the front and was publicly dismissed from the Corps, in the presence not only of a large number of Volunteers but also of the general public. I thought then, as I have continued to think since, that this was manifestly done with the studied purpose of insulting us, and of making the insult as public as possible. I was called out to the front first, and dismissed, and then Mr. Morris was called afterwards; but luckily for him, he happened to be absent from the parade. This is exactly how the matter occurred. He did not state any reason why we were dismissed, but merely said that he had authority to dismiss us for our conduct.

387. Has he assigned no reason for your dismissal? Not to me; he merely called me out in front of the Company, and said that I was dismissed; he said that my conduct had been so bad that he had called for a Court of Inquiry, that Captain Baynes had come up for the purpose, and that he was authorized to dismiss me.

388. What are the other disputes? You mean in the Company?

389. Yes: do you know of them? There are really such a number of them that it is difficult to say where to begin. I have been given to understand that Captain Rossi has taken exception to the statement in the memorial that there were a number of minor charges against him; but they are so numerous that it would be impossible to give the whole of them. One of them is the salute; he requires Volunteers to salute him, even when they are not in uniform. When this meeting took place, he said that I had no right to take part in it because I was not in uniform; and yet when he meets members of the Company out of uniform he insists upon their saluting him. If he claims the salute from them when they are out of uniform, surely he cannot refuse them the right to vote when out of uniform. Another of the charges which ought to come under the notice of the Committee is with reference to what took place when the Company were going down to Sydney on the Queen's Birthday. At the Mittagong Station the train stopped for refreshment. When they were leaving, some of the men forgot to pay for what they had had, or rather the train went away so quickly that they had not time to pay. When the Company had formed at Hyde Park, just before leaving for the parade ground, Captain Rossi called out to them, before the whole of the Sydney Companies, calling the Company by name, and reprimanding them for not having paid for their coffee. This way of doing the thing not only made the matter look very bad against the Company, but they have been taunted with it ever since. Whenever a member of the Company is seen, as soon as he is known to belong to the Goulburn Company, the cry is—"Have you paid for your coffee?" There are a number of these minor charges which cannot be set out in a document like the memorial; but they are so numerous that they make up together the main cause of disagreement.

390. When you speak of this matter of the coffee, do you speak from your own knowledge? No, I was not present; I think there is one of the witnesses here to-day who was present at the time; but I would particularly point out to you that it is a lot of these minor things, each one very small in itself, that makes up all the disagreement in the Company.

391. Is there any other matter upon which you would desire to say anything? Not whilst I was connected with the Company; he had not been long in command of the Company when I was dismissed.

392. *Mr. Baker.*] Do you know whether it would be necessary at these committee meetings that members of the Company should appear in uniform? I certainly did not know that it was so.

393. Do you know now? No, I do not know it now, and most certainly I did not know it then; but if the captain had been desirous that we should appear in uniform, he had only to give the order that we should do so, and then we should not have been allowed in at the meeting if we were not in uniform.

394. Were there others besides yourself who were not in uniform? Yes, Mr. Morris.

- Mr. R. Chambers. 395. Any others besides him? Yes, to my certain knowledge there were.
- 26 Feb., 1873. 396. *Chairman.*] Had you attended any other meetings without being in uniform? Yes, once before, but that was at the first meeting, when we had no uniforms.
397. You had never attended any other committee meeting out of uniform? This was not a committee meeting; it was a meeting of the Company to elect a committee to work the civil business of the Company.
398. *Mr. Baker.*] You say that you do not, even now, know whether you were dismissed for this? I do not. I take it to be for that, for no other charge was ever brought against me; but it has never been actually communicated to me.
399. Then you really do not know for what reasons you were dismissed? I do not; I can only assume them.
400. Then it may have been for something else? It might be. To the best of my knowledge, he did not say that it was for my conduct at the meeting.
401. *Chairman.*] Is there anything else that you would like to say? Only this,—that during the time I was in the Company with Captain Rossi, nothing whatever had occurred on my part which could be tortured into conduct disrespectful to Captain Rossi, neither at drill nor anywhere else, and no such thing as bad conduct has ever been laid to me whilst in the ranks since I have belonged to the Company. My opinion of the whole affair is this,—that it is Captain Rossi's very violent temper that is the cause of all these complaints. I know it to be the cause of mine in this instance. You could hardly conceive his violence if you did not witness it. When he becomes angry he actually foams at the mouth with rage, as he did when Captain Baynes was inquiring into our case. This is the opinion I have formed from all I have heard; and as I am connected with the Press I am a good deal about, and have opportunities of hearing the ideas of the public.

Mr. Benjamin Mawson called in and examined:—

- Mr. B. Mawson. 402. *Chairman.*] You are a Sergeant in the Goulburn Volunteers? I was.
- 26 Feb., 1873. 403. You are not one now. No; I resigned.
404. You have had some assault case between you and Captain Rossi before the Court? Yes, I had occasion to bring him up for assault.
405. Did you summon him? Yes.
406. Will you briefly state the circumstances under which this assault was committed? I do not recollect the dates, but the matter was this: In the first instance Captain Rossi came to me at the Railway Station, and spoke to me about a boy of mine who was in the Band. The boy followed almost immediately after, giving his version of the affair, so I thought it better to take him to the captain and have the matter explained. I went to the captain's room and knocked at the door; he called out to come in, but no sooner did I open the door and he saw who it was than he ordered me out. He jumped up and shut the door upon me before I could get out, and jammed me between the door and the post. When he found he could not get the door shut he shoved me out; he took his two hands and shoved me out.
407. Did any words take place between you before this? No. I only said that I had come to have the matter investigated; and he said he would not listen to me, and ordered me out.
408. What was it the boy told you? It was something that had occurred between him and Mr. Deane the bandmaster.
409. What was it? I spoke to the captain about my boy becoming a bugler. Captain Rossi seemed to be satisfied that he should be, and when the boy spoke to Mr. Deane, that gentleman said he supposed he would want the first bugle. The boy said that he certainly would not take the second, and that his father had spoken about it to the captain. Mr. Deane said that his father should not interfere with him, and then the boy made him some reply. For this Captain Rossi made the boy sign an apology, threatening that if he did not do so he would bring him up and fine him £10. The boy did so, and the fault I committed was, going to the captain to have this matter explained.
410. You summoned Captain Rossi? Yes.
411. Was the case heard? Yes, and he was fined 5s. and costs.
412. Do you know the case of Fuller? I do.
413. Do you know it of your own knowledge? Yes; I was present at the time, and saw all that transpired.
414. Will you tell us what it was? He was orderly corporal for the month, and had of course to attend the drills; the drills were on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; on the Wednesday night he was absent; on the Friday he was present, and after drill Captain Rossi asked him why it was that he was absent. Fuller said that his business kept him away. Captain Rossi said that he must attend when he was orderly corporal, business or no business; Fuller answered—"Well, if you order me to do that I shall have to resign."—With that the captain just took him by the shoulders and shook him like this. (*Witness showed how it was done.*) I thought something else was going to take place, so I turned on my heels and began singing, so as not to give any attention to what was doing. I made sure, in fact, that Fuller would have knocked him down.
415. *Mr. Baker.*] Did Corporal Fuller take any proceedings against the captain? None.
416. Is he now in the Force? No, he resigned over this matter and others.
417. *Chairman.*] You have had some experience in military matters? Yes; I served Her Majesty for fourteen years; for seven years as a sergeant, four years a corporal, and the remainder as a private.
418. From your experience as a non-commissioned officer, what is your impression of the Goulburn Volunteers? My experience of the Corps is that it would be very different if it were differently handled. Captain Rossi has a manner with him that is very offensive. In addressing the men he is always insulting their feelings, and speaks to them in the most insolent manner, such as—"How dare you, sir?" the word "sir" is continually in his mouth, and nothing can be more insulting to a soldier than to be "sir"ed by his superior officer.
419. His manner is offensive, then? Yes, and almost contemptuous.
420. Were you drill sergeant of the Company? No, I was not drill sergeant; but I used to drill their recruits for them and dismissed them.
421. Do you drill them now? No.
422. Who does it now? Sergeant Blackshaw. I lost a deal of time when I drilled them, often giving my time to the drill whilst I paid a man to do my work.

423. What regiment were you in? In the 90th Light Infantry first, and then I volunteered to the 42nd Royal Highlanders, and went to the Crimea under Sir Colin Campbell.

424. In your opinion, is the Company progressing at present? The men actually try to do as well as they can, and they are well enough as regards discipline, but the ill feeling between the men and the captain keeps the Corps back.

425. Is there ill feeling between the men and the captain? There is no doubt of that, and I can speak with certainty on the subject, because I have been in a position to know everything. I was in the Company when the captain first took command, and had to show him everything, even to giving him the word of command on parade. He has said more to me than perhaps he has to any one in the Company, and I have advised him times after times to adopt a different tone and manner with the men. We had a good Company at one time,—acknowledged by Colonel Richardson to be the best in the Colony, but these constant misunderstandings have done it a great deal of harm.

426. Has the Company fallen off in numbers? Yes; we have lost forty or fifty men through nothing but these disturbances.

427. Through the intemperate conduct and manner of Captain Rossi? Yes, I am certain of it. I will give you one instance:—I was just about to dismiss a squad of recruits—eighteen or twenty men. They had just got through their drill, and were fit to enter the Company. Captain Rossi came up to where they were, on the Railway platform. This was just about the time when they were increasing the subscription to 1s. per week. They asked the captain if they were to be allowed to have a voice in the matter of raising the subscription, and he said certainly not, as they were only recruits.* The men said that if they were not to have a voice in settling the amount, they could not be expected to pay. He said that they should, or if they did not they should not belong to the Company. He got very much out of temper, and actually went so far as to put one man under arrest. The consequence of this was that every one of these recruits resigned at once.

428. The whole twenty of them? Yes.

429. Were you one of those who forgot to pay for your coffee when coming down by the Railway on Queen's Birthday? I was amongst them.

430. How did that happen? I was pretty well acquainted with Draper, the man who keeps the refreshment room at Mittagong, and I asked him, before we left the station, whether any of the men owed him anything? He said he did not know, for there was a great rush of passengers by the train, and he did not know whether it was the Volunteers or the other passengers who had failed to pay him. I told him to make out what was deficient, and that I would make it good to him myself. He was perfectly satisfied with this, and we left. When we came to Sydney, and the Company was falling in at Hyde Park, among all the rest of the Volunteers, Captain Rossi called out loudly and openly—"Men, when you go back, pay for your coffee." He did not mince the matter at all, but drew attention by calling out in the first instance "Goulburn Volunteers," and then singing out the other at the top of his voice. When we got back to Mittagong I asked Draper how much would compensate him for what he had lost, and he said he had lost nothing,—that a great many of the men had paid him since then, and that he had never thought of making a bother over it, knowing that he would be paid. I had left half-a-crown with him going up to Sydney, and I told him he might keep the change to make matters correct, but he would not do anything of the kind, and told me not to mind it, as he had been paid.

431. Is there anything else you would like to say? There are many little matters that I might go into, but I hardly think it necessary. I could say a good many things, but I think that perhaps it would be better to confine myself to what concerns myself.

Mr. Andrew Sproule called in and examined:—

432. *Chairman.*] You are connected with the Goulburn Volunteers? I am.

433. In what capacity? As Quartermaster-Sergeant.

434. You have had some connection with the Band? Yes, all through, from the very first formation of a Band. I was connected with the fife Band, and afterwards with the brass Band. 26 Feb., 1873.

435. You have had some disagreements in the Band? We have had nothing else but disagreements.

436. Do you know anything of a misunderstanding between the bandmaster and the Band? Yes. The members of the Band did not consider him able to teach them, so they sent a memorial to the committee asking them to dispense with his services. Committee meetings were held night after night for a long time, and nothing was done; but at last one night a resolution was brought in that the services of the bandmaster should be dispensed with. They all agreed with this resolution but the captain, and when it was carried he said that he would not give the resolution to the bandmaster—that he would not forward it. The next meeting of the committee, however, he said that if the committee would sign a legal document removing all responsibility from him, that he would then send the resolution in.

437. Was there any responsibility? That I do not know.

438. How was the bandmaster engaged? I imagine by the captain, if by anybody; but the curious thing was, that nobody seemed to know how he was engaged.

439. Would he be engaged by the captain under the Regulations? No, the Regulations had nothing to do with it. The engaging of the Band and the bandmaster is a non-military matter that the Regulations have nothing to do with. The Government do not recognize the Band in any way; it belongs to the Company, and as much to one as to another, because all subscribe to it.

440. How many are there in the Band? There must have been eighteen, I should say.

441. And how many of these voted against the bandmaster? The members of the Band had nothing to do with it; it was the committee.

442. How many of the committee were there? Six.

443. And how many voted against the bandmaster? They were all against him except the captain, and he did not make any opposition to the resolution, because he saw it was no use.

444.

* NOTE (on revision):—The subscription had been raised some time before the captain came to see the recruits; but the recruits were not allowed a voice in the matter, and what they wanted to know was, if they would have to pay the 1s. when they were not allowed to vote.

- Mr. A. Sproule** 444. And he would not carry out the resolution of the committee? He would not, and in consequence the committee all resigned.
- 26 Feb., 1873. 445. What induced them to take that course? From the fact of the unfitness of the bandmaster, and his being retained in spite of them.
446. In what way was he unfit? He was unfit to teach the Band.
447. Did they make no progress under his teaching? None.
448. So that though the resolution was passed nothing was done? Nothing at all.
449. And the bandmaster still continues to hold his office? He does.
450. Are the committee likely to rescind the resolution? No, they certainly are not; and what is more, I do not think that at the annual meeting of the Company they will pass the balance sheet containing the payments to the bandmaster since the date of the resolution. His pay has been going on ever since, at the rate of £2 per week.
451. *Mr. Baker.*] This salary is paid by the Company? Yes, from the subscriptions; all these non-military payments are made out of the Company's funds.
452. What occasion then had you to consult the captain in the matter? Because from his position he is a member of the committee. He is always chairman of the meeting at any time he may be present; the senior officer of the Company present is always the chairman.
453. *Chairman.*] The resolution was put to the meeting? Yes.
454. And was carried? Yes.
455. But was not acted upon? It was not.
456. *Mr. Baker.*] But if the resolution was passed, what had Captain Rossi to do with it? That is exactly what we cannot understand ourselves. The resolution was agreed to, and then the captain coolly tells the committee that he will take his own time to carry it out. He brought some document which he wanted us to sign, and I said I would do nothing of the kind. The document was denying the correctness of all that had been previously stated, and the captain wanted the members of the Band to sign it.
457. *Chairman.*] Have you had any particular disagreement with Captain Rossi? Yes, I have had one disagreement in particular, relative to my position as sergeant.
458. *Mr. Baker.*] I am not clear as to that other complaint of yours against Captain Rossi. You pass a resolution—that is, the committee do—the captain puts it to the committee, and it is carried: now, is it part of his duty to see the resolution carried into effect? In my opinion it is. He is always there; and, having command of the Company, it is for him to carry out the resolutions.
459. The resolution affirmed that the bandmaster should be dismissed: now, was it the duty of the captain to carry out the resolution and dismiss him, or is there any other officer in the Company to whom that duty would fall? I understand now what you mean. The secretary, Mr. Martyr, said that he would convey the resolution to Mr. Deane; but the captain interfered, and said that he would do it himself; and then afterwards he told the committee that he would take his own time about giving it to the bandmaster.
460. However, he was not dismissed? He was not.
461. Seeing that the captain had failed to carry out the resolution, could not anybody else dismiss the bandmaster? Captain Rossi said that he, as chairman of the committee, took the duties into his own hands.
462. *Chairman.*] Who put the committee in motion in the first instance? The members of the Band.
463. They were asked to sign some document after this resolution was carried? Yes; that was a document procured by the bandmaster, from Deane & Deane the solicitors, in Sydney, running something like this,—That the previous letter to the committee was all false, and making out that the members of the Band were all wrong, and the bandmaster all right. The captain told the members of the Band that there would be an action in the Supreme Court against them if they did not sign. One or two of them got frightened and signed it, but the rest would not.
464. Were the committee asked to sign this? No; only the Band.
465. *Mr. Baker.*] Who is it made the agreement with the present bandmaster? I do not know who made the agreement, for I was not on the committee when he was engaged; but I can tell you something that will help you, and that is,—that after Mr. Deane was engaged and the other had been dismissed, Captain Rossi said that, if Mr. Deane did not give satisfaction to the committee, he should go to the right-about the same as Wilcox had done. And yet after saying this, when the resolution was carried to dismiss him, he would not give it effect.
466. Was there a similar resolution in regard to another bandmaster? Yes; with regard to Wilcox. I told the captain one evening—"You had no compunction about sending Wilcox off, and why do you not do the same thing now with Deane?" But his reply was that this was a different case.
467. You spoke to the captain about it? Yes, I did; and he would not do anything, although he said that Deane should go to the right-about if he did not give satisfaction to the committee.
468. *Chairman.*] You stated that you had one particular disagreement with him—what was it? I asked him when we were in a committee whether, if he gave me an order on a non-military matter I was bound to obey him. He said, certainly I was. I said if that was the case, his answer ought to be inserted in the committee book amongst the proceedings. Mr. Martyr, the secretary, said that, as a brother committee-man had asked him to do it, he would do so. Captain Rossi said—"You will do it whether you like it or not." In a case of this kind I have only to give the command.
469. What is your idea of Captain Rossi as a person to be entrusted with the command of a number of men? He is not fit, from his great want of tact, to command any body of men. Look at the difference in the Company now to what it was.
470. What difference is there? Why, formerly the Company was composed of men that you were not ashamed to be seen with anywhere; but now it is composed to a great extent of new members, not equal to those they have succeeded. He solicits men to join, and is only too glad to get a man, without any reference to his respectability.
471. Do you know of any cases of insubordination in the ranks? No, I do not.

ON THE GOULBURN VOLUNTEER CORPS.

WEDNESDAY, 12 MARCH, 1873.

Present:—

MR. WEARNE,
MR. BAKER,MR. DE SALIS,
MR. SINGLE.

WILLIAM TEECE, JUN., ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson called in and examined:—

472. *Chairman.*] You are Colonel commanding the Volunteers of New South Wales? Yes. Lieut.-Col. Richardson.
473. Do you know what the object of this Committee is? To inquire into the causes of the frequent disagreements between Captain Rossi and the members of the Goulburn Volunteer Corps.
474. *Mr. Baker.*] No; to inquire into the disagreements in the Volunteer Corps, as you will see by the resolution appointing the Committee? I see: the frequent disagreements in the Volunteer Corps. 12 Mar., 1873.
475. *Chairman.*] Has this Corps been brought prominently before your notice? Do you mean with reference to this particular disagreement?
476. Yes? I think Robertson and Martyr's cases were the two that were brought before me.
477. Have you had more correspondence with this Corps than is usual? No, I have not; but Captain Rossi has referred many things to me for my opinion that he need not have done. What I mean to say is, that things he should have dealt with himself, he has asked my opinion upon on three or four different occasions.
478. Did you ever receive a memorial from the inhabitants of Goulburn? I think the memorial was to the Governor; I received it from the Colonial Secretary's Office.
479. Do you know on what date you received it? No, I am unable to say.
480. How long were you in possession of the memorial before action was taken? As far as my own action was concerned, it was taken immediately. I was called upon to give a report on the memorial, and I embodied my report in a letter to the Colonial Secretary's Office without delay.
481. *Mr. Baker.*] By whom were you called upon to do that? By the memorial being sent to the Governor, and the Colonial Secretary transmitting it to me for my report.
482. *Chairman.*] Have you got the papers? No; the only papers I have are the papers of the Court of Inquiry on Martyr's case, and the other papers are in possession of the Court of Inquiry now sitting.
483. The Court of Inquiry was appointed? Yes.
484. By whom? Under the authority of the Governor.
485. Did he have any advice—the advice of the Executive Council? That is rather a difficult question to reply to. Of course the appointment was by the Governor and Executive Council; but it being a matter of discipline, the Governor might have dealt with it himself, though I cannot say whether he did so or not.
486. Did you advise the Governor in the matter? I advised that there should be a Court of Inquiry,—that being the constitutional mode of proceeding in this matter in the first instance.
487. Did you suggest the names of the members of the Court of Inquiry? No, I did not.
488. You did not? No; the Governor authorized me to appoint a Court of Inquiry, and I then detailed the officers I thought best fitted to conduct the inquiry.
489. You did that? Yes.
490. And were your officers appointed? Yes.
491. Has the inquiry concluded? No, it has not closed yet.
492. Was a Court of Inquiry what the memorialists asked for? No, I think that they asked for a special Commission.
493. Can you give any reasons why a special Commission should not be appointed? Will you allow me to take a moment or two to think over the question, which is rather a difficult one. I think the reason I recommended a Court of Inquiry to be held in the first instance was this,—that I thought in all instances where it is a question of discipline, the constitutional means pointed out by the Act should be exhausted before any other means be adopted, and it was upon this ground that I recommended there should be a Court of Inquiry; and after that, it would be proper to make the matter a subject for special investigation.
494. You say Captain Rossi has more frequently applied to you for advice than other officers, and you have advised him? I have advised him in a few instances.
495. Did you advise him in the case of private Martyr? Yes, I did.
496. And he acted upon your advice? Yes.
497. And dismissed him? Yes.
498. Did he apply for an inquiry? Yes.
499. Did you appoint one? Yes.
500. Did you detail the names of the Court of Inquiry? Yes; the Governor authorized me to appoint it, and I gave the detail.
501. Were the persons you detailed your subordinates? They were.
502. Do you think their minds were likely to be biassed at all when they knew that you had advised Captain Rossi to dismiss Martyr? No, I don't think it would have the slightest effect upon their giving an impartial opinion. Their form of declaration before proceeding, if they were men of honor, would preclude them from being swayed one way or the other.
503. You mentioned private Robertson's case? Yes, it was one of the cases referred to me.
504. Have you got Captain Rossi's letter referring the case to you? No, I have not—you mean the original letter—no. It was merely a statement of what occurred, and I treated it as a blank cover communication.
505. You issued a Brigade Order? No.
506. Did you reply? I did. I wrote the following memorandum:—"I think it a pity Captain Rossi should have placed himself in a position to be refused, as I see no remedy, the Volunteer Regulations distinctly specifying that both should be in uniform, to make the salute compulsory. I need hardly say the action of the member referred to was in exceedingly bad taste, and marks him as deficient in one of the most essential attributes of a soldier."
507. Did you forward instructions as to how he should act? I sent this memo., but no instructions.
508. Did you afterwards? Subsequently Captain Rossi wrote to me inquiring if he could read out that portion of the memo. which referred to private Robertson, and I said he might do so.

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509. This dispute arose about a salute not being given by Robertson when in private costume? When Robertson was in private costume, and Captain Rossi was in uniform.
510. Did Robertson act illegally? No, he did not; but it is a maxim among soldiers to obey orders—to do what you are ordered at once, and if need be complain afterwards. I think Robertson should have given the salute. He would have had good cause for complaint afterwards, but I think he should have done it.
511. Captain Rossi only read out a portion of the memo.? Yes, only that which applied to private Robertson.
512. Do you think it was a wise course for him to adopt? In asking for the salute?
513. In reading only a portion of the memo.? It would have been contrary to all precedent, and to the custom of the Service, to permit him to read out the portion of the memo. which conveyed a reprimand on himself, before subordinates. That is expressly forbidden by the rules of the Service. The status of the Service would be impaired.
514. He did not read the rest? No.
515. *Mr. Wearne.*] You have a standing order that he should not read any other part than what he did read? No standing order. It was my opinion on the matter, as far as I recollect at this distance of time. At all events, supposing he applied to me to read it all out, I should have refused to allow him to read that part which affected himself.
516. Private Robertson was reprimanded for his conduct? Well, if it can be called a reprimand. I should hardly call it so.
517. Was he not ordered out of the ranks to have this read to him? I think so, but I am not positive. I think it was done on parade, but he may have kept his place in the ranks.
518. You are not aware of what correspondence passed between them about this matter? No, except by my perusal of the minutes of evidence.
519. Were the disputes with the Rifle Association brought before you by Captain Rossi? They were. Perhaps, however, I may be allowed to amend that answer, for it appears that the letter now on the minutes, dated 8th November, 1871, was a question submitted for my opinion as to whether the Rifle Association could accept matches with the Volunteers without the consent of the commanding officer of the Volunteers. I had nothing to do with the matter, beyond giving my opinion at the time.
520. You believe they have rules and regulations to guide them? I believe they had, but I have never seen them.
521. You know that some action Captain Rossi took led to the dissolution of the Association? It is alleged so.
522. Were you aware that they had a rule that the management of the Association should be altogether independent of the captain of the Corps? I am not aware of that.
523. Will you read these three rules—Rules 6, 9, and 34, of the Goulburn Rifle Association? Yes, I have read them.
524. If you had known that they had these rules to guide them, would you have written that everything must be under the sanction of the commanding officers? Certainly, as regards the Volunteer Corps.
525. Even if the commanding officer were present at the meeting when these rules were carried? Certainly. He would not have been fulfilling the responsibility of his position if he allowed the Volunteers under his command to use the Government weapons and targets without his sanction. He is the responsible person.
526. Do you know anything of disagreements in the Band? I do not.
527. The Band is usually under the management of a committee, is it not? I believe in some cases it is—as far as the financial business is concerned; but as far as discipline goes no one can interfere but the captain of the Company.
528. Then have the members power to dismiss the bandmaster? I should think they have, as it is a financial question, and, as I suppose, the salary would be paid from the funds of the Band. I speak, of course, not knowing the exact facts of the case or the arrangements.
529. Do you think that Volunteers should be subjected to strict military discipline? Yes, while they are acting in a military capacity.
530. *Mr. Baker.*] Can you tell us by whose advice it was that a Court of Inquiry was held, instead of the Commission which the memorialists applied for? I presume it was by my advice.
531. You said, I think, that you conceive it to be a preliminary step to be taken before a Commission is granted? I think, for the sake of discipline, all constitutional means should be adopted, by inquiry or otherwise, before any course not contemplated by the Volunteer Act should be entered into. This would not preclude any further inquiry, but I think the constitutional means should first be adopted.
532. Can you give the names of the officers conducting the inquiry? Major Raymond, Captain Baynes, and Captain Wells.
533. Had this Court of Inquiry to make any investigation into any action taken by yourself in this matter; is it part of their business to investigate any action you yourself have taken with respect to the Goulburn Volunteers? I think that they would investigate into the whole circumstances of the case.
534. Including any course you may have taken? Perhaps not openly the course I have taken, but the opinion of the Court would show distinctly whether I had acted rightly or wrongly in the matter.
535. Can you say whether there have been any other Courts of Inquiry held in the Colonies? Yes, many.
536. And have they generally been satisfactory to the contending parties? Well, not always.
537. Has anything further resulted after the Courts of Inquiry have given their decision? No; that has been final in every case.
538. What would you deem the best course to take, supposing the parties not satisfied? I believe that the appointment of a special Commission, or a Select Committee of the House, such as this, would be expedient.
539. With respect to this conduct of Captain Rossi in demanding a salute, I think you stated that it was not necessary for a private to salute the captain under the circumstances? It was not compulsory on him to do so.
540. Do you think Captain Rossi's conduct, in demanding the salute under the circumstances, was regular or irregular? It was, I think, decidedly wrong.
541. Captain Rossi was wrong to demand the salute? Decidedly.
542. I think you said you did not instruct Captain Rossi to read this memorandum, either partly or in full? I simply sent it to him in the first instance.
- 543.

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543. He had no instructions from you when you sent it? None whatever.
544. Then he took upon himself to read a portion of it? No; he asked my permission. It was, I think, done by letter. He asked whether he might read the latter portion of the memo. to Private Robertson, and he requested me to reply by telegram; and I replied "Yes."
545. Then he had instructions from you to read a portion of the letter? Yes, he had.
546. Not the whole? Not the whole.
547. And he acted upon your advice? Yes; that is to say, he asked my permission to read a portion of the memo., and I replied "Yes" by telegram.
548. Do you consider that in only reading a portion—the portion blaming Private Robertson—and refraining from reading the other portion, reflecting on himself, his conduct was regular? He should not have read the first portion. I do not think he should have read the portion applying to himself. As I said before, superiors are never to be reprimanded before subordinates, because it lowers their position and weakens discipline.
549. Did not this memorandum justify Private Robertson in what he did? Yes; he was not compelled to give the salute.
550. Then he was justified in refusing to give it? Not wholly. I think when an order is given it should be obeyed, and if necessary questioned afterwards.
551. Have you had any complaints of Captain Rossi's conduct generally as commanding officer? No, I have had none.
552. From officers under him, or privates? No, no complaints at all.
553. *Mr. Wearne.*] You said just now that if an order is given it should be obeyed; you mean if the parties were in military costume? I think in this case the order should have been obeyed, because Captain Rossi was in uniform, and acting as the captain of the Company. He gave the order as the captain of the Company. If he had been in plain clothes nothing could have been said.
554. But if Robertson is not in uniform he is there as a civilian? No, not entirely. They were met together on Volunteer matters.
555. But Robertson was not there on Volunteer matters? No; but still he got the order from his superior officer.
556. But they were not on Volunteer business? Yes, they were shooting.
557. But as members of the Rifle Association? That makes no matter. Whenever Volunteers are shooting together, even as members of the Rifle Association, they are considered as a military body.
558. But Robertson was there looking on, and not even shooting? Yes, he was there as a civilian no doubt.
559. And therefore justified in what he did? I do not think so; it is one of those difficult points that —
560. Had Robertson been shooting with the others in plain clothes, he would be expected to salute; but he was not doing anything at all. The evidence is that he came to look on and see what was doing. Had he been in uniform, he must first obey the order and complain afterwards; but being there in plain clothes, and not shooting at all, the case is different? Of course he has right on his side, but, as I explained before, it would have been better for him to comply with the orders and complain afterwards.
561. Did Captain Rossi do right in calling Robertson out to read this reprimand; did you contemplate his doing that when you gave him the permission? I cannot remember; I gave him permission to read it, but not on parade, as far as I remember.
562. Would not that be a reprimand? It would have the appearance of a reprimand.
563. You said just now that the Volunteers could use nothing belonging to them without the captain's orders; then, if Captain Rossi was in the Chair when these rules were passed, did he do right to permit such rules to be passed? He should not have allowed rules to be passed which affected his position as captain of the Goulburn Corps.
564. And as he did not object to these rules, should he not allow them to be enforced? It does not appear that the Government property was under the control of the Association.
565. The use of the butts? No; the rule says, "all income, funds, and property of the Association, shall be under the control of a committee." The butts were in charge of Captain Rossi.
566. But Captain Rossi was Chairman of the Association? I presume this objection is as to the use of the targets.
567. Yes; the Association having agreed to accept a challenge from another Company, and Captain Rossi being in the Chair when the rules were passed, Captain Rossi afterwards refused to allow the match to take place. Did he do wisely in refusing the match, or did the Association exceed their right when they accepted a challenge from the other Company? I have already said that all Volunteer matches should be conducted through the officers commanding the various Corps.
568. But Captain Rossi was in the Chair when these rules were passed? I do not see that they bear on the point. The rule says, "all income, funds, and property of the Association, shall be under the control of the committee, who shall have the entire management and superintendence of all other affairs connected therewith." That means the matches, I presume. I do not see that Captain Rossi has acted contrary to the rules of the Association. It is the same as the Association here. They have entire control of the matches, but do not interfere with the discipline.
569. The complaint is, that Captain Rossi would not allow the match to take place after the challenge was accepted? I think that was because they did not apply to him for the use of the butts. They wanted to override his authority as officer commanding the Company.
570. Do the Rifle Association in Sydney ask permission to use the butts every time they accept a challenge? I do not know that they actually ask permission, but it is an acknowledged fact that the Rifle Range is under the management of a committee who could refuse to allow the butts to be used, but in the interests of the Volunteers they do not do so.
571. The Association being distinct from the Volunteers, if this Association accepted a challenge from another Corps, did Captain Rossi act wisely in interfering; should he not have interfered before the challenge was accepted, and not allowed it to be accepted? I don't see that the rules bear upon that point, as to the acceptance of the challenge or as to the use of the butts.
572. For what purpose is a Rifle Association formed? To encourage rifle-shooting.
573. Yet Captain Rossi would not allow them to shoot? Because I suppose he thought they wanted to take the prerogative out of his hands. I think he should have been asked for the butts, as a matter of courtesy. He is the officer in charge, and they should not be used without his authority.
574. There is in Goulburn an Association and a Volunteer Corps? Yes.

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575. Is this the first time that they have ever accepted a challenge, and did Captain Rossi ever interfere before? I am not aware, unless in this case. What I wish to explain is this,—that the Association have funds, &c., of their own, which of course are under their control, and during matches they have control over all arrangements excepting matters of discipline. Otherwise, an Association is not in any way connected with a Volunteer Force; and there is nothing worse than interfering in matters of detail with the captains of Volunteer Companies.
576. Neither do they wish to do so? But they wanted to use the property of the Government without the sanction of the captain, and they wanted to make matches between the Goulburn Rifles and other Corps.
577. But they were acting as members of the Rifle Association? The Rifle Association has no power to interfere with a Volunteer Corps.
578. Neither do they wish? But by making matches they do so. If they make a match between the Corps without the sanction of the commanding officers, they interfere with the matter.
579. Did they do that? I believe so.
580. But as the Rifle Association? Yes.
581. Then they were not Volunteers. If they were an Association, there might be Volunteers in the Association, but still they did not act as Volunteers, and has not the Association a right to make a match with any other Company? I don't think so, because the weapon they are armed with is Government property, and they shoot as Volunteers. It is one Company against another; and they shoot in uniform.
582. Then it is not right to have this Association? I think it is decidedly, but I think the matches should be made with the consent of the respective commanding officers. If Volunteers can use their weapons any time they like, the captain cannot be responsible. The captain is in charge of the weapons and the stores, and it is his duty to see that they are not put to any improper use; that is part of his duty.
583. Then the Rifle Association is under the control of the captain? No, nothing of the kind; but if they wished to get up a match, they should have written to Captain Rossi for permission to use the targets—
584. But that ignores the Association? I think not—not in the management. The captain does not interfere at all in the management.
585. *Mr. Baker.*] I would like to ask, if you will be good enough to tell us, have you been aware that disagreements have existed for some time with the members of the Goulburn Volunteer Corps? Not until these last matters cropped up.
586. Not until the petition came into your hands? Not until the matter now under investigation arose.
587. The petition came down to the Governor,—that was the first thing? No; there was something relative to the appointment of non-commissioned officers. I remember something about that.
588. But nothing remarkable? No.
589. You are of course now aware that there are disagreements? I am aware of it.
590. Can you give any information as to how they have arisen? I think, in the first place, perhaps, Captain Rossi has been injudicious in his bearing towards the men. (Presuming the evidence given before this Commission is true.) He is, I know, actuated by a high sense of discipline, but perhaps he may carry that too far; and I think perhaps certain members of the Company have been to a certain extent against him, and on points they have attempted to dictate on matters which are entirely under the decision of the captain. They have been mistaken in their powers.
591. They have been mistaken in their powers, and Captain Rossi has acted injudiciously? In some cases he has acted properly; but supposing the evidence is true, he has been somewhat to blame in his demeanour towards the men.
592. *Chairman.*] Referring to this Rifle Association, are you aware that there were many honorary members? No, I am not.
593. Are you aware who the president was? I am aware, from the correspondence.
594. And it was to him that the order was given refusing the targets? I am not aware whether it was given direct to him or not.
595. You are aware that it led to the dissolution of this Association? I am aware of that.
596. Admitting that the president and others were honorary members of the Volunteer Corps, was it wise to refuse them the use of the targets? Well, had I been myself in the position, I should have allowed it on that occasion; but I should have considered it my duty to point out to the Association that there were certain forms to be gone through, as a matter of courtesy.
597. With regard to subscriptions to Volunteer Corps, how are they regulated? By general vote of the Corps itself. They fix the subscriptions at so much per week or per month.
598. That rests with the meeting? Yes.
599. What is the highest rate of subscription? One shilling per week.
600. Are you aware that the subscription of the Goulburn Company has been raised from threepence to one shilling per week? I am not aware of it.
601. Do you think that on such a question as that, both sides should record their votes? Decidedly.
602. It is recorded here in the evidence that the minority carried this increased rate of subscription? I know nothing of it, and I can hardly see how that could be. (*Evidence handed to witness.*) Yes, I see now.
603. Do you think Captain Rossi should have taken the vote on both sides? I think so.
604. Are you aware that this matter led to some resignations and some dismissals? I think Private Paris or Mr. Paris's case had something to do with subscriptions.
605. Referring to promotions; have you any rules to guide you in promoting the members of a Corps? The non-commissioned officers are appointed by the officer commanding the Corps, subject to my approval.
606. Is it a usual course to appoint lads as non-commissioned officers? It depends on their capabilities.
607. Do they undergo examination? In some Companies they do, and in some they do not.
608. *Mr. Wearne.*] Will you kindly make a statement, if there is anything in your mind likely to assist us in coming to a conclusion—anything we may have forgotten to ask you? The only matter that it appears to me has not been investigated is the conduct imputed to me. It seems to be the impression that I have been instrumental in dismissing Volunteers unheard. It seems to me that the gentlemen preferring this complaint have not studied the Volunteer Act in its entirety. I may state that the commanding officers of Corps alone have the power to dismiss; I have not the power. In Private Martyr's case I was asked for my opinion, and, on a letter which appears in the minutes, imputing certain conduct to Private Martyr, I presumed that the statements were correct, and gave my opinion thereon; and the Court of Inquiry has proved that the statements in Captain Rossi's letter were correct. With reference to dismissals,

- dismissals, the Act does not absolutely require an inquiry unless upon application of the person to be dismissed, or dismissed. It is sufficient, according to the Act, if the captain is certain in his own mind that there is sufficient cause for the dismissal, and it is competent for the Volunteer to appeal to the Governor, who will call a Court of Inquiry. It therefore seems that the fact of Volunteers being dismissed unheard is in no way made out. An inquiry is not necessary. If I were captain of a Company and a man were guilty of gross insubordination, I would have no hesitation in dismissing him then and there.
609. And his appeal would be to you? No; to the Governor.
610. Do I understand you to say that there was a Court of Inquiry held in the case of Private Martyr, and another in the case of Private Robertson? No; only one Court of Inquiry on Private Martyr.
611. Is there anything in those papers (*Proceedings of Court of Inquiry in case of Private Martyr*)? I think they would assist you in reference to Martyr's case; they go very fully into the matter.
612. Will you leave them with us? Yes. (*Papers produced.*)
613. Have you any other matter to bring before us? Perhaps I may speak as to the sore point, the promotion of Corporal Haley. It appears that Haley was a corporal, and had passed a very good examination. When the vacancy of sergeant occurred, Corporal Haley and Sproule were examined, and Haley passed the best examination. The captain of the Company is responsible for the discipline and effective working of the Company, and unless he appoints those officers he can trust to, and who will be of the greatest assistance to him, he cannot be held responsible. I conceive there should be no question about these appointments. The captain is responsible, and must make the most proper appointments.
614. Is there no rising from grade to grade? The general rule is that they rise from grade to grade, and the senior would move up into a vacancy; that is, if he passed a sufficiently good examination.
615. But I thought the officers were elected by the Corps, and afterwards were raised grade by grade? That is the custom of the Service, provided they are eligible for promotion.
616. Have you anything more you would like to say? No, I think not.

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Mr. John Joseph Trenergy called in and examined:—

617. *Chairman.*] What is your name? John Joseph Trenergy.
618. You are a member of the Goulburn Volunteer Corps? I am.
619. How long have you been a member of it? Since its formation, in 1869.
620. What position do you occupy? Sergeant and Honorary Secretary.
621. How long have you occupied those positions? I have been sergeant from some time in June 1872 I don't know the exact date; and hon. secretary for some three or four months.
622. Were you promoted to the position of sergeant? Yes.
623. By Captain Rossi? Yes.
624. From what grade? Corporal.
625. Have you had any disagreement yourself with the Company? Yes, in respect to the promotion. First disagreement with respect to promotions was out of Haley's promotion.
626. How came you to object to that? That he was placed over other men's heads, and we did not consider that he was entitled to the place he was placed in. I can give you proof of that.
627. State the circumstances? I was told to give notice to the corporals that those who wished to compete for the sergeantry would have an opportunity of doing so, and would be required to send in a notice in writing to that effect. I gave notice to Fuller, Blackshaw, Clarke, and Haley, and they refused to compete, all except Haley and myself. Haley went up for examination. I saw him about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and he told me he was then going up for examination. I then saw him at Band practice at 8 o'clock, but did not speak; but I saw him after the practice, and asked him how he got on, and he said "all-right." A few days afterwards I went up to pass an examination, and passed a very satisfactory one, but Haley was subsequently appointed.
628. Did he pass a better examination? Well, I saw it, and some of the answers were better; but before he went up it was supposed he would get it, as he was a pet of the captain's.
629. Why did you think him a pet of the captain's? Because the captain was very familiar with him, and was very intimate with his family. He was more familiar with Haley than with any one else.
630. Then it was an unfair examination? I think there was room for doubt as to the examination, from the way it was carried out. The captain examined by himself, and we were called up separately.
631. What reason have you for supposing that he favoured Haley? From his intimacy with Haley's family.
632. Did Haley attend drill as regularly as you did? Not by any means.
633. And the captain drilled you and instructed you, I suppose? No, that is, only in ordinary drill. On the parade ground the captain was in the habit of instructing us.
634. That is the only place of drill, is it not? On one occasion I saw him drilling Haley in the Bank in bank hours—some time in April.
635. How many candidates were there for this position? Haley and myself.
636. Did the captain drill you? Not in any establishment, or privately either.
637. Do you know anything of any other disagreements that have occurred? I may mention that the other corporals did not compete because they thought it would be a gift to Haley, from his intimacy with the captain.
638. Do I understand you to say he was drilling Haley to enable him to pass this examination? I cannot see any other object of his doing so.
639. You are not aware whether he drilled any other corporals? No; they refused to compete—they thought it was an injustice. This examination was initiated for Haley's first promotion. Examinations were never gone into previously, and we were rather surprised to hear it when the captain told us he had promoted Haley because he had passed a very creditable examination. Some of them did not consider it desirable. There was one person who had been elected a long time, a member of the Company, and a very good member too, who was considered to have more right to it.
640. Who was that? Corporal Fuller. The examination put Corporal Fuller, an old member of the Corps, on an equality with this man, who had only been there a few weeks; and the captain examining him himself and calling the candidates up separately, we had every reason to complain of it.
641. Are you in the Company now? Yes, I am.

Mr. J. J.
Trenergy.
12 Mar., 1873.

- Mr. J. J. Treanery.
12 Mar., 1873.
642. How is it progressing? Well, it is not progressing at all. I think it is in rather an unhealthy state. There is one continual growl to be heard.
643. Is there any other evidence you wish to give? There is a matter about Fuller's assault case.
644. What about that? I was present when the assault was made.
645. In the ranks? It was not in the ranks; it was after drill. There were some extra drills, and Fuller was present on the Monday and Tuesday, but not on the Wednesday, and Captain Rossi at the next drill called him to account for being absent, and he said he could not attend drill because he had to attend to his business. Captain Rossi said—"You must put aside business for military matters; all business must give way." Then Fuller said—"If that is the case, I must resign." The captain then, in an excited manner, put his hand on Fuller's left breast and shoved him, and used the words "Do you dare to tell me you will resign?" I think he said that twice.
646. *Mr. Wearne.*] How many corporals were there in the Company? Five.
647. When the Company was first formed, how were the officers appointed? They were chosen by the Company, I think.
648. That was done in your case? No, not in the first instance.
649. Did you elect your own captain? Yes; we submitted his name.
650. What other officers? Lieutenant, ensign, colour-sergeant, quartermaster-sergeant, four sergeants, five corporals, and then the privates, we chose all these.
651. If an ensign leaves, who takes his position? We have generally arranged to have a general meeting, and the candidates are proposed, and perhaps balloted for, and his name is submitted afterwards for the approval of the Governor.
652. The candidate may rise from any position? From any position; a private can be made an ensign.
653. I am speaking of your Corps? Yes; the last promotion of ensign was made from a corporal.
654. There are four corporals? Five; there are Clarke, Fuller, Haley, Blackshaw, and myself.
655. And you wrote to these four, besides yourself, that they were to undergo an examination? Yes, I did.
656. What was the nature of it? It was just drill put into a theoretical way.
657. Were there questions to be answered? Yes; they were given by the captain verbally, and taken down in writing. It was done in Captain Rossi's office, he being present, and we were all examined separately.
658. How do you know the examination Haley passed? The captain showed it to me. He thought I was not pleased, I suppose, and he explained matters, and commenced to compare Haley's answers, and we did not agree about that, and the matter dropped.
659. How long has this examination been carried on in your Corps? Since some time in the beginning of last year. Haley's case was the first.
660. And has the captain always acted in that way for all promotions since? Yes, sir.
661. Was there any objection before this to the mode of promotion? No, sir.
662. Since the captain has examined them in that way, has there been any objection? Yes; the Company with one voice have objected to it, so much so that they have not a corporal in the Company at the present time.
663. Do you know what is the custom in other places? Yes; at Bathurst and Maitland they elect their own non-commissioned officers. I know they do in those places, and I believe in others too.
664. That means all up to the captain? Up to the ensign—up to the colour-sergeant, who is supposed to be at the head of the non-commissioned officers.
665. You say that the captain gave Fuller a push. Did Fuller do anything in return? No. The captain pushed him with the left hand on his left shoulder, and it appeared to me the push was sufficiently strong to remove him from where he was standing.
666. Might he not have done this because he valued Fuller's services? It might have been so, but it was a strange way of showing it.
667. Your impression was that it was not so? My impression was that the captain was excited, and that it was a mode he took of reprimanding Fuller, as it were.
668. You thought it was intended as a reprimand? Yes, I did.
669. Is there any other statement you would like to make? No, I don't think there is anything else.

THURSDAY, 20 MARCH, 1873.

Present:—

MR. BAKER,
MR. DE SALIS,

MR. LUCAS,
MR. W. C. BROWNE.

WILLIAM TEECE, JUN., ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Captain Rossi called in and examined:—

- Capt. Rossi.
20 Mar., 1873.
670. *Chairman.*] You are the Captain of the Goulburn Volunteer Force? Before anything is said, I wish to hand in that letter. [*Letter handed in. See entry in the Minutes.*]
671. If you will retire for a few moments we will consider this? Very well, sir.
[*Captain Rossi retired, and after the lapse of a few minutes was recalled.*]
672. Captain Rossi, we have no power whatever to compel witnesses to attend here; you attended this inquiry in the first instance, and we promised that you should have the printed evidence before you, previous to your being called upon to give evidence yourself; this has been done; you now say that Messrs. Davis and Riley have made false accusations against you? I don't think I used the words "false accusations"—misstatements, I think.

673. Well, misstatements. We have summoned you to refute these misstatements and charges, if they be misstatements and charges; at present we have only Mr. Davis's statement and Mr. Riley's, and we want some evidence that they are misstatements; we have not yet got your testimony before us, and under these circumstances, if you still decline to give evidence, we must close our inquiry, and report upon such evidence as we have got? You say you have no power to compel witnesses to attend—how do I appear here? Capt. Rossi.
20 Mar., 1873.

674. Simply of your own free will? Well, a promise was made to me that I should have what witnesses I required.

675. *Mr. Lucas.*] What witnesses you required would be examined if they came, but we have no power to compel them to give evidence; even the Assembly has no power? I thought I read in the paper, the Committee was appointed, "with power to send for persons and papers."

676. Yes, that is so—we can send for them, but we cannot compel them to come? You said I could have such witnesses as I required; well, I require these witnesses. Have they been summoned?

677. *Chairman.*] These witnesses have been examined once, and we will not recall witnesses who have been already examined? I was told I could have what witnesses I required.

678. But they cannot be cross-examined? I don't want them to be cross-examined; I would simply examine them.

679. But we have already refused to allow you to do that? That was a refusal to allow me to cross-examine; I should not do that; I should only examine them in order to bring forward certain facts.

680. We have already decided that neither you, nor Paris, nor Davis can appear here to cross-examine the witnesses? And you decline then to let me have the witnesses I asked for?

681. We will receive the evidence of any witnesses you choose to bring forward? Does the Country propose that I shall be put to the expense of bringing witnesses of this kind?

682. We cannot pay witnesses' expenses until we know whether their evidence is important or not? Excuse me: I was told that such witnesses as I required would have their expenses paid; I was told they would be; I am only told now to the contrary; I was also told I might have whatever witnesses I required, and I am now told that I cannot have them.

683. *Mr. Baker.*] I think there is something in what Captain Rossi says. Every person who comes here is allowed to suggest witnesses. Captain Rossi says they are necessary for him as witnesses. Is it necessary that the Committee should summon these people, or call them on behalf of Captain Rossi? It is necessary.

Mr. Lucas: It is generally left to the Committee to call what witnesses they think requisite; but I don't see why the Chairman should not, if he thinks proper, issue summonses for these people. Perhaps it would be as well to summon them again. * * * [Conversation not reported.]

684. *Mr. De Salis.*] We might summon witnesses who have not been here before, but these people have been here and given their evidence? But I wish to examine them again.

685. *Chairman.*] You could not do that even if they came? I presume I should be allowed to put questions—simple questions?

No; you could not put any questions.

686. *Mr. Lucas.*] You might suggest your questions; and I am sure, if they were suitable questions, the Chairman, or any Member of the Committee, would put them to the witness for you? Then I could ask my questions through the Chairman, I suppose?

687. *Chairman.*] Yes, if they were proper questions, or such as were thought proper to be put. It might be that the questions would not be suitable; but if they were suitable, no doubt they would be put. * * *

[Conversation not reported.] Do you decline to be examined here to-day? I do, most certainly. I have not got Colonel Richardson's evidence yet—have never seen it, and I have also not got my papers from the Court of Inquiry.

688. You will not receive Colonel Richardson's evidence as it contains no charges against you: you were promised the evidence against you only? I was told in Goulburn that Colonel Richardson had given evidence against me. * * * [Conversation not reported.]

689. You say you decline to proceed to-day? I do to-day, as I am not prepared to proceed.

690. *Mr. Lucas.*] I should certainly advise you to withdraw that letter? I certainly will not, sir.

691. *Chairman.*] Then we must proceed to draw up our Report? Well, I leave that in your own hands. I am not prepared to be examined to-day; I have not got my material.

692. Well, you decline to give evidence? I do, certainly.

693. And you refuse to proceed? I do, to-day. I have no desire to shrink from the utmost inquiry; I shall be ready for every question when I have the material in my hands.

694. *Mr. Lucas.*] But you surely cannot expect gentlemen to stay their proceedings to suit your convenience? I don't venture to dictate.

695. If you will tell us any day you will be prepared to give your evidence—the Session is going over, and it is desirable that the Report shall be drawn up—is there any reason why you should not be examined to-morrow? I will make application for the papers; it is impossible for me to go on without them; if I have the material I can give you clear and satisfactory answers to every one of these charges. * * * [Conversation not reported.]

696. *Mr. Lucas.*] Captain Rossi, by writing that letter you have placed yourself in a very awkward position—you say in that letter you will not give evidence unless we summon certain people? But you have given me your reasons for not calling them, and I accept your answer; I shall be ready to give evidence when I get my papers.

697. *Mr. Baker.*] Well, then, you had better withdraw that letter? I cannot do that; I wish that letter to be on record.

698. *Chairman.*] But we have got your verbal statement that you will be examined, and your written statement that you will not—which are we to believe? Well, upon your explanation, I have decided to go on, and give my evidence; but if you had not given me any answer I should have declined to proceed. I state now that I shall be prepared to give evidence when I get this material; I have no desire to prolong the matter or shrink from it, but I shall be prepared with my evidence; I will let the Chairman know to-morrow when I will be ready.

WEDNESDAY, 2 APRIL, 1873.

Present:—

MR. BAKER, | MR. GARRETT.

WILLIAM TEECE, JUN., ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. J. B. Craig called in and examined:—

- Mr. J. B. 699. *Chairman.*] What is your name? John Bissland Craig.
 Craig. 700. You are connected with the Goulburn Volunteers? Yes.
 701. What are you? A private.
 2 April, 1873. 702. How long have you been connected with the Company? Nearly three years now.
 703. Have you always been a private in the Company? Yes.
 704. I believe that disagreements have frequently occurred in the Company? They have.
 705. Are you particularly acquainted with any of those disagreements? I am acquainted with all that have occurred since I have been connected with the Company, and also with some which occurred before, for I resided there. I have sat on finance committees of the Company, and I am more particularly acquainted with what has occurred there. I never got into any rows myself much.
 706. Would you mention to us any of the disagreements you are well acquainted with? I am well acquainted with the disagreements between the Band and the bandmaster, and also with respect to the increased rate of subscription forced upon us on one occasion. I am also well acquainted with Mr. Martyr's case—the dismissal of Mr. Martyr.
 707. Will you relate to the Committee what you know about the disagreements with reference to the Band? The disagreements with reference to the Band were these:—We had Mr. Deane as bandmaster, and the boys were not getting on well under him; I do not know from what cause. The Band did not progress as it was thought advisable that it should. The Band and the bandmaster were at loggerheads, and they sent a request asking that there might be an examination as to whether the bandmaster was doing his duty or not. The committee met and took evidence; and after they had considered the case, they came to the unanimous resolution that Mr. Deane's services should be dispensed with. Mr. Martyr wanted to know whether he should give the resolution to Mr. Deane, and Captain Rossi said that he would give it. But Captain Rossi did not give it, and he stated as a reason for not giving it that Mr. Deane was engaged for a term, and that if we would sign a document freeing him from all liability in case Mr. Deane should sue for his salary, he would dismiss Mr. Deane. This we declined to do, as Captain Rossi had personally engaged Mr. Deane without consulting the committee. We resigned as a body.
 708. What was the liability in the case? He had engaged Mr. Deane for £100 a year. Mr. Deane was engaged for six months, and after the expiration of that term he engaged Mr. Deane at a salary of £100; and consequently he stated that, on legal advice, if he dismissed Mr. Deane he would be liable to pay the amount. We resigned as a body.
 709. Are the finances of the Force, so far as they are connected with the Band, under the management of a committee, or of Captain Rossi? They are under the management of the committee so far as the committee are allowed to manage them.
 710. What resolution did they come to? That Mr. Deane's services should be dispensed with from the 1st of August.
 711. Who had to carry out that resolution? Captain Rossi. Mr. Martyr asked if he should send it; and Captain Rossi said that he would send it.
 712. *Mr. Garrett.*] He volunteered to send it? He said—"You had better leave it in my hands."
 713. He is a member of the committee too? He is chairman.
 714. *Chairman.*] Has Mr. Deane always been bandmaster? No.
 715. Who occupied the position before him? We had a man named White, who was afterwards in the Permanent Force, and another man named Wilcox.
 716. Why did these men leave? White was teaching the drum and fife Band, and when the Committee determined to have a brass Band, he was not considered up to the business—I think he said as much himself; and then we got a man named Wilcox, a resident in Goulburn.
 717. White resigned? I think he did.
 718. How came Wilcox to leave? The committee recommended that his services should be dispensed with. He was a very good musician, I believe, but he was not considered up in this particular business.
 719. Was he dismissed? He was.
 720. The same conclusion was come to with regard to him as with regard to Mr. Deane? Yes; only in the one case the captain carried it out, and in the other he would not do so.
 721. In both cases it was left to the captain? Yes.
 722. Have these difficulties in connection with Mr. Deane involved the Company at all? Yes; there was this difficulty, that the subscription was raised from one shilling a month to one shilling a week.
 723. Is Mr. Deane still bandmaster? No; I see by the *Goulburn Herald* that the captain stated that his services had been dispensed with from the last of the month. His year ended then, on the last day of March. The captain said that if he had dismissed him before he should be liable for the salary.
 724. Did Captain Rossi engage this bandmaster with the consent of the committee or not? Not the second time. The first time he did, when he was taken for six months on trial.
 725. Did Mr. Deane take any action when he became aware of what the committee had done? Mr. Deane was very much annoyed, and he sent in his resignation to Captain Rossi. I never saw the resignation, but I know that he sent it in. I believe Mr. Trenery actually saw it.
 726. But you said a little while ago that there was some liability? The captain said that he would not carry out the resolution of the committee unless we signed a document making us responsible, and not him, for the amount of Mr. Deane's salary, if Mr. Deane sued for it.
 727. But you say first of all that you dispensed with Mr. Deane's services, and then you say that Mr. Deane resigned: how could there be any liability in the case? The committee were never officially informed that Mr. Deane resigned.

728. You were told that there was a liability? Yes; but we were never told that he resigned. Captain Rossi stated at the meeting the other night that Mr. Deane left it discretionary.

729. At what meeting? At the annual meeting held at Goulburn on Monday night.

730. He said that Mr. Deane had resigned? He stated that Mr. Deane placed his resignation in his hands, and left it at his discretion.

731. Is that all you know about the Band? That is about all. I know that there is no Band, and that up to the present time £500 would not cover the cost of it to the Company. We are at the present moment in this position, that there is no Band to do anything. I do not know whether Mr. Deane is competent to teach the Band or not. The boys and men do not agree, and they will not play for him.

732. Were you in the Company when the weekly subscription was increased? Yes; I was then a recruit. I was in the room, but I was not allowed to vote.

733. Were you a Volunteer? Yes, I was; I had to pay the subscription.

734. Did the increase of this subscription injure the Corps to any extent at all? It injured it in every way. It was a very heavy tax on the men, many of whom are not in a position to pay it.

735. It has been stated in evidence that several resigned through it? So they did. In fact, I consider that charge of one shilling a week one of the greatest curses that ever came into the Corps. It caused Police Court cases; and men who would have continued to pay threepence per week willingly, objected then to pay anything at all. Mr. Paris resigned, or I should say got dismissed, through it. His objection was that it had not been passed legally. A resolution was moved to the effect that the subscription should be raised to a shilling; and, as no amendment was moved, the captain said that he would not put the opposite side.

736. *Mr. Garrett.*] Was there not a majority in favour of it? No. The motion was passed by the other side not being allowed to be put.

737. How were the votes taken? A motion was made that Rule 4 should be altered so that the subscription should be raised from threepence to a shilling per week. Several spoke to it. The captain put the question for it, and he declared it carried. Some one asked him to put the motion so as to take the votes of those who were against it; and he said—"There is no amendment; I will not put it."

738. He declared the motion carried? He declared it carried.

739. How do you know that there was a majority against it? There was a majority in the room.

740. *Chairman.*] You were a member of some of the committees? Yes.

741. Did you resign? Yes.

742. From how many committees did you resign? From one.

743. Will you just tell us, as briefly as possible, how you came to resign? I resigned rather from two committees. I resigned and was re-elected.

744. What led you to resign? The first time?

745. Yes? I was not particularly anxious to sit; and, as some members had criticised my conduct rather severely in one matter, I resigned because I thought they should have an opportunity of getting a better man. Some of them apologized, and I went on to the committee again. I resigned with the committee when they resigned in a body because the captain would not carry out the resolution to dispense with the services of Mr. Deane. I found that we were a nonentity.

746. Have there been any other disputes in the Company with which you have been connected? There have been lots of disputes of all sorts, one way or another. There was dissatisfaction in the Company when Mr. Hayley was appointed corporal and sergeant one after another.

747. Were you one of a number who forwarded this document to me some time since? Yes.

748. You say:—"We, the undersigned members of the Goulburn Volunteer Corps, beg to testify that we were present on parade on the 13th of February, and heard Captain Rossi address Private Hurley in the following words: 'What does that fellow want?' or 'Confound the fellow, what does he want?'" What induced you to forward that statement to me? Mr. Clarke told me that he had given it in evidence, and that Hurley had denied it. When Mr. Clarke told me that Hurley had denied it, he asked me if I had heard it, and I said "Yes; distinctly." He asked me to sign that, and I did so. It was after the parade was over that Hurley called my attention to the insult offered to him.

749. Then you forwarded this because you heard that Mr. Clarke's statement had been disputed? I heard that Mr. Hurley was prepared to come to this Committee and state that no such words had ever been used to him.

750. You have nothing to do with the books of the Company—with the muster-roll? We never get a sight of them in committee.

751. Is the Company at the present time progressing favourably? No.

752. Are disputes still continued? Yes; there are always disputes.

753. Do you think that the Company is at present composed of men of as high standing as it was previously? No; I think that the men who have resigned or been dismissed are men of far higher standing than those who have since joined.

754. What class of persons are those who have since joined? Some of them are lads. One man who has been sworn in is—so they seem to think—pretty well deformed; in fact, he is not the style of man for a Volunteer at all. They are not the same stamp of men, either physically or in any other way, as the men who have resigned or been dismissed.

755. Are there any other remarks you would like to make? No. I suppose the Committee have got plenty of evidence with regard to other cases, from persons interested. I know about most of the cases, a list of which I see here, but I think the Committee have probably had evidence upon them.

Mr. J. J. Trencery called in and examined:—

756. *Chairman.*] What is your name? John Joseph Trencery.

757. You are Secretary to the Goulburn Volunteer Corps? Yes.

758. You have been summoned to produce the books and the muster-roll of the Company? Yes.

759. Do you produce them? No; I have them not in my possession. Captain Rossi has them. I 2 April, 1873. applied to him for them, and he refused to give them to me.

Mr. J. J.
Trencery.

- Mr. J. J. Trenergy.
2 April, 1873.
760. When did you apply for them? On Sunday. He did not return until the Saturday night.
761. What did he say? He said that the books all belonged to him, as Captain of the Company; that they were his private property, and that he would not give them to me. I explained to him that I had been summoned by the Committee to produce these books.
762. *Mr. Garrett.*] Are the books usually in your custody? No; they have been in the captain's possession. They were in my possession for about four or five weeks; I was waiting for some oaths of allegiance to fill the book in.
763. To make it perfect? To make it perfect.
764. *Chairman.*] What oaths of allegiance do you refer to? Oaths of allegiance that one is supposed to sign when he becomes a member of the Company; and foreigners coming into the Country are supposed to sign them. Until persons sign the roll-book they are not Volunteers.
765. *Mr. Garrett.*] As secretary, were you not the proper custodian of these books? As secretary, properly speaking, I should be; but the captain keeps the books in his possession, like all other documents.
766. How long have you been secretary? Three or four months.
767. And out of that time, how long have you had possession of the books? Of the roll-book, four or five weeks, but I had not the material to fill it up. Captain Rossi referred me to the quartermaster. I got the oaths of allegiance in dribs and drabs. I got the last on the Wednesday that Captain Rossi started to give evidence. I have his memo., and my reply to it.
768. *Chairman.*] What material had to be furnished to fill up this book? The oaths of allegiance. The book had been left unfilled up, and Captain Rossi wanted to get it settled. He was asked to produce it, so he told me, before this Court, and he wanted to get some material so as to put the book in proper order.
769. When did you receive it? I had it in my possession about a month. The last time was about 2 o'clock on the Wednesday, and he was starting that night to come down here.
770. Did he forward the book to you? Yes, he sent it: no, he brought it over himself, about 2 o'clock in the day, and he asked me to fill it up at once. He showed me his summons to attend, in which it was stated that he was to produce it. Business came in the way. There was no chance of doing it in the time, and I sent it back to him with a note. He sent it back with a note at 6 o'clock, but I did not get it until 10 o'clock at night. His memo. and my reply are here.
771. You think that the book had been neglected? It had.
772. For how long? From June, 1870, and previous to that. There are some forty or fifty names entered while Captain Rossi was in command, and they do not bear the signatures of the persons enrolled.
773. The Volunteers have not signed the roll? They have not signed the roll; but according to the Act they are expected to do it.
774. *Mr. Garrett.*] What about the muster-roll? That is the roll-book.
775. Is there not some book which records the attendances of members at drill? There is a drill-book.
776. Who keeps that? The orderly-sergeants, whoever they may be. They are told off for that duty from time to time.
777. Is there such a book in existence in connection with this Company? Yes.
778. Does it not come under your control or possession as secretary? Under the control of the orderly-sergeant.
779. Do you make up returns of attendance at drill? It is the orderly-sergeant's duty to hand a copy to the quartermaster-sergeant, and a duplicate to the captain. It is done once a month.
780. Has that duty been performed? I think so.
781. If a man's name has not been properly entered in this roll-book at the time of joining the Corps, he would not legally be a Volunteer? No.
782. Are there any members of the Company, at the present time, who are in that position,—who have gone through the drills, but who have not signed this roll-book? I cannot say.
783. When you last had the roll-book, there was a number of names not signed? Yes.
784. Names of members who were attending the drills? Yes; perhaps forty.
785. Forty? Forty who had not signed?
786. Yes? I should say about twenty or thirty. Of course it is the fault of the captain.
787. These twenty or thirty have no legal standing as Volunteers now at all? Perhaps not, according to the meaning of the Act.
788. By not having signed their names, they are not amenable to the law? I understand that to be the case.
789. That is, they do not come under a contract to obey the orders and rules of the Company? I should think not, from what I know of the meaning of the Act. That is the construction I would put upon it. I may state that when the Company was first formed, the first 100 names were entered by Mr. Alexander, and each of those names bore the signature of the persons who joined. He resigned; and Mr. Windeyer was in command two or three weeks after Mr. Alexander's resignation. Mr. Windeyer filled in ten or twelve names, each of which bears the signature of the person who joined. Some time after that, Captain Rossi took office; and during his term of office, the book has been kept anyhow and by any person, I believe, and it has not been filled in since June, 1870.
790. Not since June, 1870: Do you mean to say that there have been none who joined the Company who signed the book? Even before that. June, 1870, is the date of the last entry. There are entries before that which do not bear the signatures of those who joined.
791. *Chairman.*] None of the Volunteers who joined since 1870 have signed? No.
792. Did Captain Rossi request you to make the book up? Yes.
793. Did he mean that you should go round and collect the signatures? He asked me to get information from the quartermaster-sergeant. I could get no information from him, and I knew that before I sent to him.
794. *Mr. Garrett.*] He asked for information? Yes.
795. So as to make the book perfect? Yes.
796. *Chairman.*] And the book has not been filled up since June, 1870? With the exception of seven names, as I have stated in my memo.

797. *Mr. Garrett.*] Those seven names were the names of persons who had signed the book? I am not quite sure. Those names were originally entered. I believe I filled them in by mistake. Mr. J. J. Trencry.
798. You do not produce any books of the Company at all to-day? No; Captain Rossi has refused to give them to me. He says that they belong to him, as Captain of the Company. 2 April, 1873.
799. You have been asked to make up this book? The captain has applied to me to do it, but I believe it is the captain's duty. When other persons were in charge of the Company they have always done it.
800. When Mr. Alexander and Mr. Windeyer were in command they looked to that? Yes.
801. Since Captain Rossi has been in command he has not done it? He has not done it.
802. And you as secretary have not had it in your power to do it? No, I have not.
803. *Chairman.*] You have been elected secretary three months? Yes.
804. It would be impossible for you to do it? It would be impossible, even supposing it were my duty. Some of the oaths of allegiance for 1871 were given to me; but I said I could not fill them in, because there were some of 1870 not filled in. He said—"That comes of trusting to others; I never saw the book." I said—"But there are two names filled in by you yourself, and they do not bear signatures; it is evident that you had the book in your possession."
805. You say that Captain Rossi wished to present this book to us? He told me so.
806. That he intended to present this book to us? Yes. If you will read these memos. and my reply, you will see how the matter stands. (*Vide Appendix F.*)
807. You have not filled up the roll-book, as requested? No, I have not.
808. *Mr. Garrett.*] Did you go to the Deanery to get it? There was a book sent by the Dean—some District Court Records—by mistake.
809. Did you not go, as requested, for the roll-book? No; it states that he would send it.
810. He sent another book to somebody else in mistake? Yes.
811. *Chairman.*] Previous to this letter you had the roll-book in your possession? Yes.
812. When did you return it? On the 19th.
813. It had been forwarded to you then to be filled up? Yes, it had. I returned it on two or three occasions. There were four or five hours hard work to be done; but Captain Rossi wanted all the work done at once.
814. Although you are the secretary of the Company, you cannot appear here with a single book? I applied for them. I have no doubt that Captain Rossi would not object to the book being presented, if it were in a proper state.
815. *Mr. Garrett.*] The roll-book is the basis of the records of the whole Company? Yes.
816. Without that, these men cannot prove that they are entitled to their land orders, or to anything else—if their name is not in the roll-book? No, I think not.

THURSDAY, 3 APRIL, 1873.

Present:—

MR. LUCAS. | MR. WEARNE.

WILLIAM TEECE, JUN., ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Captain Rossi called in and examined:—

817. *Chairman.*] You are Captain of the Goulburn Volunteer Corps, I believe? Yes. I have written part of my statement; and, if you will allow me, I will read it. Capt. Rossi.
818. *Mr. Wearne.*] The Committee has been appointed to take evidence. Any written statement you may have to make, you may hand in as an appendix? This statement will explain what I wish to say. I have not the slightest objection, when I have got all my statement in, to answer any number of questions. It is the only way in which I can make my position intelligible. 3 April, 1873.
819. We will examine you first, and take your statement afterwards? With every respect to you, I must object to any such proceeding.

WEDNESDAY, 9 APRIL, 1873.

Present:—

MR. GARRETT, | MR. BAKER,
MR. WEARNE, | MR. LUCAS.

WILLIAM TEECE, JUNR., ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Captain Rossi called in and further examined:—

820. *Chairman.*] You are the Captain of the Goulburn Volunteer Force? Will you be kind enough to look at that letter—it will anticipate the question (*handing in a letter*). Capt. Rossi.
821. *Mr. Lucas.*] Will you answer the question, and then we can consider the letter? I have no objection to answer the question. I am the Captain of the Goulburn Volunteer Corps, and I now hand in that letter. 9 April, 1873.
- [*The witness withdrew, and the Committee having deliberated recalled him.*]
822. *Chairman.*] We have read your letter, and the Committee have come to the following resolution:— "That the letter handed in this day by Captain Rossi be returned to him, and the substance of the following resolution communicated to him:—That the Committee decline to entertain any written statement from Captain Rossi, a witness summoned by this Committee, until he has given his evidence verbally, when any statements Captain Rossi may choose to make will, if deemed proper, appear as appendices to his evidence"? Will you allow me to read that for myself?

- Capt. Rossi. 823. Yes? I say with the utmost respect that whatever I have written I am alone responsible for. It does not affect the Committee in any way. Nothing in that letter can affect the Committee. I am alone responsible for it, if there are any wrong statements there.
- 9 April, 1873. 824. *Mr. Lucas.*] There are statements made in your letter which are certainly not in accordance with truth.
- Mr. Baker.*] It is hardly worth while to consider the matter.
825. *Mr. Garrett.*] We decline to go into that question. Captain Rossi has been summoned here to give evidence several times, and the same rules apply to him as apply to any other witness? I shall be prepared to give my evidence on condition that my statements are received.
826. *Mr. Garrett.*] We cannot make any conditions at all? You say here that my statements will be received.
827. If they are deemed proper; but if the statements are incorrect we shall not receive them, and we cannot enter into any contention with you about these matters? Can the Committee adjourn for an hour to give me time to consider what I shall do?
- Certainly not. We cannot waste time in that way.
828. *Mr. Lucas.*] You see the Session is about to close, and there is no time for delay. We come here at great loss of time, and perhaps of money too, and we cannot afford to lose a day? Will the Committee adjourn for half an hour to give me time?
- Chairman.*] That is for the Committee to consider.
829. *Mr. Garrett.*] I can't attend here—? I only ask for a quarter of an hour.
- [*The Committee adjourned for fifteen minutes.*]
830. *Chairman.*] Are you prepared to give evidence? Can I have a copy of the resolution?
831. *Mr. Baker.*] I don't think so. It is a breach of privilege on the part of the Committee to publish any report of its proceedings until its sittings are concluded. Even allowing you to see the evidence of the other witnesses was a breach of privilege? Is it the intention of the Committee to give me any answer to my letter of the 24th March?
832. *Chairman.*] The answer is I think contained in this resolution? Well, I shall now proceed if you please.
833. You are Captain of the Goulburn Volunteer Corps? Yes.
834. Many disagreements have arisen in that Corps, I believe? I have not disagreed with any of them.
835. Well, they seem to have disagreed with you? Just so.
836. There seem to have been more dismissals than is usually the case in country Corps? I think not. I speak of the Force generally when I speak of a country Corps.
837. You have been supplied with the evidence given before this Committee? Not all of it.
838. You are aware that a meeting of the citizens of Goulburn was held, and that meeting requested that a Commission of Inquiry should be held? Yes; the Governor was memorialized. Yes.
839. And a Commission was appointed? Yes.
840. That Commission sat at Goulburn, I believe? Yes.
841. Did the parties who felt themselves aggrieved give evidence before it? The only one was Mr. Davis, and he told the Court of Inquiry it was not a competent Court.
842. He did not give evidence then? No.
843. There was then no evidence given before that Court? No, except what was represented in the citizens' memorial, presented to them by the Commandant. The charges were before the Court, having been sent to the Governor, and from His Excellency to the Military Court; but the citizens declined to proceed with them. Mr. Davis, who alone appeared, declined on behalf of himself.
844. Did he assign any reason? That it was not a competent Court,—that Colonel Richardson was implicated in the matter.
845. You have sought Colonel Richardson's advice? Yes, on nearly everything.
846. And you have acted upon it? Yes: it was my duty to do so.
847. And the members of this Court of Inquiry were nominated by Colonel Richardson? Yes; the Governor directed him to do so; and, as I understand, having received that direction from the Commander-in-Chief, he appointed the Court.
848. He has stated that he received directions to form this Court? Yes, upon the direction of the Governor. Being directed to name the Court, by the Governor, he did so.
849. Considering that the Court of Inquiry had to inquire into the conduct of Colonel Richardson as well as of yourself, do you think that was right? It would be most injudicious and unmilitary for me to express an opinion upon his acts.
850. *Mr. Garrett.*] But you are not now before a military tribunal? I cannot express any opinion on this matter.
851. *Chairman.*] Have you the muster-roll of the Corps? I have; here it is. (*Muster-roll handed in.*)
852. I notice that there are many persons who have not signed this roll? I am not aware that they are required to sign it. I am not aware of any regulation which obliges them to sign it.
853. It is the usual practice in most Corps to sign it, is it not? It was done in the beginning; but the late secretary, Mr. Martyr, had it until 1872, and he appears for the last eighteen months not to have entered anything whatever.
854. But the Act provides that the members of the Corps should sign their names? I am not aware of it.
855. *Mr. Garrett.*] Then what record have you of their being members of the Corps? We have the oaths of allegiance.
856. And from them the muster-roll is made up? Yes.
857. Who retains them? I do. The secretary used to have them for some time, but I have retained them subsequently, and I have them, and on June, 1870, the last entry was made. I think that is the date of the last entry.
858. This is practically the only recognized source from which the facts as to the entry into the Corps, and the attendance, or actions, or proceedings of the Corps can be gathered? No; it does not include that.
859. It is the only recognized record of entry into the Corps? No, that is the second source; the original source is the oath of allegiance.
860. Where are they? In my possession; the particulars should be entered there.

Capt. Rossi.

9 April, 1873.

861. Then this is the record? Yes.
862. And the oaths of allegiance are only evidence of the men's entry into the Corps? Yes, and they are all entered into that book.
863. Will you point out the Regulation under which this roll-book is required to be kept? I don't know whether it is in the Regulations. I think it is in the Act. I don't think there is anything about it in the Regulations.
864. *Chairman.*] You are acquainted with the Volunteer Act? I am, generally.
865. Do you know what the 13th clause says? I cannot say without reading it.
866. I will read it to you:—"Every officer on receiving his commission, every Volunteer on his enrolment in the muster-roll of the Corps, and every officer and non-commissioned officer on the permanent staff on his engagement or appointment, or in either case as soon afterwards as may be, shall take and subscribe the oath of allegiance in the form prescribed, &c."
867. Then it seems the oath of allegiance is a subsequent thing? No, it precedes this.
868. Well, then it says, "Every officer on receiving his commission, and every man on his enrolment"? Yes.
869. Well, what does this mean? I am not sure that you are not right in your construction, but I have always taken the oath of allegiance as the thing requisite.
870. What is this oath of allegiance? You will see the words in the Act—"I do sincerely promise and swear, &c."
871. Is this the oath of allegiance taken by foreigners? No, it is a thing exclusively for the Service. I have looked upon it as of value, and not upon the other, and these I have always treated as a record.
872. Did the secretary apply to you for this muster-roll? Apply to me? I don't recollect that; but I recollect applying to him for it. He may have applied to me for it to put something in at some time.
873. He was asked to give evidence, and he said he could not get the muster-roll from you? You mean the secretary—oh yes, I will explain that.
874. He said you would not give him this book? This book with other papers was with the former secretary, Mr. Martyr, and you will observe there were no entries made since June, 1870, and I begged the new secretary to make the entries. He said he could not do so unless he had the names. I said he could get them from the quartermaster-sergeant—we had changed our quartermaster-sergeant then—and lo and behold the late quartermaster-sergeant had not a duplicate return. I said I would apply to head quarters and get the names, and I did so, and got the names. I sent up the names; and when I did so, the secretary sent back the book to me, and everything else, and said that his employer objected to his working at it through the day. That was the answer I got, and he sent me the book back. He sent it back. When I came down to Sydney the book was not filled in, and, as you observe, I filled it in. I had sent word to my father-in-law to take this book to the secretary to be filled in, and I believe that he made a mistake in the books. The Dean of Goulburn took up another book to the colour-sergeant instead of this one to the secretary, and so it was not done. That is my explanation, if you understand it; if not, I will repeat it again.
875. *Mr. Garrett.*] The Dean of Goulburn simply took the book to the wrong person? Just so. The colour-sergeant and the secretary were both sergeants, and both named Trenery.
876. That refers only to the entry of these names? Yes.
877. Are you of opinion that the signature of the parties is not required here? That has been my opinion throughout, and I am very scrupulous in doing all that is necessary. I left this book with the secretary to make up. I have nothing to do with this book at all; the secretary does it, but he has done nothing to it since 1870.
878. *Chairman.*] But the secretary is responsible to you? But he (Secretary Martyr) has treated me as if he were irresponsible in many things. I cannot compel him to do some things; it is only voluntary.
879. The secretary received a letter from you requesting him to make up this roll, as it was indispensable? Yes, Secretary Trenery; it was indispensable, so as to comply with your wishes. That is the only sense in which I meant that it was indispensable. I did not mean it in any stronger sense than that.
880. Then you think it of little importance? I don't say that, as the Act requires us to have it; but up to the present time I have not considered it important to get the parties' signatures in that book, having got them on the oaths of allegiance. I may be wrong, but I only say what has guided me.
881. *Mr. Garrett.*] How many members are there in the Corps now who were in it when you took command? You mean the particular individuals?
882. I mean the number when you took command? The first return I remember seeing was seventy-eight. I don't say there were not more, but that is the return that I remember.
883. How many are there now? There are 100 in the Company now. I think the total that we have had since the formation of the Corps is 211, and out of that number many have gone away altogether. Seventy or eighty have gone out of the district, and some of them went away without resigning or anything else—left Goulburn absolutely.
884. *Chairman.*] You have had some disagreements with the Band? I have not. I have had disagreements with nobody.
885. But the committee, to whom the Band are responsible, have had disagreements with you? I have had disagreements with nobody.
886. Have the committee had any disagreements with you? Well, they have not expressed it to me.
887. But it has been said here that the committee held a meeting at which it was unanimously agreed to dismiss the bandmaster? Yes, they did, but it was only six out of nine.
888. Did you carry out this resolution? You speak of the resolution to dispense with the services of the bandmaster on the 1st August?
889. The meeting when he was declared an inefficient bandmaster, and it was resolved to dismiss him? Yes.
890. Did you carry out that resolution? I did not.
891. Will you state your reasons for not doing so? Do you wish me to state the reasons—not what preceded the thing—to start from the resolution. Excuse me one moment—do you wish me to state everything that transpired?
892. Merely your reasons for the refusal? Very well. On the evening the resolution was passed, a solicitor attended to advise as to the course to be followed. The solicitor was one whom they had selected themselves. They selected him, and I had requested them to go and tell him their story themselves, before

- Capt. Rossi. he came. I had not even seen the solicitor until he came to the meeting. When he came—before the resolution was made—(I will only go back that far) the solicitor said—“Of course if you are in a position to dismiss Mr. Deane, you can do so.” They then framed this resolution and it was passed; but in the act of handing it to me, I said to the committee—“I beg you particularly to observe that before I give effect to this resolution I must require the committee to put me in a position to do so.” I then, with these remarks, read the resolution to the committee, and it was unanimously passed. After they had passed it, I said “You must put me in a position to carry it out.” Next morning I wrote to the secretary and begged him to be particularly careful, in entering in the minutes, to note my remarks which I had made previous to the putting of the resolution. That was not done, and I don't know that I need go any further; but it was from this circumstance that his (Mr. Martyr's) dismissal arose afterwards.
- 9 April, 1873.
893. Pursue your own course? On the following meeting I observed, on the minutes being read, that the secretary had not noticed my remarks, and I reminded him that I had sent him a memorandum requesting him to do so. He said he did not care what I told him, and he appealed to the committee as to whether my remarks should have been put in. They did not think they should be, and I said that I did not want my remarks exclusively, for if they had any remarks they wished to put in they could be put in also. Subsequently to that meeting, and following upon it, the solicitor said to me—“If you dismiss Deane you will have to take the responsibility.” He told the committee, by the by, that the responsibility would rest with me personally.
894. Who told you? The solicitor.
895. Who was he? Mr. Gannon.
896. What responsibility was this? The responsibility of paying the money.
897. Who was Mr. Deane engaged by? By me, at the request of the committee. The Minute-book will show that,—show the direction of the committee to me, and I anticipated in my own mind that the responsibility would rest with me, and that is why the committee employed a lawyer to advise with on the matter, and he told me that I would have to take the responsibility.
898. *Mr. Baker.*] That is to say, if any payment was to be made you would have to pay it? That is what is meant. Whatever had to be paid I was responsible for, though it came through the committee, in the same way that commanding officers only are allowed to sue. Though the committee wish it, I alone can do it, and so also I would be sued. The solicitor said to me—“You had better take care. Send a letter to the members of the committee, notifying your readiness to comply with the resolution, if they would give you a letter of indemnity, holding you harmless with reference to the dismissal,”—or the dispensing with Mr. Deane's services—(the resolution was that his services should be dispensed with).—“Get a letter of indemnity from them.” Well, upon this I wrote to Mr. Martyr—(I have the letter among my papers, or rather a duplicate copy of it—the original memorandum I sent to the secretary, Mr. Martyr),—and requested him to show it to each member of the committee, that each member of the committee should sign it, to show me that they had all seen it, and that it should then be returned to me.
899. *Chairman.*] What was the substance of that memorandum? I wrote it expressing my readiness to dispense with Mr. Deane, and showed it to Mr. Gannon, and he said “That will do,” and I sent it.
900. Was this what was sent round among the boys of the Band? It has nothing to do with the Band—it was to the committee. Mr. Gannon the solicitor saw it, and said “That will do,” and I sent it, requesting that the signature of each member of the committee should be attached to it, and that it should then be returned to me. It never was returned to me. It was Mr. Martyr's duty to do so.
901. *Mr. Garrett.*] What was the effect of it? Well, I have the duplicate here.
902. *Mr. Baker.*] What was the purport of it? The purport was this—that on each and all of them signing a letter of indemnity, holding me harmless from all contingencies arising from the dismissal of Mr. Deane, I would be prepared to carry out their resolution. I put it in such a way that each could sign the paper, and the paper was never returned to me.
903. *Chairman.*] Was there anything in this document to the effect that their previous statements were false? Oh, you are speaking of the bandsmen now—that is another matter altogether. What I wanted them (the committee) to sign was not a letter of indemnity, but merely my memo. requesting them to give a letter of indemnity, and it was to satisfy me that they had seen it that I wanted them to sign it. It did not involve any responsibility. I believe they did sign it—in fact some of them told me so; and this paper has never been returned to me by Mr. Martyr, whom I requested to do so. I have never seen it since, though some signed it.
904. Then the substance is that you refused to carry out the resolution and dismiss Mr. Deane, because you could be sued yourself? What I said was, that “Mr. Deane shall go away in five minutes if you will give me the indemnity.”
905. But outside of this you held Mr. Deane's resignation of his position, did you not? You will allow me to explain that.
906. Then where would your responsibility be if you had his letter of resignation? It was not a letter of resignation at all. I did not consider it a resignation at all, and I will tell you the terms of it. On the 31st March I went up to Goulburn to attend the annual meeting; to show my anxiety to comply with the letter of the law, I went back to attend that annual meeting. At the meeting they asked me if I had not Mr. Deane's resignation, and I was not very clear then as to the exact terms and date of the letter. And they asked me at the moment when it was given in, and I could not remember when I had received it—whether it was anterior to the desire of the committee to dismiss him—whether it was preceding the resolution come to by the committee. Then, when I again looked at the letter (I think it was dated the 6th July, and was given me to be used at my own discretion) I saw it was no resignation at all, and I had so regarded it when it was first given to me.
907. Could you construe it into a resignation? No, by no possible means. He said he was prepared for inquiry; and, to show his feeling, if the Band did not desire to work with him he would be quite ready to go at the end of his engagement. Those are the terms of his letter. He said, at the expiration of his agreement—the term of his agreement—if he did not then satisfy me and the committee, he was ready to go; and that was no resignation at all. Suppose I said, “I accept your resignation,” well, I would have to pay him. He would not go until his time was up. These facts were not known to them, because they did not see the letter he sent me. There were only three persons who saw it, and that is Mr. Deane, the solicitor, and myself, and I was quite amazed to find that the Company knew of it. The resignation was only in such terms that “when my time is up I will go if I do not satisfy you and the committee.” I could not have done otherwise than I did. The resignation was no resignation at all—it was simply a letter.
- 908.

Capt. Rossi.

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908. From what fund is this bandmaster paid? The general funds of the Corps.

909. And you admit that the committee have the power of dismissing their bandmaster? I don't know. I should be sorry to resist the wish of the committee, but I don't think that they have the power of dismissing him without me. I should not be so unwise as to retain him, but I had no other option in this case, as I was liable.

910. *Mr. Lucas.*] What was the nature of the agreement with this bandmaster? He was to get £100 a year.

911. Did you engage him absolutely for twelve months? No, at first he was engaged for six months.

912. Is it usual to engage persons for a stated period? The bandmaster preceding was.

913. I am not asking that,—but is it a general rule? Other Corps have not got them. Bands are generally attached to Battalions or Brigades, and Companies often have no Bands at all.

914. Did you engage him only for such time as his services were required? There was nothing said about the time his services were required.

915. Then it was your own act to engage him for twelve months? I did so at the request of the committee, and the Minute-book will show that.

916. Have you got the Minute-book? No, it is with the Military Court.

917. Did the committee pass a resolution to the effect that the bandmaster should be engaged for six months? Yes; and there was nothing said afterwards to the contrary effect.

918. Then they came to a resolution to continue his services? Not a word was said either way.

919. And upon your own responsibility, then, you engaged this gentleman for a period of twelve months? No, certainly not. It was an understood thing: suppose we engaged him for this year, we should have him for the next if he were not told to the contrary.

920. But he was only engaged for six months? But I was requested by the committee to make the engagement with him.

921. Yes, for six months? I do not know whether it was for six months, but as I had to make the engagement, and I said nothing at the beginning of the year, of course he had to go on.

922. Did you think it judicious to engage a bandmaster for a specified period? I think so. I think it would be most injudicious to have a bandmaster without having him for a definite time.

923. But you say you could not dismiss him for twelve months after the turn of the year? Just so.

924. There is no resolution emanating from the committee that the bandmaster should be engaged for any particular period? I cannot say whether it was for six months only or indefinitely, without looking at the book, but impliedly his engagement went on for the year, and would have continued to go on for any number of years, only this year I took it in time, and told him his services were not required.*

925. Then there is nothing on the Minute-book to show that the committee authorized you to engage the bandmaster for the first six months? I say that they left that with me, and that I engaged him. I cannot say whether the period was named in the first instance, but I say that had they not told me they did not wish to retain him, he would have gone on still, and would go on for any number of years.

926. This Band was a matter distinct, as far as the law is concerned, from the Volunteering? Yes.

927. The whole thing is under the management of a committee? Yes.

928. Was it not your duty to inquire whether this committee wanted to retain the bandmaster? No; because they were all so pleased with him that they had not the smallest thought of getting rid of him.

929. But was it not your duty to ask them if they were inclined to re-engage him or not? Certainly not. Had they not told me they did not wish it, he would go on now, and would go on for many years.

930. *Chairman.*] Do you think that the complaints made against him were unjustifiable? Most unjustifiable.

931. Did that influence you? No; because I placed myself entirely in the hands of the solicitor, and if he had said "You had better dismiss him," I would have done so.

932. Have these bandmasters all been engaged for stated periods? I think so—all except one.

933. What was the name of that one? Wilcox. There were others, I think, but there was nothing so specific in his case at any rate.

934. Was he dismissed? Yes, or rather his services were dispensed with, at the request of the committee, but of course there was only a few days pay to give him. There was no burden of responsibility resting on me.

935. You state that you had no resignation from Mr. Deane? Well, I had his letter.

936. Did you say at a meeting of your Company that you had a letter from him? I might have said so, but the letter only said "I shall go at the end of my term."

937. Did you have a dispute with Private Robertson? No.

938. But you reprimanded him? No, I did not reprimand him.

939. Then it is not a reprimand to call a man out of the ranks and censure him? I merely read to him Colonel Richardson's opinion of his conduct—it was no reprimand. On the Saturday it happened, and I sent for him on the Monday and told him that I wished to speak to him on that painful matter which happened on the Saturday. He said, "Was it a reprimand?" I said "Most certainly it was not."

940. What was it? An expression of Colonel Richardson's opinion.

941. We have heard that you did not read the expression of Colonel Richardson's opinion? I want to see what the Colonel's words were. [*Document handed to witness.*]

942. I think that is it? I wrote a statement of the facts to Colonel Richardson, and these words were written on the communication—"I think it a pity Captain Rossi should have placed himself in a position to be refused, as I see no remedy, the Volunteer Regulations distinctly specifying that both should be in uniform to make the salute compulsory. I need hardly say the action of the member referred to was in excessively bad taste, and marks him as deficient in one of the essential attributes of a soldier." I wrote to Colonel Richardson—the letter is before the Military Court—and asked him if I should quote on parade that part of the minute which referred to Robertson, and asked him to reply by telegram. I said "If

* NOTE (on revision):—With reference to the Minute-book now before the Military Court, my recollection at present is that Mr. Deane was engaged to be paid at the rate of £75 per annum for the first six months, and £100 per annum after that time. The solicitor regarded Mr. Deane's engagement as an annual one. As far as my memory serves me, the committee did not name any specified time, but simply requested me to engage him. Mr. Deane asked £100 per annum, but in order to render it less onerous for the funds of the Company, I begged him to take at the rate of £75 per annum only for the first six months. This has led to the misapprehension respecting the terms of his engagement.

- Capt. Rossi. "If you wish me not to do so, say 'Delay'; if I am to do so, say 'Yes'"; and I got a telegram "Yes." I can tell you a good deal about the former part of the minute.
- 9 April, 1873. 943. You read only a portion of it? The reason of that was, that I have a letter from Colonel Richardson, which is now before the Military Court, to the effect that had I read more than I did I should have contravened the Queen's Regulations.
944. This matter arose out of your demanding a military salute? I did not demand. I said, "I request you to do so."
945. Was it legal for Robertson to decline? It was perfectly legal.
946. You must then have been somewhat in error? Will you allow me to explain. I was with the firing party, and he came there. I have seen him there before and paid not the slightest attention to him; but on this occasion he came immediately opposite to me, just in this way. I said "Won't you give me a salute?" He said—"I have done so. I said Good evening." I said—"I want you to give me the military salute." He said—"No, I will not." I should not have asked him to do so in the street; but what struck me was his coming up in this unpleasant manner when I was on duty. If a person went before a Judge in that way it would be most unseemly; and if a person came and stood before a clergyman in the same way when he was preaching, it would put him out. I went so far with him as to ask for the salute, but I did not insist upon it, and I do not hesitate to say why.
947. You say you have requested this salute? Yes, I have done so, but I have no power to insist upon it.
948. You are just coming to the very point on which I wish to ask you a question. When the Volunteers came to enroll, you have made this demand? Yes, I have done so.
949. And yet you say it was illegal? It is not illegal to ask it.
950. *Mr. Lucas.*] But why did you ask for a salute which it is not legal to demand? I will tell you why. I observed in a paragraph in the *Times*, quoted from the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that the best Volunteer Corps in England salute their officers on parade and off parade, though the Act requires that they shall both be in uniform to render it compulsory. It would be harassing to enforce the salute from a man in plain clothes, and so the Act says they shall both be in uniform. Of course if I meet a man in the street and he does not know me, it would be harassing to ask a salute from him. In the same way, soldiers are never required to salute the officers (in plain clothes) of other regiments if they do not know them. I have never asked them to salute me personally, but I have asked it for my subalterns as well as for myself, and my object was merely to elevate the Corps in its character—it would be a kind of freemasonry in the Company; and I have not asked it for myself alone, but for my officers equally. The law never contemplated that it was to open the door to take a liberty; and this occurred recently. I was on duty with my subalterns, and a man passed us quite closely without saluting,—a man of my Company; and this same man when we are both in plain clothes always salutes. It was never intended that the opposite effect should be produced, and that they should make that the opportunity of sticking to the letter of the law, to show their independence of their commanding officers.
951. *Mr. Lucas.*] They had a right to do so? Oh, good right; but this person who did this, always salutes me when we are in plain clothes.
952. *Chairman.*] Referring to the disputes with the bandmaster—Did you have a document prepared for the boys to sign? No; a letter was sent from Messrs. Deane and Deane, and that is with the Military Court.
953. What was the effect of it—did it not state that all the statements they had made against the bandmaster were not correct? That is what is stated therein.
954. What was the effect of it? A request was sent to me to act as mediator between the parties, and obtain signatures to a letter which the lawyers wrote, and they sent me the letter to get signed. I did do so—act as mediator,—and to the utmost I strove to show the reasonableness of the request, and eight of them signed it. It is also said that I used threats. They were simply legal threats used by Messrs. Deane and Deane, who said they would do so and so.
955. Did you use these threats? No; I read them the letter, and did all I could to pacify them.
956. *Mr. Lucas.*] What was the age of these boys? Those who signed the letter—eight of them signed it—were of different ages; the youngest was about 12.
957. What responsibility did they incur by not signing that paper? None whatever with me.
958. Then don't you think you acted wrongly in your position to go there with a document from attorneys and ask these boys to sign an apology? I think that I did perfectly right, because I acted as a friend between the parties, and eight of the boys signed the paper.
959. But did not the boys sign it because their commanding officer told them to do so? I had nothing to do with it—nothing whatever as commanding officer.
960. *Chairman.*] If they signed this paper, they admitted that they had told untruths? Some persons have considered so.
961. *Mr. Clarke*, the father of one of the boys, says—"I could not allow my boy to sign a lie, and I said so"? He did, and I left the matter there, as far as he was concerned.
962. Was this the same dispute as that about the resolution respecting the dismissal of the bandmaster? Not in the least.
963. Did that resolution or the dispute emanate from this matter? No; Messrs. Deane and Deane's letter was subsequent to the resolution.
964. Then instead of carrying out the resolution of the committee, you endeavoured to coerce them? No, I did not coerce them in any sense of the word. I acted as a friend—purely as a friend.
965. *Mr. Lucas.*] You applied to boys, who were not liable to sign a paper contradicting their own statements, and you believe they were not liable? I can't say; eight signed it, and others refused to sign.
966. Would it not have been better to apply to the parents of the boys? I did do so; I went round to all the parents; I went to Mr. Thomas and to Mr. Horne, and to Mr. Clarke, and as many as I possibly could. I endeavoured to see them all on that evening. There was another parent, a Mr. White, who had two boys in the Band. I wrote to him, and begged him to be good enough to come and see me, and he never paid the least attention to my note. I did all that I could, and I did it simply as a friend between the two parties. It was perfectly immaterial to me whether the boys signed it or not.
967. And perfectly immaterial to them? That rested with the solicitors.
968. But you say it made liars of them? I cannot say anything but that I begged them to sign it for peace sake.

969. *Chairman.*] And it would have been, had they signed it, an admission that they spoke untruthfully? Some people say so, but some of the parents desired that their sons should sign it. The paper itself is in the Military Court.

Capt. Rossi.

970. *Mr. Lucas.*] Will you append it to your evidence? Yes. I say that I did not identify myself with the character of the communication. I merely acted as a friend to induce the boys to sign it.

9 April, 1873.

971. Will you append a copy of Mr. Deane's letter to you, or of the original letter, if you can, with respect to his resignation—will you append that to your evidence? Yes. I will get the original letter as well. I only wished to retain it to show the Committee.

ADDENDUM.

Mr. Deane's letter :—

Montagu-street, Goulburn,
6 July, 1872.

Captain Rossi.

Sir,

I have heard that a complaint has been presented to you and your committee, from some of the bandsmen, against me.

I am quite unaware, having received no communication on the subject, what may be the nature or terms of the statements; and without the least desire to do away with the fullest inquiries, I take the opportunity, if I may be allowed, to state that if the character of the complaint in any way exhibits a disinclination on the part of the bandsmen to work with me, that, on completion of my year's engagement, terminable at the end of next March, I shall be quite content to resign my position as bandmaster, if it is the pleasure of yourself and your committee then to say I do not satisfy you.

I remain,

Sir,

Yours truly,

(Signed) EDWD. S. DEANE.

A true copy. F. R. L. Rossi.

WEDNESDAY, 9 APRIL, 1873.

Present :—

MR. GARRETT,

MR. WEARNE,

MR. LUCAS.

WILLIAM TEECE, JUN., ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Captain Rossi called in and further examined :—

972. *Chairman.*] There were some members who resigned owing to your increasing the subscription? I wish first to say something with regard to the matter of Robertson. There is an omission of two things I ought to have mentioned. Subsequent to all this, Mr. Robertson wrote me a letter stating that he was quite satisfied with my explanation. It was written to me immediately after my second explanation to him.

Capt. Rossi.

9 April, 1873.

973. That is in the evidence? The other thing I wish to mention is, that I have never asked Mr. Robertson to do to me what I would not do to my commanding officer.

974. Some members left the Corps in consequence of the increase in the weekly subscriptions, did they not? I am at a loss to know who they were.

975. *Mr. Hunt*—did he leave? Well, he said "he could not, as a British subject, remain after the passing of such a rule." Is not that what he said?

976. His complaint is that there was no vote taken. Those are his own words. They state in evidence :— "After this, one gentleman (Mr. Hunt) rose to speak, and he was told to sit down": and after that he sent in his resignation? I don't know whether it is in this, or in another paper which I have not got here. No, it is not here: it is in another paper—another statement that occupied me many days. I will go on to speak without it. From what has been quoted you would infer that Hunt left the Company at once. He did not. He remained for twelve months in the Corps after that, and paid the increased rate for three months. He paid at the increased rate for three months, without any demur or complaint. Then he remained in the Corps for some nine months longer, without paying, and was sued for his subscription, and Mr. Martyr swore in the Court that Hunt owed the money, and that he had paid (without any objection) for three months. Twelve months after the subscription was increased I sued him, but that summons was issued, as all processes in the Police Court have always been, at the particular request of the committee, who had control of the financial matters. Hunt was summoned. Almost simultaneously, or within a few hours' time of his being summoned, he sent in his resignation. To show my forbearance and friendly disposition towards him, I sent him a memo., which I can produce, wherein I said I had already issued a summons, but that it would be at once withdrawn, and his resignation accepted in terms of the Volunteer Act, upon his paying the money due. He did not do that, but came to the Court, and was made to pay, and resigned.

977. *Mr. Garrett.*] This was twelve months after the meeting? Yes.

978. *Chairman.*] In his evidence he says :—"The motion was made in the usual manner, and then the votes were taken. There were about eight votes in the affirmative, and then the motion was declared to be carried without a vote being taken in the negative, although there were parties there prepared to vote against the motion in a larger number than had voted for it." You would certainly believe from that that there was only one meeting, but there were two meetings. Everybody speaks of but one meeting, but the fact is there were two meetings, with an interval between. One meeting took place, and the increase was carried unanimously—it was unanimously agreed that the amount should be raised from sixpence per week to one shilling per week. That was at the first meeting unanimously carried.

979. What do you mean by its being unanimously carried—did you ask for a vote in the negative? On that occasion, yes. They omit to speak of the first occasion; they speak only of the second.

980. Was the first meeting on the same subject? Yes.

981. Though it was carried at one meeting then, it was —? If you will allow me to explain. It was carried unanimously for a temporary increase of the subscription for three months. I presented the matter to the Colonel, who said I could not present it for a temporary change—that it would have to be passed as a permanent affair. Then I can prove that the Company did pass the resolution to increase the rate,

Capt. Rossi. rate, and the *Goulburn Herald* of 23rd July, 1870, I can produce, which gives you a most valuable description of what occurred, which helps me beyond everything, for it says that the Company found itself in debt, and the committee begged me to call the meeting to have the subscription raised. The meeting was held, and passed the measure for three months, but the Colonel said it could not be done temporarily. I then called another meeting to reconsider the matter, seeing that it must be a permanent affair. Then the second meeting came, and Mr. Martyr proposed the increase at both meetings. I then called for a show of hands,—at least I don't remember whether I called for a show of hands or for those of that opinion to say "Aye." I took the sense of the meeting one way or the other. After they had talked for some time, I said "Those who are for it vote"; and I then said—"I understand there is no amendment to the contrary—it is passed."

982. Then you did not ask for their votes in the negative? No; no amendment was made.
 983. Did Mr. Hunt rise to speak? I cannot say, whether he did or not. I will not be sure. It is possible that he may have done so. There was some important thing that I wanted to tell you in reference to this: this is it. There was considerable hesitation in passing the resolution—they feared to be trammelled for ever and a day with this 1s. a week. I said then—"You must make it absolute, though I promise you to continue it only until we are out of debt." To show you how disposed the Company were to accept it, after months had elapsed the Company asked me to go back to a lower rate. I said—"Not until we are out of debt." Within a year, I had not only paid all the expenses but got them absolutely clear; and then I said—"Now then I call upon you to change,"—and in the October following we lowered it on the understanding that we should only pay sixpence a week. I relieved them of the extra charge as soon as we were out of debt.

984. Do you think he is correct in saying that there were parties there prepared to vote against the resolution in greater numbers than those who voted for it? There may have been—I don't know.

985. Did you call upon them to vote? Yes, I did, certainly.

986. Did Hunt rise to speak? He may have done so, but I have not the slightest recollection of any person rising to speak.

987. *Mr. Lucas.*] But Hunt says that he did do so, and that you put him down? I cannot remember doing so, but I am sure that whatever I did at the time I did right. I have told you absolutely what did occur. I said—"There is no amendment to the contrary—it is carried." Had any one proposed one, it would have been a different matter.

988. But Hunt says you would not allow him to speak. If that is the case, how was it possible for him to object to the resolution? I cannot say that any person said to me, when I said, "There is nothing to the negative"—"Yes, there is something to the negative." If any one had said so, I should of course have taken notice of it.

989. But he says you put him down? I can only relate substantially what did occur.

990. Is it not usual to put the matter in the negative as well as in the affirmative? Yes, but I have seen the thing done several times without it.

991. *Chairman.*] Did you put it in the negative at the first meeting? Yes.

992. Why did you do that at the first meeting and not at the second? I told them to vote in the usual way,—aye or no,—or to take the show of hands, and I proceeded to close the matter. I said—"As there is nothing to the contrary, it is carried."

993. *Mr. Wearne.*] If Mr. Hunt states that he got up to speak, and you have no recollection as to whether he did or not, we are bound to take what he says? I have already said that I have no recollection of the matter.

994. Mr. Hunt says such a thing did happen, and you say you don't recollect whether it happened or not,—are we not bound to consider his statement as correct? That is in your hands.*

995. *Mr. Lucas.*] Was it not your duty to see that the Roll-book and the accounts were properly kept? Yes, it is, and I have done everything that mortal could do with the secretary, Mr. Martyr, to induce him to comply with different orders, and he would not do it. It was specially carried that he should give the committee the Minute-book when he could not attend, but he did not do it.

996. Did you bring his conduct before the committee? Yes, I have repeatedly done so, and it is of no use. The committee does not interfere in military matters. He has been asked to come with the book, or to send the book if he could not come himself.

997. But the book has not been made up since 1870? You are speaking of the Minute-book.

998. But the Roll-book was not made up? No.

999. Did you not look after the secretary? I repeatedly applied to him for things I required.

1000. But was it not your duty to report him? Well, I did not do so on account of himself and his family. I was asked about him before, and it was nothing but consideration for himself and his family that prevented my reporting him.

1001. How would it affect his family? It would deprive them of money by the loss of his land order.

1002. But surely you should have brought his conduct under the notice of the authorities,—was your not doing so not a laxity of duty? I have never before been charged with laxity of duty.

1003. But you admit that the book was not properly made up? I was not aware of that until I got the book. I have at all times given him the names, and I was quite unaware of the long hiatus.

1004. But why did you not look over the book and see that it was made up? I left him to do so, and I can show by the Minute-book the obligations he was under, and the memoranda I have sent him which he has not returned to me.

1005. But have you made any report that he has not performed his duty properly? I have done so; but in this case I was ignorant of the matter, because I did not see the Roll-book. 1006.

*NOTE (on revision):—Between the passing of the amended rule for raising the subscription by the committee, and its confirmation by the Executive Council, several weeks elapsed, during which there was ample time for a remonstrance to have been sent in had any members of the Corps desired it; but nothing of the kind was attempted. And by the *Goulburn Evening Post*, of the 16th September, 1871, your honorable Committee will observe that Mr. Martyr, the chief instigator of the various complaints and inquiries respecting the Company, himself states upon oath that the rule was passed, and that the subscriptions under it were legally due. In Mr. Hunt's evidence, at question 290, he says—"One gentleman (Mr. Hunt) rose to speak upon the subject, and he was told in a very peremptory manner to 'Sit down, sir.'" * * * Mr. Hunt, who is a grocer, is here speaking of himself. But at questions 314 and 315, when asked "What was this man whom the captain addressed in this way?" He replies, "A tradesman—a horse-shoer, a very respectable man, rather intelligent, and much thought of in Goulburn." * * * It is not for me to reconcile this obvious contradiction.

1006. But was it not your duty to see the book occasionally,—was it right to allow any secretary to have full control for two years? Although a muster-roll is required by the Act, I did not think it so important, because I can supply every word of the book again.

Capt. Rossi.
9 April, 1873.

1007. But it was not properly made up, and you cannot give the entire contents of that book? Yes, I can, from the oaths of allegiance.

1008. But do they give all the particulars? Yes, they give the height and name, and trade or calling, and all particulars, and it is the same there word for word.

1009. How long was Martyr a member of the Company? All through except during his temporary resignation. He resigned, and then asked to come back again, by a letter which I can produce.

1010. But if he was lax in his duties why did you take him on again? It was not my doing—the Company elect the secretary.

1011. When did he cease to be secretary? In September last, when he was dismissed.

1012. Have you any record of the number of times a member attends drill? Yes, that is in the office from the first day.

1013. Where is the book? There is a book kept by the colour-sergeant. There are returns. It is a printed form. The returns are printed sheets, and are in the Brigade Office. They are sent in every quarter. It is the duty of the quartermaster-sergeant, assisted by the colour-sergeant, to make these returns.

1014. And one of your officers has that now? Yes.

1015. Then you can furnish the Committee with the number of times that each person on the roll has attended drill or parades? Yes, in three or four words you can get that. It does not count anything unless they attend a certain number.

1016. What was the state of your Corps in January, 1870? In January, 1870, there were 94 strength and 49 efficient. I had better give you the whole of this—there are only three lines. In January—the 1st January, 1871, there were 92 strength and 54 efficient; 1st January, 1872, there were 90 strength and 54 efficient; and on the 1st January, 1873, there were 100 strength and 62 efficient.

1017. How many are in the Corps now? With the nine recruits there are 103, but 100 only can count—that is the maximum number.

1018. How many have resigned within the last twelve months? I cannot now say, but I can afterwards.

1019. Well, will you fill that into your evidence? Yes, I will do so—the number that have resigned within the last year. I have already said that between 70 and 80 have left the district since formation of the Company. The required list is as follows:—

Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dismissed (Mr. Martyr)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Left the district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Resigned, intending to leave the district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Employed so far out of town that he could not attend to his military duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Simply resigned; but stated that he was satisfied with me as captain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

and during the period that the 15 retired from the Corps as above, no less than forty (40) have joined it.

1020. Will you inform the Committee, how many there are of this 100 you count—how many of them are clear on your books with reference to subscriptions and fines. That rests with the committee and not with me. I can't say. I don't know. The committee have everything to do with the financial matters.

1021. You, being the commanding officer of the Corps, cannot tell how many persons remain in the Corps who have not paid their fines and subscriptions? I can tell by reference.

1022. I want you to fill that into your evidence. I will do so.

1023. I want you to state the number of persons, out of this 100 of which the Corps is composed, who have complied with all the regulations rendered necessary by the rules of the Company? I cannot do that now.

1024. I just want you to fill that in? Yes, I will do that.

1025. There is a complaint made that young men are brought forward and placed over the heads of persons who have been in the Force for a number of years, and who are equally efficient in their duties—is that the case? I shall have to explain it.

1026. Please to answer my question, and make any explanation you like afterwards? It is the case that some persons younger than others in the Corps have been promoted.

1027. There is a person named Hayley who has been promoted? Yes.

1028. Why was he promoted? Because he passed a satisfactory examination. He wished to be made a corporal, and I told him I would not make him one unless he passed a satisfactory examination. He was satisfied to do that, and he passed an examination that could hardly be equalled, and upon that I made him a corporal. He was subsequently made a sergeant, but before he was, I sent a memorandum to the corporals, to be signed by each, admitting that they had seen it, which notified to them that if any of them desired promotion, that if they would undergo a military examination they should obtain it. They all signed this paper, thus testifying to me that they had seen it, and upon it two of them volunteered for examination, Trenery and Hayley. They both came up for examination; and, without telling them, I designedly gave them the very same questions to answer without either of them knowing. I did so in order that it could not be said that I put the load upon one and not upon the other. In that examination for the sergeantry—the second part of the Field Exercises for 1870—Hayley obtained a certain number of marks, and Trenery obtained a certain number of marks, and I was perfectly satisfied of the superiority of one over the other. But to show my impartiality, I asked one of my officers to go through the questions, without telling him which was which. I said—"These are the questions—A. says so-and-so, and B. says so-and-so." He went through them, and I then said—"Make up your totals," and he did, and there were so many for A. and so many for B.; and, strange to say, to a single number he made his total to tally with mine. He gave Hayley 106—the very number I had given. In the case of Trenery, he gave 3 less marks than I had given—he gave him 65 marks where I had given him 68 marks. I then declared Hayley the better. Of course I was not required to give a reason to any one in the matter. You will please to understand it was not required by the Act to have any examination, but I instituted it because I would not wish any man to be put over me in the ranks without good reason.

1029.

- Capt. Rossi. 1029. But the complaint is not for Hayley's promotion to the sergeantcy, but for his first promotion to the rank of corporal, and that in this case others were not requested to go through an examination as Hayley was? I appointed several persons without any examination at all, as I had a perfect right to do. Clarke and Blackshaw were promoted simply by my volition, but when it came to Hayley's case I loaded him with the burden of an examination.
- 9 April, 1873. 1030. But if you wanted an examination at all, why did you exclude the others from it? There is a Company Order inviting all to come and be examined. I can produce the Order.
1031. *Chairman.*] Is this the only instance of an examination? We have had three; but Hayley's was the first case, and the advantages I observed in that instance led me to issue the Company Order.
1032. When did this occur? I should like to refresh my memory in the matter. It was last year.
1033. There is a question here. Treney says in his evidence that he saw you drilling Hayley in the Bank, in Bank hours—question 634. His complaint is that you were drilling Hayley in Bank hours? I have not the smallest recollection of what it can refer to; and besides, if I had done so I would have been quite justified, but positively I have not an infinitesimal point of recollection of any such thing.
1034. But you would scarcely have thought it just to do so just before an examination? I most positively deny having done so. I have never done such a thing in my life. It is not my duty to do so.
1035. Here is question 634. "On one occasion I saw him drilling Hayley in the Bank, in Bank hours—some time in April." Is that the case? No. I am at a loss to know what he means—utterly at a loss. I have never done such a thing to anybody. I learnt my drill myself, some years before, at the back of the Bank, on some vacant ground there, but I have never done such a thing to anybody.*
1036. *Mr. Lucas.*] How long was this young man Hayley in the Corps before being promoted? From the first moment that the Company was formed. I was a private in the Company myself.
1037. From the first? On the day of their being sworn in I joined, but not from the very day that they first began to learn drill; I began from the day of swearing in.
1038. You were sworn in with the first lot? Yes, but they began to learn drill before I did.
1039. You were sworn in with the first lot? Yes, I was.
1040. Was Hayley sworn in at the same time? Yes.
1041. On the 22nd March, when he was 16 years of age? Yes, and he was 19½ when he was promoted.
1042. And there were some aged men in the Company who were quite as efficient as Mr. Hayley? They did not prove it to me.
1043. Did you give them the opportunity? I had a perfect right to do as I liked.
1044. I don't want to know that; I only want you to answer my questions, and then give whatever explanations you like? Yes.
1045. Were there persons in the Company as efficient as Mr. Hayley? Possibly.
1046. Who did not commit themselves in any way? Yes.
1047. Do you think a lot of men such as those do not feel themselves aggrieved when a mere youth is placed over their heads? I don't think so. When I joined I was a private; and, with the true military feeling, I adhered to the Corps although other men were placed over my head, and I never missed a single drill in my life, and they put young men over my head. I gave the others credit for similar military feeling.
1048. You were nominated as a non-commissioned officer, were you not? Yes, but they would not have me at all. When I was elected, there was a deputation waited upon me to ask me, and I said I would accept on one condition only, and that was, that it was the unanimous wish of the Company; and, to show how indifferent I was to the position, I offered to my lieutenant to change places with him and let him be my commanding officer, and I his subaltern. Although I was proud of the position, I was not so very vain of it; but I offered it to my lieutenant, and he would not take it.
1049. There was a Rifle Association formed in Goulburn? Yes.
1050. There was a meeting called to take into consideration the desirability of forming it? Yes.
1051. You were present? Yes.
1052. You presided? Yes.
1053. There were certain regulations put to the meeting through you? Yes.
1054. I believe you were offered a position in the Association? All the officers were there, and objected to having any positions in it.
1055. But you did not object to any of the rules? I particularly called attention to this,—that the committee should make another rule affirming that nothing should be done in any way contrary to military rule; and the reply was, that there was no necessity for such a rule, because they would observe it. I particularly called attention to that at the moment.
1056. Mr. Chisholm was elected President of the Association? Yes.
1057. It was understood that this Association was formed for the purpose of getting up matches with other Associations? Yes.
1058. There was a match proposed, was there not, between the Richmond Corps and yours? Yes.
1059. This match was arranged to come off on a certain day? Yes; a match was suggested by Mr. Martyr himself. He proposed that it should be between the Richmond Corps and the Rifle Association; as, if concluded between two Companies, as proposed by the Richmond Corps, it must originate with the commanding officers. I have got a copy of his letter.
1060. These rifle matches are generally made through the secretaries of the Companies, are they not? No, they don't interfere in military matters.
1061. But this was an Association away from the Volunteer Corps? Just so.

1062.

* NOTE (on revision):—I append Mr. Hayley's answer in reply to the question I forwarded to him, in consequence of what your honorable Committee told me. He emphatically denies having been drilled at any time or place except with the Company.

Braidwood, 12 April, 1873.

To Captain F. R. Rossi, G.V.R. Corps.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your questions as to whether you ever gave me any private drills at the Bank, in Bank hours, I most emphatically deny that I ever received any such instructions or drills from you during Bank hours, or any other time, except with the Company.

I am, &c.,

F. E. HAYLEY.

1062. This match was arranged to go on on a certain day? It is a great matter with whom it originated. Capt. Rossi.
1063. This was an Association composed of members of the Volunteer Corps, but quite away from the Volunteer control? Just so. 9 April, 1873.
1064. And the match was arranged by the Association? That is an open question.
1065. At any rate, it was to come off on a certain day? Yes.
1066. And on that day you would not allow the Association the use of the targets? With the explanation to follow, I say that I did not allow it.
1067. That being a distinct body, what right had they to communicate with you at all with reference to the making of any match? Because the targets were under my charge, and the rifles.
1068. Would the match have injured the targets? There is a Company Order by my predecessor that no firing at all shall take place without permission.
1069. Is not the object of an Association of the kind formed for the purpose of making men efficient? Unquestionably.
1070. Does not the Government provide targets for that purpose? Not *ad libitum*.
1071. The Volunteers take their rifles home with them, do they not? Yes, but they are at any time liable to be called upon to give them up.
1072. Of course the commanding officer can call them in at any time? Yes.
1073. But still they take them away from the immediate control of their officers? They are never out of the control of the officers. I could send for their rifles at any moment.
1074. But they take them home and do what they like with them? No, they cannot do that.
1075. Well, they can practice with them? No, they cannot. They have simply the care of them—not the use of them. They cannot load or fire them once without permission.
1076. Well, then, would it not be better to put them in the armoury, or in the guard-room? Certainly not. We have no guard-room to put them in, and no armourer to take care of them.
1077. Well, there is a room here in which the men can leave their rifles, and nevertheless their commanding officers allow them to take them home, and they do use them without permission, in practice? It is never done without the knowledge or consent of the commanding officer. Of course, the consent is given and it is done; but a man cannot load his rifle or fire it off without permission.
1078. You admit that the rifles and targets are provided by the Government to make men efficient as marksmen? Yes.
1079. Don't you think this match was likely to improve the practice of the Volunteers? There is no question that matches do so.
1080. Then why did you refuse them the use of the targets? I shall be ready to explain that point. The first public intimation given was through the newspapers, that a match was to take place on the 16th September, 1871. I had not been asked for the targets in any way, and I communicated with head quarters to know what I should do. The reply from Captain Baynes was to the effect that he had shown my letter to Colonel Richardson, who said I should be justified in forbidding the use of the targets on the 16th September. I then made a Company Order on the 28th August, which was to be posted on the 30th August, to say, that no firing should take place on the 16th September; but before that I wrote a letter to the President, Mr. Chisholm, stating that I regretted I should have to forbid the use of the targets on that day, but would be glad to explain. Sixteen days elapsed between that and the firing, during which time Mr. Chisholm came on my invitation. He wanted me to ask a question of the Commandant as to whether rifle matches could not be made except through the commanding officers. He has omitted to state my perfect willingness to give my consent to their using the targets if he would only ask for them. He would not ask for them, and he, after the date of the match, wrote me a letter in which he admits that by courtesy I should be asked. He says that when I heard of the match I at once issued a Company Order. Now, I have shown you by dates that that is not correct, and I told Mr. Chisholm that I would grant the targets if he would ask for them. In my duty I was obliged to be asked for the use of them. They are used once a month now by the Government, for the warders of the Gaol, and on every occasion I am asked for the use of them. I wish to point out that, had I been asked even up to the last moment, I would gladly have consented.
1081. Then it is simply because you were not asked that the match did not take place? Simply.
1082. Then you stopped the match? No, I did not stop the match.
1083. You stopped the match? I said the firing should not take place, but I did not stop the match.
1084. Were there any other targets? No, but if they had asked me for the targets they would have got them.
1085. But they thought the targets and rifles were provided to make the men efficient, and they thought that commanding officers, at any rate, would not prevent the use of them? I did not wish to prevent them; I was doing all in my power to forward the matter, but they never applied to me for the use of the targets.
1086. But you prevented the match? If they had asked me up to the last moment I would have granted the use of the targets, and so I did not prevent the match.
1087. It would have come off if you had not issued that order? I should have neglected my duty if I had not issued that order. I told Mr. Chisholm I would consent if he asked me, and he would not ask me.
1088. You communicated with head-quarters, and Captain Baynes said you were justified? Yes.
1089. Is that all he said? I can produce the letter.
1090. Have you a copy of the letter? I don't think I have. If it will be anywhere it will be at head-quarters, and I will get it if I can.
1091. Then he merely said that you were justified in refusing the use of the targets? Yes, he did. He did not refer to the match. I did not interfere with the match—only with the targets.
1092. But you would not allow them the targets? No.
1093. But suppose they were as stiff as you were? I am not responsible for their stiffness.
1094. Mr. Chisholm was a great supporter of the Volunteer Corps there? Yes, he was.
1095. He subscribed £50 to establish the Band, did he not? He did—£40.
1096. From what I can understand, he has been one of the chief supporters of the Volunteers, and at all times an honorary member? Others in their degree have done more than he has, but he has been a good friend to them. One man collected more than £40 by going from one to another. I gathered the same amount myself; but he has been very kind to the Company, and we have been very kind to him. He gave a ball, and

Capt. Rossi. and we sent the Band to him—we reciprocated his kindness. I can produce his letter thanking me for the services of the Band, in which he speaks in the highest terms of praise of the excellence of their performance.

9 April, 1873.

1097. Because you allowed the Band to go and play at some ball he gave, you call that reciprocating his kindness? Yes.

1098. Did he ask for the Band? No, we made it more courteous by giving it him. Excuse me, I believe he did ask for the Band; that is, he came and asked if he could have three or four to go, and I believe he intended to pay them. I said to them, "He has been very kind, and you should all go;" and they went. That is to show the kind feeling we had.

THURSDAY, 10 APRIL, 1873.

Present:—

MR. BAKER,

MR. LUCAS.

WILLIAM TEECE, JUN., ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Captain Rossi called in and further examined:—

Capt. Rossi. 1099. *Mr. Lucas.*] You have some further statement you wish to make with reference to the dispute about the Rifle Association? The opportunities for rifle practice offered by the Regulations of my Company infinitely surpass the opportunities held out by the Rifle Association. In the former, that is in my Company, facilities were offered for shooting three times a week, a marker being provided; while the Rules of the Rifle Association encouraged shooting once a month. To prove how great were these opportunities for shooting since I have been in command, I should mention that the firing days allowed were so in excess of that which could be availed of, that it was made a particular request that I should reduce the occasions to twice a week instead of three times. Mr. Martyr stated in his evidence that the organization of the Rifle Association proceeded from a desire to be relieved from what was thought (by himself) to be restrictions in making rifle matches; the true and simple fact being that no restrictions of any kind or degree were ever imposed by me beyond this—that I had more than once refused to recognize the proposition of a match from one secretary to another, instead of being proposed and accepted in the first instance by the respective commanding officers, after which further correspondence should be conducted by the secretaries, and the details arranged by the committees. Where this has been done,—and I have always observed the prescribed rule so requiring the initiation of matches by Companies through their commanding officers,—not an atom of trouble or unpleasantness has in any single case arisen. The only hitch which has ever come under my knowledge has been when an opposite course was attempted. It is very possible that Mr. Martyr may have felt slighted that I would not recognize communications on such a subject to him as secretary, instead of to myself as commanding officer. Mr. Martyr, throughout his career in the Company, has at various times seemed to me to wish to bear the duties of the highest grade in the Corps; so much so had this been the case that it will be in the recollection of my Company, on his re-election at a general meeting to the duties of secretary, I as delicately as possible threw out a hint to him when I said—"I was pleased at his re-election, that he was a good secretary, but the only fault I had to find with him was that he was too good—he wished not only to do his own work but that of others also." I shall, in my written statements hereafter which I shall present, further allude to Mr. Martyr in connection with the Rifle Association; but I beg to say that I have at all times shown the utmost desire on my part to further the interests of the Rifle Association, and I have shown every disposition to conform, as far as possible, to their proceedings.

1100. You say that you did all in your power to further the interests of the Rifle Association—Did you think that it was forwarding the interests of the Rifle Association to refuse them the use of the butts, after matches had been made? I never in my life have refused the use of the targets to them.

1101. Did you issue an order that firing should not take place at the targets on a day on which you knew that a match had been agreed upon? That Company Order was given by me after obtaining the direction from head quarters, and it would never have been issued had my consent for the use of the targets been asked.

1102. In the letter you received from Captain Baynes he stated that you were justified in doing so? But that letter preceded any action on my part. That letter preceded the making and the issue of that Order.

1103. I am well aware of that; but, after this match had been arranged, you wrote to head quarters to know whether you were justified in refusing the use of the butts? I do not know exactly the words I used, but, in other language, it was simply this:—I knew by the Act that the targets were under my care, and I wanted to know whether they could use them without my permission.

1104. And the answer was that you were justified in refusing their use? In forbidding their use under the circumstances, I not having been asked.

1105. And you think that you forwarded the interests of the Rifle Association by preventing the use of the butts? I could do nothing which was repugnant to what was required of me by my duty.

1106. And you think that that was forwarding their interests? I beg to express no opinion.

1107. With reference to the secretary, Mr. Martyr; he had been secretary for some years? Yes.

1108. And the only objection you had to him was that he was too good an officer? As I have explained already, he wished to do my work as well as his own. That is what I meant.

1109. With reference to these rifle matches, Mr. Martyr could not be the only secretary who used to arrange for them without communicating with the commanding officer. It appears that these arrangements were generally made by the secretary? I do not hold accountable any other secretaries excepting the secretary of my own Company.

1110. If you had an objection to Mr. Martyr, which appears to me to be a serious objection, why did you not protest against his re-election? He did not interfere with my duties; I took very good care not to allow him; he desired to do so.

1111. You say that there was dissatisfaction with reference to the making of matches: was that confined to Mr. Martyr? I have not said so. I said that it proceeded from a desire to be relieved from what was thought

thought by himself to be restrictions in making rifle matches. I say that, from his own admission in his evidence (question 175), he proposed and brought about the organization of the Rifle Association for that purpose.

Capt. Rossi.
10 April, 1878.

1112. There was an Association formed almost unanimously by the Corps? Originated by Mr. Martyr.

1113. But nevertheless, a majority of the Corps formed the Association? I was not unfavourable to it myself.

1114. So that the matter did not rest with Mr. Martyr himself? No; but he originated it, and for the reason, as he states, that he thought there were restrictions on the shooting which he wished to get rid of; but there were no restrictions.

1115. Have you ever heard that objections have emanated from any other commanding officers respecting secretaries performing this duty of getting up matches? I cannot exactly answer that question. I know nothing of the kind, for I am not in the way of knowing it.

1116. If these communications came from the secretaries of other Corps to Mr. Martyr? I never recognized them.

1117. But it was to be presumed that they followed the usual course? I have among the records now before the Military Court the positive directions from Colonel Richardson to the effect that nothing of the kind could be done excepting by the commanding officers.

1118. You can have no doubt that your refusal of the butts and rifles was the cause of the breaking up of the Association? They have assigned that as the cause. What I did on that occasion I should have been obliged to do under any similar circumstances.

1119. Was there any obligation on you to refuse them the use of these butts? I did not refuse.

1120. You issued an order that no firing should take place? In the interview which I had with Mr. Chisholm when I requested him to meet me, he gathered from what I told him that I was perfectly willing to allow the use of the targets if he would only ask for them. He declined to do that. The whole hitch rested with the President, in not asking for the use of the butts as I suggested.

1121. *Chairman.*] Is the President a Volunteer? He is an honorary member.

1122. Honorary members do not conform to military rule? No; but having reference to that, will you be good enough to refer to what I stated yesterday—that it was agreed nothing should be done repugnant to military rule. It would have been repugnant to military rule to have allowed any body of men to use the targets without my authority.

1123. *Mr. Lucas.*] Although you are aware that the Association was established for the purpose of making matches—you were chairman of both—they offered to elect you as President—but nevertheless, when they made a match you would not allow them to use the targets, or you issued an order that firing should not take place on the day on which it was arranged that the match was to take place? I did so in consequence of their not having asked me. They refrained from asking me, although I told their President distinctly that my consent had only to be asked for and it should be granted. Up to the last hour, if they had asked it would have been granted.

1124. In other Companies, is it usual to ask the commanding officers for permission to have firing at the targets? I have nothing to do with the control of other Companies. The course I have adhered to is authorized by my commanding officer, the Commandant.

1125. It has been stated in evidence by Colonel Richardson that it is not customary to ask for this permission? The rule to which I refer is a rule made not by myself but by my predecessor. The rule requires that no firing shall take place excepting by the permission of the commanding officer. I merely carried out the rule which my predecessor had made.

1126. You wrote a letter to head quarters to ascertain whether you were justified in refusing the use of the targets? I did. I knew what to do, but I asked merely that my hands might be strengthened. I knew my course of duty in that as in some other cases involving matters of difficulty, where I deemed it expedient to apply to head quarters for information.

1127. You were charged with assaulting Corporal Fuller in the ranks? Has the complainant appeared here against me?

1128. A charge has been made that you assaulted Corporal Fuller in the ranks? Has Corporal Fuller himself said so?

1129. I am not here to answer your questions? An assertion has been made that I did.

1130. I am now dealing with the statement in the memorial? I say I did not.

1131. You did not lay your hands upon him? I did put one hand upon him; but that is subject to my explanation, which I will give if you wish it.

1132. It is in your power to give any explanation you like? The papers in this matter are before the Military Court, so that I am impeded at almost every step by not having the necessary material in my hands. The first intimation that I ever met with at any time of the assault upon Corporal Fuller was when the category of charges was furnished me in the memorial from head quarters. I was so utterly surprised at the charge that I could not by any possibility realize what it referred to. So much was that the case, that I had to inquire of a member of my Company if he could help me to recollect anything approaching to an assault. It was not until he reminded me of an occurrence that I could recollect in the least degree what had happened, and what I tell you now is simply in consequence of my having been reminded of facts which had quite escaped me. Sergeant John Trenery, of whom I asked information, said that he was there when it occurred, on the 3rd of August. I said—"Will you kindly aid me in the recollection of what took place, because it has completely escaped me?" I quote his own words: he said that on one night, just as parade was dismissed, I called Corporal Fuller, who was what is called the orderly corporal for that month, and inquired of him why he had omitted to attend to his duty as required of him by the Regulations. He said in reply that he had private matters to attend to—his own private matters. I said in reply—"Your military duties must precede all other engagements." He then said "Oh, if that is the case I had better resign;" whereupon I placed my hand upon his breast in this manner, and said—"What, do you talk to me about resigning when I call you to account for neglect of your duty?" When Sergeant Trenery appeared before the Military Court to give evidence upon one point, he was asked by me this question: "Have you had any conversation with Corporal Fuller upon this matter since the occasion?" He said, "I have." I asked "What did Corporal Fuller say?" He answered "He said that this proceeding was none of his—it was his friends' doing; that he had no intention of doing anything of the kind, and that if he had, he should not have sought their interference in

Capt. Rossi. in the matter." He said that he would have taken the matter into his own hands at the time. That took place at the Military Court.*

10 April, 1873. 1133. At question 642 of Mr. Treney's examination, the following evidence is given. He is asked how the Corps is progressing, and he replies—"Well, it is not progressing at all; I think it is in rather an unhealthy state. There is one continual growl to be heard. 643. Is there any other evidence you wish to give? There is a matter about Fuller's assault case. 644. What about that? I was present when the assault was made. 645. In the ranks? It was not in the ranks—it was after drill. There were some extra drills, and Fuller was present on the Monday and Tuesday, but not on the Wednesday, and Captain Rossi at the next drill called him to account for being absent, and he said that he could not attend drill because he had to attend to his business. Captain Rossi said—"You must put aside business for military matters; all business must give way." Then Fuller said—"If that is the case, I must resign." The captain then, in an excited manner, put his hand on Fuller's left breast and shoved him, and used the words—"Do you dare to tell me that you will resign?" I think he said that twice."? That appears to be substantially, though not exactly what I said.

1134. *Mr. Baker.*] Excepting that he states you did it in an excited manner? There are occasions when such a thing as legitimate excitement is proper.

1135. *Mr. Lucas.*] In the examination of another witness (Mr. Benjamin Mawson) the following examination took place:—Question 412. "Do you know the case of Fuller? I do. 413. Do you know it of your own knowledge? Yes; I was present at the time, and saw all that transpired. 414. Will you tell us what it was? He was orderly corporal for the month, and had of course to attend the drills. The drills were on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. On the Wednesday night he was absent; on the Friday he was present, and after drill Captain Rossi asked him how it was that he was absent. Fuller said that his business kept him away. Captain Rossi said that he must attend when he was orderly corporal, business or no business. Fuller answered—"Well, if you order me to do that I shall have to resign." With that, the captain just took him by the shoulder and shook him like this. I thought that something else was going to take place, so I turned on my heels and began singing, so as not to give any attention to what was doing. I made sure, in fact, that Fuller would have knocked him down."? All I wish now to say with respect to Sergeant Mawson is, that when we come to speak of other matters in which his name is involved, I shall be able better to show you what estimate ought to be put upon the credibility of his statements.

1136. Sergeant Mawson was in your Corps? He is now; he has never left it.

1137. Did he not summon you to the Court of Petty Sessions for an assault? Yes.

1138. And you were fined 5s.? Yes. I hope you will hear a little more of that.

1139. Certainly; I wish to get at the whole truth. Perhaps you will explain how this assault took place? The whole of the evidence, the depositions, and every paper connected with the case, are now before the Military Court; and, as I have said before, I am continually crippled by the absence of papers which are necessary to my defence. I do not remember the dates; but the alleged assault took place under the following circumstances:—I went to parade. There appeared to be no attendance that evening, as the weather was threatening. Seeing Sergeant Mawson, who was porter on the railway, where we have drill, I spoke to him; I said—"I want to have a word or two with you about your son who is in the Band; he has been speaking in a disrespectful way to Mr. Deane." He asked who said so, and I replied—"Why do you ask me in that way? I have it from Mr. Deane. When I tell you that so-and-so is so, you should accept that as true, in the same way as I should accept your statement if you reported that any one had done wrong in the Company." He used words to the effect that he did not value Mr. Deane's statements. I said—"I shall not, therefore, speak to you any more about the matter, but take the thing into my own hands." It was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening. I was on duty; I went to my own rooms at the Court House, and my engagements there had reference to the duties of the Company. I was in uniform. When Sergeant Mawson came to the door and said—"I have come to speak to you about this boy," I replied, "I have already told you that I shall not speak to you, but take the matter into my own hands. Leave the room." He was standing at the door, but he did not appear to have the slightest intention of going, when I said, "Leave the room." After a sufficient pause, I again said "Leave the room"; and, placing my left hand upon his shoulder, I gave him a sufficient move to put him through the doorway, and I then closed the door with my right hand. The case came before the Court, and I was fined five shillings. On the same evening as that on which the decision of the Court was given, I met a gentleman who spoke to me of what had taken place. I said "How do you know anything about it?" and he said, "I was in the outer room at the time." When the case came before the Court, I did not think of procuring any witnesses, because I did not know there were any. By the rules of the Court I was precluded from giving my own statement, on the ground, as they explained, that I had engaged a lawyer. The unsupported testimony of the complainant, therefore, prevailed against me in the Court. The gentleman to whom I refer was Mr. Deane, who told me that he was in the outer room. There are three rooms at the Court House, the doors of which were all open, and Mr. Deane has access to one of the rooms to teach some of the junior boys; and he happened, without my knowledge, to be in the room at that particular moment. I said—"What did you know of the matter?" He detailed what was done and said, and he stated that Mr. Weatherby, the bandsman, could bear the same testimony. I took them before the Magistrate, and they both made solemn declarations verifying what I have already told you, and each of them most distinctly pointed out this fact upon which so much hinged,—that abundant time was left to Sergeant Mawson to leave the room after the first injunction to do so, and they said that even after the second intimation for him to leave the room he could have done so before they heard the door slam. It is important to notice the slamming of the door, because in the depositions you will find that Sergeant Mawson said that he was jammed up against the door. They say that they heard

* NOTE (on revision):—Having heard that Corporal Fuller had been summoned to attend your honorable Committee, I spontaneously wrote to him, enclosing a pass, to enable him to proceed by rail to Sydney. In a letter, dated the 21st February, 1873, he returned the pass with thanks; saying—"In reply to yours of the 20th instant, stating you had heard that I purposed to come to Sydney, I beg to state that whoever gave you that information was labouring under a great mistake, as I have never intimated anything of the kind to any person." It was from my knowledge of this, and of his opinion of the case, that led me to ask your honorable Committee whether he had appeared, or sought to support the charge. When the supposed sufferer of this alleged violence regarded the story as so utterly frivolous, it is not to be wondered at that I should have forgotten the simple incident that had given rise to it. The statements in evidence (here adduced) of Messrs. Treney and Mawson are noticeable from their contradiction. The former says that "I put my hand on Fuller's left breast" (see question 1133 above); which accords with what he previously told me; but he says now that I "shoved him." Whereas the latter affirms (414) that I "just took Fuller by the shoulder and shook him like this." If your honorable Committee place confidence in the evidence of Sergeant Treney, the statements of Sergeant Mawson must be disregarded.

heard the door shut with a bang, that it was shut audibly, and that disproves the statement made to the contrary. I placed their solemn declarations before the Police Magistrate, upon which he volunteered to give me a minute which I might send to Colonel Richardson. That minute of the Police Magistrate is now before the Military Court, and the Police Magistrate states that according to the evidence given upon which he had adjudged, he had desired to find a verdict for one shilling; but, he said, had such evidence been adduced as was now before him, he certainly would have dismissed the case. The depositions, papers, statement of my own solicitor, the solemn declarations, and the minute of the Police Magistrate, are all now before the Military Court.

Capt. Rossi.
10 April, 1873.

1140. Then this Police Magistrate allowed you to bring these papers before him without informing Sergeant Mawson? There was no occasion to inform Sergeant Mawson. This was not to re-open the case, but merely to show my justification.

1141. Nevertheless he allowed you to go before him, *ex parte*, and explain this matter? He received from me these statements.

1142. And then he volunteered to give you a document? Yes.

1143. This is the Police Magistrate at Goulburn? Yes.

1144. *Chairman.*] You say that the Police Magistrate told you that, with the evidence before him, he would only have fined you one shilling? He desired to do that.

1145. How came you to be fined five shillings? There were other Magistrates on the Bench.

1146. Did they sign this memorandum? I did not go to them.

1147. How many other Magistrates were there? Two others besides the Police Magistrate.

1148. And they did not sign the minute? I did not go to them.

1149. But you say the Police Magistrate was in favour of the shilling fine? You will find that in his own minute.

1150. Are you in the Commission of the Peace yourself? Yes, and I have been since the time of Sir George Gipps.

1151. *Mr. Lucas.*] With reference to this matter of Sergeant Mawson's, you say that you approached him first, and wished to speak to him about his son? Yes. I will speak of that. I told him that I would now take the matter into my own hands, and within an hour his son made an apology to Mr. Deane for what he had said to him. I do not remember the words used, but I have got the apology.

1152. You were in the habit of getting apologies from those boys I think? Not in the habit.

1153. You have done it before? Yes; and subsequent to that. It showed that Mr. Deane's words were perfectly true in the charge which he made, or the boy would not have made an apology. I sent a copy of the apology to the father.

1154. But you first approached him in this matter between the boy and Mr. Deane; you told Sergeant Mawson that you wanted to speak to him about it? Yes.

1155. And you stated that Mr. Deane had given you certain information? He complained of the boy.

1156. Then he brought the boy into your room? Sergeant Mawson said—"I have got the boy here."

1157. As you had heard Mr. Deane's statement, was it not common justice that you should hear the boy's also? At the time when he made the apology I heard it.

1158. The father naturally had his feelings for his son, and he wanted the matter explained; and do you not think that, under the circumstances, he was justified in bringing the boy before you? I said that he should not do so, because he had spoken so improperly of Mr. Deane.

1159. Who did so? Mr. Mawson.

1160. What was Mr. Deane, the bandmaster? He is one of the most respectable men in the Country.

1161. Is not Mr. Mawson also a respectable man in the employment of the Government? I have not insinuated anything to the contrary.

1162. Why did you tell him to leave the room after you had heard Mr. Deane's statement—Was it not natural that the father should like you to hear the boy's explanation? That was the very reason that impelled me to speak to the father in the first instance. I had not spoken to the boy when I approached the father. I went with the utmost willingness to Sergeant Mawson, because he was the parent of the boy. It was a simple matter, and I merely intended to caution him to look after his own boy. There was nothing seriously amiss, and I thought that it would have rested with the father.

1163. And when the father brought the boy to you, you told him to leave the room? I told him that I should take the matter into my own hands.

1164. And the boy apologized? And the boy apologized.

1165. Mr. Mawson is a respectable man, is he not? I should be sorry to say anything to the contrary.

1166. He served in the British Army for some fourteen years? Yes.

1167. He was a sergeant in the Imperial Army for seven years? Yes.

1168. And a corporal for four years? Yes; that is, I have understood he held those positions, but I do not know for how long.

1169. Do you not think that it would have been quite as well if you had allowed the boy to explain the matter in the presence of his father, instead of ordering him to leave the room? I had declined to speak to Sergeant Mawson any more about the matter, after what had transpired. I told him so.

1170. There is another matter which has been referred to—the resignation of the two committees. It has been stated that two committees connected with your Corps resigned? No; parts of them—about one-third of the whole number in each case.

1171. Mr. Martyr, in his answer to question 164, says—"I became secretary in 1869. Captain Rossi joined as captain after I became secretary. A few months after he joined, at a meeting of the committee—a full committee, I believe, at the time—consequent on some disagreements which had arisen in connection with the appointment of quartermaster and colour-sergeants, one of the committee, Sergeant Welby, wished to make an explanation in connection with the part he had taken. Sergeant Cleary, also a member of the committee, wished to do the same. Captain Rossi said that he would have no explanation whatever. They persisted, and he told them that if they did persist he should leave the chair. Finding then, that we could not act with credit to the Company, the two sergeants, Corporal Clarke, and myself, resigned. How many were there in the committee? The committee always consists of nine.

1172. He says that the two sergeants, Corporal Clarke, and himself, resigned,—that made four? There are always nine on the committee, three of them commissioned officers, and six elected members from the Corps. Three resigned; the fourth sent in an application to continue, and that application is now before the Military Court.

- Capt. Rossi. 1173. These people did resign? Three out of the nine left.
1174. And you say that three of the committee were commissioned officers? Three out of the nine left.
- 10 April, 1873. 1175. Three of them were commissioned officers? Yes; and six were elected members.
1176. And of the six elected members, three resigned absolutely, and the fourth sent in his resignation, and begged to withdraw it afterwards? Yes; so that one-third of the whole committee resigned. The reason why, I will give you presently.
1177. You can give any reasons you please? This occurred in 1869, as follows:—Mr. Martyr, in committee, refused to hand over to me certain letters which I was advised from head quarters were in his possession, with orders to give them to me. I gave him a positive order to deliver them, which he complied with in a very ungracious manner, by throwing them on the table. I would add that, at the close of the meeting, Lieutenant Alexander told me Mr. Martyr had made a mistake in doing as he had done, as my requirement was a military matter, and should have been obeyed as such. Mr. Martyr resigned, but withdrew his resignation a few days afterwards, and said that he wished to work amicably. This desire I gladly accepted. The others who quitted, namely, three out of the nine members, did so because I would not allow them to speak on military details before a committee whose functions were confined exclusively to financial subjects. One of these three has left the district, and each of the other two have assisted me in committee since then; one of them has for some time until within the last few days been associated with me as a committeeman, and he acknowledged before the Military Court, where he gave evidence, that when he resigned in 1869 he thought he was right, but subsequently he found that I had been right.
1178. Was this committee you have been speaking of the committee in which Privates Chambers and Morris, when out of uniform, wished to speak? I never remember them as members of the committee. The case you refer to was at the general annual meeting of the Company.
1179. They wished to make some observations? Yes.
1180. And you refused to hear them? I did not refuse to hear them.
1181. Were they not dismissed? They were dismissed. I did not refuse to hear them; I allowed them to speak.
1182. Did you not order them to desist? I told them that they might go on addressing the meeting, with this understanding, that under the circumstances which had preceded, I should refer the matter to the Colonel. I gave them liberty to speak with that reservation.
1183. They were dismissed? After a Court of Inquiry had been held on the matter—not before. Before the Military Court they could give the fullest explanations. I may here observe that in the memorial I am charged with having dismissed Mr. Martyr, as they say, without a hearing. In this case they were dismissed with a hearing. I may have an opportunity of referring to Chambers and Morris more particularly by and by.
1184. I will refer now to the other committee. With regard to the resignation of the committee, Mr. Clarke, in answer to question 239, says:—“With regard to the resignation on the committees, I sent in my resignation on two different committees, or rather I resigned on the one and refused to be elected on the other.” Question 240—“Did all the committee resign? Not all; some of them—most of them—did.”
241. What induced you to resign? In the first instance it was owing to Captain Rossi having ordered one of the sergeants to sit down, when that officer got up at one of the meetings to make a statement. Captain Rossi would not allow him to make the statement, but ordered him in the most peremptory manner to sit down? I have already explained that I did tell him that I would not allow him to speak on a military matter, which was not in the province of the committee. Since the resignation he speaks of, Mr. Clarke has served as a committeeman.
1185. What is the use of having committeemen if they are not allowed to speak in committee? They are exclusively confined to financial matters. I said that he must not speak on military matters, which were not before the committee.
1186. What was the cause of the other committee resigning? Of the second committee, three members resigned in 1872, I believe, because I hesitated to give effect to a resolution dispensing with the services of Mr. Deane, the bandmaster, unless the members of the committee gave me an indemnity for so doing. That was the course I was directed to follow by the solicitor.
1187. I think we have that already in evidence? This course I was directed to follow by the solicitor who had been engaged by the committee to advise us in the case. If I were to have dismissed Mr. Deane, he would have been entitled to his salary for the term of his engagement, and I must have been the person who would have been sued for it. Thereupon three resigned. The papers and letters are before the Military Court.
1188. Were you instructed by the committee to engage Mr. Deane for six or twelve months, or any other period, or did you engage him upon your own responsibility? I engaged him by direction of the committee, which is shown by the Minute-book.
1189. Did they authorize you to engage Mr. Deane for a certain period? So much so that Mr. Gannon, on viewing the Minute-book, admitted the same thing. I was fully empowered by the committee to make the engagement with Mr. Deane that I did make.
1190. For six months? For the first six months, at the rate of £75. He was engaged for twelve months, and, as I said the other day, the engagement would have gone on until such time as the committee said “no.” The amount was left to the committee; but the terms of the engagement were left to my own direction.
1191. You could have employed him for twenty years? I have had a person with me for thirty years. The lawyer in this case so construed the agreement that he said I was quite right.
1192. *Chairman.*] This Band is not a military matter at all? Only in this way, that we are allowed by the authorities to have thirteen members of the Company in the Band. Only in that sense; beyond that it is not.
1193. Have the committee the sole control and management? Certainly not. All the agreements are in my name.
1194. They have control of the funds? Nothing. Everything is in my hands. I do not mean that I can absolutely do as I like with the funds; but I mean to say that the direction of them must be by my consent. If they said, “We will have no Band,” I am subject to them in that way.
1195. Did this responsibility that you speak of, the payment of this salary, rest with the committee or with you. The responsibility rested with me. They would have to find the money.
1196. If they had to find the money, where was your responsibility? I only tell you what the lawyer told me and them—that the burden rested with me as commanding officer—(not individually as Francis Rossi, but as commanding officer).
- 1197.

1197. I wish to refer you to the evidence of Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, at questions 527 and 528: *Capt. Rossi*. "The Band is usually under the management of a committee, is it not? I believe, in some cases it is, as far as the financial business is concerned; but as far as discipline goes, no one can interfere but the captain of the Company." 10 April, 1878.

1198. Then have the members power to dismiss the bandmaster? I should think they have, as it is a financial question, and, as I suppose, the salary would be paid from the funds of the Band. I speak, of course, not knowing the exact facts of the case or the arrangements?" That exactly agrees with what I have said, and with my willingness to dispense with the services of Mr. Deane if they would pay the money. I told them, on one occasion, that within five minutes Mr. Deane should go if they would give him the money. I have not received the Colonel's and some other evidence.

1199. *Mr. Baker.*] Do you recollect a certain Queen's Birthday, when the members of your Corps came down by the railway to Sydney? Yes.

1200. Was that the last Queen's Birthday? I do not know whether it was in 1870 or 1871—I forget the dates now. It was a very wet day.

1201. It has been stated by one of the witnesses before the committee, that when the men came to Sydney and the Company was falling in at Hyde Park, among all the rest of the Volunteers, Captain Rossi said—"Men, when you go back, pay for your coffee"; that he did not mince the matter at all, but called out to the Goulburn Volunteers at the top of his voice? It is a fact that I begged them to pay for their coffee on their return.

1202. Were the men falling in at Hyde Park when this took place? They fell in inside the gateway of Hyde Park Barracks.

1203. Were the public looking on? It was pouring down with rain at the time, and I do not believe that there were more than three civilians present.

1204. Was the gate open? The gate was open.

1205. The place was open to the public where the men were falling in? The place was open to the public, but it was raining incessantly. As far as I can recollect, I do not think there were half-a-dozen civilians present.

1206. You called out to the men, when they were going back to pay for their coffee? I spoke to them and requested them to do so.

1207. In such a tone of voice as all could hear? Yes, of course, but not in a manner that was offensive.

1208. In whatever manner or tone of voice you may have spoken, was it not in itself offensive to the men to remind the men in the face of the public that they had not paid for their coffee on the railway? I do not see how it could have been, and I certainly never so intended it.

1209. What induced you to request the men in this open public way to pay for their coffee? Because it was the last opportunity I should have of seeing them before they reached Goulburn.

1210. Did you know that any of them had left the platform or the refreshment room without paying for their coffee? I was perfectly aware of it, because the proprietor appealed to me and complained of it.

1211. What is the proprietor's name? Draper.

1212. At question 430 Mr. Mawson says—When we got back to Mittagong I asked Draper how much would compensate him for what he had lost, and he said he had lost nothing—that a great many of the men had paid him since then, and that he had never thought of making a bother over it, knowing that he would be paid. I had left half-a-crown with him going up to Sydney, and told him that he might keep the change, to make matters correct; but he would not do anything of the kind, and told me not to mind it, as he had been paid." Was not that a very trifling matter to bring forward publicly in this way? I could not think it a trifling matter when I had been appealed to by the owner of the property, nor could I disregard his application to me.

1213. As the Captain of this Corps, was it your duty to remind the men on parade, or wherever it might be, in this public way, that they had omitted to pay for some refreshments they had had while travelling down with you—did you consider it your duty to take this course? Under the circumstances—unquestionably so. I wish to say that I was obliged to avail myself of that opportunity, as it was the last opportunity I should have of requesting the men to pay for their coffee at Mittagong; that is to say, they were returning by train that evening, and I was not. The owner applied to me for the money, and told me that the men left without paying, and I told him "I will see to it for you." On my return, I asked Draper, "Have you been paid?" He said, "No, I have not." I said "In that case you will please send in your account to the committee." He did so, and in the account there was included a charge for certain cups and saucers. That bill was laid by me before the committee, and it was unanimously agreed that it should be paid. It was paid by me, and I can at any moment produce the receipt.

1214. The presentation of this bill to you, and its payment, was all subsequent to your speaking to the men in Sydney? Yes. It was in consequence of their not having complied with what I requested of them. When I recently went to Mittagong, having Mr. Mawson's evidence, I read out word for word what he had said; and I handed it to Draper, saying, "Read that." After he had read it: "Sir," he said, "this is untrue. I will do anything you wish. I will either write or attend at the Parliament myself, and state that it is so. That is an untruth. I could have added a great deal more in the account." I said—"Very well. I am to have my witnesses, and I will summon you." When I was returning to Goulburn another time, Draper said—"How has that matter been settled by the Parliament? Am I to attend?" I said—"It is doubtful whether I shall have my witnesses allowed." He said—"If that is the case, I will come myself, and pay my own expenses." I showed him the receipt, and said—"Do you remember this?" He said—"I remember this very well, and I could have added to it."

1215. Do you consider yourself, as Captain of the Goulburn Volunteers, responsible for debts of this kind for refreshment that men may incur in travelling with you? Unquestionably.

1216. You feel that you are responsible? I feel that the honor of the Company is involved in it.

1217. And that it is your duty as an officer to call them to account? It was my duty to request them to meet their own obligations under the circumstances. Had we been travelling simply as civilians, I should have had nothing to do with it; but they were under arms at the time.

1218. They were travelling with you under arms? Yes. Had they been travelling simply as civilians, I could not under any consideration have interfered. It was because they were travelling in their military capacity that I believed I was responsible.

1219. *Chairman.*] I should like to call your attention to the increase of the weekly subscription. Why were

Capt. Rossi. were the recruits not allowed to vote? The question was asked me if the recruits could vote, and I said at the time, "No." I will tell you why. At that time we had (I speak from memory) about twenty in excess of the Regulation number. We can only record 100. I did deem, and I do still think, that they were not entitled to vote. The recruits, you will observe, in that case were supernumeraries, waiting for a vacancy for their reception into the Corps. Until they came into the Company I did not think that their status would allow them to take part in our proceedings. That is purely the reason why I declined to allow those in excess of the 100 to vote.

1220. How many have you on the Roll-book? 100.

1221. Have any of them sent in resignations to you—do you hold the resignations of any of those whom you include in the 100? No, I have no resignations of the 100 names of the Corps. I should like to refer to what Sergeant Mawson says about twenty resigning. At question 428 he is asked, "The whole twenty of them?" and he answered, "Yes." They did resign; but he has omitted to tell you that seventeen of them begged to withdraw their resignations, and to be allowed to come back. So that he put an altogether contrary construction on the fact. Seventeen did come back. The eighteenth wishes to join the Company again; the nineteenth is a very poor man, unequal to paying the subscription; and one other. Some of the best men are amongst them; Mr. Craig is amongst the number; and they are in the Company still. Mr. Mawson says that Corporal Fuller has left the Corps. He has not done so.

GOULBURN VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPENDIX.

[To Evidence given by Mr. W. R. Riley, 20 February, 1873.]

A.

To His Excellency SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The respectful Memorial of William Davies, John Walsh, William Russell Riley, and William Murray Russell,—

SHOWETH:—

That at a meeting held at Goulburn, on 30th September, presided over by the Mayor, and attended by between five hundred and six hundred persons, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

That the frequent and serious disagreements occurring between the captain and the members of the Goulburn Company of Volunteers are calculated materially to impair the efficiency of that body, and eventually to lead to its disbandment. This meeting therefore resolves that a respectful application be made to His Excellency the Governor for the appointment of a special Commission to inquire into the cause of such disagreements, and into the general management of the affairs of the Company.

That a committee, consisting of Messrs. William Davies, John Walsh, and W. R. Riley, with Mr. W. M. Russell as secretary, be appointed to prepare the application mentioned in the foregoing resolution, and to sign the same on behalf of this meeting.

Your Excellency's memorialists beg to explain that the meeting purposely refrained from asking for a Court of Inquiry, as provided in the Volunteer Regulations, because, in the matter of the disagreements complained of, the conduct of the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding is blamed as well as the conduct of Captain Rossi, while the Court of Inquiry is "a Board of which the Officer commanding the Volunteer Force may make use to assist him in arriving at a correct conclusion on any subject"—such subject in the present instance being in part his own conduct.

Your memorialists are aware that it may be asked why the Volunteers themselves have not appealed to your Excellency. The reply they have given is, that the rules or supposed rules of discipline are so stringently enforced as to justify the belief that any of their number initiating the matter would be dismissed from the Force; hence it is that the public have taken up the question.

Your memorialists respectfully beg to refer your Excellency to the annexed leading article from the *Goulburn Herald*, to the newspaper reports of the public meeting, and to the correspondence between Captain Rossi and John W. Chisholm, Esq., J.P., also attached.

Your Excellency's memorialists beg to instance the following cases of disagreement that have arisen in the Goulburn Company:—

Assault, by Captain Rossi, on Corporal Fuller in the ranks.

Assault, by Captain Rossi, on Sergeant Mawson.

Resignation of two different committees.

Resignation of all the corporals save one.

Dismissal on apparently trivial grounds of Privates Chambers and Morris.

Appointment as sergeant of Private Hayley—a mere youth—over the heads of men of mature age, which appointment was therefore most distasteful to the Company.

The order to Private Robertson when in plain clothes to give the military salute, in contravention of Regulation 88, and the severe censure passed upon him by Colonel Richardson for non-compliance, without Private Robertson being allowed to reply.

The dissolution of the Rifle Association, owing to the refusal by Captain Rossi of the use of the targets, notwithstanding that the rules of the Association had been sanctioned by himself.

The public reprimand of Corporal, now Private Clarke, for saying, at a non-military meeting, that the captain had committed an error of judgment in bringing about the dissolution of the Association.

The dismissal unheard of Private and Secretary Martyr, whose case is now before your Excellency, on petition from the party aggrieved.

Summoning Mr. Martyr before the Police Court for not returning his arms and accoutrements, notwithstanding it being known that the appeal to your Excellency was pending.

Disputes between the members of the Band and the bandmaster, and the retention of the latter in his situation, notwithstanding a unanimous vote of the committee dispensing with his services.

Attempts, supported by threats, to get members of the Band—many of them boys—to sign a document which your memorialists are informed is an acknowledgment that they had been guilty of falsehood in their complaints against the bandmaster.

Increasing the weekly subscription to a higher rate than in any other Company, without taking a regular vote, and refusing recruits the right to vote, notwithstanding that they were called upon to pay the increased rate.

Dismissal of Private Paris, who, believing the increased rate to be illegally imposed, refused to pay more than the former subscription.

Several Police-Office cases between Captain Rossi and members of the Company, some arising out of non-payment of the increased rate of subscription.

Imperfect and unsatisfactory manner of keeping the Company accounts.

But while your memorialists have felt it necessary to instance these cases to your Excellency, they would equally rely upon the frequent recurrence of minor causes of disagreement between Captain Rossi and individual members of the Company.

Your Excellency's memorialists submit that, instead of the captain being regarded by the members of the Company with confidence, a feeling of positive aversion has grown up, which must materially impair the usefulness of the Corps, and, by diminishing the number of efficient members, will probably eventually lead to its disbandment. As evidence of the probability of this, they would mention that scarcely a fourth of the original members now remain in the Company.

Your Excellency's memorialists respectfully submit that, as several of the principal matters of complaint—especially the very grave one of condemning men unheard—have been expressly sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding, the confidence of the whole Volunteer Force of the Colony must be materially shaken as to the wisdom, impartiality, and gentlemanly feeling with which it is managed.

Your memorialists further submit that the apparent intention of the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding and of Captain Rossi is to ignore and destroy the citizen character of the Volunteer Force, to disregard the fact that the privates are frequently in the same social position as the captains, and to reduce them to the same position of inferiority to their officers, not only in the ranks but elsewhere, that is the case in regiments of the line; and that this course, if persisted in, must eventually be fatal to the popularity of volunteering, and cause the men who hereafter join to be only those who will be actuated by no higher

motive than a desire to secure land orders which they may convert into money. From men actuated by such a consideration as this, the desired subserviency may be expected; and with the elimination from the Volunteer ranks of all noble devotion to Country and all spirit of self-respect, such disputes as those that have occurred in the Goulburn Company may possibly cease. But your memorialists respectfully submit that the character of the Force will be lowered, its efficiency in time of danger lessened, and the objects for which the Volunteer movement was originated fail to be attained.

Your Excellency's memorialists therefore respectfully pray that, in consideration of the statements here made, your Excellency will be pleased to appoint a special Commission to inquire into the causes of disagreement between the captain and members of the Goulburn Company of Volunteers.

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

[To Evidence given by Mr. G. Martyr, 20 February, 1873.]

B 1.

EXTRACT from a letter, by Captain Rossi, in the *Goulburn Herald and Chronicle* of June 29, 1872.

* * * * * And by his (the Commandant of the Force) express authority and direction, I communicated that part of it only which had reference to Mr. Robertson. Had I been instructed to communicate the whole I should have done so, but this would have been contrary to military regulations.

The memo. in full was as follows:—"I think it a pity Captain Rossi should have placed himself in a position to be refused, as I see no remedy, the Volunteer Regulations distinctly specifying that both should be in uniform to make the salute compulsory. I need hardly say the action of the member referred to was in excessively bad taste, and marks him as deficient in one of the most essential attributes of a soldier."

B 2.

The humble Petition of George Martyr, late a private in the Goulburn Corps Volunteer Rifles, and also Honorary Secretary of the same,—

SHOWETH:—

That your Excellency's petitioner has recently been dismissed from the above Corps, upon an *ex parte* statement made by Captain Rossi to the Colonel Commanding Volunteer Force, relative to certain proceedings in Committee, without having been allowed any explanation or defence.

Your Excellency's petitioner, therefore, in virtue of the provisions contained in clause 28 of the Volunteer Act, respectfully craves redress at your Excellency's hands, and ventures to lay the following statement before you, observing that he labours under the disadvantage of not having a copy of the charges transmitted by Captain Rossi to the Colonel Commanding, or his reply thereto.

After two or three meetings of committee, in which certain charges against the bandmaster, Mr. Deane, had been gone into, the committee met again on July 29th, of which meeting the following are the minutes:—

Present:—Captain Rossi, Sergeant Sproule, Corporal Blackshaw, Privates Woods, O'Brien, Craig, and the honorary secretary.

The secretary reported that the sub-committee, as appointed, had waited on Mr. Gannon, and that Mr. Gannon was in attendance.

The minutes of the former meeting were read and confirmed, after which Mr. Gannon, Mr. Betts, and Mr. Deane came in, upon which the secretary objected to any strangers being present. After some slight discussion, Mr. Gannon stated that he was not prepared to give his opinion on the matters submitted to him in the presence of Mr. Betts and Mr. Deane. Further discussion ensued, and Mr. Betts and Mr. Deane withdrew.

After hearing the opinion and taking the advice of Mr. Gannon,—

It was proposed and seconded "That Mr. Deane's services be dispensed with after the 1st August." This was carried unanimously, the secretary handing a copy of the resolution to Captain Rossi for transmission to Mr. Deane.

F. R. L. ROSSI,

Captain.

Before the next meeting of committee Captain Rossi sent your Excellency's petitioner a memo., ordering the entry on the minutes of certain remarks made by him at the above meeting.

It being unusual to enter remarks on the minutes, your Excellency's petitioner did not do so, not feeling empowered to comply without the sanction of the Committee.

The committee met again on the 1st August, when the minutes before written were read, confirmed, and signed by Captain Rossi; after doing which he instructed your Excellency's petitioner to enter his remarks in the minute book. Your Excellency's petitioner declined, and Captain Rossi having the book before him commenced writing in it. Your petitioner objected to Captain Rossi that he had no right to make any entry in it. He said he would do so, and take the responsibility upon himself. He continued writing, and your Excellency's petitioner then protested against the minute book being tampered with in any way.

The following are the minutes of the meeting on August 1st:—

Present:—Captain Rossi, Ensign Dignam, and the secretary, and Private Woods; Sergeant Sproule and Private O'Brien coming later in the evening.

After the secretary had read the minutes of the previous meeting, Captain Rossi stated that he wished to have certain remarks made by him relative to a resolution dispensing with the services of the bandmaster, Mr. Deane (of which he had sent a memo. to the honorary secretary), inserted.

The secretary objected that it was unusual to insert remarks, and declined to enter them. Captain Rossi insisted, and, in spite of the opinion expressed by the secretary and Private Woods (the only member then present who was also present at the former meeting of committee), wrote his remarks at the end of the minutes of the meeting of July 29th; the secretary protesting against the minute book being tampered with in any way.

F. R. L. ROSSI, Captain.

The following are the remarks inserted by Captain Rossi:—

"Captain Rossi called attention to an important omission of certain remarks made by him before he put the above resolution to the committee, and which remarks the honorary secretary had been especially requested, by memo., of date July 30, to introduce, viz.:—"That Captain Rossi had said to the committee that, before putting that resolution, he begged to say that preceding any action upon it being taken by him, that he would require to be placed in a position by the committee to enable him to give effect to same.

F. R. L. ROSSI, Captain."

Your Excellency's petitioner submits that Captain Rossi's entering these remarks without the sanction of the committee was irregular, and that his proper course would have been to have moved, "That the remarks made by him at the former meeting be now inserted in the minute book," which would have been carried without dissent, as there was no objection to the remarks themselves, but only to the unauthorized insertion of them.

The committee met again on 12th August.

Present:—Captain Rossi, Ensign Dignam, Private Woods, and the secretary.

After reading the minutes of the former meeting (August 1), and before signing them, the captain objecting to the word "tampering," asked the secretary if he wished it to remain, stating that he thus gave him an opportunity of withdrawing it.

The

The secretary said it was patent to all present that the word was used, and that he did not feel in a position to alter it, being a record of what took place. The captain then stated that he should take further notice of the matter.

This, with minutes of further proceedings in Committee (not having reference to the matter now in hand), was duly signed by Captain Rossi.

This then is the whole of the case against your Excellency's petitioner, upon a one-sided statement of which he has been publicly dismissed from his position as a Volunteer, after an active service of over four years, during upwards of three of which he acted as honorary secretary of the Company.

Your Excellency's petitioner now begs to call attention to some of the peculiarities of the case, and, in the absence of any copy of the documents sent by Captain Rossi to the Commandant or of his reply, he begs to quote from one of the local papers an account of what took place on the night of his dismissal, which report tallies in all essential particulars with those given by the other papers—“* * * * The Captain called Private Martyr to the front and addressing him, said—Private Martyr, at a late meeting of the committee you refused to insert on the minutes of proceedings certain remarks made by me at a former meeting which I had ordered you by memo. to insert, and you then allowed me to insert them myself, and told me you protested against my tampering with the minutes; I then told you I should report you to the Commandant; I have done so through Major Hales to the Commandant, who says if he were in Captain Rossi's place he would dismiss the Volunteer for insubordination; I, therefore, now dismiss you from my Company.”

Your Excellency's petitioner respectfully submits that the whole charge against him is simply that he declined, on Captain Rossi's order, to insert certain remarks which it was unusual to enter amongst minutes, and which the Committee said should not be entered, and then protested against the minute book being “tampered” with. Your Excellency's petitioner admits that at the next meeting he declined to withdraw the word “tamper,” but he submits that this was because, as he then stated to Captain Rossi, the minutes were a record which he had no power to alter without the committee's direct instructions, and that therefore by altering them, he should be doing the very thing that he had before protested against.

Your Excellency's petitioner declares that he had no intention of using the word “tampering” in a more offensive sense than that of meddling without right to do so.

Your Excellency's petitioner would respectfully remark that, although the matter out of which his dismissal arose occurred in a Volunteer Committee, yet that the meeting had nothing to do with military matters, but had simply reference to the affairs of the Band, namely, to the question of the retention or dismissal of a servant whom the Committee unanimously declared that they did not desire to retain; so far the business was purely civil and financial.

Your Excellency's petitioner respectfully submits that no chairman can order a secretary to insert remarks or anything else on the minutes without the sanction of the committee.

Your Excellency's petitioner further submits that the word “tampering” was used in no sense worse than that of “meddling,” and that even if there could be military insubordination in the sittings of a finance committee, using this word would not constitute it.

With regard to any inference as to disobedience of order or insubordination, your Excellency's petitioner would respectfully urge that if it were *ultra vires* on the part of any chairman to issue such an order as that given by Captain Rossi, it would be equally out of the power of any secretary to obey it when given without the sanction of the committee, and that therefore any such charge must fall to the ground.

In concluding this statement of facts, your Excellency's petitioner would most respectfully beg to draw attention to the fact that he has been judged on an *ex parte* statement made by an interested party.

That your Excellency's petitioner has done nothing in his position as a Volunteer, or in his capacity of secretary to the committee, to warrant the infliction of a sentence passed upon him and carried into effect on a one-sided view, which must seriously affect his standing in society; stigmatizing him as unworthy to serve as a Volunteer, and depriving him without just cause of the result of four years' service.

Your Excellency's petitioner having now given a statement of all that has taken place relative to his dismissal, would respectfully point out that Captain Rossi imported considerable feeling into the question of the bandmaster, making it a personal matter, and that notwithstanding the unanimous vote of the committee, and the objections of the members of the Band themselves, he has insisted on retaining the bandmaster.

Your Excellency's petitioner would further point out, in reference to his not having any copy of the charges made against him, that while it may be the case that the matter has been represented impartially, yet, considering that the person making the charges was himself one of the parties to the dispute, the probability is the other way, and that it is scarcely likely that any reference was made in Captain Rossi's report to the warm feeling engendered during the discussion of the question, wherein Captain Rossi and your petitioner held very opposite opinions, and where Captain Rossi persisted in a course disapproved of by not only your petitioner but by other members of committee.

Your petitioner would beg that, in the event of Captain Rossi's reply to this statement importing any new matter, he may be allowed an opportunity of rebutting it.

Your petitioner would further remark that, at all times when in committee, the demeanour of Captain Rossi to members who may differ from him is characterized by imperiousness and impatience. His usual method of stopping any discussion or disallowing any explanation being—“Hold your tongue, sir;” “I order you to hold your tongue.” This, in a committee called together for the purpose of doing what they consider best for the Company, and consisting of men some of whom are older than Captain Rossi, and fully his social equals, is not calculated to engender respect, to conduce to good order, or to cause the discussions to be carried on in as kindly and temperate a tone as would otherwise be the case.

Your Excellency's petitioner, therefore, humbly requests that your Excellency will be pleased to take this petition into your consideration, and to issue instructions that his dismissal from the Volunteer Force may be cancelled.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, &c.

GEORGE MARTYR.

B 3.

Captain Rossi to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

Goulburn, 18 August, 1872.

Sir,

When the committee of my Company lately met me for the transaction of business, the honorary secretary, a private of my Company, behaved himself in a very unseemly manner while at the preceding meeting; when I was speaking, he called out “*all bosh*,” and I had to require his apology.

On the occasion to which I now more especially refer, he produced the minute book, but he had *designedly omitted* to introduce certain important remarks I had made at the previous meeting, and which I had so particularly desired to have noted that I had taken the precaution of sending a memorandum requesting this to be done, to the honorary secretary. At the meeting, finding however that he had not complied with my wishes, I said to him—“Have I not asked you to place my remarks on the minutes?” He replied—“*I do not care what you told me*”; whereupon I myself wrote down in the book what I wished to have inserted, and while doing so the honorary secretary said—“*I protest against the minutes being tampered with.*”

I have hesitated to bring before you this matter, and probably would not have done so, but last night in committee the honorary secretary reiterated, by his insertion in minute book of the same words, his expression of my *tampering* with the minutes.

I requested him to withdraw those words, as I thought he could not be aware of their import; he refused to do so, although I remonstrated with him, whereupon I told him I should have to take notice of what he had done.

May I ask to be kindly informed what course I should adopt under these circumstances. We were both in uniform.

I have, &c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI,
Capt., G. C. V. Rifles.

Major

Major Hales,
If I were in Captain Rossi's place, I should dismiss the Volunteer referred to from the Corps, for insubordinate conduct.

J. S. R., Lt.-Col. Commandant.
20/8/72.—B.C.

MEMO.—Captain Rossi will be good enough to return this to me when he has perused the Commandant's remark.

Bathurst, 23 August, 1872.

F. B. HALES, Major,
Commanding Western Battalion.

B 4.

Captain Baynes to Mr. Martyr.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 25 November, 1872.

Sir,

I am directed to forward, for your information, the accompanying copy of the opinion of the Court of Inquiry held to investigate the causes which led to your discharge from the Goulburn Corps of Volunteer Rifles, and to acquaint you that His Excellency the Governor concurs in that opinion, and is, in consequence, unable to direct you to be reinstated in the Volunteer Force.

I have, &c.,
THOS. BAYNES, Captain,
Acting Major of Brigade.

Copy of Opinion of the Court of Inquiry assembled to investigate the causes which led to the discharge of Mr. Martyr from the Goulburn Corps of Volunteer Rifles.

OPINION.

"THAT Captain Rossi, having the power of dismissal, exercised it in the case of Private Martyr, in consequence of his impatient opposition in committee meetings, which culminated on the 1st August in an unseemly outbreak of temper; and that although he had the opportunity afforded him of withdrawing the objectionable words used to Captain Rossi on that occasion, and which were recorded in the minute book, he declined doing so, evidently accepting the responsibility of his act.

"The Court sincerely believes that Private Martyr's action on this and on other occasions arose from the erroneous impressions that when in committee he was released from all military control. The Court does not for a moment wish to imply that the opinions of members of committee must be subservient to the will of the officer under whose command they may be, but conceive that such officer is fairly entitled to be treated with the respect due to his rank, and as chairman when in committee on Company affairs; and that no justification can be advanced for the use of offensive expressions, such as 'tampering,' even giving it the comparatively mild meaning of 'meddling,' more particularly as, in this instance, the party using it had an opportunity afforded him of retracting in his cooler moments what he must have known could not be passed over. As Private Martyr rejected this opportunity, the Court cannot but express its opinion that Captain Rossi was bound either to exercise, as he did, the power vested in him by the Act, or to bring Private Martyr's conduct under the notice of the Commandant, with a view to the holding of a Court of Inquiry on a charge of insubordination against him.

"With regard to the charge in the first paragraph of Captain Rossi's letter of the 13th August, Mr. Martyr admitting that the words complained of (all bosh) were used, the Court considers that the matter was condoned by Captain Rossi's acceptance of Mr. Martyr's apology, who also states that he did not intend his ejaculation should be overheard, and have not therefore taken it into consideration, except as an indication of a general want of respect in the demeanour of Private Martyr towards his commanding officer on the several occasions alluded to in this evidence.

(Signed) { R. PEEL RAYMOND, Major, President.
THOS. BAYNES, Capt., } Members.
{ JNO. WELLS, Capt., }

True copy—
T.B., Capt., Acting Major of Brigade.

[To Evidence given by J. W. Chisholm, Esq., 21 February, 1873.]

C 1.

EXTRACT from *Goulburn Herald and Chronicle*, October 7th, 1871.

Rossville, 8th September, 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward the following question, with a request to obtain the opinion of the Commandant, the same having been presented by the President of the Goulburn Rifle Association to me for that purpose, viz. :—

Whether Rifle Association at Goulburn can accept matches with Companies Volunteer Force without consent of commanding officer?

Captain Baynes, Brigade Office, Sydney.

I have, &c.,
F. R. L. ROSSI, Captain.

Submitted for the opinion of the Commandant.

T. BAYNES,
Captain Volunteer Force.

Certainly not. Everything should be done through and with the consent of Commanding Officers.

J. S. RICHARDSON,
Lieutenant-Col. Commandant.

Upon this reply being communicated to the president, he had an interview with the secretary; and on the 20th September wrote him the following letter, resigning the presidency. The vice-president also received the accompanying letter on the subject :—

Wollogorang, 20 September, 1871.

Dear Sir,

Having decided on resigning the Presidency of the Goulburn Rifle Association, I beg you will intimate the same to the members thereof.

When I joined the Association, and was honored by being elected its first President, certain rules were adopted, one of which vested the sole management of the Association in the office-bearers and committee elected by the members. Part of the duties devolving on the committee I naturally thought would be the getting up rifle matches amongst the members of the Association, and arranging matches with the different Volunteer Companies and Rifle Clubs throughout the Colony, by the giving and accepting of challenges, &c. My impression certainly was that the Association, which consists of enrolled and honorary members of the Goulburn Corps Volunteer Rifles, was to be guided and managed by its own rules more as a civil than a military rifle club, independent of the officers of the Company, provided that nothing was done contrary to the regulations of the Company or subversive to military discipline.

I now find I have been mistaken. The Association may give and accept challenges, and may make arrangements for matches; but the commanding officer of the Goulburn Volunteer Rifle Company, unless he is consulted and his consent obtained in the first instance, will not allow the use of the targets; and consequently the members cannot carry out of themselves anything in the way of rifle-shooting; and instead of realizing the object intended, viz., "the promoting regular practice, and thereby attaining efficient shooting amongst the members of the Goulburn Corps Volunteer Rifles," the Goulburn Rifle Association is in reality nothing more than a myth.

Feeling this, I now resign the office of president; and in doing so, I beg you will convey to the members of the Association my thanks for electing me in the first instance, and my regret at having to sever myself from them in this way.

George Martyr, Esq.,
Hon. Sec. Goulburn Rifle Association.

I am, &c.,
JOHN W. CHISHOLM.

Wologorang, 20 September, 1871.

Dear Sir,

I called to see you before leaving town on Monday, but you were out. I wished to speak to you on matters connected with the Goulburn Rifle Association. As I had a long talk with Captain Rossi relative to his desire to control the affairs of the Association in a manner that I believe was never intended, and as I see no chance of his giving way, I have determined on resigning my post as President of the Association. By the post that takes this I send my resignation to the honorary secretary, briefly giving my reasons for taking this step. I regret having to do this; but it appears to me that I would be wanting in self-respect, and not be acting fairly to the members of the Association, were I to retain the position of president, when under the circumstances the whole thing is nothing more than a sham.

Yours truly,
JOHN W. CHISHOLM.

Mr. H. S. Clarke,
Vice-President Goulburn Rifle Association.

C 2.

(EXTRACT from *Goulburn Herald and Chronicle*, 18th October, 1871.)

The late Rifle Association.—The following letters have been handed to us for publication:—

Rossville, 11 October, 1871.

My dear Sir,

I deeply regret to have to make reference to the subject of your resignation as President of the Goulburn Rifle Association. I should certainly not have done so, but the tone of your letters which have been published is calculated to produce grievously unjust and unfounded impressions, adverse to my position as commanding officer.

I cannot admit that you or any one possesses anything approaching to my love and regard to my Company. My ambition is that they shall excel in all things which pertain to the character of a soldier; but such attainment is not to be reached by a departure from the course inflexibly prescribed for me to follow. You allow that nothing should be done contrary to military discipline. The Colonel Commandant has shown you that, as you desire to conduct matters, it was contrary thereto.

The facts of the case are intelligible:—The Secretary of Richmond Corps wrote to honorary secretary of my Company, inviting a friendly match. Upon this being handed to me, I wrote that such could not be carried out unless through commanding officers. Immediately following, a fresh plan was adopted—a match from Richmond Corps was substituted, and accepted by Rifle Association—when the latter, without consulting me or asking permission, made their own arrangements that the targets should be used on 16th September, by fixing a match for that day; and this irregular proceeding was persisted in by your own objection to ask. This alone is the cause of the whole difficulty.

The Colonel Commandant has stated that matches cannot be made without sanction of commanding officers. This was never sought; and I was left without any other course than the one I pursued; and the reasonableness of the rule requiring this consent is manifested by the fact that the butts and rifles which would be used are exclusively vested in my care as commanding officer; and section 35, Vol. Act, indicates the jealousy with which the Government regard the preservation of targets, by attaching a penalty of £5 for any person who shall, without leave of the Governor or of the commanding officer of such Corps, search for bullets in, or otherwise disturb the soil at, under, or about such butt or target.

The targets have from time to time been used by the warders of Goulburn Gaol, but not before my sanction had been obtained by head of department, in Sydney; and on each occasion, when butts are required, I am formally asked.

I may tell you that, during the command of my predecessor, in the "Rules to regulate Target Practice," the following was laid down:—"No firing to take place without the permission of officer commanding Corps." Having reference to the foregoing, at the time the Rules were framed by Rifle Association, I cautioned that nothing could be done repugnant to military rule, and I recommended a rule to recognize this. I was told there was no occasion, for it would be observed; yet the earliest opportunity was availed of to attempt to cast it aside.

I had explained to you that I had no desire to enter into details of arrangements for matches; that there was no difficulty in carrying them out with my consent; this you objected to ask for; the onus, therefore, really rests with yourself; and I take this opportunity to say that I am sorry that you should have thought it wisdom to resign your position.

I am, &c.,
F. R. L. ROSSI,
Captain.

John Chisholm, Esq.,
Late President, G. R. Association.

Wologorang, 14th October, 1871.

My dear Captain Rossi,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and am surprised that you should take exception to the tone of my letters of resignation of the office of President of the late Goulburn Rifle Association, addressed to the vice-president and secretary of the same; and I fail to see anything therein calculated to produce unjust or unfounded impressions adverse to your position of commanding officer of Goulburn Corps, Volunteer Rifles; such certainly was never intended.

When the Goulburn Rifle Association was first formed, certain rules were adopted for its guidance and management. These rules were agreed to at a meeting presided over by yourself, and approved of by you. A copy of same was forwarded to me before I accepted the office of President, which I did on the understanding that the Association was to be managed solely thereby; and every one (including the officers of the Goulburn Company) joining the Association was bound by its rules, and responsible for breaches of the same.

I refer you to rules 6 and 9, and maintain that by these the committee of the Association were quite right in accepting a challenge from the Richmond Corps Volunteer Rifles, which was quite different to a challenge to the Goulburn Corps. The Association had nothing and could have nothing to do with a challenge from the Richmond or any other Company to the Goulburn Company. The management of the Goulburn Rifle Association and that of the Goulburn Corps Volunteer Rifles was quite distinct, and your position as a member of the former was very similar to mine as an honorary member of the Goulburn Rifle Company. We each subscribed for rights of membership, which in each case entitled us to certain privileges. You had no authority in connection with affairs of the Association or over its members as such; but were equally liable, as any other member, to fines and penalties, even to expulsion, for breach of rules, as laid down by rule 34.

You no doubt have the sole control of the Government targets, and have the power to prohibit their use at any time; and if the Association required them your consent should, as a matter of courtesy, have been asked; but you never gave the committee an opportunity of doing this; for so soon as you learned that the Association had accepted a challenge from the Richmond Rifle Company to shoot on the 16th September, you by a parade order forbade the use of the targets on that day. And then you go beyond this: you object to the Rifle Association giving or accepting challenges from any Volunteer Rifle Company

Company without your consent, thus usurping an authority you had no right to by the rules agreed to and approved of by yourself. Hence the difficulty that has arisen. I at once saw that the Association without rifles or targets of its own was useless; and on that account I resigned the presidency.

You allude to a rule made by your predecessor, and another issued in a Company order of 11th July, 1870, and again to sec. 35 Volunteer Act: but what had a Goulburn Rifle Association to do with this? It had its own rules to guide it, independent of, though in accordance with, Volunteer Act and Companies' orders, and in no way repugnant to military rule, and certainly not antagonistic to the duties appertaining to a soldier.

I cannot tell you how much I regret what has taken place, as from the first I have felt a deep interest in the Goulburn Rifle Company, which I believe is composed of material that should make it one of the finest Companies in all Australia; and the object of forming the Rifle Association was to assist the Company, instead of which, much I fear has been done to mar its success. You say the onus of this rests on me, but I cannot see it; other shoulders must bear the blame.

I am, &c.,
JOHN W. CHISHOLM.

By request, the rules of the Rifle Association referred to by the late president are here inserted:—

6. The management of the Association shall be vested in a president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary, all of whom shall be *ex officio* members of committee, with a committee of eight to be elected annually by ballot from amongst the members of the Association. At all meetings of committee seven shall form a quorum; and in case of any vacancy occurring in the office of president, vice-president, secretary, or treasurer, the committee shall supply the vacancy till the next annual general meeting; and any vacancy in the committee shall be filled up by the person who amongst the unsuccessful candidates polled the largest number of votes at the previous annual meeting. But in case there had been no contest, the committee shall supply the vacancy by the appointment of any member of the Association.

9. All income funds and property of the Association shall be under the control of the committee, who shall also have the entire management and superintendence of all other affairs connected therewith.

34. The committee shall have power to expel any member who shall be guilty of unfairness, wilful breach of any of the rules, insubordinate conduct on the range, obstructing the progress of any match or practice, interfering with members, or disobeying the lawful commands of the officer for the time being in charge of the firing; or in their discretion inflict a fine not exceeding ten shillings.

[To Evidence given by Private W. F. Robertson, 26 February, 1873.]

D 1.

Private Robertson to Captain Rossi.

Goulburn, 20 May, 1872.

Sir,

Having reference to your communication to me on parade on the 18th instant, I have the honor to request that I may be informed as to what I am to look to to instruct me in my duty as a Volunteer.

Having studied the "Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867" and all the Regulations now in force under that Act, and having always acted strictly in accordance with them, I am quite at a loss to know why I should have been placed in the unpleasant position in which I was placed at the rifle range on the 13th instant, and again on parade on the 18th instant.

I have, &c.,
W. F. ROBERTSON,
Private, Goulburn Corps,
Volunteer Rifles.

MEMO.—I am quite persuaded that Private Robertson has, as he expresses himself, sought to conform to the letter of the Volunteer Act. The subject which I had occasion to refer to is one which is left to the discretion and taste of members. The Commandant had in this particular case given his opinion, which I have conveyed to you.

I may add, that I only esteem the observance of my request as evidencing a higher military feeling, though it is not compulsory.

F. R. L. ROSSI,
Captain,
20/5/72.

D 2.

Private Robertson to Captain Rossi.

Goulburn, 10 June, 1872.

Sir,

Am I to understand from your memorandum to the effect that I had a perfect right to use my own discretion as to whether I should give or refuse the military salute, when I refused to give it to you,—that it was a mistake my being reprimanded on parade on the 18th ultimo.

I have, &c.,
W. F. ROBERTSON.

D 3.

Captain Rossi to Private Robertson.

MEMO.—In reply to your query contained in letter of 8th instant, I have to say that the communication to you on parade on the 18th instant was merely an expression of opinion on the part of the Commandant.

F. R. L. ROSSI,
Captain,
27/6/72.

D 4.

Private Robertson to Captain Rossi.

Goulburn, 11 July, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 2nd instant, of your memorandum dated 27th June last, in answer to my letter of 10th June last, and to express my satisfaction therewith; your communication made to me on parade on 18th May last being thereby more satisfactorily explained.

With reference to the statement made to the members of the Corps by you on the evening of the 4th instant, to the effect that if I had been contending for any principle I would have been satisfied after the private interview I had with you in reference to this matter, I submit that, as you openly, publicly, and officially declared that the Commandant was of opinion that I had acted in excessively bad taste, and that I was deficient in one of the most essential attributes of a soldier, I could not recognize any private acknowledgment that there were no grounds for such opinion, as I had always acted strictly in accordance with the spirit of the Volunteer Force Regulation Act and all the regulations and instructions afforded me.

I further submit that I have not considered this as entirely a personal matter, but as a matter affecting the position of myself and every Volunteer; and, in resisting the exaction of military discipline in my civil capacity, I have acted with the object of maintaining my proper position, and not in a spirit of opposition to the requisite military discipline.

And, in prosecuting the matter further, after you read the Commandant's opinion to me on parade, I have done so with a desire to obtain redress for what I conceived to be a grievance.

I am, &c.,
W. F. ROBERTSON.

[Handed

[*Handed in and read to the Committee by the Chairman, 26 February, 1873.*]

E 1.

Captain Rossi to The Chairman of the Select Committee on the Goulburn Volunteer Rifles.

168, Alberto-terrace,
25 February, 1873.

Sir,

I hope I shall not be thought disrespectful to your honorable Committee in representing that as the complaints upon which you are making inquiry affect, and are, I believe, aimed at me personally, it appears only just that I should be allowed to be present during the examination of all the witnesses, and to be permitted to put questions to them. Being conscious that I have done my duty without fear or favour, and that what some persons have regarded as error on my part has arisen from my special anxiety to raise the Corps under my command to a superior degree of real efficiency, I am ready to meet all complaints openly made, and supported by open evidence; and I believe I shall then be able to answer them to the satisfaction of the Committee; but I feel that I may be seriously prejudiced if evidence be taken in my absence.

Witnesses have, as I hear, already been examined, without my presence, and again I am informed that evidence is to be taken to-day, and I am not invited to be present.

Permit me, sir, very respectfully, but earnestly, to protest against this course.

I have, &c.,
F. R. L. ROSSI,
Captain G. V. Rifles.

E 2.

The Chairman to Captain Rossi.

Legislative Assembly,
26 February, 1873.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant.

In reply, I beg to state that I am, as well as the Committee, acting under an order of the House to the following effect:—"That a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, be appointed to inquire into and report upon the frequent disagreements in the Goulburn Volunteer Corps."

You will observe that your name is not mentioned in this order; and you are no more a party to the inquiry than any of the persons called or to be called as witnesses.

You were summoned as a witness, and as such attended the Committee. You were then informed by the Committee that from information received you might be affected by the evidence of other witnesses, and that the Committee were of opinion that you should have an opportunity of hearing the testimony affecting you before you were called on to give evidence. You appeared to assent to this and retired.

If you felt yourself aggrieved, and desired to appear before the Committee to examine or cross-examine witnesses, you should, I think, have petitioned the House for that purpose.

I have, &c.,
WM. TEECE.

[*Handed in—Read to the Committee by the Chairman, 6 March, 1873.*]

E 3.

Captain Rossi to The Chairman.

Sydney, 27 February, 1873.

Sir,

In acknowledging the favour of your letter, in reply to mine of the 25th instant, I beg to state that I had no intention to assent to the course proposed by the Committee as supposed. I retired because I was not aware of any alternative consistently with the respect due to the Committee.

2. As regards the suggestion that I should petition the House for leave to appear before the Committee to examine and cross-examine witnesses, I beg to state that I shall consult with friends upon that subject; but that I am advised that it is a fundamental principle of justice, applicable to Parliamentary Committees, as well as other bodies, that no man shall be judged, except upon an open inquiry made in his own presence, and with full liberty to examine the witnesses against him, and to adduce evidence in his own behalf.

3. In this case, notwithstanding the somewhat more indefinite terms of your honorable Committee's appointment, it is an undoubted fact that the inquiry is aimed solely at myself as Commanding Officer of the Goulburn Corps Volunteer Rifles; and I must therefore again respectfully protest against any course but that of open inquiry in my presence, and with all the opportunities essential to a fair trial of the matter. With such opportunities, I have no fear but that my conduct as Commanding Officer of the Corps will be found to have been that of a zealous public officer, anxious only to make his Corps especially effective; but without it I may reasonably fear that my reputation may be most unjustly damaged.

4. And further, I deem it my duty to the service of which I am a member, to urge, with all respect, that as the subject of inquiry has reference solely to the internal management of the Corps which I command, the tribunal should be of a military character, holding its authority from the Commander-in-Chief; and that as His Excellency was pleased to order such a Court in this same matter, at which Court the principles above stated would have been recognized and acted upon to the fullest extent if the complainants had thought fit to appear, it would not only be unjust to myself but calculated greatly to injure the Volunteer Service if complainants are in such case to be permitted to treat that tribunal with contempt, and to prosecute their charges before another tribunal not recognizing those principles.

5. I appeared before the Military Court fully prepared to meet every charge that had been made, but the only complainant who appeared intimated a preference for a Parliamentary Committee, and declined to proceed. I nevertheless made my full defence to all the charges referred to the Court, and submitted proofs which are now under the Court's consideration. Possibly your honorable Committee are not aware of these facts and may desire to know them.

6. Under these circumstances above stated, your honorable Committee will not be surprised that I should consider the course pursued towards me as an undue and very harassing return for unpaid and admittedly zealous services; nor will the Committee think it unreasonable that I should, in case such a course is to be sanctioned, at least claim, on behalf of myself and all other Volunteer officers who may be placed in a like position, the same opportunities for self-protection before a Parliamentary Committee as are afforded by all other tribunals of a British character.

7. Regretting to be compelled to trouble you with this further communication, and trusting that the Committee will not consider me disrespectful, I must still, in justice to myself, and with a view to the far more important interests of the Service to which I belong, most respectfully request that my letter of the 25th instant and the present one may be formally recorded as parts of the proceedings of the Committee.

I have, &c.,
F. R. L. ROSSI,
Captain G. V. Rifles.

[*To Evidence given by Sergeant J. J. Trenery, 2 April, 1873.*]

F.

Memo.—Hon. Secretary, G. V. Rifles.

Be kind enough, as soon as you can conveniently, to make the required entries in Roll Book. I would have done so myself, but it is beyond my power to get it ready in time with the other work I have to complete before I start to-night.

F. R. L. ROSSI,
Captain.

19/3/73.

(Reply.)

Captain Rossi, G. C. V. R.

Goulburn, 19 March, 1873.

Sir,

I had to attend a mining meeting at 6 o'clock p.m. On my return, at half-past 10 o'clock, I received the Roll Book. I immediately set to work and did a something towards filling it up.

I now send it per Escort, fearing lest it might be too late for you. If the papers which I have repeatedly asked for had been given me in time, the book would have been finished.

I am, &c.,
J. J. TRENERY,
Hon. Sec., G. C. V. Rifles.

Memo.—Hon. Secretary, G. V. Rifles.

168, Alberto-terrace,
24 March, 1872.

It appears essential that I should have the Roll Book, fully entered up, with the names of Company which you have; also, the enumeration of the resignations written opposite to such persons who had left the Corps. Those who had resigned you can ascertain from Q.-M. Sergeant Sproule, during 1872.

Be careful, if you please, not to insert the same name *twice* in book. I had only time to look at book before I left, but found that, unknown to yourself, you had commenced the entry of *such names as were already in book*. This can be avoided by looking up the names of those entered, and comparing them with the names you have by you. Pray oblige by having this carefully done as soon as you can, for the book is much required by me.

I shall write and ask the Dean of Goulburn to be good enough to give you the book which I left at the Deanery.

F. R. L. ROSSI,
Captain.

Enclosed please give Colour-Sergeant. It is a request to let me have the Fine Book filled up.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOULBURN VOLUNTEER CORPS.

(PETITION OF CAPTAIN FRANCIS ROBERT LEWIS ROSSI.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 April, 1873.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Francis Robert Lewis Rossi, of Rossville, Captain of the Goulburn Corps Volunteer Rifles,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioner having in view the motion before your Honorable House for the adoption, this day, of the Report of the Select Committee on the "Goulburn Corps Volunteers" which recommends "that immediate steps should be taken to remove Captain Rossi from the position of Captain of the Goulburn Corps, Volunteer Rifles," humbly states:—

That the Report has been drawn up and laid on the Table of your Honorable House before your Honorable Committee were in possession of all the facts necessary to enable them to form a correct conclusion.

That your Petitioner's revised evidence has not yet come before your Honorable Committee.

That the meeting of your Honorable Committee on the 10th instant (the day before Good Friday), was the last for which your Petitioner was summoned and attended.

That your Petitioner expected to be recalled, but not receiving a summons, he applied by letter, dated 17th instant, asking when he might be further examined, as there were many misstatements upon which your Petitioner had not been questioned.

That your Petitioner received no reply till after your Honorable Committee's Report was tabled, when he was informed by letter, dated 22nd instant, that your Petitioner's examination could not be reopened.

That a statement had not been received respecting the state of the Corps, which had to be obtained from Goulburn in reply to a request made by your Honorable Committee at their last meeting, which shows that during the last year, while 15 had left for stated causes 40 had joined the Company, which is now at its full strength, with three awaiting vacancies.

That your Petitioner was not allowed to cross-examine or have cross-examined any witnesses.

That your Petitioner was informed by your Honorable Committee that he could be present, and through a Member put such questions as your Honorable Committee might "think suitable," but this permission was not given to your Petitioner till the witnesses had returned to Goulburn, and was not available as your Honorable Committee refused to recall any witnesses who had already given evidence, though after this statement a witness against your Petitioner was summoned a second time.

That your Honorable Committee promised your Petitioner that he should have what witnesses he required for his defence, but afterwards declined to allow any witnesses to be summoned on your Petitioner's behalf.

That your Honorable Committee refused to allow your Petitioner to read his defence, which he had in part prepared, and insisted on his submitting to examination first, that any written statement in defence might be put in an appendix if they "deemed it proper."

That though your Honorable Committee promised that your Petitioner should be supplied with a copy of the evidence as printed, part has not been so supplied, and though your Petitioner repeatedly applied for it, and asked for postponements in order that he might obtain and have time to consider such evidence before he was himself examined, your Honorable Committee steadily refused to comply with your Petitioner's request.

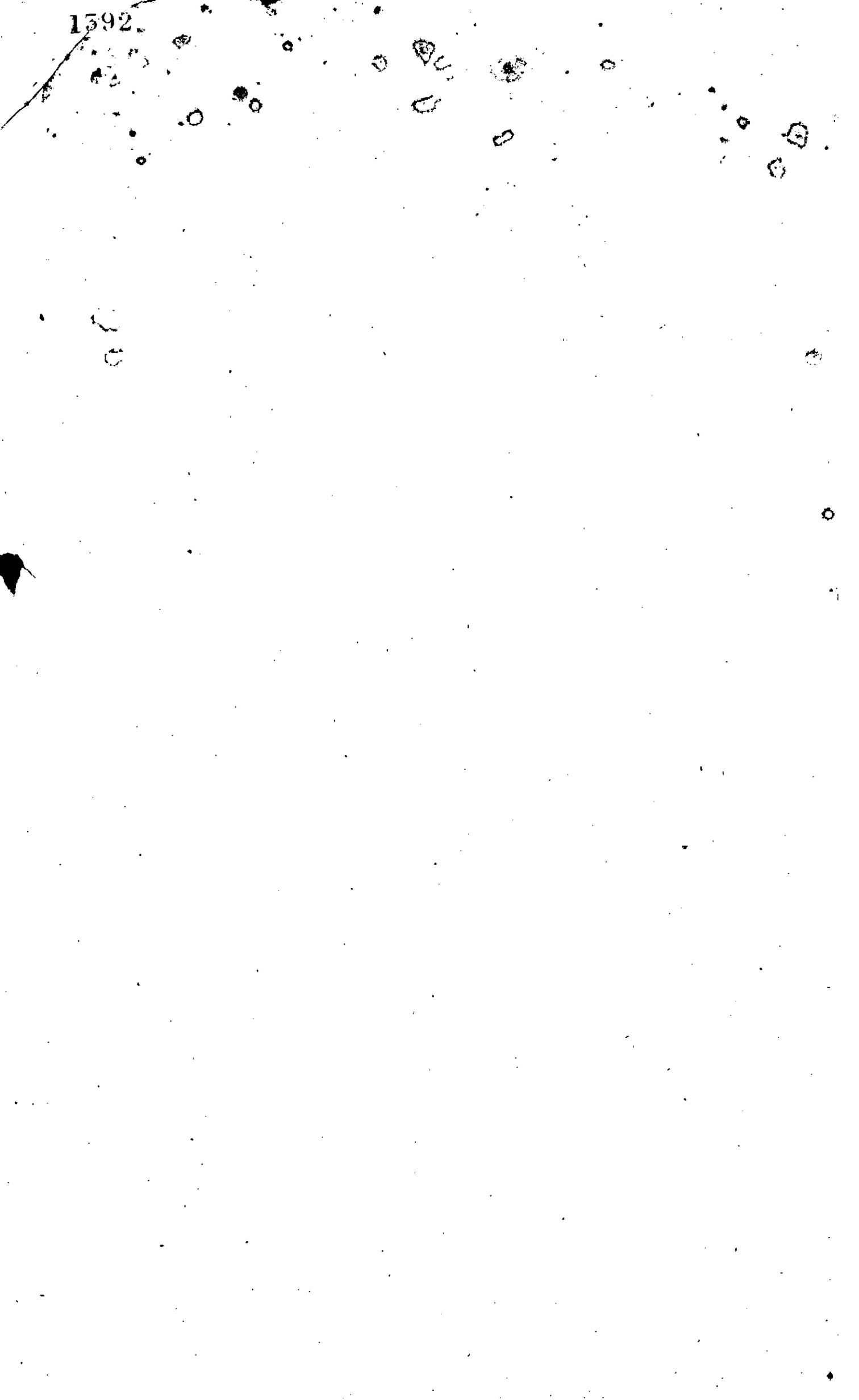
That in consequence of the denial of such evidence, your Petitioner has been precluded from completing his written statement in defence, and attaching it as an appendix to his evidence, being unable to defend himself from charges with which he is not acquainted.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will be pleased to take no action upon the Report of your Honorable Committee until your Petitioner has had afforded him an opportunity of completing his defence and rebutting any charges which may have been made against him.

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

F. R. L. ROSSI,
Captain, G. V. Rifles.

Sydney, 24 April, 1873.



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE.

(DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON 31st OCTOBER, 1872.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 November, 1872.

RETURN showing the Distribution of the Police Force on the 31st October, 1872.

District.	Station.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.				
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.
Metropolitan...	No. 1 Head Station	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	4	36
	Female Watch-house	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Pymont	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Glebe Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Mint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
	No. 2 Head Station	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	28
	Newtown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
	Redfern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Waterloo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Cook's River	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Concord	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Petersham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Camperdown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Ashfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Bark Huts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Glebe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
	Canterbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	No. 3 Head Station	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	22
	Watson's Bay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Waverley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Paddington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Botany Bay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Coojee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Rushcutter's Bay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Woollahra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	No. 4 Head Station	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	18
	Balmain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
North Shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Lane Cove	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Manly Beach	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Water Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	10	
Northern	Armidale	..	1	..	..	1	1	3	..	1	..	2
	Bendmeer	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Rocky River	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Uralla	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Walcha	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Tenterfield	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Ruby Creek	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Drake	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Inverell	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Middle Creek	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Ashford	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Bundarra	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Glen Innes	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Glen Tin Mines	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Grafton	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2
	Maclean	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Lawrence	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Sollerino	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Dalmorton	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Casino	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ballina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Lismore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Tweed	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.				
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.
Southern	Braidwood	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	1	1
	Ballalaba .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Mongarlow .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Major's Creek .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Arathen .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Redbank .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Nelligen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Qucanbeyan .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Bungendore .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Gundaroo .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Moruya .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Nerrigundah .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Cooma .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	Nimmitybelle .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Seymour .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Bombala .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
	Michelago .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Eden .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Panbula .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Merimbula .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bega .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Eastern	Depôt .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Parramatta .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5
	Baulkham Hills .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Ryde .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Windsor .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
	Richmond .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Rouse Hill .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Wilberforce .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	St. Albans .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Penrith .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	St. Mary's .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Emu Plains .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Liverpool .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
	Campbelltown .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Appin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Camden .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	Picton .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Berrima .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	Sutton Forest .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Mittagong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Wollongong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	Dapto .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Woonona .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kiama .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Shellharbour .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Jamberoo .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Nowra .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Terrara .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Broughton Creek .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ulladulla .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Western	Bathurst	1	..	..	2	..	3	4	1	..	..	7
	Kelso .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Diamond Swamp .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Oberon .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Hartley .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Rockley .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Blayney .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Orange .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
	Molong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Wyagden .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	O'Connell Plains .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Trunkay Creek .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	Rydal .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Bourke .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
	Gongolgan .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Brewarrina .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Sofala .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1
	Mudgee .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	4
	Keen's Swamp .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Rylstone .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Windeyer .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Tambaroora .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1
	Hill End .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
	Hargraves .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Talbragar .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Mundooran .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Coonabarabran .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Gulgong .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	7
	Dubbo .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
	Wellington .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Stony Creek .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Obley .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Canonbar .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Coonamble .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	
Warren .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Dandaloo .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Forbes .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.					
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	
Western— <i>continued.</i>	Currajong .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Eugowra .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Toogong .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Condobolin .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Grenfell .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2
	Cowra .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Carcoar .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
North-eastern	East Maitland	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3
	Mount Vincent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Largs .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	West Maitland .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	8
	Lochinvar .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Branxton .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Cessnock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Morpeth .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
	Hinton .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Paterson .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Raymond Terrace .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Dungog .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Clarence Town .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Stroud .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Bulah Delah .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Newcastle .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	16
	Pit Town .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Waratah .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Lambton .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Wallsend .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Gosford .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Wollombi .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Singleton .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
	Jerry's Plains .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Muswellbrook .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1
	Denman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Merriwa .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Cassilis .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Scone .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1
	Port Macquarie .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Taree .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cundletown .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wingham .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Kempsey .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	
Boat Harbor .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
North-western	Tamworth	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	2
	Murrurundi .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
	Gunnedah .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Narrabri .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Wee Waa .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Walgett .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Goodooga .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Moree .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Warialda .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Bingera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Barraba .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Wallabadah .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Nundle .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	South-eastern	Goulburn	1	1	1	3	2	..	1	5
		Marulan	1
Bungonia .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tarago .....		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Crookwell .....		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Collector .....		..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Taralga .....		..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Binda .....		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tuena .....		..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Yass .....		..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2
Gunning .....		..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Burrowa .....		..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Binalong .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Dryburgh .....		..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Young .....		..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	3
Marengo .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Wombat .....		..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cootamundry .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Murrumburrah .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Morangarell .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
South-western	Deniliquin .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	4
	Moama .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Tocumwal .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Jerilderie .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Hay .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2
	Booligal .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Moulamein .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Balranald .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Euston .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Wentworth .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	1
	Menindie .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pooncarria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Wilcannia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Mount Gipps .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.						Foot.				
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.
Murray	Albury .....	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	3
	Walbundrie .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Ten-mile Creek .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Kyamba .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Corowa .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
	Howlong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Mulwala .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Tumberumba .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Gundagai .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	3
	Tumut .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Adelong .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Reedy Flat .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Wagga Wagga .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	4
	Jugiong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Urana .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Narandera .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Tarcutta .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Purnie .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
DEPÔT, BELMORE BARRACKS.												
Constables in course of instruction, } under orders for transfer, &c., &c. }		..	..	..	1	1	6	13	1	..	..	10
On sick leave .....		..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1
Gold Escort Conductor .....		..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orderlies to His Excellency the } Governor..... }		..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		5	5	13	20	29	96	219	22	21	51	339

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 21st November, 1872.

JNO. McLERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE.
(CASE OF EX-CONSTABLE BULLA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 March, 1873.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 4 March, 1873, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all ex-Constable Bulla’s official reports against Mr. Sub-Inspector Roberts, at Young, and Senior-Sergeant Fenton, at Goulburn; also, a copy of ex-Constable Bulla’s Petition to the Government, dated or forwarded on or about the 12th June last; and also all other papers and documents which may in any way relate to the resignation of ex-Constable Bulla as Police Officer.”

(*Mr. Baker.*)

SCHEDULE.

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POLICE.

No. 1.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 12 March, 1873.

SIR,

In accordance with the directions of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, conveyed in your letter of the 5th instant (No. 67), I have now the honor to forward copies of papers having reference to Constable Bulla's complaints against Sub-Inspector Roberts and Senior-Sergeant Penton, and respecting Bulla's resignation from the Police Force.

I have, &c.,
JNO. McLERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

[Enclosures in No. 1.]

Sub-Inspector Roberts to Superintendent Zouch.

Police Station, Young,
22 February, 1870.

Sir,

Constables
Murphy, Finlay,
Bulla, and
Hamilton,
stationed at
Young.

The constables named in the margin form the subject of my correspondence. Since my arrival at this station in June last the within named men have been a constant source of trouble and annoyance to me, caused by their utter indifference as to the manner in which they perform their duty, their lazy habits, and grumbling dispositions, and I am now led to believe that the terms of familiarity existing between them and the public renders it impossible for them to perform their duty in a straightforward and independent manner. Being strange to the men, I thought I might have been too hasty in forming my opinion as to their character, or would have written you on the subject before, and I also thought that by constantly talking and advising they would alter their habits; but all my persuasions have been of no avail. Nothing in connection with their duty is done with a good will or manly feeling. The Magistrates and other respectable members of society have on different occasions spoken to me as to the desirability of moving the men in question, giving as their reason the familiarity which existed between them and the public, and utter indifference as to the manner in which they performed their duty. The men have been a number of years on this station, have accumulated a considerable sum of money, and are now so independent that they have grown careless and indifferent as to whether they work or not,—think of nothing else but making money; and it is my firm opinion that they do not care whether there was a criminal arrested from one year's end to the other,—take no interest in their work at all; for instance, some little time ago I wanted a man named Salasbery arrested for horse-stealing—a clear case against him—has since been convicted. On this occasion I had regularly to insist upon Murphy and Finlay going out, both of them being most impudent and unwilling to move out as directed. Under these circumstances, I beg to request that you will take the matter under your consideration. I would also beg to suggest that the men be moved from this district. I have no confidence in them, and should be thankful if you would send me other men to replace them.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS ROBERTS,
Sub-Inspector.

Constable Bulla to Superintendent Zouch.

Young Police Station,
4 April, 1870.* This report is
missing.

CONSTABLE Robert Bulla (916), begs leave to further report, in reference to his report of the 22nd ultimo,* which he submitted through Senior-Constable Gibbons, that he has received information that Mr. Freestone stated, when soliciting members for the raffle, that the horse referred to belonged to Mr. Roberts, and that it was an act of charity. That his two nephews, Francis and Arthur Smith, who are now living with him, raffled for said horse, and that one of them won him. That Constable Bulla subpoenaed the said Smith's as material witnesses against Freestone. That said horse had Mr. Roberts's brand on, and fed in the Government paddock for about a fortnight afterwards, until the case was coming on for trial; then he disappeared. That the horse was disposed of for £17, although his real value was not more than £6 or £7; and that this has been a public question about the town of Young for several weeks past.

Of this matter I
know nothing.—
J.R.

Senior-Constable Walmsley has told the men of this station repeatedly that he received orders, the last time he was in Goulburn, from the Superintendent that he should not convey any orders from Mr. Sub-Inspector Roberts to the foot constables—that it was the duty of the foot senior-constable who is senior to him both in service and rank,—and that he told the same to Mr. Roberts. Nevertheless, he still persists in doing so, in defiance of such orders.

There is a Government horse and cart at this station, and two men are employed almost every day drawing wood and water. The wood has to be drawn about 4 miles, and the water about 1 mile. Mr. Roberts has only got one child of his own, but he has altogether about twelve inmates or boarders at the present time. All these must be supplied, so a considerable part of the time of two men is taken up in this manner, instead of performing the duties of the Public Service, for which they were appointed and for which they are paid.

Since

Since Mr. Sub-Inspector Roberts came to this station, Constable Bulla has never known him to attempt to conduct any Police cases in the Police Court, save and except on one occasion, the Queen against Murphy, for horse-stealing, a few months ago. On that occasion Mr. Clarke, P.M., on the Bench, asked Mr. Roberts if he had any more witnesses to produce. He replied in the negative. Mr. Clarke looked at him. He then applied to the Police Magistrate for instructions, who told him it was the duty of the Police to get up their own cases. Mr. Roberts then applied to Constable Colgan in Court, and the result was that he asked for a remand, and a number of material witnesses were afterwards examined for the prosecution. The fact is Mr. Roberts did not know whether the case was proved or not. After leaving the Court, Mr. Roberts spoke to Constable Bulla on this subject at the lock-up, who told him that Mr. Clarke was right; that it was the duty of the Police to conduct their own cases; and that he felt degraded by the remarks; that he thought it tantamount to a charge of incompetence. Mr. Roberts concurred, left Constable Bulla, returned in a short time, and said he had it out with Mr. Clarke; that he said he did not mean to insult him. He then told Bulla that he would never go into the Police Court again to conduct a case—that he was too “scotty;” that every constable must conduct his own case; and this wise consideration he has strictly observed. In fact, when an important case is before the Court he is generally absent. So it will be seen that Mr. Roberts is almost entirely ignorant and wilfully negligent of some of his most important duties. Senior-Constable Gibbons generally performs these duties for him.

This portion of the report is, alike with the whole of the epistle, a tissue of falsehood.—J.R.

On the 2nd of April instant, while Constable Bulla was lockup-keeper in charge of seven prisoners, Mr. Clarke, P.M., called on Bulla to bring the prisoner Carolin to the Court House to be bailed. As Mr. Roberts had neglected to order a constable for this duty, and no other man being present, Bulla secured the remainder of the prisoners, and not having time to put on his best uniform he proceeded at once according to orders, as had been often the case before in similar instances. Constable Bulla had not been long in Court when Sub-Inspector Roberts entered, and in an angry tone asked Bulla what he was doing there. He replied, “In charge of this prisoner.” Mr. Roberts then said, “You never appear in that state in this Court again; you are like a blackfellow.” He at once turned round in a contemptuous manner, and left the Court, although the business of the Court was going on, and the Police Magistrate on the Bench. Constable Bulla spoke to the Police Magistrate afterwards on this subject.

Constable Bulla begs here to remark that Mr. Roberts has never shown so bad a spirit towards him previous to his taking steps against Freestone, in the case before reported. As Constable Bulla is prepared to prove the foregoing facts and circumstances by evidence, may he respectfully ask the responsible authorities how can the constables at Young do their duty if the sub-inspector in charge not only obstructs and encumbers them in the manner described, but also lends himself as an instrument to violate the law which he is paid to support?

ROBERT BULLA,
Constable (916).

SINCE this was received, I have seen Mr. Freestone, who assured me that he was prepared to prove all that he had written in the matter—that Mr. Sub-Inspector Roberts had nothing to do with the raffle in any way.
H.Z., 4/4/70.

Sub-Inspector Roberts to Superintendent Zouch.

Police Station,
Young, 5 April, 1870.

Sir,

With reference to Constable Bulla's report—(1st.) I beg leave to state that I neither owned the horse that was raffled, or had any interest in him; neither did the horse bear my brand; and had I been on the station I should not have allowed the summons to have been issued, from the fact that raffles had been tacitly allowed by the Police since the opening of the field. I therefore considered that due notice should have been given to the publicans, to the effect that raffling must in future be discontinued. In this instance the constable, who took advantage of my absence, summoned Mr. Freestone, not I consider as a matter of duty, but from vindictiveness and ill feeling, which was known to exist, not only by the Police, but by the public and the Magistrates who heard the case, the latter speaking very warmly on the subject from the Bench when the case was disposed of. I looked upon the matter in this light: that if the Hon. the Attorney General thought fit to give notice to parties who were about raffling horses, previous to the raffle taking place, that he would prosecute if carried out. It was the duty of the Police of this station to give similar notice, more particularly when they were aware that raffles had been carried on almost weekly under their nose, and no steps taken to put a stop to it.

Of the second matter I know nothing other than whatever work has to be performed daily the order is given through one or other of the senior-constables.

About wood and water, I may state that to the best of my knowledge the constables who are engaged at the work are never employed more than seven or eight hours weekly on my account. All through the summer months I have only kept one small fire, and on my arrival at the station there was enough wood drawn to last through the winter. The drawing of wood and water has never been allowed in any way to interfere with the usual routine of Police duty.

With reference to the Court business, Senior-Constable Gibbons has been ordered by me to attend to all the Court duties, I myself attending the Court regularly, and more particularly when any case of importance is to be heard, and have always taken the precaution to have Gibbons and the witnesses for the prosecution (previous to the hearing of the case) in my office, and make him take down all the evidence, *verbatim*, so that when he enters the Court he has everything at his finger ends.

As to Bulla's appearance in Court, I have given distinct orders that whatever constable is on lock-up duty, he is on no account to leave the lock-up without permission (that is to say, when any prisoners are confined). On this occasion Senior-Constable Gibbons was in my office with me. On looking through the window (fully twenty minutes before the man who was going bail for the prisoner Carolin, put in an appearance, or Mr. Edwards attended the Court), I saw Bulla standing in the yard with the prisoner, and then noticed his dirty appearance, and instead of changing his clothes, which did not occupy more than two minutes after I had spoken to him, on requesting Gibbon to take charge of the man, he deliberately walked into the Court, and certainly presented the most filthy and unpolicemanlike appearance I ever beheld. I was very angry with him, and could not help telling him that he looked more like a blackfellow than a police constable.

I attach a memo. from Senior-Constable Walmsley, and a letter from Mr. Freestone, touching on this matter.
Captain

Captain Zouch will, from the tenor of this report, be able to form a correct estimate of the man's character, and I most assuredly think that a man who is capable of concocting such an unfounded report, with the intention of injuring an officer who gives the whole of his time and mind to his Police duties, is not only a very unworthy but a dangerous and unmanly member.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS ROBERTS,
Sub-Inspector.

I consider Mr. Roberts's explanation, together with Mr. Freestone and Senior-Constable Walmsley's statements more than sufficient to clear Mr. Roberts of any blame in the matter, and I personally informed Bulla that such was my opinion, and reprimanded him for the style and matter of his report.—H.Z.

Mr. Freestone, attorney, and Senior-constable Walmsley's statements herewith.—H.Z.

Sub-Inspector Roberts to A. L. Freestone, Esq.

Please return this memo.

Memo.—

Police Station,
Young, 4 April, 1870.

I shall be obliged if Mr. Freestone will state in writing whether the horse he raffled, and for which he was fined, by the Young Bench, was my property; whether the same horse bore my brand; and whether I had any interest in the matter?

I have, &c.,
THOMAS ROBERTS,
Sub-Inspector.

A. L. Freestone, Esq., to Sub-Inspector Roberts.

Young, 5 April, 1870.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your memo. just received, I have the honor to inform you that I am aware that the horse I raffled, and for which the Bench of Magistrates at Young fined me one farthing, was not your property, and I am not aware that you knew that the horse was to be raffled, or had you any interest in the horse. The horse was branded CO near shoulder and BUT on both rumps; whose brands these are I do not know.

In justice to myself, I believe Constable Bulla prosecuted me in that instance from vindictive feelings, in consequence of my having asked him some questions when in the witness-box (some months since) at which he took umbrage; and I am aware that immediately after he threatened to injure me if possible; and seeing that raffles had up to this time been tacitly allowed, and this being the first prosecution, it only bears out my impression, and of the public generally, and concurred in by the Bench of Magistrates, some of whom, who adjudicated in the case, were aware of that fact, and expressed themselves to that effect in the Court. Mr. Broughton, one of the presiding Justices, stated openly in the Court that the matter should be brought under the notice of the Inspector General. You may recollect in my defence I referred to Constable Bulla's conduct and ill feeling towards me.

P.S.—I return memo., as requested.

I have, &c.,
ANTH. L. FREESTONE.

Sub-Inspector Roberts to Senior-Constable Walmsley.

Memo.—

Police Station,
Young, 4 January, 1870.

Senior-Constable Walmsley will state, to the best of his knowledge, how many hours weekly the constables carting wood and water are engaged in that duty for the quarters occupied by Sub-Inspector Roberts, and whether or not the carting of such wood and water is allowed to interfere with other Police duties, or to take precedence of any duty in connection with the Police? How many loads of wood are carted weekly, and the number of casks of water to the said quarters?

I have, &c.,
THOMAS ROBERTS,
Sub-Inspector.

Senior-Constable Walmsley to Sub-Inspector Roberts.

Police Station, Young,
25 April, 1870.

SENIOR-Constable Walmsley (No. 370) states, in reply to the inquiries made by Mr. Sub-Inspector Roberts, herewith annexed, viz. :—

1st. To the best of his knowledge it occupies about eight hours weekly carting wood and water to the quarters occupied by Mr. Sub-Inspector Roberts.

2nd. S. C. Walmsley does not know of any instance that such *fatigue* interfered with or took precedence of any Police duty.

3rd. One load of wood weekly, or thereabout, during summer, and about two in winter.

4th. Four casks of water weekly, or thereabout, during summer, and about two in winter.

I have, &c.,
JOSEPH WALMSLEY,
Senior-Constable.

STATIONS

STATIONS inspected by Sub-Inspector Roberts, month of June, 1870.

Name of Station.	Date of Inspection.	Remarks.
Young	Daily.	The men are clean. Horses are in good condition. Arms and accoutrements in good order. Stations and precincts clean. In consequence of the flooded state of the country I have not been able to visit Morangarell. I am still of opinion that the removal of Constables Hamilton, Bulla, and Murphy, from this station, and their places filled by men who have no private interest in the district, would be beneficial to the Service.
Wombat	23rd and 24th.	
Moruya	10th and 20th.	
Murrumburrah	14th.	
Cootamundry	23rd.	
Morangarell	—	

Capt. Zouch, Supt. of Police, Goulburn.

THOMAS ROBERTS,
Sub-Inspector.

Superintendent Zouch to Sub-Inspector Roberts.

1 September, 1870.

To be returned.

I am quite prepared to investigate any *specific charge* Mr. Roberts may wish to bring against any or all of the men he names herein, and if satisfied that it will conduce to the good of the Service, will support his views respecting their removal from Young, or in other disposition of them according to their deserts, as established by facts. I shall visit Young as soon as leisure and weather will permit, and intend to make personal inquiry as to the conduct of the Police generally at that station.

Mr. Roberts will recollect that Constable Finlay was ordered to Morangarell at his request, but I cannot think of removing three more constables from the same station without some tangible charge proved against them.

H. ZOUCH,
South-east District, 1/7/70.

Noted and returned.—THOS. ROBERTS, Sub-Inspector, Young, 3/7/70.

Constable Bulla to Superintendent Zouch.

Young Police Station,
26 August, 1870.

ROBERT Bulla, Police Constable (916), begs leave to state, for the information of the Superintendent, that notwithstanding the numerous complaints which have been made recently against Mr. Sub-Inspector Roberts for his irregularities at this station, and having horses and cattle feeding in the Government paddock at Wombat Station, all in direct violation of the Police Regulations, still Constable Bulla feels it to be his duty to further report, that ten head of cattle and from two to four head of private horses, the property of Mr. Roberts, were every day feeding in the Government paddock at Young up to the 24th instant, in direct violation of the 146th section of the Police Regulations. About eight head of his cattle were turned into the lucerne paddock, which was grown at the expense of the Government, and it was chiefly consumed by them.

Constable Bulla has made those several complaints from a sense of public duty and for the good of the Public Service.

Constable Bulla submits this report direct to the Superintendent, in accordance with the 78th section of the Police Regulations.

ROBERT BULLA,
Constable (916.)

Forwarded to Mr. Roberts for his remarks. It appears that this report is dated on the day that I telegraphed an order for Constable Bulla to proceed to Sydney to do duty there for the present.—H. ZOUCH, Superintendent, S.E. District, 29 August, 1870.

Under the circumstances referred to in this and previous reports, I considered it would be unfair to Constable Bulla, and injudicious, to allow him to return to Young. He remained at Goulburn in place of Waters.—H. ZOUCH, Superintendent, S.E. District.

Sub-Inspector Roberts to Superintendent Zouch.

Police Station,
Young, 31 August, 1870.

Sir,

Re Constable Bulla's report attached, which should have been forwarded through me.

With reference to the constable's report, I have the honor to inform you that since I received your order of the 29th January last (45-70), no beast of mine has ever entered the Wombat paddock.

For four or five years back the Inspector General and the Superintendent, under whom I have had the pleasure to serve, knowing that I have a large family and small pay, have kindly allowed me to keep cows, which are a very great assistance to me in the way of living. My cows, five in number with five calves, are brought by my boy into the paddock every morning, milked, and then turned outside the fence. In the evening they are again brought up to secure the calves, the cows always being turned out of the paddock at once.

The

The paddocks through the summer have all been thrown open for the horses, and I have no doubt that my cows have gone into the lucerne paddock during their stay in the enclosure, but have never done injury in any way. I have grass in the paddock a foot high, and have had all the winter, so that you will be able to judge that my stock have not done much harm, or that the Government horses have in any way suffered. I always keep two horses in the paddock, feed them from my private forage, and use them both for private and police purposes.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS ROBERTS,
Sub-Inspector.

Minute referred to.

It was never contemplated that the paddock at Wombat was intended to run a number of private horses and cows in, but only for the use of the horses ridden by the men, and perhaps one or two spare ones; therefore, while a number of Government horses remain at Wombat Station, it is undesirable that the tracker should be removed therefrom, and Mr. Roberts will accordingly direct his return. Any spare horses at Young at present to be sent to Wombat.

Constable Bulla to Superintendent Zouch.

Goulburn Police Station,
23 January, 1871.

CONSTABLE Robert Bulla (916) begs leave to state, that a few minutes to 6 o'clock on yesterday evening, when Constable Marshall was crossing the Market-square to relieve him from duty Senior-Sergeant Fenton ordered him to proceed to the Pound on extra duty; when he returned it was 35 minutes past 6 o'clock p.m., in consequence of which Constable Bulla intending to attend evening prayers at the English Church was too late to do so.

As the Protestant constables anxious to attend Divine Service at this station have no time allowed, Constable Bulla submits to the Superintendent, that it is entirely inconsistent with the Police Regulations, as also with christian feeling, to prevent them from doing so, by imposing extra duty (which could have been performed by the relieving constable, Marshall) at that very particular time.

Constable Bulla has reason to believe that if it had been a Roman Catholic constable he would not have been treated in such an unjust manner.

It may be said that Constable Bulla should have complained when he received such order, but he begs to submit to the Superintendent, that according to discipline the proper time to complain is when such orders have been duly carried into effect; and more especially, because on a former occasion, when Constable Bulla presumed to remonstrate with Senior-Sergeant Fenton, when giving improper orders in presence of Senior-Constable Foley, he said in a contemptuous tone, "Bulla, I am sergeant in charge of this station; I will make my orders be obeyed," and left. Therefore Constable Bulla respectfully requests that the Superintendent will be kindly pleased to inquire into this matter, and prevent the repetition of such acts on the part of Senior-Sergeant Fenton.

ROBERT BULLA,
Constable (916).

SENIOR-Sergeant Fenton was instructed by me, when I had inquired into this complaint made by Bulla, of purposely preventing his attending evening service at the English Church, of which there was no evidence whatever, excepting perhaps in the mind of bigoted Protestants, to afford every facility to all the constables to attend Divine worship, and that they were to attend in uniform.

I at the same time cautioned Bulla against introducing religious questions and Orange proclivities in Police matters, as I would not tolerate such conduct.

H.Z.

Senior-Sergeant Fenton to Superintendent Zouch.

Memo.—

Police Station,
Goulburn, 23 January, 1871.

Re Constable Bulla's report against Senior-Sergeant Fenton, herewith attached:—Senior-Sergeant Fenton begs to state, in forwarding the report above referred to, that there were some horses seized by the Police for straying in the streets, and it was necessary that they should be impounded, if possible, before sunset, and thus the necessity of sending the constable at once; and, besides, he might and ought to have gone himself before, instead of lounging at the fence in front of the lock-up, as Fenton found him. If Constable Bulla was anxious to attend evening prayers—"for which, from inquiry, he is not in the habit of"—he might have said so at the time; but even according to his own report he had ample time to do so after returning from the pound.

With reference to the orders which Constable Bulla thinks proper to designate as being "improper," the constable will, if Fenton is rightly informed, have an entry of the date of those "orders," and will therefore, if called on, be able to explain the nature of them. Fenton has some recollection of telling Constable Bulla that he (Fenton) was not accustomed to being dictated to, that any officers that ever he served under expected their orders to be obeyed, and that he would expect that his lawful orders should be attended to; and the tone of Constable Bulla's report will perhaps go to show that he is one of those men that require being kept in their place.

Senior-Sergeant Fenton begs to express his regret that Constable Bulla should endeavour to introduce a religious element into this station, but Fenton would rather not say more on this point than to attach reports

The alleged improper order was found not to be an improper order at all, but an order according to law.

reports from all the Protestant constables under his charge. Senior-Sergeant Fenton has had occasion to check Constable Bulla lately for loitering on his beat, and particularly for keeping the lock-up side of Auburn-street, at which there are only a few houses, believing the constable to be very near-sighted, and unable to recognize persons at the opposite side of the street after nightfall. Fenton might, perhaps, be permitted to remark, that during his experience in the Service he never knew a constable that was anxious to do his duty remarkable for litigious conduct towards his immediate superiors, and if Constable Bulla would exert himself a little more it would benefit his health by removing some of the extra flesh he has on him; and, also, he would probably take his rest when off duty instead of endeavouring to make himself conspicuous by trumping up charges against his immediate superiors.

R. FENTON,
Senior-Sergeant in charge.

Constable Walker to Superintendent Zouch.

Police Office,
Goulburn, 23 January, 1873.

CONSTABLE Robert Walker (No. 373) begs to inform his Superintendent that he has never had any special time allowed him when on duty for the purpose of attending public worship, but he has never been prevented from attending when off duty. Also, to his own knowledge, none of the constables has had any special time allowed for that purpose.

ROBERT WALKER,
Constable (No. 373).

Constable Marshall to Superintendent Zouch.

Police Station,
Goulburn, 23 January, 1871.

CONSTABLE Joseph Marshall (No. 1,161), having been called upon by Senior-Sergeant Fenton to report, for the information of his Superintendent, if he has been prevented from going to Church, he (Constable Marshall) wishes to state, for the information of his Superintendent, that he has not been prevented, but when on duty he (Constable Marshall) is not aware of any time being allowed for any of the constables on the station to attend Church when on duty.

JOSEPH MARSHALL,
Constable.

Constable Lloyd to Superintendent Zouch.

Police Station,
Goulburn, 23 January, 1871.

CONSTABLE John Lloyd (317), being desired by Senior-Sergeant Fenton to report, for the information of the Superintendent, if he has been prevented from going to Church, Constable Lloyd, in reply, begs to state that he has been allowed to go to Church by Senior-Sergeant Fenton always when there would be no prisoners in the lock-up, except when some of the men would be away on duty from the station, when he would have to take their place.

JOHN LLOYD,
Constable.

Senior-Sergeant Fenton to Superintendent Zouch.

Police Station, Goulburn,
4 June, 1871.

REPORT.—Senior-Sergeant Fenton begs to report Constable Bulla (No. 916) for using insolent language, and for being disrespectful in his behaviour towards him (Fenton) on being told off for duty at 10 o'clock a.m. this morning.

R. FENTON,
Senior-Sergeant.

Constable Bulla to The Superintendent of Police, Sydney.

Police Station,
Goulburn, 4 June, 1871.

CONSTABLE Robert Bulla (916) begs leave to state, in reference to Senior-Sergeant Fenton's report of this date, that he denies the charge of disrespect and insolence contained therein.

It is the rule of this station that the men changed from day to night duty take their first turn of day duty, coming on either at 6 or 10 o'clock a.m., and then again for night duty at 10 o'clock p.m. Accordingly, Constable Bulla came on at 6 o'clock this morning, but was surprised to find that Senior-Constable Foley was ordered for the duty. Bulla, therefore, after waiting for some time at the lock-up, returned to his lodgings. This irregularity was occasioned by Senior-Sergeant Fenton not being present at 6 o'clock the previous evening, when Constable Bulla was going off duty, and neglecting to leave orders to the contrary. After Senior-Sergeant Fenton had told Bulla off for night duty at 10 o'clock this morning, Bulla stated the matter to him, in presence of Senior-Constable Foley, in a respectful manner, in order that he might take steps to prevent a recurrence of this irregularity, whereupon the senior-sergeant denied in an angry tone that it was the custom, and threatened to report Bulla for saying so. Bulla told him that he had a right to state a fact, and that he did not like to be threatened for doing so. Senior-Sergeant Fenton then paraded the men, and told them off for duty. He again paraded them at 2 o'clock p.m., while dressed

This was shown to be incorrect on the production of the Occurrence Book, and the explanation afforded by the Sergeant, that owing to Constable Walker's illness a change in the men coming on duty had to be made.

Proved by Foley.

dressed in his plain clothes, which he has been in the habit of doing for some time past on Sundays—a position which Constable Bulla has never known any other man of his rank to assume in this or any other country during his experience for the last twenty years.

It seems to Constable Bulla that the senior-sergeant is more anxious to get some charge against him than some of the rest of the men.

On the 14th of April last he called upon Bulla to give him in a written report against Constable Whealley, for wilful neglect of duty, but Bulla never heard anything about it since.

Constable Lloyd stated a few days since to Senior-Constable Foley and Constables Walker and Bulla, that he was directed by the senior-sergeant that he must read all offences, &c., out of the Occurrence Book to the men. As Constable Lloyd is frequently on Police Court and other duty, may Constable Bulla respectfully ask, in cases of emergency, must the senior-constable and men wait until he returns, or are they not sufficiently trustworthy to look into this book themselves?

Perhaps the Superintendent will be good enough to recollect that on the 23rd of January last, Bulla felt constrained to submit a report of the treatment he had received from Senior-Sergeant Fenton, and when the Superintendent was inquiring into the complaints, the senior-sergeant put the following questions to Bulla:—"Are you not one of the men who, while in the Irish Police, threw brandy or liquor upon the sergeant, and then swore he was drunk, and got him reduced?" Bulla replied, "I know nothing at all about it." Bulla states these words under the correction of Captain Zouch.

The senior-sergeant never attempted to adduce the slightest grounds, or proof for such an allegation. May Constable Bulla, therefore, respectfully ask, will the Police authorities tolerate a man who is placed in a position to set an example to his men for truth, justice, and impartiality, to convert himself into a foul and malicious slanderer? Is there no protection for the unimpeachable public character of a man who has served nine years in the Police Force of New South Wales, without having been punished for any offence, and whose general conduct has been a credit to the Force?

The week before last, Bulla saw the senior-sergeant's father-in-law drunk three times in Auburn-street, and after dark was in a fighting attitude, opposite his shop, with a man in his employment named Lamb, daring him to hit him. Lamb replied that he never did hit him.

Constable Bulla declined to report this conduct to the senior-sergeant, fearing his vengeance, so he did not take down the date; but he now reports it for the information of the Superintendent.

How can conscientious men do their duty so long as this state of things exists in Goulburn?

ROBERT BULLA,
Constable (916.)

Senior-Sergeant Fenton to Superintendent Zouch.

Memo.—

Police Station,
Goulburn, 5 June, 1871.

Re Constable Bulla's explanation to Senior-Sergeant Fenton's report herewith annexed:—Senior-Sergeant Fenton begs to remark that Constable Bulla has evidently confuted himself. In reply to Fenton, who remarked that Bulla did not follow the usual practice at the station, Bulla replied, "I say I did;" but it would seem perhaps unnecessary for "Fenton" to narrate Bulla's conduct, as the impetuous tone of his explanation will doubtless give an idea what he can do. Constables Lloyd and Walker were present, as well as Senior-Constable Foley, and yet strange, Bulla has not referred to them at all. It was not Constable Bulla's but Constable Walker's turn for night duty, but the latter at 10 o'clock on Saturday night complained of being ill, and asked to be allowed to remain another week on day duty (which was granted), and therefore according to Bulla's own account he was not supposed to come out at 6 o'clock, a.m., that morning (and further, he was not called as usual), but even though he did come out, that fact even might hardly be considered such a great amount of exertion as to require grumbling about.

Bulla refers to the conduct of Fenton's father-in-law, a man who has been in Goulburn for years, and who, as far as Fenton can learn, was never before the Bench for drunkenness; yet Bulla ought to know that Fenton has summoned his father-in-law the same as other people, as it was no later than Friday last he was fined for suffering a cow and calf to stray.

Bulla complains of Fenton wearing plain clothes, and yet there is not a man in the station seldomer in plain clothes or yet does as many hours duty; and Bulla knew when he wrote that explanation that Fenton remained from Church to watch, and to get others to watch, certain parties, of whom Fenton had information were expected to fight, and who are already summoned for fighting on Sunday week last. The order to the lockup-keeper was given last week in Constable Bulla's hearing, and was caused through his loitering in the lock-up.

R. FENTON,
Senior-Sergeant.

P.S.—Before Constable Bulla arrived at this station, Senior-Constable Foley, in alluding to Bulla's reports against Mr. Sub-Inspector Roberts, remarked that he (Foley) knew Bulla of old; that he was one of the men in a station at Home that put the sergeant's jacket on, and reached his arm with the stripes on, from behind a door, sent the servant-girl for whiskey, and having got it, threw it on the sergeant, and locked him up in a cell, where he became excited, and they then brought the Sub-Inspector who, on smelling the liquor and seeing the sergeant excited, pronounced him drunk. Foley also said that Bulla was subsequently a sergeant in the Irish Constabulary, but was dismissed from that Force. Fenton never said Bulla swore the sergeant was drunk, but simply asked if he was one of the men in the station.

There was no insolence proved beyond the manner, and both showed a greater warmth than was warranted; the language was certainly not insolent, though the manner and utterance was not respectful.

I stated that it was clear to me that the two could not continue at one station, and it was for me to decide, when an opportunity arose, which should go.—HENRY ZOUCH, Superintendent.

Constable

Constable Bulla to The Inspector General of Police.

Goulburn Police Station,
14 July, 1871.

CONSTABLE Robert Bulla (916) begs leave to tender his resignation to the Inspector General. He feels constrained to take this course in consequence of a certain slander having been cast upon his public character by Senior-Sergeant Fenton in the Superintendent's office, in presence of Captain Zouch and Senior-Sergeant Lynch, which was duly reported in writing, with other irregularities, on the 4th ultimo. Constable Bulla having received no redress, and having been ordered by the Senior-Sergeant on the 13th instant to hold himself in readiness for a transfer out of this district, he hopes the Inspector General will be kindly pleased to accept his resignation, and forward his papers as soon as convenient. Constable Bulla hopes the Superintendent will not put him to the inconvenience of being removed until he receives his discharge.

ROBERT BULLA,
Constable (916).

Senior-Sergeant Lynch to Senior-Sergeant Fenton.

Memo.

Police Department,
Superintendent's Office,
Goulburn, 15 July, 1871.

Re Constable Bulla's resignation:—I have been instructed by the Superintendent to direct that it be made out in the proper form, giving three months' notice, but as he wishes to have it granted immediately, requesting the Inspector General to accept it at once, it can be sent in so as to admit of its being forwarded by first post (to-morrow).

WILLIAM C. LYNCH,
Senior-Sergeant and Clerk.

Senior-Sergeant Fenton to Superintendent Zouch.

Memo.

Police Station, Goulburn,
15 July, 1871.

Re-annexed Memo. :—Senior-Sergeant Fenton begs to report, that on the receipt of the memo. referred to he went to constable Bulla's residence and informed him of the substance of it. Bulla replied, "I know of no other form; I have nothing more to do with it." Fenton then said, "You had better give me a memorandum for the Superintendent to that effect," to which Bulla answered, "I have no memorandum to send; I know of no other form. Do you (addressing Fenton) know of any?" Fenton said the only form was, simply for him to state that he gave three months' notice of his intention to resign the Force. Bulla then said, "I'll do nothing more than I have done," and told Fenton he could say what he liked about it. Fenton then said, "Well you had better come up, and I'll read you my instructions," to which Bulla replied, "I will when I'm ready." Bulla did come after a short time, and when the memorandum was read to him he replied, "I'll do nothing more in it; I have penned it to the Inspector General, and if there is anything wrong he will be the best judge," and then walked away.

R. FENTON,
Senior-Sergeant.

Superintendent Zouch to the Inspector General of Police.

Memo.

Police Department,
Superintendent's Office,
Goulburn, 18 July, 1871.

ALTHOUGH Constable Bulla states he is constrained to resign in consequence of a certain slander, I feel it necessary to point out, in order to prevent any prejudicial effect, that the matter alluded to took place on the 23rd January last, and transpired in the shape of a question put by Senior-Sergeant Fenton, having reference to some matter which was said to have occurred in Ireland, when he (Bulla) was in the Irish Police years ago; and to which Bulla replied, "I know nothing at all about it," and there the thing rested until again introduced by Bulla himself, in explanation to a complaint brought against him on the 4th ultimo, by Senior-Sergeant Fenton, for insolence, and is now made the cause of his resignation. I can only remark that it seems to me extraordinary that a circumstance which happened six months ago should now be made the cause of his resigning the moment he is ordered to another station. I have no objection to the Inspector General granting the indulgence which he seeks, of an immediate discharge.

H. ZOUCHE,
Superintendent, S.E. District.

The Inspector General of Police to Superintendent Zouch.

20 July, 1871.

I HAVE no objection to Constable Bulla receiving his immediate discharge if he tender his resignation, simply withdrawing the reason he now gives.

If however he have any complaint to make, and demands investigation and redress, his report on the subject, together with the other papers, should be transmitted for decision. In any case the latter had better be forwarded.

JOHN M'LERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

Police

20 July, 1871.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office,
Goulburn, 22 July, 1871.

I HAVE no objection to Constable Bulla receiving his immediate discharge if he tenders his resignation, simply withdrawing the reason he now gives. If, however, he has any complaint to make, and demands investigation and redress, his report on the subject, together with the other papers, should be transmitted for decision. In any case the latter had better be forwarded.

JNO. M'LERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

Supt. Zouch.

THE minute in margin made by the Inspector General of Police upon Constable Bulla's resignation, is to be read for Bulla by Senior-Sergeant Fenton, who will put me in possession of the result without delay.

H. ZOUCH,
Superintendent, S.E. District.

Senior-Sergeant Fenton to Superintendent Zouch.

Police Station, Goulburn,
22 July, 1871.

SENIOR-Sergeant Fenton begs to report that he read the Inspector General's minute (herewith annexed) to Constable Bulla, who remarked that he did not understand it. Fenton therefore read it again three or four times, and explained that the substance of it was simply, that if he (Bulla) desired to resign he should apply to do so in the usual way, and that if he had any complaints to make that they should be sent in separately. Bulla asked for a copy of the minute referred to, which Fenton declined to give until ordered to do so by the Superintendent. Bulla added that he had another report to make, which he would send in as soon as possible, and that he would at the "same time state, that Fenton objected to furnish him with a copy of the Inspector General's minute. Fenton remarked that he had personally no objection, but that in the absence of instructions he would not take it on himself to give a copy."

R. FENTON,
Senior-Sergeant.

RETURNED to the Inspector General with attached papers connected therewith, showing how the delay has occurred. No resignation has been since sent in by Bulla. I also forward his complaint or series of complaints which have been dealt with by me. These are only copies; the reports themselves will be forwarded to-morrow, as one of the papers is mislaid.—H. ZOUCH, S.E. District, 25/7/71.

Constable Bulla to Superintendent Zouch.

Goulburn Police Station,
23 July, 1871.

CONSTABLE Robert Bulla (916) begs leave to report, for the information of the Inspector General, in reference to his minute of the 20th instant, alluding to Bulla's resignation of the 14th instant, that he cannot feel himself justified in withdrawing his reason therefrom, because it was in consequence of unredressed grievances that he tendered it. The complaints of Senior-Sergeant Fenton against Bulla were inquired into by the Superintendent on the 26th ultimo upon oath, and were dismissed as untrue, but the complaints of Constable Bulla of the same date (the 4th ultimo) against Senior-Sergeant Fenton, he declined to inquire into, although the latter were more numerous and of a more serious character. Constable Bulla respectfully requests that his reports of the 23rd of January and the 4th of June, 1871, which contain certain charges against Senior-Sergeant Fenton, be forwarded for the information and decision of the Inspector General. Bulla has only to add that the Senior-Sergeant is Inspector of Slaughter-houses, and his father-in-law is a butcher, and has got a slaughter-yard at Goulburn.

When all these papers come before the Inspector General, if he then consider he has sufficient evidence before him to decide this case, and give Bulla ample redress without an investigation, Bulla would be very sorry to put the Inspector General to the trouble of ordering one, but on the other hand, if he cannot arrive at that conclusion, then in that case Bulla would respectfully ask for an investigation.

Constable Bulla begs to submit, for the consideration of the Inspector General, copies of certain reports, which were submitted or forwarded to the Superintendent on the respective dates contained therein.

Constable Bulla to Superintendent Zouch.

Young Police Station,
22 March, 1870.

CONSTABLE Robert Bulla (916) begs leave to report for the information of the Superintendent of Police, that on the above date Mr. Anthony Sexton Freestone, attorney, was charged by Constable Bulla in the Police Court at Young, with having raffled a horse in the "Criterion Hotel," at Young, on the 5th instant, contrary to the provisions of the 16th Vic. No. 2. The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge. He was fined one farthing and costs of Court.

ROBERT BULLA,
Constable (916).

Constable

Constable Bulla to Superintendent Zouch.

Young Police Station,
4 April, 1870.

CONSTABLE Robert Bulla (916) begs leave to further report, in reference to his report of the 22nd ultimo, which he submitted through Senior-Constable Gibbons, that he has received information that Mr. Freestone stated when soliciting members for the raffle that the horse referred to belonged to Mr. Roberts, and that it was an act of charity. That his two nephews, Francis and Arthur Smith, who are now living with him, raffled for said horse, and that one of them won him; that Constable Bulla subpoenaed the said Smiths as material witnesses against Freestone. That said horse had Mr. Roberts's brand on, and he fed in the Government paddock for about a fortnight afterwards, until the case was coming on for trial; then he disappeared; that the horse was disposed of for £17, although his real value was not more than £6 or £7; and that this has been a public question about the Town of Young for several weeks past.

Senior-Constable Walmsley has told the men of this station repeatedly, that he received orders the last time he was in Goulburn from the Superintendent that he should not convey any orders from Mr. Sub-Inspector Roberts to the foot constables; that it was the duty of the foot senior-constable who is senior to him both in service and rank; and that he told the same to Mr. Roberts; nevertheless, he still persists in doing so in defiance of such orders.

There is a Government horse and cart at this station, and two men are employed almost every day drawing wood and water; the wood has to be drawn about 4 miles, and the water about 1 mile; Mr. Roberts has only got one child of his own, but he has altogether about twelve inmates or boarders at the present time; all these must be supplied; so a considerable part of the time of two men is taken up in this manner, instead of performing the duties of the Public Service, for which they were appointed and for which they are paid.

Since Mr. Sub-Inspector Roberts came to this station, Constable Bulla has never known him to attempt to conduct any police case in the Police Court, save and except on one occasion, the Queen against Murphy for horse-stealing, a few months ago. On that occasion Mr. Clarke, P.M., on the Bench, asked Mr. Roberts if he had any more witnesses to produce; he replied in the negative. Mr. Clarke looked at him. He then applied to the Police Magistrate for instructions, who told him it was the duty of the Police to get up their own case. Mr. Roberts then applied to Constable Colgan in Court, and the result was that he asked for a remand, and a number of material witnesses were afterwards examined for the prosecution; the fact is Mr. Roberts did not know whether the case was proved or not. After leaving the Court Mr. Roberts spoke to Constable Bulla on this subject at the lock-up, who told him that Mr. Clarke was right; that it was the duty of the Police to conduct their own cases, and that he felt degraded by the remarks; that he thought it tantamount to a charge of incompetence. Mr. Roberts concurred, left Constable Bulla, returned in a short time, and said he had it out with Mr. Clarke; that he said he did not mean to insult him. He then told Bulla that he would never go into the Police Court again to conduct a case; that he was too scotty; that every constable must conduct his own case; and this wise consideration he has strictly observed. In fact when an important case is before the Court he is generally absent, so it will be seen that Mr. Roberts is almost entirely ignorant and wilfully negligent of some of his most important duties. Senior-Constable Gibbons generally performs these duties for him.

On the 2nd April instant, while Constable Bulla was lockup-keeper, in charge of seven prisoners. Mr. Clarke, P.M., called on Bulla to bring prisoner Carolin to the Court House to be bailed. As Mr. Roberts had neglected to order a constable for this duty, and no other man being present, Bulla secured the remainder of the prisoners, and not having time to put on his best uniform he proceeded at once, according to orders, as had been often the case before in similar instances. Constable Bulla had not been long in Court when Sub-Inspector Roberts entered, and in an angry tone asked Bulla what he was doing there. He replied, "In charge of this prisoner." Mr. Roberts then said, "You never appear in that state in this Court again—you are like a blackfellow." He at once turned round in a contemptuous manner and left the Court, although the business of the Court was going on, and the Police Magistrate on the Bench. Constable Bulla spoke to the Police Magistrate afterwards on the subject. Constable Bulla begs to here remark that Mr. Roberts has never shown such a bad spirit towards him previous to his taking steps against Freestone, in the case before reported.

As Constable Bulla is prepared to prove the foregoing facts and circumstances by evidence, may he respectfully ask the responsible authorities how can the constables at Young do their duty if the Sub-Inspector in charge not only obstructs and encumbers them in the manner described, but also lends himself as an instrument to violate the law which he is paid to support?

ROBERT BULLA,
Constable (916.)

Constable Bulla to Superintendent Zouch.

Young Police Station,
20 June, 1870.

CONSTABLE Robert Bulla (916) begs leave to state, for the information of the Superintendent, in reference to his report of the 4th April, 1870, which contained certain complaints against Mr. Sub-Inspector Roberts, which complaints he has been instructed will be investigated, that a most material witness, Mr. George Watson, is about to leave the Colony for England by the next mail-ship, which will take place in about three weeks from the above date; therefore Constable Bulla begs to submit that if the investigation is not held before this witness leaves here he cannot hold himself responsible for the proof of said complaint.

ROBERT BULLA,
Constable (916.)

Constable

Constable Bulla to Superintendent Zouch.

Young Police Station,
26 August, 1870.

CONSTABLE Robert Bulla (916) begs leave to state, for the information of the Superintendent, that notwithstanding the numerous complaints which have been made recently against Mr. Sub-Inspector Roberts, for his irregularities at this station, and having horses and cattle feeding in the Government paddock at Wombat Station, all in direct violation of the Police Regulations, still Constable Bulla feels it to be his duty to further report that ten head of cattle, and from two to four head of private horses, the property of Mr. Roberts, were every day feeding in the Government paddock at Young up to the 24th instant, in direct violation of the 146th section of the Police Regulations. About eight head of his cattle were turned into the lucerne paddock, which was grown at the expense of the Government, and it was chiefly consumed by them. Constable Bulla has made those several complaints from a sense of public duty, and for the good of the Public Service. Constable Bulla submits this report direct to the Superintendent, in accordance with the 78th section of the Police Regulations.

ROBERT BULLA,
Constable (916.)

Constable Bulla to The Inspector General of Police.

CONSTABLE Bulla begs leave to further state that some time after he submitted the report of the 4th April, 1870, he was on duty in Goulburn, and Captain Zouch spoke to him upon the subject in his office; he had the report then before him. He told Bulla to have his witnesses ready, but especially Mr. George Watson, and he would investigate the charges. Bulla afterwards sent the two latter reports direct from Young to the Superintendent, at Goulburn; but on the 26th of August a telegram was received that Bulla must proceed by coach next day to do duty at the Exhibition, Sydney, and on his return to Goulburn Captain Zouch told him he was transferred to Goulburn, where he still remains. Constable Bulla is not aware of any reason for his removal from Young, unless to oblige Mr. Roberts, and punish Bulla for making these reports. Previous to Mr. George Watson leaving, Bulla procured his sworn information, which was taken and signed by his brother, who is a Magistrate of the Colony, which information is herewith attached for the consideration of the Inspector General. In every instance where Mr. Roberts's name is mentioned in these papers it means Sub-Inspector Roberts, at Young. It will be more difficult for Constable Bulla to prove those charges now than it would have been at the time he first reported them, but as he believes he is still in a position to prove the principal part of them, he would respectfully ask for an investigation into all the charges herein contained against Mr. Sub-Inspector Roberts.

ROBERT BULLA,
Constable (916.)

George Watson, being duly sworn, states as follows:—That about the beginning of March, 1870, Mr. Freestone asked me to be a member in a raffle for a certain horse, which afterwards took place in the "Criterion Hotel"; he stated to me at the same time that the horse belonged to Mr. Roberts, and that it was an act of charity; I told him I would have nothing at all to do with it.

GEORGE WATSON.

Sworn before me at Young, in the Colony of New South Wales, this 1st day of July, 1870,—

T. WATSON, J.P.

Telegram from The Inspector General of Police to Superintendent Zouch.

July 27.

FURTHER papers respecting Constable Bulla's complaints not received. I have read statements sent, and consider charges of a most serious kind; therefore revoke order to accept Bulla's resignation. He cannot be allowed to leave until matter disposed of. Are missing documents found?

Telegram from Superintendent Zouch to The Inspector General of Police.

Goulburn, 27 July, 1871.

Re Constable Bulla's reports:—The missing paper cannot be found; a copy of it was forwarded by Bulla, which I believe is a correct one; other papers, with my remarks, will be forwarded by to-night's post.

Superintendent Zouch to The Inspector General of Police.

Memo. *re* Constable Bulla's complaints.

Police Department,
Superintendent's Office,
Goulburn, 27 July, 1871.

THE missing paper refers principally to the statement, if my memory serves me right, that Mr. Roberts keeps a boarding-house, and as a consequence uses more wood and water than he is entitled to, thus giving unnecessary work to the Police. I saw Constable Bulla upon this matter, and pointed out to him that I was aware Mr. Roberts had people living with him, but that they were his orphan nephews and nieces, and that it was a false presumption on his part to insinuate otherwise; and that he must have known as well as I did that they were not lodgers.

As

As to the other matters, the papers with Mr. Roberts's explanations are attached, and statements from other parties with some memoranda of mine. I think it unnecessary to make any remarks at present, beyond pointing out that Constable Bulla has slept on his wrongs, as far as Mr. Roberts is concerned, for nearly twelve months, having been removed from Young on the 27th August, 1870, and was purposely not sent back by me to that station because I did not think it would be right, under the circumstances in which he and Mr. Roberts were placed. It was certainly not as a punishment to Bulla as he states, but, on the contrary, out of consideration for him.

H. ZOUCH,
Superintendent, S.E. District.

Telegram from The Inspector General of Police to Superintendent Zouch.

28 July, 1871.

HAVE received and read papers respecting Constable Bulla's complaints, and am quite satisfied with action taken by Superintendent Zouch. Bulla must either proceed forthwith *via* Sydney to Gulgong, or send resignation in ordinary form. If sent, approve—discharge at once.

Senior-Constable Foley to Inspector Read.

Memo.—

No. 2 Station,
Sydney, 28 July, 1871.

SENIOR-CONSTABLE Foley (No. 1,032) begs to state, with reference to the attached communication, that he never told Senior-Sergeant Fenton, when alluding to Constable Bulla's report against Mr. Sub-Inspector Roberts, that Bulla was one of the men in a station at Home that put the sergeant's jacket on, reached his arm from behind a door with the stripes on, sent a servant girl for whiskey, threw it on the sergeant, locked him up in a cell, and on his becoming excited, sent for the sub-inspector, who, on smelling the liquor, and seeing the sergeant excited, pronounced him drunk. Senior-Constable Foley remarked to Senior-Sergeant Fenton, when speaking to him in ordinary conversation, that he heard of a sergeant having been reduced in the Irish Constabulary by having liquor thrown on him in the way above described, but never stated or insinuated that Constable Bulla had anything to do with the matter. Senior-Constable Foley has already stated this to Senior-Sergeant Fenton, when, after his return from the Superintendent's office on the day that he interrogated Bulla about this misconduct, he remarked to Senior-Constable Foley, "I thought you told me about it."

The senior-constable wishes further to state, that he has no recollection whatever of telling the senior-sergeant that Constable Bulla was dismissed from the Force when a sergeant in the Irish Constabulary.

STEPHEN FOLEY,
Senior-Constable.

Forwarded to the Inspector General of Police.—G. READ, Inspector, 29/7/71.

[Confidential.]

The Inspector General of Police to Superintendent Zouch.

31 July, 1871.

As this was by implication a very serious charge against Constable Bulla, and apparently wholly without foundation, Senior-Sergeant Fenton should be called upon for a further explanation, as some amends is due from him to Constable Bulla. I may mention, however, that I have referred to Bulla's testimonials, and find he has no proper discharge from the Irish Constabulary, and his certificate from a sub-inspector is a little questionable.

Judging from the remarks made respecting a connection of Senior-Sergeant Fenton's, it appears to me that his transfer to some other station would be equally for his benefit and that of the Service. What does Superintendent Zouch think?

JNO. M'LERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

Senior-Sergeant Fenton to Superintendent Zouch.

Police Station,
Goulburn, 3 August, 1871.

Re Constable Bulla:—Senior-Sergeant Fenton begs to state that before Constable Bulla came to this station, Senior-Constable Foley, in alluding to Bulla's reports against Mr. Sub-Inspector Roberts, remarked that he hoped Bulla would not be sent to this station, as he was a very troublesome man, adding that he knew Bulla of old, &c.; that he was one of four men in a station at Home that put the constable's ("sergeant") jacket on, and reached his arms with the stripes on from behind a door, gave the servant-girl some money, and sent her for half-a-pint of whiskey; and when they got the whiskey that they threw it over the sergeant, locked him up in a cell, when he became excited, and they then sent for the sub-inspector, who, arriving and seeing the excited state of the sergeant, together with getting a very strong smell of spirits from the cell, he at once ordered the cell-door to be closed, pronounced the sergeant drunk, and reported him, and he was reduced.

Foley also said that Bulla was afterwards a sergeant himself in the Irish Constabulary, and that he was dismissed.

Fenton begs to remark that when Bulla denied being one of the four men referred to, he (Fenton) at

at once, in Captain Zouch's presence, expressed himself satisfied, and never even alluded to Bulla's alleged dismissal; and, indeed, he never thought much of it, particularly when he saw that notwithstanding Foley's repeated warnings to Fenton (and it seems others) of Bulla before he came to the station, yet when he did come he and Foley were apparently inseparable friends. Fenton begs to remind his Superintendent that Bulla, in referring to this matter in that officer's office, remarked that if the person who told Sergeant Fenton denied it, then it would all fall on him (Fenton). Now, if Senior-Constable Foley should deny this, Fenton (if forced to) can name other members of the Force to whom Foley mentioned that Bulla was a sergeant in the Irish Constabulary, and dismissed, and probably it might come out that the other affair was mentioned too. If Bulla is innocent, Fenton begs to express his regret at having said anything about the matter, and to assure his officers that the affair was alluded to from a sense of duty, and with a view of having the thing cleared up. There was no charge of the kind made against Bulla, who never alluded to it after till he was reported and subsequently ordered to prepare for transfer.

R. FENTON,
Senior-Sergeant.

Forwarded for the information of the Inspector General of Police. Senior-Sergeant Fenton was not made aware of Senior-Constable Foley's denial of the truth of Fenton having heard this story of Bulla's behaviour when in the Irish Constabulary from him (Foley). From my knowledge of Fenton, I cannot believe that he would be guilty of a misstatement. I should be sorry to see him removed, especially at present, as it would be a mark of censure in itself.—H. ZOUCH, Superintendent, S.E. District, 4/8/71.

I think Senior-Sergeant Fenton should now see Foley's denial, and be asked to what other members of the Force Foley made the communication. I may mention, for Superintendent Zouch's private information, that I have written to the I.G.P., Dublin, for Bulla's history.—JNO. M'LELIE, I.G.P., 5 August, 1871.

Senior-Sergeant Fenton to Superintendent Zouch.

Police Station,
Goulburn, 8 August, 1871.

Re Inspector General's minute and Senior-Constable Foley's denial of a statement made by him relative to Constable Bulla.—Senior-Sergeant Fenton begs to draw attention to the fact that it would seem that Foley does not deny having told Fenton that Bulla was dismissed. Foley merely states that he has no recollection of having mentioned such a thing to Fenton; but Fenton is not the only member of the Force (fortunately, perhaps) to whom Foley made this statement; for instance, his (Foley's) own brother-in-law—Senior-Sergeant Lynch—said, in the presence of Captain Zouch, that Foley told him (Lynch) so; and Senior-Constable Treacy also said that Foley told him (Treacy) that Bulla was a sergeant, and dismissed from the Irish Constabulary.

Foley admits having told Fenton about the sergeant being reduced, but denies having mentioned Bulla as being one of the men on the station at the time. Now Fenton is prepared conscientiously to swear that Foley did mention Bulla's name, and in the manner referred to by Fenton. Captain Zouch will recollect that it was on the occasion of Bulla reporting Fenton that the latter referred to this matter, and that it was after Fenton referred to it, and Captain Zouch objected to such a matter being introduced (as Bulla denied it, and Fenton expressed himself satisfied with Bulla's denial), that Foley was called in as a witness by Bulla to corroborate some imaginary grievance. It will also probably be recollected, that on the second last occasion on which Bulla and Foley were brought before the Superintendent, that Bulla asked Fenton if he had not said to Foley that he Bulla was apparently a very quiet man, and on being answered in the affirmative, Bulla then asked for Fenton's author as to the spilling of the liquor on the sergeant. Captain Zouch here remarked, "Has he (meaning Fenton) not already told you?" Bulla replied, "No Sir." Fenton then said, "Well, it was the same party told me that told you." I said, "You were apparently a very quiet man," and Fenton was going on to give the name, when Captain Zouch objected. Now Foley was then present, and Fenton would respectfully ask why did he not deny it; he must have known that it was him was meant; and yet he made no denial, but on the following day, Foley being also present, Bulla remarked, "Well if the person that told Sergeant Fenton denies it, then it will all fall on Sergeant Fenton." Even then Foley never alluded to Fenton having accused him of saying it.

Fenton regrets that he should have to refer to other matters, in which Foley has been known to state, and persist in stating, what was not quite true. A few perhaps would suffice, namely,—denying statement made to one John Woodhill, or that he knew Woodhill, a man that has been in Goulburn, probably longer than Foley; also Foley's report about Wilkinson, and several other little matters that could be named, if necessary, of which if there is any doubt of, Fenton would beg to refer to the men on the Station, "except Bulla, of course." Fenton was on sick leave in 1869, and Foley was in charge, and during the time inquiry was made from the Inspector General's Office for a man named Thomas Brookes, and Foley among other matters, in reporting on this, on the 4th February, 1869, said that "Brookes was unknown to the Goulburn Police." However, Foley's report was returned by the Inspector General for further inquiry. Fenton in the mean time having resumed duty, and it turned out that none of the men on the station ever heard about Brookes being inquired for, till Fenton mentioned it; notwithstanding that, Foley said he was prepared to swear that they had. Constable Donald Waters (No. 1785) was here then, and if questioned will probably recollect the matter.

Fenton begs to attach statements from Constables Walker, Wheally, and Lloyd.

R. FENTON,
Senior-Sergeant.

Constable

Constable Walker to Superintendent Zouch.

Goulburn, 7 August, 1871.

CONSTABLE Robert Walker (No. 373) having been called upon by Senior-Sergeant Fenton, most respectfully begs to submit the following facts to his Superintendent. That in the latter part of February, 1869, Senior-Sergeant Fenton went to Sydney, and Constable Foley was left in charge of the foot police in Goulburn, and during the senior-sergeant's absence (as Constable Walker afterwards ascertained), Constable Foley received instructions to make inquiries respecting a man named Thomas Brookes. Constable Walker begs to state that he received no instructions from Constable Foley to make any inquiries about Brookes during the absence of the senior-sergeant. The first inquiry that Constable Walker had respecting Brookes, was from Senior-Sergeant Fenton after his return from Sydney, and the constable gave all the information that he knew, or could gather in Thomas Brookes's case. Shortly after 10 o'clock on the night when Brookes was mentioned by the senior-sergeant, Constable Foley waited for Constable Walker at the corner of Emanuel's store, in Auburn-street, and said, "I want to speak to you a minute." He said, "I have made a report and sent it down, stating that nothing was known in Goulburn about Brookes. I wish you would write a short memo. to the Superintendent, stating that you had forgot my mentioning Brookes to you, and it will save me from being thought a liar." Constable Walker said he would not do any such thing, as he (Constable Foley) had not mentioned Brookes during the senior-sergeant's absence, and that the only inquiries which he had mentioned were respecting two men, one of them named James Schofield, and the other named Miller, of whom Constable Walker had given written information to Constable Foley, especially of Schofield, as Constable Walker had known him for many years.

Constable Walker also begs to state, that shortly before Constable Bulla came to be stationed in Goulburn, Senior-Constable Foley (at this time he had obtained promotion) cautioned Constable Walker respecting Constable Bulla, saying, "He was a Philadelphia lawyer, a man not to be trusted, always making reports, and that he had reported his sub-inspector on the Lambing Flat; and also, that he knew him at Home, in Ireland; that he was a constable in the place where he (the senior-constable) came from, and that he knew him there as such, and that if he came to Goulburn to be stationed he would cause 'ructions' in the place."

ROBERT WALKER,
Constable (No. 373.)

Constable Whealy to Superintendent Zouch.

Police Station,
Goulburn, 7 August, 1871.

CONSTABLE Whealy (No. 372), being called on by Senior-Sergeant Fenton, begs respectfully to report, for the information of his Superintendent, that in February, /69, the Senior-Sergeant being in Sydney on sick leave, Constable Foley was left in charge. During that time he mentioned nothing to Constable Whealy about a man named Brookes. Constable Whealy first heard about Brookes from Senior-Sergeant Fenton, after his returning from Sydney; some time time after that the Senior-Sergeant had resumed his duty, he asked Constable Whealy, "Have you been told to make any inquiries about a man named Thomas Brookes in my absence." The constable said he had not. Constables Foley and Walker were present at the time.

Constable Whealy further begs to state, about a month before Constable Bulla came to this station Senior-Constable Foley had a conversation with Constable Whealy. The senior-constable said, "Bulla is sure to come here; he will cause rows, and make this a damn bad station. Ah! it is I that know 'Bob' well; he is a b****y rogue, but a damn smart man; I knew him when he was a sergeant at Home." Constable Whealy remarked at the time that Bulla could not be so bad as that, and that his coming here could not make any change in the station, as duty was so strictly carried out. The senior-constable then said, "I know every man here does his duty as regular as clock-work."

JOHN WHEALY,
Constable (No. 372.)

Constable Lloyd to Superintendent Zouch.

Police Station,
Goulburn, 7 August, 1871.

CONSTABLE Lloyd (317) having been called on by Senior-Sergeant Fenton to report, for the Superintendent's information, respecting an inquiry from Sydney in 1869, for a person named Brookes (Senior-Sergeant Fenton was on leave in Sydney at the time), if Senior Constable Foley, who was in charge, mentioned anything to him about Brookes, Constable Lloyd begs to state that he heard nothing of it till after the return of the senior-sergeant.

He remembers Constable Walker saying, had the senior-constable mentioned it to him he (Walker) could have furnished the same information to him as he had given after the return of the senior-sergeant.

Constable Lloyd further states that Senior-Constable Foley and Constable Bulla appeared to him to be very intimate, and that the Senior-Sergeant has once, in his hearing, checked them for gossiping about the streets.

JOHN LLOYD,
Constable and Lockup-keeper.

Forwarded for the information of the Inspector General of Police. Senior-Sergeant Lynch recollects Senior-Constable Foley mentioning to him that Bulla, he believed, had been dismissed the Irish Constabulary. Senior-Constable Tracy states that he was also informed by Foley that Bulla had been dismissed the Force in Ireland.—H. Zouch, Superintendent, S.E. District, 10/8/71.

Senior Constable Foley must be called upon for further report in explanation.—Jno. M'LERIE, Inspector General of Police.

Inspector Read, 12/8/71.

A copy of Foley's statement was sent to Sergeant Fenton.

Senior-



Senior-Constable Foley to The Inspector General of Police.

No. 2 Station,
Sydney, 16 August, 1871.

SENIOR-Constable Foley (No. 1,032) begs to state, with reference to the annexed reports, that he is prepared to substantiate on oath his statement of the 28th ultimo, referring thereto. Senior-Sergeant Fenton appears to have no object in view other than to injure the senior-constable, who was persecuted by him in Goulburn. This assertion was sworn to by Senior-Constable Foley before Captain Zouch, on the occasion of his giving evidence in the case of Fenton *versus* Bulla, for insolence, &c. Senior-Sergeant Fenton falsely accused Senior-Constable Foley, in the presence of the men in the Goulburn station with speaking disrespectfully about his people in law, and as the senior-constable has always performed his duty cheerfully, zealously, and conscientiously, he believes that the senior-sergeant's animosity towards him originated in the alleged unkind language, for ever after he experienced every discourtesy, annoyance, and exhibition of ill-feeling which the senior-sergeant could manifest towards him. This ill-feeling was heightened by the circumstance that about the same time he summoned them for a breach of the Slaughtering Act in the senior-sergeant's absence. The senior-constable further begs to state, with reference to Brookes, that he asked the constables at the station at the time of the inquiry referred to, collectively, if they knew anything about his whereabouts, and especially Constable Walker, as being the oldest constable, and they said "no," or words to that effect; but Constable Walker subsequently told the senior-sergeant that he did. The senior-constable was only a constable in charge at the time, in the absence of Senior-Sergeant Fenton, and the information he has no doubt was withheld through jealousy, owing to his being put in charge of Constables Walker, Wheally, and Lloyd. The senior-constable had frequently occasion to bring their misconduct under the notice of Captain Zouch, namely,—Wheally, for being of a quarrelsome disposition, subject to excitement, having no control of his temper, and for using such language as "go to hell," "insulting hound," "b****y ordinary constable," &c. Lloyd for insolent behaviour at the watch-house, pulling a chair from under the senior-constable, whilst endorsing a summons, saying he paid his money for it. With regard to Constable Lloyd not recollecting anything having been told him by the senior-constable respecting the man Brookes, the senior-constable feels compelled to say that Constable Lloyd has a very defective memory, for which he was on one occasion reported to the Superintendent by Senior-Sergeant Fenton. The senior-constable often brought the intemperate habits of Constable Walker under the notice of the senior-sergeant, his disrespect in once addressing him as "Mr. Senior-Constable," and on another occasion his disobedience of orders. Senior-constable most respectfully requests the protection of the Inspector General from the malignity of those whom the senior-sergeant has specially solicited to his assistance, in a manner unprecedented for its irregularity as far as the senior-constable's experience of discipline enables him to judge. Senior-Constable Foley has served in the South-eastern district for a period of about nine years, without having been punished for any breach whatever of the regulations, as his defaulter's sheet, which accompanied him on his transfer from Goulburn, shows. Senior-constable Foley stated his suspicion to Senior-Sergeant Lynch that Bulla was dismissed the Force at Home from the circumstance that the senior-constable recollected reading in one of the quarterly returns that a man named Bulla was dismissed; but this suspicion the senior-constable while in Goulburn never mentioned to any other member of the Force. In conclusion, the senior-constable respectfully submits that the senior-sergeant ought to have twelve months ago reported (as probably he would were he supplied with the information) what he now asserts the senior-constable told him respecting Constable Bulla, and which he deems of sufficient importance, to testify on oath.

STEPHEN FOLEY,
Senior-Constable.

Forwarded to the Inspector General of Police.—G. READ, Inspector, 17 Aug., 1871.

Forwarded to Superintendent Zouch. These charges and recriminations prove that it was high time an entire change was made in the composition of the force at Goulburn. JOHN M'LERIE, I.G.P., 17 August, 1871.

The recrimination has not, I think, been mutual, inasmuch as Sergeant Fenton's report against Constable Bulla have invariably been met by counter-complaints. Senior-Constable Foley's statement, against the three constables, especially referring to "Wheally and Lloyd," are gross exaggerations of what was brought under my notice by Foley, and were not proved at the inquiry. They have doubtless been evoked by their corroboration of the sergeant's assertions respecting Bulla. I had long ago decided to move both Foley and Bulla, and told them so.—H. ZOUCH, Superintendent, S.E. District, 21/8/71.

Inspector Read,—The above minute from Superintendent Zouch is to be read to Senior-Constable Foley, who should be informed that in my opinion he has not evinced such straightforward truthfulness regarding Bulla as he should have done, and that his statements regarding Senior-Sergeant Fenton and other members of the Force do not appear to be made for the benefit of the Service, but savour of vindictiveness. I doubt his fitness for the rank he holds, and his retention in it will depend upon Mr. Read's report at the end of three months or so, when he will be transferred in any case to a country district. Something will also depend upon the tenor of the reply to a communication I have addressed to the Inspector General of Constabulary at Dublin regarding Bulla. This to be read to Senior-Constable Foley.—JOHN M'LERIE, I.G.P., 22 August, 1871.

Attended to and returned.—GEO. READ, Inspector, 25 August, 1871.

The Inspector General of Police to The Inspector General of Police, Ireland.

New South Wales,
Police Department, Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 3 August, 1871.

Sir,

I have reason to doubt the genuineness of the attached certificate of discharge of Robert Bulla from the Irish Constabulary, signed W. R. Burke, 1st Sub-Inspector, County of Waterford; and as Bulla is now a member of the Police Force of this Colony, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to inform me whether the testimonial is a spurious one or not, and under what circumstances the man was discharged from the Police Force in Ireland?

I have, &c.,
JOHN M'LERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

[Enclosure.]

County of Waterford, Waterford,
18 August, 1861.

THIS is to certify that Constable Robert Bulla (5,957) served under my command in Tipperary N.R., for upwards of four years, and was discharged at his own request on the 29th of October, 1859. Conduct good.

W. R. BURKE,
1st Sub-Inspector.

To whom it may concern.

Inspector General Wood, Ireland, to The Inspector General of Police, Sydney.

Constabulary Office, Dublin Castle,
9 October, 1871.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3rd of August last, and to acquaint you that the enclosed certificate is a forgery.

Bulla was discharged from the R. I. Constabulary in October, 1859 as a malinger.

I have, &c.,
J. STEWART WOOD,
Inspector General, R.I. Constabulary.

Sub-Inspector Medley to Superintendent Lydiard.

Mudgee, 30 October, 1871.

CONSTABLE Bulla has sent me a report, stating that on the 30th of July he sent in his resignation from Goulburn, therefore he is now entitled to his discharge, and refuses to perform any more Police duty. You will be good enough to instruct me.

For the Inspector General's information.—C. T. P. LYDIARD, Supt., 31/10/71.

The Inspector General of Police to Superintendent Lydiard.

Sydney, 1 November, 1871.

Constable Bulla's discharge approved.—J. McL.

Discharged 1st instant.—C.T.P.L., Supt., 6/11/71.

No. 2.

PETITION OF ROBERT BULLA.

To the Honorable Henry Parkes, Premier and Colonial Secretary, Sydney.

The Petition of ex-Constable Robert Bulla,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That he joined the Police Force of New South Wales on the 3rd June, 1862, and was discharged at his own request on the 30th October, 1871, during which time he was never punished for any offence; and your Petitioner trusts that he at all times evinced zeal and efficiency in the discharge of his several Police duties.

That while your Petitioner was at Young Station, and while on duty in the Police Court on the 2nd of April, 1870, he was wantonly attacked, in the presence of the Police Magistrate and other respectable people, by Sub-Inspector Roberts of that station, with a view of bringing him into ridicule and contempt, such language being applied to him by that officer as "blackfellow."

That your Petitioner felt in duty bound to report such misconduct, with other serious offences against that officer, to Superintendent Zouch, of Goulburn—such offences as employing Mr. Freestone, solicitor, to raffle a horse for him in the "Criterion Hotel," at Young, on the 5th March, 1870, contrary to the provisions of the 16th Victoria No. 2, for which offence the said Mr. Freestone was cited before the Police Court at Young by your Petitioner on the 22nd of said month. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined one farthing and costs of Court. For misappropriating Government forage to his own private use, and having a large number of live stock feeding on the Government paddocks at Young and Wombat. For employing the Police under his command in work and labour for his own private purposes, instead of performing the duties of the Public Service for, which they were appointed and for which they are paid, with several other offences against the Police Regulations.

That the only redress your Petitioner received from Superintendent Zouch for such grievances was to be transferred to the town of Goulburn as punishment, where your Petitioner was on the 23rd February, 1871, falsely, wickedly, and maliciously charged by Senior-Sergeant Fenton, of Goulburn, before Superintendent Zouch and Senior-Sergeant Lynch, with having been guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury in Ireland, without adducing the slightest grounds or proof for such an allegation.

That your Petitioner reported all these grievances to the Inspector General of Police on the 23rd July, 1871, in accordance with his minute of the 20th July, 1871, wherein he stated that he would grant investigation and redress, which your Petitioner requested, but which was afterwards refused. That in consequence of such treatment on the part of the Police authorities, your Petitioner felt compelled to tender his resignation to the Inspector General on the 30th July, 1871, at the same time requesting that he would be kindly pleased not to allow any further punishment to be inflicted on your Petitioner by removing him from one station to another, and from one district to another, until he would be discharged; notwithstanding which, your Petitioner was further punished by being transferred from Goulburn to Sydney, from Sydney to Mudgee, and from Mudgee to Gulgong, where he was discharged, as hereinbefore mentioned.

That in consequence of the said charge of perjury being hanging over him, your Petitioner has been unable to obtain any situation or employment, and his character has been thus stamped with the brand of infamy and disgrace.

That under the foregoing circumstances, your Petitioner would humbly beg that you will be kindly pleased to order investigation and redress, both with respect to the conduct of Sub-Inspector Roberts, at Young, and Senior-Sergeant Fenton, at Goulburn.

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

ROBERT BULLA,
Ex-Constable.

Dated at Young, 12th June, 1872.

Hay, 1 March, 1871.

THIS is to certify that for a period of seven years, while I was Police Magistrate at Young, Robert Bulla was acting as constable there. I always found him to be a sober, intelligent, well-conducted, and reliable man—one who did his duty without fear or favour; and I believe him fit to fill any situation of trust or confidence.

JOSEPH EDE PEARCE, P.M.

Goulburn, 20 March, 1871.

I HAVE known Constable Bulla for over six years, and have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to his sterling upright character, and the respect entertained for him by the people of Young. During the time spoken of I was the Incumbent of St. John's Church, Young.

W. H. POWNALL.

No. 3.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 17 August, 1872.

THE representations made by Robert Bulla in the accompanying Petition are for the most part misstatements.

The charges he preferred against Sub-Inspector Roberts were closely investigated by Superintendent Zouch, and found to be either without foundation or gross exaggerations.

When removed to Goulburn there were so many charges and recriminations between the men that I found it necessary to make an entire change. The senior-constable I brought to Sydney, and Bulla, being a single man, was sent with many others from different stations to the Gulgong Rush. He had resigned at Goulburn; but understanding that he wished to continue in the Service, I retained him for a further trial, but Superintendent Lydiard reported him in unfavourable terms.

There was some rumour amongst the Irish Constabulary men at Goulburn that Bulla had been dismissed for some serious misconduct; that is the "perjury" he refers to as alleged against him. This appears not to have been without foundation, for upon sending the certificate Bulla lodged upon his appointment in Sydney to the Inspector General in Dublin, I received the reply (copy enclosed) stating it was a forgery.

JNO. MLERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

See letter from
Inspector
General of Irish
Constabulary of
9 Oct., 1871,
enclosed in
Inspector
General's letter
above, of 12
March, 1873.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

JOHN RAVEN.

(PETITION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 March, 1873.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of John Raven, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioner was a Constable in the Detective Police Force of this Colony, from January, 1864, to August, 1870.

That your Petitioner, during the whole of that time, performed the duties of his office faithfully and honestly, so as to gain the approval of his superior officers.

That your Petitioner was suddenly deprived of office, although no charge of any kind whatever was made against him.

That your Petitioner was employed from June, 1864, to May, 1865, specially in pursuit of bush-rangers in the Murray District, and thereby became entitled by law to receive a sum of three shillings per night for each night of absence from his station on duty.

That your Petitioner, on returning to his station, made application, in the usual and proper form, to the Inspector General of Police, for the amount of forty-two pounds sterling due to him as night allowance.

That your Petitioner was told the sum was disallowed, but was not permitted to see the minute of disallowance, so as to give your Petitioner an opportunity of appealing against such decision.

That your Petitioner has never been informed by whom or by whose authority the sum was disallowed, or the reason of such disallowance.

That your Petitioner, knowing that all other Police Officers with whom he was associated were paid the night allowance due to them, feels grieved at being deprived of this (to him) important sum.

That your Petitioner, from the nature of the office he held as a Detective Police Officer, is unable to obtain employment; therefore prays that your Honorable House will cause inquiry to be made so that justice may be done.

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

JOHN RAVEN.

Dated this 12th day of July, A.D. 1872.

1872-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE.

(CLAIM OF SENIOR-CONSTABLE TANT TO BE PLACED ON POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 April, 1873.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 7 March, 1873, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters, reports, and documents relating to the case of Senior-constable Tant, and his claim to be placed on the Police Superannuation Fund.”

(Mr. Driver.)

SCHEDULE.

NO.		PAGE.
1.	The Secretary of State to the Governor-General. 30 January, 1855.....	1
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4.	Ditto to Principal Under Secretary. 6 March, 1873	4

POLICE.

No. 1.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO GOVERNOR SIR WM. DENISON.

(No. 20.)

Downing-street,
30 January, 1855.

SIR,

I transmit, for your information, copies of a correspondence between this Department, the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, and Mr. Butterfield, arising out of an application made by the latter in behalf of Mrs. Tant, whose husband, late a constable in the Metropolitan Police, lately went out to join the Force in Sydney, and is represented to have left his wife and family unprovided for in this Country.

You will see that the object of Mr. Butterfield's appeal is to effect an arrangement whereby a portion of Tant's pay may be remitted for their maintenance; and I have to request that you will cause a communication to be made to him on the subject.

I have, &c.,
G. GREY.

Mr. B., 27 Nov., 1854.
C. O. to Agent, 4 Dec., 1854.
Agent's reply, 9 Dec., 1854.
C. O. to Comms. of Police, 30 Dec., 1854.
Reply, 4 Jan., 1855.
C. O., 13 Jan., 1855.
Comms., 18 Jan., 1855.
C. O. to Mrs. Tant.
Mr. Butterfield's answer, 2 Feby.

[Enclosures in foregoing.]

(1.)

Mr. Butterfield to The Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Market Place, Saffron Walden,
27 November, 1854.

Honorable Sir,

I trust you will pardon the liberty I take in addressing you on behalf of the wife of Thomas Tant (a steady, honest, and industrious woman), late of the Finchley Division of Police, who, I understand, has been sent out in the service of the Colonial Police for Sydney, in September last, he having left without her knowledge, utterly destitute, being unable to procure her living in consequence of her bad state of health, nor has she any relative who can in any way assist her. Therefore, the object of my writing is to solicit your interest on her behalf, if anything can be done by way of his being compelled to allow her some portion of his pay for her support.

Trusting this appeal will not be in vain,—

I have, &c.,

HENRY BUTTERFIELD.

(2.)

H. Merivale, Esq., to C. Barnard, Esq.

Downing-street,
4 December, 1854.

Sir,

I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from Mr. Butterfield, containing an inquiry respecting Thomas Tant, who appears to have been recently sent out to Sydney in the Colonial Police, and who is stated to have left his wife and family in this Country without making any provision for their support.

Sir George Grey would wish to be informed whether a person of this name was sent out in the manner described; and, if so, whether he was selected for the service through the recommendation of the Commissioners of Police.

I have, &c.,

H. MERIVALE.

(3.)

E. Barnard, Esq., to H. Merivale, Esq.

5, Cannon Row,
9 December, 1854.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and, in reply, to acquaint you, for the information of Secretary Sir George Grey, that a constable of the S. Division of the Metropolitan Police, named Thomas Tant, stated as married, but having no children, was sent out to serve in the New South Wales Police Force, his name being inserted in a list furnished to me by the Commissioners of Police of volunteers for the above service.

I have, &c.,

EDWD. BARNARD.

(4.)

H. Merivale, Esq., to The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police.

Downing-street,
30 December, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you the copy of a letter from Mr. Butterfield, in behalf of a poor woman, whose husband, Thomas Tant, is represented to have proceeded to Sydney, in the New South Wales Police Force, and to have left her family and herself unprovided for in this Country.

On inquiry of the Colonial Agent-General, it appears that a constable of that name, belonging to the S. Division of the Metropolitan Force was sent out to the Colony, having been mentioned in a list of volunteers which you furnished, and that he was stated to be a married man, but without children. Sir G. Grey would therefore be glad to be made acquainted with any particulars which you may be able to give of the circumstances of the case, and of Tant's previous character.

I have, &c.,

H. MERIVALE.

(5.)

27 November, 1854.

3

(5.)

Sir Richard Mayne to H. Merivale, Esq.

Metropolitan Police Office,
Whitehall Place, 4 January, 1855.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, and of enclosed letter from Mr. Butterfield.

I submit, for the information of Secretary Sir George Grey, a report of the character of Thomas Tant, and the circumstances of the case.

I have, &c.,

RICHARD MAYNE.

(6.)

Report, S. Division.

WITH reference to annexed letter, I beg to report that Thomas Tant joined the S. Division on 25th December, 1848, and resigned, to join the Police Force in Sydney, on 21st September, 1854; and during the period of his service he was a quiet, well-behaved, respectable man, and one in whom confidence could be reposed. His wife did not live with him during the time he was in the Service. About five years ago Mrs. Tant visited the house where her husband was lodging, and remained there several days, and after a few months she came to him again, accompanied by Mr. Butterfield, the writer of the annexed letter; and on this occasion Tant appeared much annoyed, and said he would have nothing more to do with her. Previous to this occurrence he had often expressed his willingness to live with his wife, but she refused to leave the place where she was then residing. He remitted small sums to her, but whether he made her a regular allowance I have not yet been able to ascertain. Nothing is known in the neighbourhood of the private character of Mrs. Tant, nor of the cause of her separation from her husband, but he told Sergeant Hill, who was then on duty at Finchley, that he suspected his wife's fidelity, from her unwillingness to leave the place where a gentleman who interests himself in her welfare resides. Previous to his sailing, he left Finchley for the purpose of going to Saffron Waldon, and on his return stated that he had arranged with his wife, who had promised to go out with him, and would meet him at Gravesend.

D. FERGUSON,

Superintendent.

4th December, 1854.

(7.)

H. Merivale, Esq., to The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police.

Downing-street,

13 January, 1855.

Gentlemen,

With reference to your letter of the 4th instant, and to the report which it enclosed respecting Thomas Tant, and the circumstances under which he had gone out to Sydney in the local Police Force, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to state that, before returning an answer to Mr. Butterfield's application, he thinks it would be desirable to ascertain the character which that person may bear, and also whether any connection exists between himself and Mrs. Tant. Sir George Grey would be glad to know whether you could obtain for him that information.

I have, &c.,

H. MERIVALE.

(8.)

Sir Richard Mayne to H. Merivale, Esq.

Metropolitan Police Office, Whitehall Place,
18 January, 1855.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, in reference to mine of the 4th instant, respecting Thomas Tant, late a Police Constable in the S. Division, &c., &c., and to acquaint you, for the information of Sir George Grey, that both Mr. Butterfield and the wife of Tant live at Saffron Walden in Essex, a considerable distance from the Metropolitan Police District; and the information mentioned respecting these parties cannot be obtained by the Police unless some one were sent down specially for the purpose, and it might not be obtained satisfactorily even in that way.

The Superintendent of the Division to which Tant belonged states that Tant informed him, some two or three years ago, when asked the reason of his not living with his wife, that she was too fond of another man, residing in Essex, to live with him.

I am, &c.,

RICHARD MAYNE.

(9.)

Mr. Peel to Mrs. Tant.

Downing-street,

1 February, 1855.

Mrs. Tant,

With reference to a recent correspondence between this Department and Mr. Butterfield, who requested that your husband, who is now in the New South Wales Police, and is stated to have left yourself and family unprovided for in this Country, may be required to set apart some portion of his pay for your support,—I am directed by Secretary Sir G. Grey to acquaint you that the Governor of the Colony will be instructed to communicate with your husband on the subject of his making some arrangement for that purpose.

Yours, &c.,

F. PEEL.

(10.)

(10.)
Mr. Butterfield to Secretary Sir George Grey.

Saffron Walden,
2 February, 1855.

Sir,
I beg to acknowledge the favour of your communication, on behalf of Eliza Tant, to express her gratitude for the honor of your interest; also, to state from a portion of it there is in some way an error; but if your Lordship will permit your secretary to refer to my previous letter, he will find I only made application for the wife, as there is not any children living.

H. BUTTERFIELD.

No. 2.

MINUTE OF HIS EXCELLENCY.

REFER to Inspector-General of Police to make inquiries as to Tant, and to ascertain whether he is willing to send anything to his wife. No threat or compulsion to be used. Let me have a report of the man's character.
W.D., 15 May, '55.

No. 3.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sir,
I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt (under your B.C. memo, dated 18th instant) of a despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, forwarding copies of correspondence between his Department, the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, and Mr. Butterfield, arising out of an application on behalf of Mrs. Tant, whose husband (lately in the London Police, but now attached to the Sydney Constabulary) is represented to have left herself and family unprovided for; and, in obedience to the instructions conveyed by His Excellency the Governor-General's minute thereon, I beg to inform you that I lost no time in calling upon Constable Tant for an explanation of this matter; by whose statement it would appear that incompatibility of temper formed the ground of separation between himself and wife; that from June, 1849, up to the period of his leaving England, he allowed her 3s. 6d. per week during part of the time, and 4s. during the remainder; that when he volunteered to come out to New South Wales, she agreed to accompany him, but on the eve of sailing refused to do so, and that therefore (having however no grounds for imputing impropriety of conduct to his wife, beyond her unwillingness to leave the service of Mr. Butterfield to again reside with him), he distinctly asserts his unwillingness to allow her anything from his pay whatever.

2. I beg further to enclose, for His Excellency's information, the report of the Metropolitan Superintendent of Police, by which it appears that, since Tant joined the Sydney Force, his conduct has been very good.

I have, &c.,
W. C. MAYNE.

[Enclosure in foregoing.]

MEMO:—The conduct of Constable Tant has, since he joined the Sydney Police, been very good.
Office of Metropolitan Superintendent of Police,
Sydney, 19th May, 1855.

JNO. McLERIE,
Superintendent.

No. 4.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Police Department,
Inspector-General's Office,
Sydney, 6 March, 1873.

"GENERAL BUSINESS—NOTICE OF MOTION:—

1. Mr. Driver to move:—That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a copy of all letters, reports and documents relating to the case of Senior-constable Tant, and his claim to be placed on the Police Superannuation Fund."

This case has been before Parliament before.—*Vide* copy report annexed.

Senior-constable Tant had undoubtedly some claim for consideration; but as it was known that, when he left England, with a detachment of the London Metropolitan Police, in 1855, he left a wife behind him, and as he was living here with a woman represented as his wife, and obviously not identical with the person to whom he was married in England, the impression was that he had committed bigamy: accordingly, he was required to satisfy his superior officers on this point before his claim for consideration from the Police Superannuation Fund could be entertained. This he has failed to do. I append copies of all the papers in the office bearing on the case, should the Honorable the Colonial Secretary think fit to consent to the motion.

Some inquiries were, however, made verbally, and part of what transpired was with Senior-constable Tant personally.

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Acting for Inspector-General of Police.

[Enclosures in foregoing.]

Police Department,
Inspector-General's Office,
Sydney, 7 December, 1871.

"8. Mr. Driver to ask the Colonial Secretary,—

(1.) When was Senior-constable Tant allowed to resign or retire from the Police Force?

(2.) Why was he allowed to retire, and how long had he been in the service?"

Senior-constable Thomas Tant was returned unfit for further service in the Police Force, on the 29th November, 1870, on the Police Medical Board finding that he suffered from disease of the brain. From June, 1870, to January, 1871, he was incapable of performing any duty, and received during that period four months' full pay and four months' half-pay.

(2.) Tant joined the Police Force on the 13th January, 1855, and was examined by the Police Medical Board with a view to superannuation.

JNO. McLERIE,
Inspector-General of Police.

I HAVE re-examined Senior-constable Tant, and can find no amendment in his state; he still remains in a debilitated condition, and there does not seem any likelihood of an improvement in a reasonable period of time.

M. EGAN,
Police Surgeon.

13, September, 1870.

SENIOR-CONSTABLE Tant may be allowed a month's extension of sick leave, on half-pay, which might be again extended if his health shows signs of improvement; when, if not fit for duty, he will have to resign, though I fear I could not see my way to recommending his superannuation on pension.

JNO. McLERIE, I.G.P.

16-9-71.

Senior-constable Tant to The Inspector General of Police.

Police Depot, Sydney,
20 September, 1870.

Senior-constable Thomas Tant, No. 707, most respectfully begs to submit to the Inspector-General of Police the following application, as Senior-constable Tant has been sick for a long time, and is still sick, and not likely to be fit for duty for a long time, if ever he is again. Under these circumstances, Senior-constable Tant most respectfully applies to the Inspector-General of Police for a gratuity, in order that he may put it to something to support his family. If this should meet the approbation of the Inspector-General of Police, Senior-constable Tant will be satisfied to take whatever the Inspector-General of Police may think fit to award him.

THOS. TANT,
Senior-constable, No. 707.

No. 70-19.

Police Department,
Inspector-General's Office,
Sydney, 20 September, 1870.

I do not see my way to acceding to this request. Senior-constable Tant, if undoubtedly unfit for further service, would be entitled to a half-pay pension, but at his age there is no reason why he should not shortly recover his health, and be fit for many years' active service. I will, therefore, allow him sick leave at the same rate as his pension would be (half-pay) for a month or two, or even longer, to enable him to recover his health; when, if he still continue unfit for duty, I would be prepared, upon the report of the Medical Board, to recommend a temporary pension for (say) twelve months, as in other cases.

JNO. McLERIE,
I.G.P.

WILL Dr. Egan inform me what Senior-constable Tant's present state of health is. *Vide* conclusion of the sub-joined minute.—E.F., 25-11-70.

I HAVE re-examined Senior-constable Tant, and find him in much the same state as when I gave my last certificate. His two months' leave does not seem to have been of any material service. Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that he will not be fit for service for some considerable time.

M. EGAN;
Police Surgeon

November 25th.

To be seen by Police Medical Board—J. McL., I.G.P.

Certificate of the Police Medical Board in the case of Senior-constable Thomas Tant, of the New South Wales Police.

WE hereby certify that we have this day examined Thomas Tant, a senior-constable of the New South Wales Police, aged 46 years, and find that he is suffering from disease of the brain, and that in consequence of such infirmity the said Thomas Tant is incapable of discharging the duties of his office.

Sydney, 29th of November, 1870.

H. C. ALLEYNE, M.D.,
CHARLES NATHAN, F.R.C.S., } Members of the Board.

To be relieved from duty, on half-pay, until case decided at next meeting of P.R.E. Board.

JNO. McLERIE, I.G.P.

Tumut, 24 December, 1870.

Sir,

Knowing that your Force is supposed to contain nothing but upright and honest men, I ask you whether it is allowed for a policeman to live in adultery with a woman, as Sergeant Tant is living.

Yours truly,
A FRIEND TO THE POLICE.

This should be shown to Sergeant Tant for his report.—E.F., 6-1-71.
Mr. Ryeland.

Senior-constable Tant, to The Superintendent of Police.

Bellambi, 27 December, 1870.

Senior-constable Thomas Tant, No. 707, most respectfully applies to Edmund Fosbery, Esq., Superintendent of Police, to submit the following application to the Inspector-General of Police.

As Senior-constable Thomas Tant has been returned unfit for Police duty, by the Medical Board, he, Senior-constable Tant, would prefer a gratuity in lieu of a pension, that is to say, a gratuity for sixteen years' service.

THOMAS TANT,
Senior-constable of Police, No. 707.

Senior-

Senior-constable Tant to The Inspector-General of Police.

Bellambi, 2 February, 1871.

All the attached papers have been copied by Senior-constable Tant, and returned to the Inspector-General of Police.

File.—J. McL.
Forwarded.—Jas. Ryeland, Sub-inspector, 6-2-71.

THOS. TANT,
Senior-constable, No. 707.

Senior-constable Tant to The Superintendent of Police.

Bellambi,
9 January, 1871.

In answer to the attached anonymous letter, Senior-constable Thos. Tant, No. 707, denies all the allegations set forth therein, and offered £5 reward to find out the writer of the attached letter. The letter was not written in the Tumut, as is plainly shown by the stamp and post-mark.

THOS. TANT,
Senior-constable of Police, No. 707.

Forwarded for the information of the Inspector-General of Police.—JAS. RYELAND, Sub-inspector, 12/1/71.

An allegation of this kind is very easily met, by Sergt. Tant attaching his marriage certificate, or giving particulars of date and place where he was married.—E.F., 12/1/71.

Senior-constable Tant to The Inspector-General of Police.

Bellambi,
17 January, 1871.

Senior-constable Thomas Tant, No. 707, most respectfully begs to report, for the information of the Inspector-General of Police, in reference to the attached anonymous letter. Senior-constable Tant begs to state that he is married, and will defy the writer of the anonymous letter, or any one else, to prove to the contrary. Senior-constable Tant will give £5 reward to find out the writer of the attached anonymous letter.

THOS. TANT,
Senior-constable, No. 707.

This affords no answer to my requirement. Senior-constable Tant must either send me his marriage certificate, or inform me where the ceremony was performed.

JNO. McLERIE,
I.G.P.

19-1-1

Senior-constable Tant to The Inspector-General of Police, Sydney.

Bellambi,
25 January, 1871.

Senior-constable Thos. Tant, No. 707, most respectfully begs to report, for the information of the Inspector-General of Police, that he, Senior-constable Tant, cannot forward his marriage certificate, as it is in England. Senior-constable Tant was married in England.

THOS. TANT,
Senior-constable, No. 707.

As I happen to be aware that Senior-constable Tant left a wife in England when coming out, between sixteen and seventeen years ago, whom he was accused of deserting, and as it is obvious the woman he is now living with is not the same,—until he satisfies me of his marriage with the latter, he will receive no consideration from the Police Superannuation Fund, either in the shape of gratuity or temporary pension, and his pay will cease after this month.

JNO. McLERIE,
I.G.P.

27 January, 1871.

From S. S. Rush, Orange, to The Inspector General of Police.

4 April, 1871.

Sergeant Tant told me he was married at Sydney, but I could never find out when or where.—George Kimber, of Sydney, formerly in Police, may give the information.

Senior-constable Tant to The Inspector-General of Police.

137, Campbell-street, Sydney.
11 April, 1871.

Senior-constable Thomas Tant, (No. 707), most respectfully applies to the Inspector-General of Police for his sick pay for the months of February and March, 1871, as he, Senior-constable Tant, owes £10 for provisions for the last quarter, and has not one sixpence towards paying it; and he, Senior-constable Tant, has a family of five children to keep, which he left ten days ago in the country with only 2s. 6d. Senior-constable Tant will write to England for his marriage certificate, and show it to the Inspector-General of Police on its arrival. Under these circumstances Senior-constable Tant most respectfully begs the Inspector-General of Police will give him his pay.

THOS. TANT,
Senior-constable, No. 707.

Senior-

Senior-constable Tant to The Inspector-General of Police.

Bellambi, near Wollongong,
2 October, 1871.

Senior-constable Thomas Tant (No. 707) most respectfully applies to the Inspector-General of Police to bring his (Senior-constable Tant's) case to a close, as the case has now been pending for the last nine months; and Senior-constable Tant has a family of five children to support, which would have been starved long before this had it not have been for the assistance of a gentleman in Sydney, who has supplied him (Senior-constable Tant) with money and goods to the amount of £23. Senior-constable Tant is also in debt in Wollongong to the amount of £10, and Senior-constable Tant has not got a shilling to pay it with. It is impossible for Senior-constable Tant to support his family on nothing. Senior-constable Tant has not had any support from the Police authorities for the last eight months. Under these circumstances, Senior-constable Tant most respectfully begs the Inspector-General of Police will consider his case, and bring it to a close. Senior-constable Tant most respectfully begs a reply to this application.

THOMAS TANT,
Senior-constable, No. 707.

M. 71-276.

Police Department,
Inspector-General's Office,
Sydney, 5 October, 1871.

The Inspector-General of Police acknowledges the receipt of Mr. Thomas Tant's communication of the 2nd instant; and desires to say that, having written the following minute on the 29th January last, for Mr. Tant's information and guidance, he is not in a position to take any further action in the matter until the requisite proof of marriage is adduced.

"As I happen to be aware that Senior-constable Tant left a wife in England when coming out, between sixteen and seventeen years ago, whom he was accused of deserting, and as it is obvious the woman he is now living with is not the same,—until he satisfies me of his marriage with the latter, he will receive no consideration from the Police Superannuation Fund, either in the shape of a gratuity or temporary pension, and his pay will cease after this month."

Mr. Thomas Tant,
Bellambi, near Wollongong.

[Handwritten signature]